

## OPERATION

### ● Dehumidifying operation

Press the "Mode" button till the "Dehum" is on.

-Automatically set the selected temperature 2℃ less than current room temperature, temperature automatically adjustable from 16℃-31℃。

-Automatically set the fan motor to LOW wind speed.

### ● Fan operation

-Press the "Mode" button till the "Fan" is on.

-Press the "SPEED" button to select wind speed of high, medium, or low.

### ● Heating operation

-Press the "Mode" button till the "Heat" is on.

-Press the "DOWN" or "UP" button to select a desired room temperature from 16℃-31℃.

-Press the "SPEED" button to select wind speed.

## 4. Timer operation

Timer ON setting:

-When the air-conditioner is OFF, press the "Timer" button and press "UP" / "DOWN" to select a desired ON time.

-Preset ON Time is displayed on the operation panel.

-ON time can be set at any time in 1-24 hours.

Timer OFF setting

-When the air-conditioner ON, press "Timer" button and press "UP" / "DOWN" to select a desired OFF time.

-Preset OFF Time is displayed on the operation panel.

-OFF time can be set at any time in 1-24 hours.

## 5. SWING(air flow)

After machine turns on, press this key, the louver will swing continuously up and down; when press this button again the movement will stop and the louver remain in that position.

## 6.SILENCE

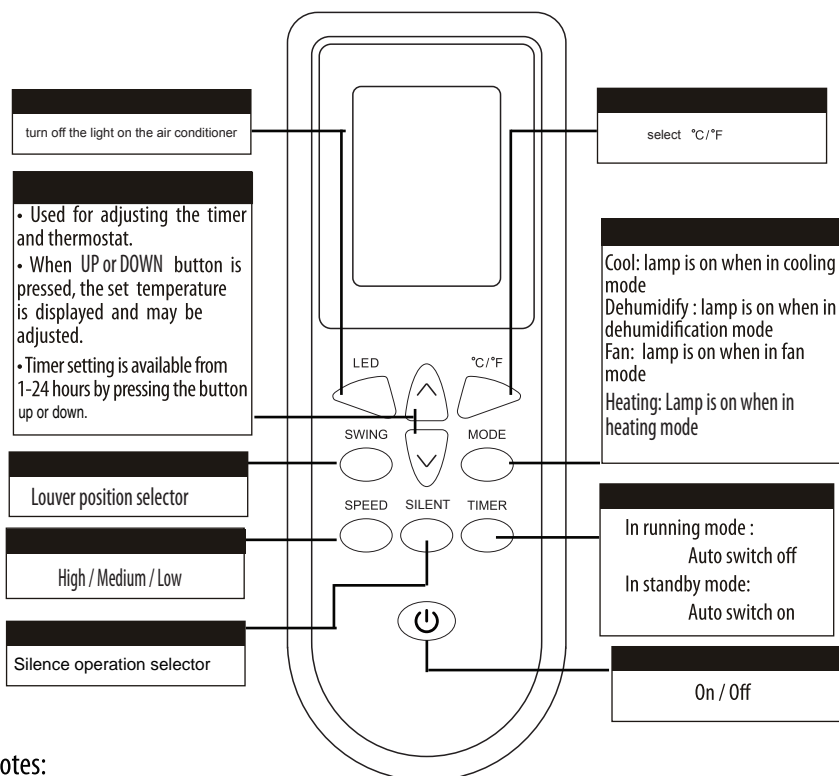
-Low noise

## OPERATION

### Air Conditioner Remote Control (batteries not included)

The functions work the same as your air conditioner's touch controls.

All key function can be accessed from the remote control.

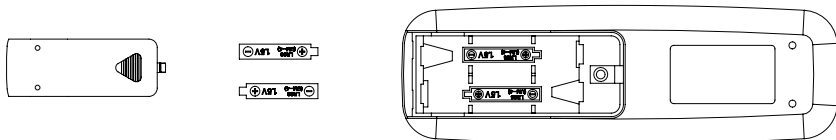


### Notes:

- Do not drop the remote control.
- Do not place the remote control in a location exposed to direct sunlight.
- The remote control should be placed about 1 meter or more away from TV, or any electrical appliances.

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**Battery replacement:** Remove the cover on the back of the remote control and insert the batteries with the (+) and (-) poles pointing in the proper direction.



### CAUTION

Use only AAA or IEC R03 1.5V batteries.

Remove the batteries if the remote control is not used for a month or longer.

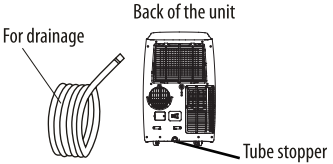
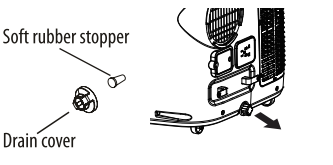
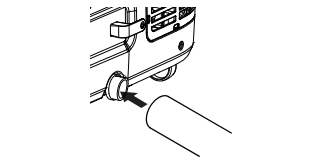
Do not attempt to recharge the supplied batteries.

All batteries should be replaced at the same time, do not mix old battery .

Do not dispose of the batteries in a fire as they may explode.

## CONTINUOUS DRAINAGE

The function of continuous drainage can be started in following steps when there is a good condition of drainage near by the unit.

1. Prepare PVC hose to drain out water	
2. Take out drain cover from the drainage outlet. 3. Remove the soft rubber stopper inside the stopper.	
4. Make the drainage pipe to the stopper.	

## TROUBLESHOOTING

The following cases may not always be a malfunction, please check it before asking for service.

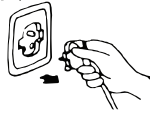
Trouble	Analysis
Does not run	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Please wait for 3 minutes and start again, protector device may be preventing unit from working.</li><li>•If batteries in the remote control are used up.</li><li>•If the plug is not properly plugged.</li></ul>
Stops running during operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•If the set temperature is close to room temperature, you can lower the set temperature.</li><li>•Air outlet be blocked by obstacle. Take the obstacle away.</li></ul>
Runs but does not cool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•If the door or window open.</li><li>•If there is other heater appliance work nearby, like heater or lamp, etc..</li><li>•The air filter is dirty, please clean it.</li><li>•Air outlet or intake be blocked.</li><li>•Set temperature is too high.</li></ul>
Does not run and water full indicator is lit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Drain the water into a prepared container by the drainage pipe on the rear panel of the unit. If it still doesn't work, please consult a qualified technician.</li></ul>
E0 Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Room temperature sensor failed</li><li>•Replace room temperature sensor (the unit can also work without replacement.)</li></ul>
E1/E3 code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pipe temperature sensor failed.</li><li>• Replace pipe temperature sensor.</li></ul>
E2 /E4 Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•Water tank full</li><li>•Please empty the water tank.</li></ul>

## CARE AND MAINTENANCE

### Appliance maintenance

#### 1. Cut off the power supply

Turn off the appliance first before disconnecting from power supply



#### 2. Wipe with a soft dry cloth.

If unit is quite dirty use a mild detergent and damp cloth.



3. Never use volatile substance such as gasoline or polishing powder to clean the appliance.



4. Never sprinkle water onto the main unit.

Dangerous!  
Electric shock!

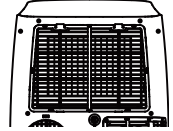


### Air filter maintenance

It is necessary to clean the air filter after using it for about 100 hours. Clean it as follows:

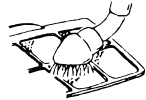
#### 1. Stop the appliance and remove the air filter

Stop the appliance first, then pull back the air filter.



#### 2. Clean and reinstall the air filter

If the dirt is conspicuous, wash it with a solution of detergent in lukewarm water. After cleaning, dry it in a shaded and cool place, then reinstall it...



3. Clean the air filter every two weeks. If the air conditioner operates in an extremely dusty environment.

### Maintenance after using

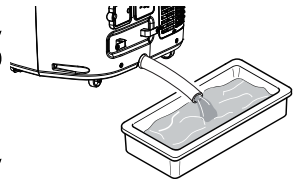
1. If the appliance will not be used for a long time, be sure to pull out the rubber plug of the drain port underside, in order to drain the water.

2. Before storing away run the unit in fan mode only for few hours to dry any moisture on the coils to prevent mold.

3. Stop the appliance and pull out the power supply plug, then take out the batteries of remote controller and keep it in a safe place.

4. Clean the air filter and reinstall it.

5. Remove the air hoses and keep them in a safe place, and cover the hole tightly.



## Checks to the area

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

### 1. Work procedure

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

### 2. General work area

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

### 3. Checking for presence of refrigerant

The area shall be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially flammable atmospheres. Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with flammable refrigerants, i.e. nonsparking, adequately sealed or intrinsically safe.

### 4. Presence of fire extinguisher

If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigeration equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available to hand. Have a dry powder or CO<sub>2</sub> fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.

### 5. No ignition sources

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

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### 6.Ventilated area

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

### 7.Checks to the refrigeration equipment

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

The following checks shall be applied to installations using flammable refrigerants:

- the charge size is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed;
- the ventilation machinery and outlets are operating adequately and are not obstructed;

### 8.Checks to electrical devices

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

Initial safety checks shall include:

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

### 9.Repairs to sealed components

During repairs to sealed components, all electrical supplies shall be disconnected from the equipment being worked upon prior to any removal of sealed covers, etc. If it is absolutely necessary to have an electrical supply to equipment during servicing, then a permanently operating form of leak detection shall be located at the most critical point to warn of a potentially hazardous situation.

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Particular attention shall be paid to the following to ensure that by working on electrical components, the casing is not altered in such a way that the level of protection is affected. This shall include damage to cables, excessive number of connections, terminals not made to original specification, damage to seals, incorrect fitting of glands, etc.

Ensure that apparatus is mounted securely.

Ensure that seals or sealing materials have not degraded such that they no longer serve the purpose of preventing the ingress of flammable atmospheres. Replacement parts shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications,

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

### 10. Repair to intrinsically safe components

Do not apply any permanent inductive or capacitance loads to the circuit without ensuring that this will not exceed the permissible voltage and current permitted for the equipment in use.

Intrinsically safe components are the only types that can be worked on while live in the presence of a flammable atmosphere. The test apparatus shall be at the correct rating.

Replace components only with parts specified by the manufacturer. Other parts may result in the ignition of refrigerant in the atmosphere from a leak.

### 11. Cabling

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

### 12. Detection of flammable refrigerants

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

### 13. Leak detection methods

The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for systems containing flammable refrigerants.

Electronic leak detectors shall be used to detect flammable refrigerants, but the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall



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be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed and the appropriate percentage of gas (25 % maximum) is confirmed.

Leak detection fluids are suitable for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work.

If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed/extinguished.

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

### 14. Removal and evacuation

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

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

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

Flushing shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with OFN and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum. This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system. When the final OFN charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place. This operation is absolutely vital if brazing operations on the pipe-work are to take place. Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not close to any ignition sources and there is ventilation available.

### 15. Charging procedures

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

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

### 16. Decommissioning

Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential that the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all its detail. It is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are recovered safely. Prior to the task being carried out, an oil and refrigerant sample shall be taken in case analysis is required prior to re-use of reclaimed refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before the task is commenced.

- a) Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.
- b) Isolate system electrically.
- c) Before attempting the procedure ensure that:  
mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;  
all personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly; the recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person; recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards.
- d) Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.
- e) If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.
- f) Make sure that cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.
- g) Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- h) Do not overfill cylinders. (No more than 80 % volume liquid charge).
- i) Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.
- j) When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process completed, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.
- k) Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another refrigeration system unless it