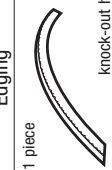

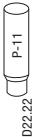


PSB012D955M

Inverter driven split PAC
FDC200VSA, 250VSA (200V, 250V)
FDCA160VSA, 200VSA (A160V, A200V)
Designed for R410A refrigerant

Check before installation work

[Accessory]

1 piece  Edging knock-out hole protection	1 piece  Accessory pipe A	1 piece  Accessory pipe B
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- Model name and power source
- Refrigerant piping length
- Piping, wiring and miscellaneous small parts
- Indoor unit installation manual

(3) Models FDC200, 250VSA

◎ This installation manual deals with outdoor units and general installation specifications only. For indoor units, refer to page 67.
 ◎ When install the unit, be sure to check whether the selection of installation place, power source specifications, usage limitation (piping length, height differences between indoor and outdoor units, power source voltage and etc.) and installation spaces

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- We recommend you to read this "SAFETY PRECAUTIONS" carefully before the installation work in order to gain full advantage of the functions of the unit and to avoid malfunction due to mishandling.
- The precautions described below are divided into **⚠ WARNING** and **⚠ CAUTION**. The matters with possibilities leading to serious consequences such as death or serious personal injury due to erroneous handling are listed in the **⚠ WARNING** and the matters with possibilities leading to personal injury or damage of the unit due to erroneous handling including probability leading to serious consequences in some cases are listed in **⚠ CAUTION**. **These are very important precautions for safety. Be sure to observe all of them without fail.**
- The meaning of "Marks" used here are as shown below.

	Never do it under any circumstance.		Always do it according to the instruction
---	-------------------------------------	---	---
- For 3 phase power source outdoor unit.ENG1000-3-2 is not applicable if consent by the utility company or notification to the utility company is given before usage.
- 3 phase power source unit, both indoor and outdoor, is suitable for installation in a commercial and light industrial environment. If installed as a house-hold appliance it could cause electromagnetic interference.
- Be sure to confirm no anomaly on the equipment by commissioning after completed installation and explain the operating methods as well as the maintenance methods of this equipment to the user according to the owner's manual.
- Keep the installation manual together with owner's manual at a place where any user can read at any time. Moreover if necessary, ask to hand them to a new user.

WARNING

⚠	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Installation must be carried out by the qualified installer. If you install the system by yourself, it may cause serious trouble such as water leaks, electric shocks, fire and personal injury, as a result of a system malfunction. ● Install the system in full accordance with the instruction manual. Incorrect installation may cause bursts, personal injury, water leaks, electric shocks and fire. ● Use the original accessories and the specified components for installation. If parts other than those prescribed by us are used, it may cause fall of the unit, water leaks, electric shocks, fire, refrigerant leak, substandard performance, control failure and personal injury. ● When installing in small rooms, take prevention measures not to exceed the density limit of refrigerant in the event of leakage accordance with ISO149. Consult the expert about prevention measures. If the density of refrigerant exceeds the limit in the event of leakage, lack of oxygen can occur, which can cause serious accidents. ● Ventilate the working area well in the event of refrigerant leakage during installation. If the refrigerant comes into contact with naked flames, poisonous gas is produced. ● After completed installation, check that no refrigerant leaks from the system. If refrigerant leaks into the room and comes into contact with an oven or other hot surface, poisonous gas is produced. ● Hang up the unit at the specified points with ropes which can support the weight in lifting for portage. And to avoid jolting out of alignment, be sure to hang up the unit at 4-point support. An improper manner or portage such as 3-point support can cause death or serious personal injury due to falling of the unit. ● Install the unit in a location with good support. Unsuitable installation locations can cause the unit to fall and cause material damage and personal injury. ● Ensure the unit is stable when installed, so that it can withstand earthquakes and strong winds. Unsuitable installation locations can cause the unit to fall and cause material damage and personal injury. ● The electrical installation must be carried out by the qualified electrician in accordance with "the norm for electrical work" and "national wiring regulation", and the system must be connected to the dedicated circuit. Power source with insufficient capacity and incorrect function done by improper work can cause electric shocks and fire. ● Be sure to shut off the power before starting electrical work. Failure to shut off the power can cause electric shocks, unit failure or incorrect function of equipment. ● Be sure to use the cables conformed to safety standard and cable ampacity for power distribution work. Unconformable cables can cause electric leak, anomalous heat production or fire. ● Use the prescribed cables for electrical connection, tighten the cables securely in terminal block and relieve the cables correctly to prevent overloading the terminal blocks. Loose connections or cable mountings can cause anomalous heat production or fire. ● Arrange the wiring in the control box so that it cannot be pushed up further into the box. Install the service panel correctly. Incorrect installation may result in overheating and fire.
⚠	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Do not perform brazing work in the airtight room It can cause lack of oxygen. ● Use the prescribed pipes, flare nuts and tools for R410A. Using existing parts (for R22 or R407C) can cause the unit failure and serious accidents due to burst of the refrigerant circuit. ● Tighten the flare nut by using double spanners and torque wrench according to prescribed method. Be sure not to tighten the flare nut too much. Loose flare connection or damage on the flare part by tightening with excess torque can cause burst or refrigerant leaks which may result in lack of oxygen. ● Do not open the service valves for liquid line and gas line until completed refrigerant piping work, air tightness test and evacuation. If the compressor is operated in state of opening service valves before completed connection of refrigerant piping work, you may incur frost bite or injury from an abrupt refrigerant outflow and air can be sucked into refrigerant circuit, which can cause burst or personal injury due to anomalously high pressure in the refrigerant. ● Only use prescribed option parts. The installation must be carried out by the qualified installer. If you install the system by yourself, it can cause serious trouble such as water leaks, electric shocks, fire. ● Do not perform any change of protective device itself or its setup condition The forced operation by short-circuiting protective device of pressure switch and temperature controller or the use of non specified component can cause fire or burst. ● Be sure to switch off the power source in the event of installation, inspection or servicing. If the power source is not shut off, there is a risk of electric shocks, unit failure or personal injury due to the unexpected start of fan. ● Consult the dealer or an expert regarding removal of the unit. Incorrect installation can cause water leaks, electric shocks or fire. ● Stop the compressor before closing valve and disconnecting refrigerant pipes in case of pump down operation. If disconnecting refrigerant pipes in state of opening service valves before compressor stopping, you may incur frost bite or injury from an abrupt refrigerant outflow and air can be sucked, which can cause burst or personal injury due to anomalously high pressure in the refrigerant circuit. ● Ensure that no air enters in the refrigerant circuit when the unit is installed and removed. If air enters in the refrigerant circuit, the pressure in the refrigerant circuit becomes too high, which can cause burst and personal injury. ● Do not run the unit with removed panels or protections Touching rotating equipments, hot surfaces or high voltage parts can cause personal injury due to entrapment, burn or electric shocks. ● Be sure to fix up the service panels. Incorrect fixing can cause electric shocks or fire due to intrusion of dust or water. ● Do not perform any repairs or modifications by yourself. Consult the dealer if the unit requires repair. If you repair or modify the unit, it can cause water leaks, electric shocks or fire.

CAUTION

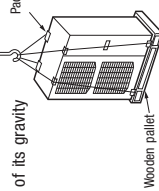
- **Carry out the electrical work for ground lead with care.**
Do not connect the ground lead to the gas line, water line, lightning conductor or telephone line's ground lead. Incorrect grounding can cause unit faults such as electric shocks due to short-circuiting. Never connect the grounding wire to a gas pipe because it could cause explosion or ignition.
- **Use the circuit breaker for all pole with correct capacity.**
Using the incorrect circuit breaker, it can cause the unit malfunction and fire.
- **Install isolator or disconnect switch on the power source wiring in accordance with the local codes and regulations.**
The isolator should be locked in accordance with EN60204-1.
- **Take care when carrying the unit by hand.**
If the unit weighs more than 20kg, it must be carried by two or more persons. Do not carry by the plastic straps, always use the carry handle when carrying the unit by hand. Use gloves to minimize the risk of cuts by the aluminum fins.
- **Dispose of any packing materials correctly.**
Any remaining packing materials can cause personal injury as it contains nails and wood. And to avoid danger of suffocation, be sure to keep the plastic wrapper away from children and to dispose after tear it up.
- **Pay attention not to damage the drain pan by weld spatter when welding work is done near the indoor unit.**
If weld spatter enters the indoor unit during welding work, it can cause pinhole in drain pan and result in water leakage. To prevent such damage, keep the indoor unit in its packing or cover it.
- **Be sure to insulate the refrigerant pipes so as not to condense the ambient air moisture on them.**
Insufficient insulation can cause condensation, which can lead to moisture damage on the ceiling, floor, furniture and any other valuables.
- **Be sure to perform air tightness test by pressurizing with nitrogen gas after completed refrigerant piping work.**
If the density of refrigerant exceeds the limit in the event of refrigerant leakage in the small room, lack of oxygen can occur, which can cause serious accidents.
- **Perform installation work properly according to this installation manual.**
Improper installation can cause abnormal vibrations or increased noise generation.
- **Earth leakage breaker must be installed.**
If the earth leakage breaker is not installed, it can cause fire or electric shocks.
- **Do not use any materials other than a fuse with the correct rating in the location where fuses are to be used.**
Connecting the circuit with copper wire or other metal thread can cause unit failure and fire.
- **Do not install the unit near the location where leakage of combustible gases can occur.**
If leaked gases accumulate around the unit, it can cause fire.
- **Do not install the unit where corrosive gas (such as sulfuric acid gas etc.) or combustible gas (such as thinner and petroleum gases) can accumulate or collect, or where volatile combustible substances are handled.**
Corrosive gas can cause corrosion of heat exchanger, breakage of plastic parts and etc. And combustible gas can cause fire.
- **Secure a space for installation, inspection and maintenance specified in the manual.**
Insufficient space can result in accident such as personal injury due to falling from the installation place.
- **When the outdoor unit is installed on a roof or a high place, provide permanent ladders and handrails along the access route and fences and handrails around the outdoor unit.**
If safety facilities are not provided, it can cause personal injury due to falling from the installation place.
- **Do not install nor use the system close to the equipment that generates electromagnetic fields or high frequency harmonics**
Equipment such as inverters, standby generators, medical high frequency equipments and telecommunication equipments can affect the system, and cause malfunctions and breakdowns. The system can also affect medical equipment and telecommunication equipment, and obstruct its function or cause jamming.
- **Do not install the outdoor unit in a location where insects and small animals can inhabit.**
Insects and small animals can enter the electric parts and cause damage or fire. Instruct the user to keep the surroundings clean.

Notabilia as a unit designed for R410A

- Do not use any refrigerant other than R410A. R410A will rise to pressure about 1.6 times higher than that of a conventional refrigerant.
- A cylinder containing R410A has a pink indication mark on the top.
- A unit designed for R410A has adopted a different size indoor unit service valve charge port and a different size check point provided in the unit to prevent the charging of a wrong refrigerant by mistake. The processed dimension of the flared part of a refrigerant pipe and a flare nut's parallel side measurement have also been altered to raise strength against pressure. Accordingly, you are required to arrange dedicated R410A tools listed in the table on the right before installing or servicing this unit.
- Do not use a charge cylinder. The use of a charge cylinder will cause the refrigerant composition to change, which results in performance degradation.
- In charging refrigerant, always take it out from a cylinder in the liquid phase.
- All indoor units must be models designed exclusively for R410A. Check connectable indoor unit models in a catalog, etc. (A wrong indoor unit, if connected into the system, will impair proper system operation)

Dedicated R410A tools	
a)	Gauge manifold
b)	Charge hose
c)	Electronic scale for refrigerant charging
d)	Torque wrench
e)	Flare tool
f)	Protrusion control copper pipe gauge
g)	Vacuum pump adapter
h)	Gas leak detector

1. HAULAGE AND INSTALLATION (Take particular care in carrying in or moving the unit, and always perform such an operation with two or more persons.)



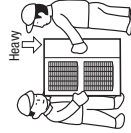
CAUTION When a unit is hoisted with slings for haulage, take into consideration the offset of its gravity center position. If not properly balanced, the unit can be thrown off-balance and fall.

1) Delivery

- Deliver the unit as close as possible to the installation site before removing it from the packaging.
- When some compelling reason necessitates the unpacking of the unit before it is carried in, use nylon slings or protective wood pieces so as not to damage the unit by ropes lifting it.

2) Portage

- The right hand side of the unit as viewed from the front (diffuser side) is heavier. A person carrying the right hand side must take heed of this fact. A person carrying the left hand side must hold with his right hand the handle provided on the front panel of the unit and with his left hand the corner column section.

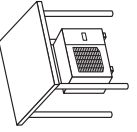
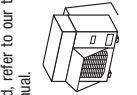
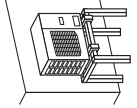


3) Selection of installation location for the outdoor unit

- Be sure to select a suitable installation place in consideration of following conditions.
- A place where it is horizontal, stable and can endure the unit weight and will not allow vibration transmittance of the unit.
 - A place where it can be free from possibility of bothering neighbors due to noise or exhaust air from the unit.
 - A place where it can be free from danger of flammable gas leakage.
 - A place where drain water can be disposed without any trouble.

4) Caution about selection of installation location

- (1) If the unit is installed in the area where the snow will accumulate, following measures are required.
 1. The bottom plate of unit and intake, outlet may be blocked by snow.
 2. Provide a snow hood so that the bottom is higher than snow cover surface.
- (2) Regarding outline of a snow hood, refer to our technical manual.

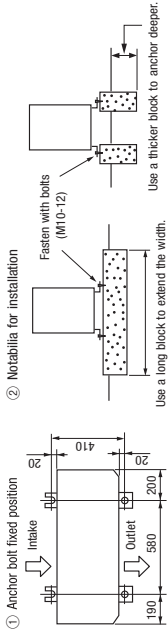
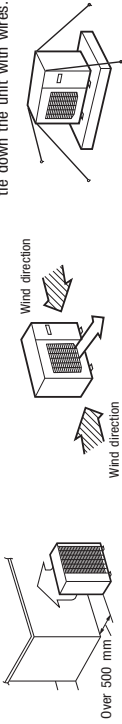


- A place where the unit will not be affected by heat radiation from other heat source.
- A place where snow will not accumulate.
- A place where the unit can be kept away 5m or more from TV set and/or radio receiver in order to avoid any radio or TV interference.
- A place where good air circulation can be secured, and enough service space can be secured for maintenance and service of the unit safely.
- A place where the unit will not be affected by electromagnetic waves and/or high-harmonic waves generated by other equipment.
- A place where chemical substances like sulfuric gas, chloric gas, acid and alkali (including ammonia), which can harm the unit, will not be generated and not remain.
- A place where strong wind will not blow against the outlet air blow of the unit.
- Do not install the unit in places which exposed to sea breeze (e.g. coastal area) or calcium chloride (e.g. snow melting agent), exposed to ammonia substance (e.g. organic fertilizer).

6) Installation

- Since drain water generated by defrost control may freeze, following measures are required.
 - Don't execute drain piping work by using a drain elbow and drain grommets (option parts). [Refer to Drain piping work.]
 - Recommend setting Defrost Control (SW3-1) and Snow Guard Fan Control (SW3-2). [Refer to Setting SW3-1, SW3-2.]
 - Attach heater on a base plate on site, if there is possibility to freeze drain water. In case that the product has a corrective drainage system, the drainage paths should have suitable measure against freezing but be sure not to melt the material of drainage paths with heat.
- (2) If the unit can be affected by strong wind, following measures are required.
 - Strong wind can cause damage of fan (fan motor), or can cause performance degradation, or can trigger anomalous stop of the unit due to rising of high pressure.

1. Install the outlet air blow side of the unit to face a wall of building, or provide a fence or a windbreak screen.
2. Install the outlet air blow side of the unit to face a wall of building, or provide a fence or a windbreak screen, to the direction of wind.
3. The unit should be installed on the stable and level foundation. If the foundation is not level, tie down the unit with wires.



① Anchor bolt fixed position

- In installing the unit, fix the unit's legs with bolts specified on the left.
 - The protrusion of an anchor bolt on the front side must be kept within 15 mm.
 - Securely install the unit so that it does not fall over during earthquakes or strong winds, etc.
 - Refer to the left illustrations for information regarding concrete foundations.
 - Install the unit in a level area. (With a gradient of 5 mm or less.)
- Improper installation can result in a compressor failure, broken piping within the unit and abnormal noise generation.

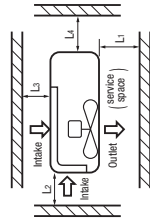
7) To run the unit for a cooling operation, when the outdoor temperature is -5°C or lower.

- When the outdoor air temperature is -5°C or lower, provide a snow hood to the outdoor unit on site. So that strong wind will not blow against the outdoor heat exchanger directly. Regarding outline of a snow hood, refer to our technical manual.

- Walls surrounding the unit in the four sides are not acceptable.
- There must be a 1-meter or larger space in the above.
- Where a danger of short-circuiting exists, install guide louvers.
- When more than one unit are installed, provide sufficient intake space consciously so that short-circuiting may not occur.
- Where piping snow can bury the outdoor unit, provide proper snow guards.
- A barrier wall placed in front of the exhaust diffuser must not be higher than the unit.

Size	I	II	III
L1	Open	Open	500
L2	300	5	Open
L3	150	300	150
L4 ※1	5	5	5
L4 ※2	250 (5)	250 (5)	250 (5)

※1 In case of 200V model
 ※2 In case of 250V, A160V, A200V model. If unit is installed in L4 space with ()'s condition, secure space of 250mm in lateral (L4) by unit movement at the time of exchange work of compressor.



2. REFRIGERANT PIPING WORK

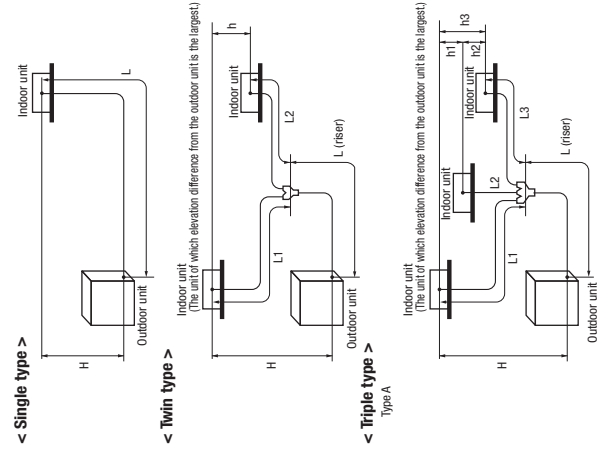
1) Restrictions on unit installation and use

- Check the following points in light of the indoor unit specifications and the installation site.
- Observe the following restrictions on unit installation and use. Improper installation can result in a compressor failure or performance degradation.

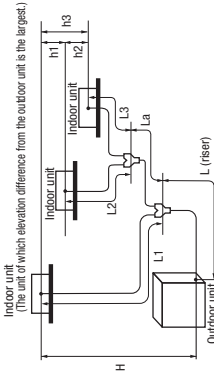
Restrictions	One-way pipe length difference from the first branching point to the indoor unit		Marks appearing in the drawing	
	Model for outdoor units	Single type	Twin type	Type type A
One-way pipe length of refrigerant piping	200V	≤ 40m	L	Type type A
	200V-250V/A160V/A200V	40~70m φ 9.52 φ 12.7 φ 25.4 or φ 28.58 φ 22.22	L+L1 L+L2	200V: L+L1 (1) 250V: L+L1+L2+L3, L+L+L3, L+L+L3 (2)
	200V	≤ 40m	L	200V: L 250V: L (Type B)
	200V-250V/A160V/A200V	40~70m φ 9.52 φ 12.7 φ 25.4 or φ 28.58 φ 22.22	L	200V: L 250V: L (Type B)
One-way pipe length between the first branching point from the first branching point to the second branching point	200V	≤ 5m	-	-
	250V/A160V/A200V	≤ 30m	L1, L2, L3	L1, L2, L3 L1, L+L+L2, L+L+L3 (2) (Type B)
One-way pipe length from the first branching point to indoor units through the second branching point	200V	≤ 27m	-	-
	250V/A160V/A200V	≤ 30m	L1, L2	L1, L+L+L2, L+L+L3 (2)
One-way pipe length difference from the first branching point to the indoor unit	200V	≤ 0m	-	-
	250V/A160V/A200V	≤ 3m	L1, L2, L3	L1, L2, L3 L1, L+L+L2, L1+L+L+L3 (1)
	250V/A160V/A200V	≤ 3m	L1, L2, L3	L1, L+L+L2, L1+L+L+L3 (2)
One-way pipe length difference from the second branching point to the indoor unit	200V	≤ 10m	-	-
	250V/A160V/A200V	≤ 10m	L1, L2, L3	L1, L2, L3 L1, L+L+L2, L1+L+L+L3 (2)
Total pipe length after the second branching point	200V	≤ 15m	-	-
	250V/A160V/A200V	≤ 30m	H	H
Elevation difference between indoor and outdoor units	200V	≤ 15m	H	H
	250V/A160V/A200V	≤ 30m	H	H
Elevation difference between indoor units	200V	≤ 0.5m	-	-
	250V/A160V/A200V	≤ 0.5m	h1, h2, h3	h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6

CAUTION

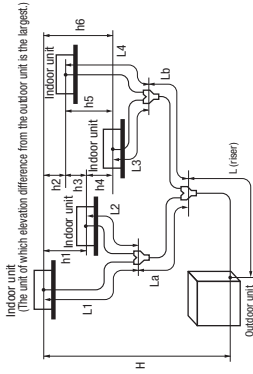
- For model 200V, always use φ 12.7mm liquid main pipe when the one-way piping length exceeds 40m. If φ 9.52mm pipes are used in an installation having over 40m piping, they can cause performance degradation.
- Always use φ 25.4mm or φ 28.58mm gas piping when the length of the main "L" exceeds 55m.
- If the φ 22.22mm pipes are used in an installation having over 35m piping, they can cause performance degradation and/or water leaks from an indoor unit.
- Pipe type B is not allowed to be used in case of 250V.
- Note (1) Install the indoor units so that L1 + L1 becomes the longest one-way pipe. (Keep the pipe length difference between L1 and (L+L2) or (L+L+L3) within 10m.)
- Note (2) Connect the unit that is the maximum capacity with L1.



< Triple type >
Type B



< W-twin type >



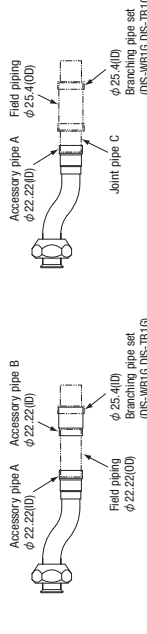
	Model 250V, A160/A200V			
	Gas pipe	Liquid pipe	Gas pipe	Liquid pipe
Outdoor unit connected	Gas pipe	φ12.7	φ22.22	φ22.22
	Brazing	Flare	Flare	Flare
In the case of a single type	Refrigerant piping (branch pipe)	φ22.22 or φ25.4 or φ28.35	φ9.52 or φ12.7	φ22.22 or φ25.4 or φ28.35
	Capacity of indoor unit	φ25.4	φ12.7	φ25.4
In the case of a W-twin type	Refrigerant piping (branch pipe L1, L2)	φ15.88	φ9.52	φ15.88
	Capacity of indoor unit	φ15.88	φ9.52	φ15.88
In the case of a triple type A	Refrigerant piping (branch pipe L1, L2, L3)	φ15.88	φ9.52	φ15.88
	Capacity of indoor unit	φ15.88	φ9.52	φ15.88
In the case of a W-twin type B	Refrigerant piping (branch pipe La, Lb)	φ15.88	φ9.52	φ15.88
	Capacity of indoor unit	φ15.88	φ9.52	φ15.88
In the case of a triple type	Refrigerant piping (branch pipe L1, L2, L3, L4)	φ15.88	φ9.52	φ15.88
	Capacity of indoor unit	φ15.88	φ9.52	φ15.88

● When the model 50V or model 60V model is connected as an indoor unit, always use a φ9.52 liquid pipe for the branch (branching pipe - indoor unit) and a different diameter joint supplied with the branching pipe set for connection with the indoor unit (φ6.35 on the liquid pipe side).

- If φ6.35 pipe is used for connection with a branching pipe, a refrigerant distribution disorder may occur causing one of the indoor units to fall short of the rated capacity.
- A riser pipe must be a part of the main. A branching pipe set should be installed horizontally at a point as close to an indoor unit as possible.
- A branching joint must be dressed with a heat-insulation material supplied as an accessory.
- For the details of insulation work required at and near a branching area, see the installation manual supplied with your branching pipe set.

3) How to use pipe reducer.

- φ25.4(10D) size of the refrigerant gas pipe can be used by using accessory pipe A and joint pipe C.
- φ25.4(10D) size of the refrigerant gas pipe can be used by using accessory pipe A and joint pipe B.



4) Refrigerant pipe wall thickness and material

- Select refrigerant pipes of the table shown on the right wall thickness and material as specified for each pipe size.
- This unit uses R410A. Always use 1/2H pipes having a 1.0mm or thicker wall for φ19.05 or larger pipes, because O-type pipes do not meet the pressure resistance requirement.

5) On-site piping work

- Take care so that installed pipes may not touch components within a unit. If touching with an internal component, it will generate abnormal sounds and/or vibrations.

How to remove the service panel

- First remove screws (X mark) of the service panel and push it down into the direction of the arrow mark and then remove it by pulling it toward you.
- The pipe can be laid in any of the following directions: side right, front, rear and downward.
- Remove a knock-out plate provided on the pipe penetration to open a minimum necessary area and attach an edging material as an accessory by cutting it to an appropriate length before laying a pipe.
- Carry out the on site piping work with the service valve fully closed.
- Give sufficient protection to a pipe end (compressed and brazed, or with an adhesive tape) so that water or foreign matters may not enter the piping.
- Bend a pipe to a radius as large as practical (R100~R150). Do not bend a pipe repeatedly to correct its form.
- Flare connection is used between the unit and refrigerant pipe. Flare a pipe after engaging a flare nut onto it. Flare dimensions for R410A are different from those for conventional R407C. Although we recommend the use of flaring tools designed specifically for R410A, conventional flaring tools can also be used by adjusting the measurement of protrusion B with a protrusion control gauge.
- The pipe should be anchored every 1.5m or less to isolate the vibration.
- Tighten a flare joint securely with a double spanner.

CAUTION

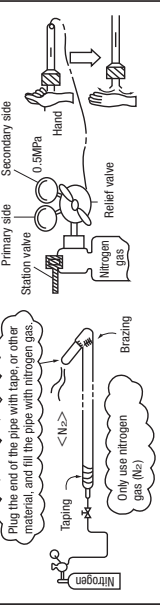
Do not apply force beyond proper fastening torque in tightening the flare nut.

Fix both liquid and gas service valves at the valve main bodies as illustrated on the right, and then fasten them, applying appropriate fastening torque.

About brazing

Brazing must be performed under a nitrogen gas flow.

Without nitrogen gas, a large quantity of foreign matters (oxidized film) are created, causing a critical failure from capillary tube or expansion valve clogging.



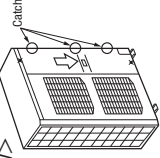
NOTE

- Select pipes having a wall thickness larger than the specified minimum pipe thickness.

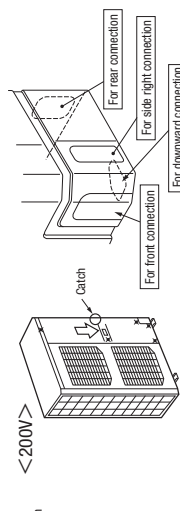
Pipe diameter (mm)	6.35	9.52	12.7	15.88	22.22	25.4	28.58
Minimum pipe wall thickness (mm)	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Pipe material*	O-type pipe	O-type pipe	O-type pipe	O-type pipe	1/2H-type pipe	1/2H-type pipe	1/2H-type pipe

*Phosphorus deoxidized seamless copper pipe C1220T, JIS H3300

<250V, A200V, A160V>

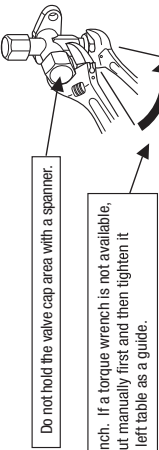


Copper pipe outer diameter	0	A -0.4	9.1	13.2	16.6	19.7
Flared pipe end: A (mm)	φ6.35	φ6.35	φ9.52	φ12.7	φ15.88	φ15.88



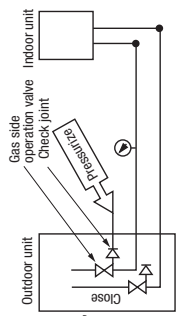
Copper pipe outer diameter	0	0-0.5	0.7~1.3
Copper pipe protrusion for flaring: B (mm)	φ6.35	φ9.52	φ12.7
Copper pipe outer diameter	φ6.35	φ9.52	φ15.88

Service valve size (mm)	Tightening torque (N·m)	Tightening angle (°)	Recommended length of a tool handle (mm)
φ6.35 (1/4")	1.4~1.8	45~60	150
φ9.52 (3/8")	3.4~4.2	30~45	200
φ12.7 (1/2")	4.9~6.1	30~45	250
φ15.88 (5/8")	6.8~8.2	15~20	300
φ19.05 (3/4")	1.00~1.20	15~20	450



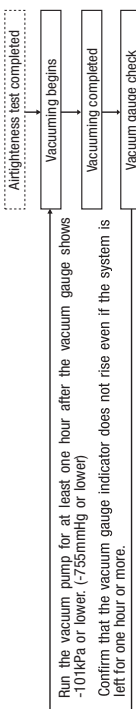
6) Air tightness test

- ① Although outdoor and indoor units themselves have been tested for air tightness at the factory, check the connecting pipes after the installation work for air tightness from the service valve's check joint equipped on the outdoor unit side. While conducting a test, keep the service valve shut all the time.
 - a) Raise the pressure to 0.5 MPa, and then stop. Leave it for five minutes to see if the pressure drops.
 - b) Then raise the pressure to 1.5 MPa, and stop. Leave it for five more minutes to see if the pressure drops.
 - c) Then raise the pressure to the specified level (4.15 MPa), and record the ambient temperature and the pressure.
 - d) If no pressure drop is observed with an installation pressurized to the specified level and left for about one day, it is acceptable. When the ambient temperature fall 1°C, the pressure also fall approximately 0.01 MPa. The pressure, if changed, should be compensated for.
 - e) If a pressure drop is observed in checking a) - d), a leak exists somewhere. Find a leak by applying bubble test liquid to welded parts and flare joints and repair it. After repair, conduct an air-tightness test again.
- ② In conducting an air-tightness test, use nitrogen gas and pressurize the system with nitrogen gas from the gas side. Do not use a medium other than nitrogen gas under any circumstances.



7) Evacuation

- <Work flow>
- When the system has remaining moisture inside or a leaky point, the vacuum gauge indicator will rise.
 - Check the system for a leaky point and then draw air to create a vacuum again.



- Pay attention to the following points in addition to the above for the R410A and compatible machines.**
- To prevent a different oil from entering, assign dedicated tools, etc. to each refrigerant type. Under no circumstances must a gauge manifold and a charge hose in particular be shared with other refrigerant types (R22, R407C, etc.).
 - Use a counterflow prevention adapter to prevent vacuum pump oil from entering the refrigerant system.

8) Additional refrigerant charge

- (1) Calculate a required refrigerant charge volume from the following table.

Item	Standard refrigerant charge volume (kg)	Pipe length for standard refrigerant charge volume (m)	Additional charge volume (kg) per meter of refrigerant piping (liquid pipe)	Refrigerant volume charged for shipment at the factory (kg)	Installation's pipe length (m) covered without additional refrigerant charge	
					Capacity	Item
200V	3.8	0	0.06 (Liquid piping φ9.52) 0.145 (Liquid piping φ12.7)	5.6	200V	3.8
					250V A160V A200V	3.6
250V A160V A200V	3.6	0	0.12	7.2	200V	0
					250V A160V A200V	3.6

Item	Standard refrigerant charge volume (kg)	Pipe length for standard refrigerant charge volume (m)	Additional charge volume (kg) per meter of refrigerant piping (liquid pipe)		Refrigerant volume charged for shipment at the factory (kg)	Installation's pipe length (m) covered without additional refrigerant charge
			Main pipe	Branch pipe		
200V	3.8	0	0.06 (Liquid piping φ9.52) 0.145 (Liquid piping φ12.7)	0.06	5.6	30
			250V A160V A200V	3.6	0.06	

- A standard refrigerant charge volume means a refrigerant charge volume for an installation with 0m long refrigerant piping.
- This unit contains factory charged refrigerant covering 30m of refrigerant piping and additional refrigerant charge on the installation site is not required for an installation with up to 30m refrigerant piping.
- When refrigerant piping exceeds 30m, additionally charge an amount calculated from the pipe length and the above table for the portion in excess of 30m.
- When refrigerant piping is shorter than 3m, reduce refrigerant by 1kg from the factory charged volume and adjust to 4.6kg or 6.2kg.
- If an existing pipe system is used, a required refrigerant charge volume will vary depending on the liquid pipe size. For further information, see "6. UTILIZATION OF EXISTING PIPING."

- Formula to calculate the volume of additional refrigerant required
- Model 200V

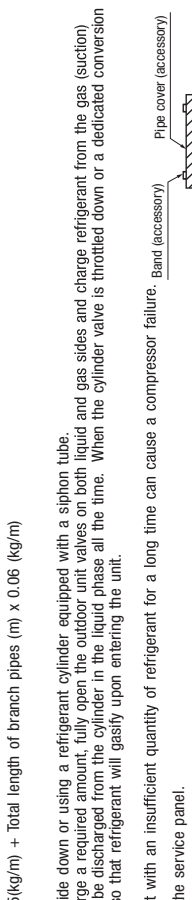
$$\text{Total charge volume(kg)} = \text{Refrigerant volume charged for shipment at the factory} + (\text{Main piping length(m)} - 30(\text{m})) \times 0.06(\text{kg/m}) + \text{Total length of branch pipes(m)} \times 0.06(\text{kg/m})$$
 Model 250V, A160V, A200V

$$\text{Total charge volume(kg)} = \text{Refrigerant volume charged for shipment at the factory} + (\text{Main piping length(m)} - 30(\text{m})) \times 0.12(\text{kg/m}) + \text{Total length of branch pipes(m)} \times 0.06(\text{kg/m})$$

- (2) Charging refrigerant
- Since R410A refrigerant must be charged in the liquid phase, you should charge it, keeping the container cylinder upside down or using a refrigerant cylinder equipped with a siphon tube.
 - Charge refrigerant always from the liquid side service port with the service valve shut. When you find it difficult to charge a required amount, fully open the outdoor unit valves on both liquid and gas sides and charge refrigerant from the gas (suction) side service port, while running the unit in the cooling mode. In doing so, care must be taken so that refrigerant may be discharged from the cylinder in the liquid phase all the time. When the cylinder valve is throttled down or a dedicated conversion tool to change liquid-phase refrigerant into mist is used to protect the compressor, however, adjust charge conditions so that refrigerant will gasify upon entering the unit.
 - In charging refrigerant, always charge a calculated volume by using a scale to measure the charge volume.
 - When refrigerant is charged with the unit being run, complete a charge operation within 30 minutes. Running the unit with an insufficient quantity of refrigerant for a long time can cause a compressor failure.

- NOTE** Put down the refrigerant volume calculated from the pipe length onto the label attached on the back side of the service panel.
- *When an additional charge volume calculation result is negative, it is not necessary to charge refrigerant additionally.

- (1) Dress refrigerant pipes (both gas and liquid pipes) for heat insulation and prevention of dew condensation.
- (2) Use a heat insulating material that can withstand 120°C or a higher temperature. Poor heat insulating capacity can cause heat insulation problems or cable deterioration.
 - Improper heat insulation/anti-dew dressing can result in a water leak or dripping causing damage to household effects, etc.
 - All gas pipes must be securely heat insulated in order to prevent damage from dripping water that comes from the condensation formed on them during a cooling operation or personal injury from burns because their surface can reach quite a high temperature due to discharged gas flowing inside during a heating operation.
 - Wrap indoor units' flare joints with heat insulating parts (pipe cover) for heat insulation (both gas and liquid pipes).
 - Give heat insulation to both gas and liquid side pipes. Bundle a heat insulating material and a pipe tightly together so that no gaps may be left between them and wrap them together with a connecting cable by a dressing tape.
 - Both gas and liquid pipes need to be dressed with 20 mm or thicker heat insulation materials above the ceiling where relative humidity exceeds 70%.

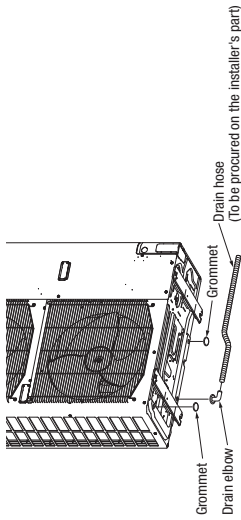


9) Heating and condensation prevention

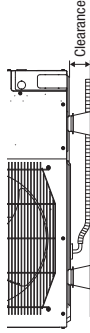
- (1) Dress refrigerant pipes (both gas and liquid pipes) for heat insulation and prevention of dew condensation.
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 - Both gas and liquid pipes need to be dressed with 20 mm or thicker heat insulation materials above the ceiling where relative humidity exceeds 70%.

3. DRAIN PIPING WORK

- Execute drain piping by using a drain elbow and drain grommets supplied separately as option parts, where water drained from the outdoor unit is a problem.
- Water may drip where there is a larger amount of drain water. Seal around the drain elbow and drain grommets with putty or adequate caulking material.
- Condensed water may flow out from vicinity of service valve or connected pipes.
- Where you are likely to have several days of sub-zero temperatures in a row, do not use a drain elbow and drain grommets. (There is a risk of drain water freezing inside and blocking the drain.)
- Do not use drain elbow and grommet made of plastic for drain piping when base heater for outdoor unit is used. Plastic grommet and elbow will be damaged and burnt in worst case.
- Prepare another drain tray made of metallic material for collecting drain when base heater is used.



- When condensed water needs to be led to a drain, etc., install the unit on a flat base (supplied separately as an optional part) or concrete blocks.
- Then, please secure space for the drain elbow and the drain hose.

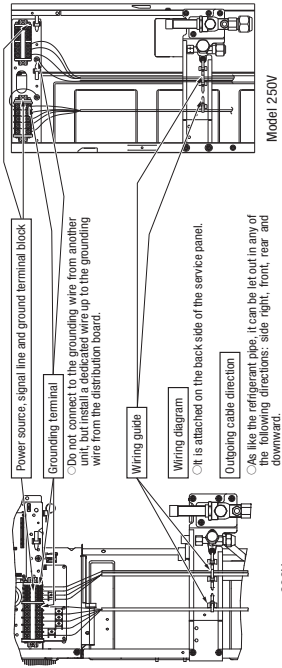


4. ELECTRICAL WIRING WORK

For details of electrical cabling, refer to the indoor unit installation manual.

Electrical installation work must be performed by an electrical installation service provider, qualified by a power provider of the country. Electrical installation work must be executed according to the technical standards and other regulations applicable to electrical installations in the country.

- Do not use any supply cord lighter than one specified in parentheses for each type below.
 - braided cord (code designation 60245 IEC 51).
 - ordinary tough rubber sheathed cord (code designation 60245 IEC 53)
 - flat twin tinsel cord (code designation 60227 IEC 41).
- Do not use anything lighter than polychloroprene sheathed flexible cord (code designation 60245 IEC57) for supply cords of parts of appliances for outdoor use.
- Ground the unit. Do not connect the grounding wire to a gas pipe, water pipe, lightning rod or telephone grounding wire.
- If improper ground, an electric shock or malfunction may result.
- A grounding wire must be connected before connecting the power cable. Provide a grounding wire longer than the power cable.
- The installation of an impulse withstanding type earth leakage breaker is necessary. A failure to install an earth leakage breaker can result in an accident such as an electric shock or a fire.

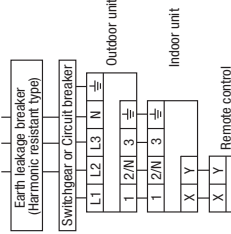


- Do not turn on the power until the electrical work is completed.
- Do not use a condensive capacitor for power factor improvement under any circumstances. (It does not improve power factor, while it can cause an abnormal overheating accident)
- For power source cables, use conduits.
- Do not lay electronic control cables (remote control and signaling wires) and other cables together outside the unit. Laying them together can result in the malfunctioning or a failure of the unit due to electric noises.
- Fasten cables so that they may not touch the piping, etc.
- When cables are connected, make sure that all electrical components within the electrical component box are free of loose connector, coupling or terminal connection and then attach the cover securely. (Improper cover attachment can result in malfunctioning or a failure of the unit, if water penetrates into the box.)
- Always use a three-core cable for an indoor-outdoor connecting cable. Never use a shield cable. Separate grounding wire from indoor-outdoor connecting wire.
- Connect a pair bearing a common terminal number with an indoor-outdoor connecting wire.
- In cabling, fasten cables securely with cable clamps so that no external force may work on terminal connections.
- Grounding terminals are provided in the control box.

Power cable, indoor-outdoor connecting wires

- Always perform grounding system installation work with the power cord unplugged.

Always use an earth leakage circuit breaker designed for inverter circuits to prevent a faulty operation.



Model 200V, 250V
A160V, A200V

Model	Power source	Power cable thickness (mm ²)	MAX. over current (A)	Cable length (m)	Grounding wire thickness	Indoor-outdoor wire thickness number
200V	3 phase 4 wire 360-415V 50Hz 380V 60Hz	5.5	20	54	φ1.6mm	φ1.6mm x 3
250V, A160V, A200V	3 phase 4 wire 360-415V 50Hz 380V 60Hz	5.5	21	51	φ1.6mm	φ1.6mm x 3

- The specifications shown in the above table are for units without heaters. For units with heaters, refer to the installation instructions or the construction instructions of the indoor unit.
- Capacity which is calculated from MAX. over current should be chosen along the regulations in each country.
- The cable specifications are based on the assumption that a metal or plastic conduit is used with no more than three cables contained in a conduit and a voltage drop is 2%. For an installation falling outside of these conditions, follow the internal cabling regulations. Adapt it to the regulation in effect in each country.

※At the connection with FDU indoor unit.

Model	Power source	Power cable thickness (mm ²)	MAX. over current (A)	Cable length (m)	Grounding wire thickness	Indoor-outdoor wire thickness number
200V	3 phase 4 wire 360-415V 50Hz 380V 60Hz	5.5	25	43	φ1.6mm	φ1.6mm x 3
250V, A160V, A200V	3 phase 4 wire 360-415V 50Hz 380V 60Hz	5.5	27	40	φ1.6mm	φ1.6mm x 3

※At the connection with FDUM indoor unit.

Model	Power source	Power cable thickness (mm ²)	MAX. over current (A)	Cable length (m)	Grounding wire thickness	Indoor-outdoor wire thickness number
200V	3 phase 4 wire 360-415V 50Hz 380V 60Hz	5.5	22	49	φ1.6mm	φ1.6mm x 3
250V, A160V, A200V	3 phase 4 wire 360-415V 50Hz 380V 60Hz	5.5	24	45	φ1.6mm	φ1.6mm x 3

5. TEST RUN

⚠ WARNING

- Before conduct a test run, make sure that the service valves are opened.
- Turn on power 6 hours prior to a test run to energize the crank case heater.
- In case of the first operation after turning on power, even if the unit does not move for 30 minutes, it is not a breakdown.
- Always give a 3-minute or longer interval before you start the unit again whenever it is stopped.
- Removing the service panel will expose high-voltage live parts and high-temperature parts, which are quite dangerous. Take utmost care not to incur an electric shock or burns. Do not leave the unit with the service panel open.

⚠ CAUTION

- When you operate switches (SW3, SW5) for on-site setting, be careful not to touch a live part.
- You cannot check discharge pressure from the liquid service valve charge port.
- The 4-way valve (20S) is energized during a heating operation.
- When power source is cut off to reset the unit, give 3 or more minutes before you turn on power again after power is cut off. If this procedure is not observed in turning on power again, "Communication error between outdoor and indoor unit" may occur.

1) Test run method

- (1) A test run can be initiated from an outdoor unit by using SW3-3 and SW3-4 for on-site setting.
- (2) Switching SW3-3 to ON will start the compressor.
- (3) The unit will start a cooling operation, when SW3-4 is OFF, or a heating operation, when SW3-4 is ON.
- (4) Do not fail to switch SW3-3 to OFF when a test run is completed.

2) Checking the state of the unit in operation

Use check joints provided on the piping before and after the four-way valve installed inside the outdoor unit for checking discharge pressure and suction pressure. As indicated in the table shown on the right, pressure detected at each point will vary depending on whether a cooling or heating operation has been selected.

Check point of the pipe	Charge port of the gas service valve
Cooling operation (High pressure)	Suction pressure (Low pressure)
Heating operation (Low pressure)	Discharge pressure (High pressure)

3) Setting SW3-1, SW3-2, on-site

- (1) Defrost control switching (SW3-1)
 - When this switch is turned ON, the unit will run in the defrost mode more frequently.
 - Set this switch to ON, when installed in a region where outdoor temperature falls below zero during the season the unit is run for a heating operation.
- (2) Snow guard fan control (SW3-2)
 - When this switch is turned on, the outdoor unit fan will run for 10 seconds in every 10 minutes, when outdoor temperature falls to 3°C or lower and the compressor is not running.
 - When the unit is used in a very snowy country, set this switch to ON.

4) Failure diagnosis in a test run

Error indicated on the remote control unit	Printed circuit board LED (The cycles of 5 seconds)	Failure event	Action
E40	Red LED Blinking once	ESRH actuation or operation with service valves shut (occurs mainly during a heating operation)	1. Check whether the service valves are open. 2. If an error has been canceled when 3 minutes have elapsed since a compressor stop, you can restart the unit by effecting Check Reset from the remote control unit.
E49	Green LED Blinking continuously		
E49	Red LED Blinking once	Low pressure error or operation with service valves shut (occurs mainly during a cooling operation)	

- If an error code other than those listed above is indicated, refer to the wiring diagram of the outdoor unit and the indoor unit.

5) The state of the electronic expansion valve.

The following table illustrates the steady states of the electronic expansion valve.

Valve for a cooling operation	When power is turned on	When the unit comes to a normal stop	When the unit comes to an abnormal stop
Complete shut position	During a heating operation	During a cooling operation	During a heating operation
Full open position	Complete shut position	Full open position	Full open position
Full open position	Full open position	Complete shut position	Full open position

6) Heed the following on the first operation after turning on the circuit breaker.

- This outdoor unit may start in the standby mode (waiting for a compressor startup), which can continue up to 30 minutes, to prevent the oil level in the compressor from lowering on the first operation after turning on the circuit breaker. If that is the case, do not suspect a unit failure.
- At the first operation of heating mode after turning on the circuit breaker, the outdoor unit may start in cooling mode a while to prevent from liquid refrigerant back to compressor. If that is the case, do not suspect a unit failure.

A failure to observe these instructions can result in a compressor breakdown.

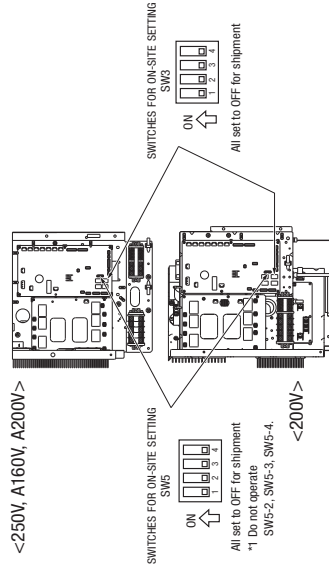
Items to check before a test run ● When you leave the outdoor unit with power supplied to it, be sure to close the panel.

Item	Check item	Check	
2	Refrigerant plumbing	Is brazed, was it brazed under a nitrogen gas flow?	
		Were all tightness test and vacuum extraction surely performed?	
		Are heat insulation materials installed on both liquid and gas pipes?	
		Are service valves surely opened for both liquid and gas systems?	
4	Electric wiring	Have you recorded the additional refrigerant charge volume and refrigerant pipe length on the panel's label?	
		Are the unit free of cabling errors such as uncompleted connection, an absent or reversed phase?	
		Are properly rated electrical equipments used for circuit breakers and cables?	
		Doesn't cabling cross-connect between units, where more than one unit are installed?	
		Are indoor-outdoor signal wires connected to remote control wires?	
		Do indoor-outdoor connecting cables connect between the same terminal numbers?	
		Are either VCT cable or WF flat cables used for indoor-outdoor connecting cables?	
		Does grounding satisfy the D type grounding (Type II grounding) requirements?	
		Is the unit grounded with a dedicated grounding wire not connected to another unit's grounding wire?	
		Are cables free of loose screws at their connection points?	
Are cables held down with cable clamps so that no external force works onto terminal connections?			
Indoor unit	Is indoor unit installation work completed?		
	Where a face cover should be attached onto an indoor unit, is the face cover attached to the indoor unit?		

Test run procedure ● Always carry out a test run and check the following in order as listed.

Turn	The contents of operation	Check
1	Open the gas side service valve fully.	
2	Open the liquid side service valve fully.	
3	Close the panel.	
4	Where a remote control unit is used for unit setup on the installation site, follow instructions for unit setup on the installation site with a remote control unit.	
5	SW3-3 ON / SW3-4 OFF: the unit will start a cooling operation.	
6	SW3-3 ON / SW3-4 ON: the unit will start a heating operation.	
7	Place your hand before the indoor units (diffuser) to check whether cold (warm) winds come out in a cooling (heating) operation.	
8	Make sure that a red LED is not blinking.	
9	When you complete the test run, do not forget to turn SW3-3 to the OFF position.	
10	Where options are used, check their operation according to the respective instruction manuals.	

<250V, A160V, A200V>



2.9.5 Method for connecting the accessory pipe

Model FDC200VSA

PSC012D028A

- Be sure to use the accessory pipe to connect the service valve on the gas side with the field pipe.
- Be sure to use the straight pipe (Procured at the field) shown in the table 1 applicable.
- When tightening the flare, connect the pipe securely by pressing the flared face of pipe against the service valve.
- When brazing between the pipe in place and the attached pipe, confirm that no excessive force is applied to the flare joint. Otherwise gas could leak from the flare joint.
- Connect the attached pipe according to the following steps ①~⑤.
 - ① Referring to Table 2 and Table 3, prepare the straight pipe and the elbow in the field, which are used in the construction examples (A)~(D) applicable to the connecting direction.
 - ② Firstly, use the accessory pipe to assemble the connecting pipe assembly outside the outdoor unit.
(As shown in the figure of connecting examples (A)~(D).)
 - ③ After assembling the connecting pipe, connect it to the service valve on the gas side inside the outdoor unit. Tighten the flare nut with appropriate torque.

Proper torque	
φ 19.05	100~120N · m

- ④ After connection of the connecting pipe assembly to the service valve on the gas side, braze the connecting pipe assembly and the field pipe.
- ⑤ When connecting pipe contacts wiring, attach heat insulating material to the pipe in order to prevent from contacting of the pipe and wiring. (If the wiring is rubbed with the pipe and the cover of wiring is teared, there is a risk of a short circuit or an electric shock.)

About brazing

- Be sure to braze while supplying nitrogen gas.
If no nitrogen gas is supplied, a large amount of impurity (oxidized film) will be generated, which may clog the capillary tube and the expansion valve, resulting in fatal malfunction.

Table 1 Pipe specification

Refrigerant line (one way)	length (m)
≤35 (m)	φ 22.22 x T1.0
≤70 (m)	φ 25.4 x T1.0 or φ 28.58 x T1.0

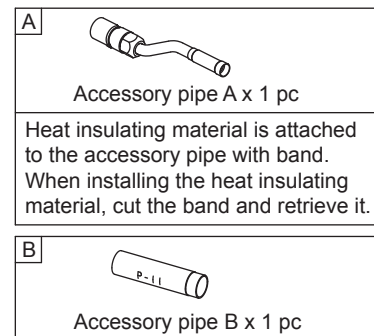
- Be sure to use pipes of 1/2H material, and wall thickness above 1mm. (Pressure resistance of O-type pipe is not enough)

Table 2 Parts used for the connecting pipe assembly

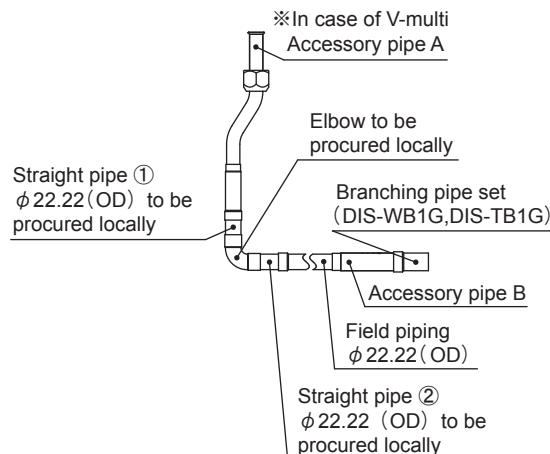
No.	Name	Quantity	Remark
1	Accessory pipe A	1	Accessory
2	Straight pipe ①	1	Procured at the field
3	Straight pipe ②	1 or 0	Procured at the field (Not required for downward direction)
4	Elbow	1 or 0	Procured at the field (Not required for downward direction)

Table 3 Length and specification of straight pipe (Procured in the field)

	Ⓐ Downward	Ⓑ Forward	Ⓒ Rightward	Ⓓ Backward
Straight pipe ①	380mm or more	200mm	155mm	215mm
Straight pipe ②	—	160mm or more	160mm or more	370mm or more

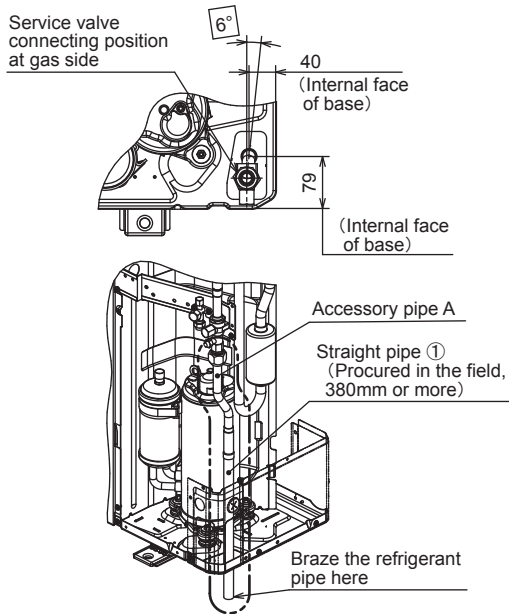


- Branching pipe set can be used by using the accessory pipe B.
When φ 22.22 (OD) size of the indoor unit gas pipe is used, the accessory pipe B is unnecessary.

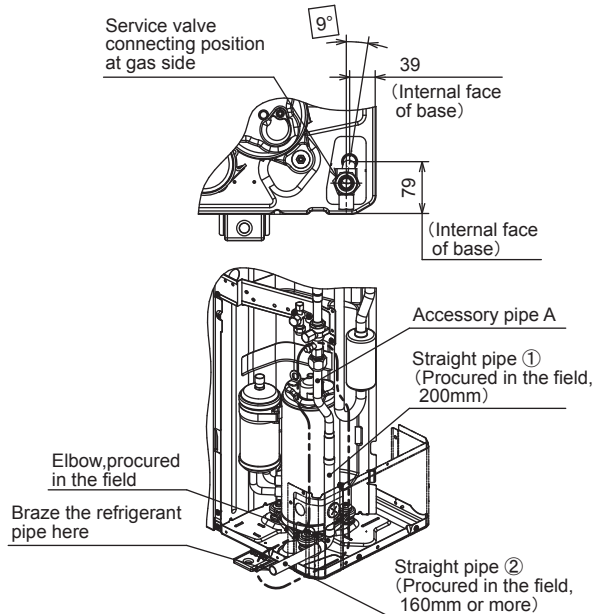


【Connection example (A) ~ (D) applicable to the connecting direction.】

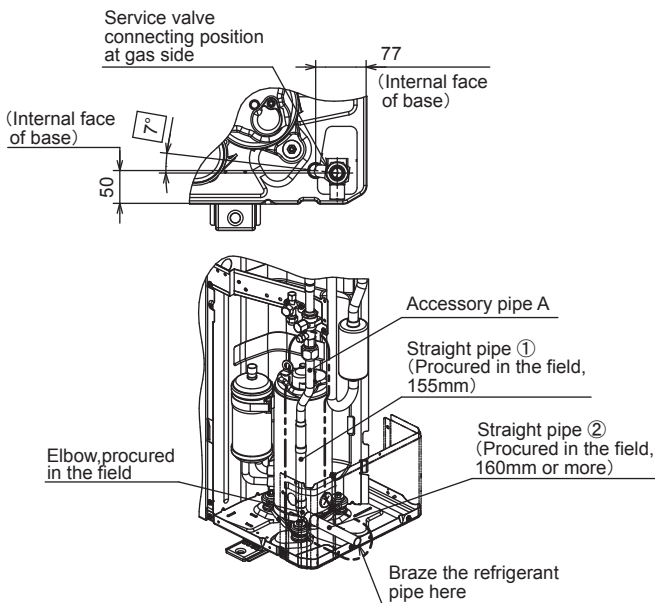
- The piping angle shown below is an example in case of 15mm of heat insulating material.
Adjust an angle, according to the thickness of heat insulating material.
Pass the connecting pipe in a hole after angle adjustment.



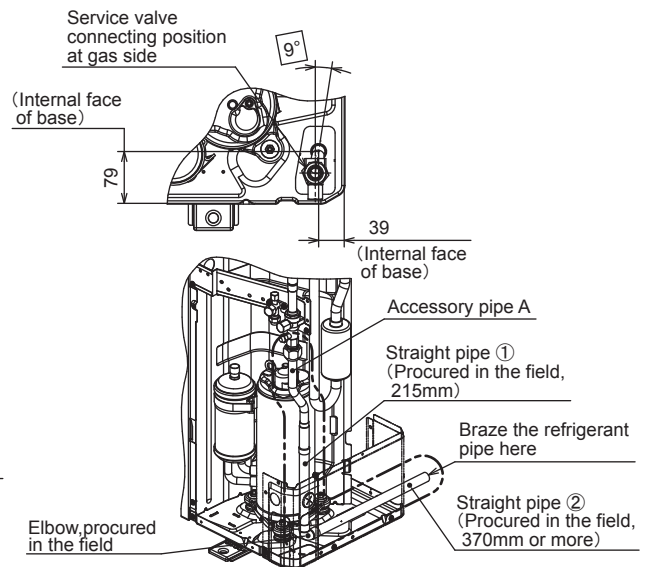
Connection example of refrigerant pipe-(A)
(Downward connection)



Connection example of refrigerant pipe-(B)
(Forward connection)



Connection example of refrigerant pipe-(C)
(Rightward connection)



Connection example of refrigerant pipe-(D)
(Backward connection)

Model FDC250VSA

PSC012D028C

- Be sure to use the accessory pipe to connect the service valve on the gas side with the field pipe.
- Be sure to use the straight pipe (Procured at the field) shown in the table 1 applicable to the model of outdoor unit.
- When tightening the flare, connect the pipe securely by pressing the flared face of pipe against the service valve.
- When brazing between the pipe in place and the attached pipe, confirm that no excessive force is applied to the flare joint. Otherwise gas could leak from the flare joint.

- Connect the attached pipe according to the following steps ①~⑤.
 - ① Referring to Table 2 and Table 3, prepare the straight pipe and the elbow in the field, which are used in the construction examples (A)~(D) applicable to the connecting direction.
 - ② Firstly, use the accessory pipe to assemble the connecting pipe assembly outside the outdoor unit. (As shown in the figure of connecting examples (A)~(D).)
 - ③ After assembling the connecting pipe, connect it to the service valve on the gas side inside the outdoor unit. Tighten the flare nut with appropriate torque.

Proper torque	
φ 19.05	100~120N · m

- ④ After connection of the connecting pipe assembly to the service valve on the gas side, braze the connecting pipe assembly and the field pipe.
- ⑤ When connecting pipe contacts wiring, attach heat insulating material to the pipe in order to prevent from contacting of the pipe and wiring. (If the wiring is rubbed with the pipe and the cover of wiring is teared, there is a risk of a short circuit or an electric shock.)

About brazing

- Be sure to braze while supplying nitrogen gas. If no nitrogen gas is supplied, a large amount of impurity (oxidized film) will be generated, which may clog the capillary tube and the expansion valve, resulting in fatal malfunction.

Table 1 Pipe specification

		Refrigerant line (one way) length (m)	
Single type	FDC250V	≤35 (m)	φ 22.22 x T1.0
		≤70 (m)	φ 25.4 x T1.0 or φ 28.58 x T1.0
Multi type	FDC224KXZPE1	≤90 (m)	φ 19.05 x T1.0
		≤120 (m)	φ 22.22 x T1.0
	FDC280KXZPE1	≤90 (m)	φ 22.22 x T1.0
		≤120 (m)	φ 25.4 x T1.0 or φ 28.58 x T1.0

- Be sure to use pipes of 1/2H material, and wall thickness above 1mm. (Pressure resistance of O-type pipe is not enough)

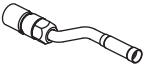
Table 2 Parts used for the connecting pipe assembly

No.	Name	Quantity	Remark
1	Accessory pipe A	1	Accessory
2	Straight pipe ①	1	Procured at the field
3	Straight pipe ②	1 or 0	Procured at the field (Not required for downward direction)
4	Elbow	1 or 0	Procured at the field (Not required for downward direction)

Table 3 Length and specification of straight pipe (Procured in the field)

	Ⓐ Downward	Ⓑ Forward	Ⓒ Rightward	Ⓓ Backward
Straight pipe ①	400mm or more	192.5~202.5mm	192.5~202.5mm	210mm
Straight pipe ②	—	105mm or more	155mm or more	370mm or more

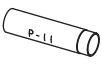
A



Accessory pipe A x 1 pc
(Except FDC224KXZPE1)

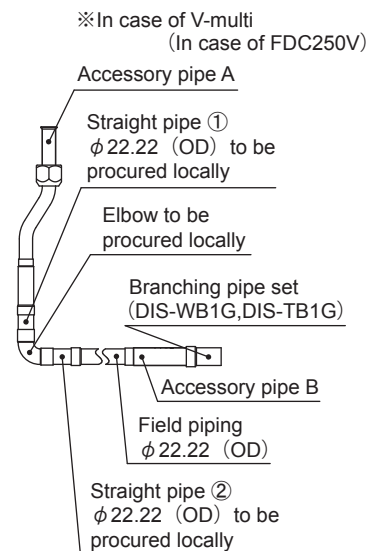
Heat insulating material is attached to the accessory pipe with band. When installing the heat insulating material, cut the band and retrieve it.

B



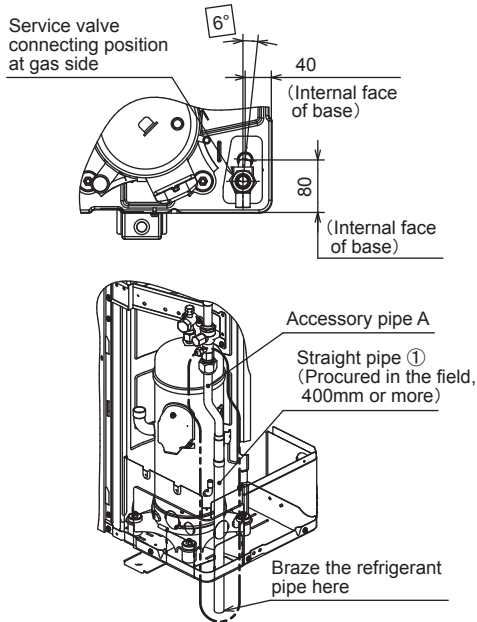
Accessory pipe B x 1 pc
(Only use for FDC250V)

- Branching pipe set can be used by using the accessory pipe B. When φ 22.22 (OD) size of the indoor unit gas pipe is used, the accessory pipe B is unnecessary.

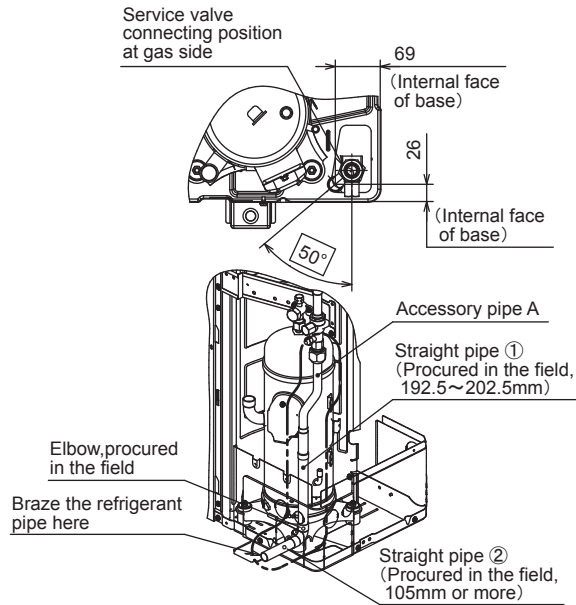


【Connection example ① ~ ④ applicable to the connecting direction.】

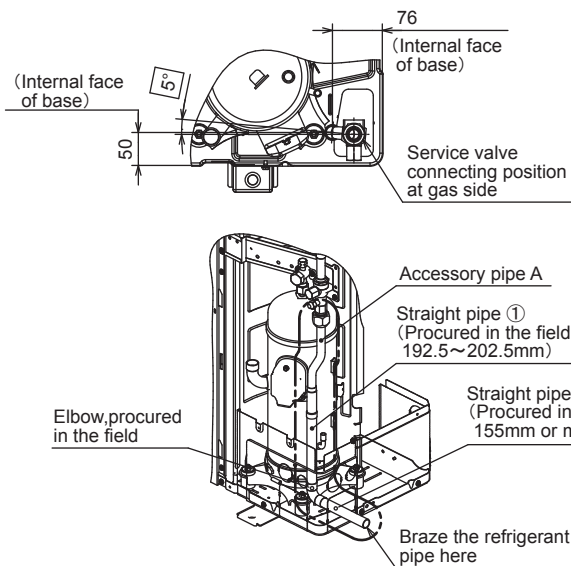
- The piping angle shown below is an example in case of 15mm of heat insulating material.
Adjust an angle, according to the thickness of heat insulating material.
Pass the connecting pipe in a hole after angle adjustment.



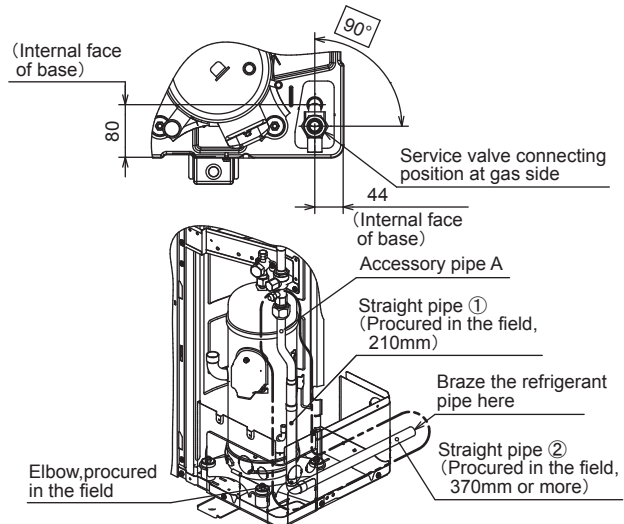
Connection example of refrigerant pipe-①
(Downward connection)



Connection example of refrigerant pipe-②
(Forward connection)



Connection example of refrigerant pipe-③
(Rightward connection)



Connection example of refrigerant pipe-④
(Backward connection)

2.9.6 Instructions for branching pipe set (DIS-WA1, WB1, TA1, TB1)

For R410A

PSB012D865 

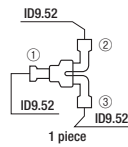
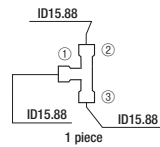

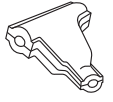

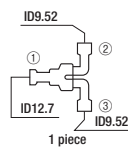
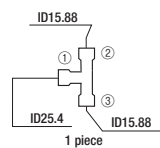

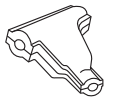
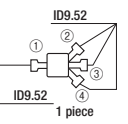
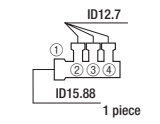

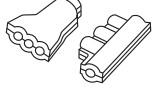
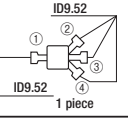
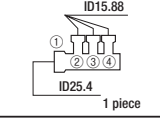




WARNING / CAUTION

- This set is for R410A refrigerant.
- Select a branching pipe set correctly rated for the combined total capacity of connected indoor units and install it according to this manual. An improperly installed branching pipe set can cause degraded performance or an abnormal unit stop.
- Provide good heat insulation to the pipes by following instructions contained in this manual. Improper heat insulation can result in degraded performance or a water leak accident from condensation.
- Please make sure that only parts supplied as accessories or the manufacturer's approved parts are used in installing the unit, because a leak of refrigerant can result in a lack-of-oxygen accident, if it reaches a concentration beyond the tolerable limit.

This manual explains how to use a branching pipe set that is indispensable in connecting pipes for a twin/triple/W-twin configuration installation (system). For the details of piping work, unit installation work and electrical installation work, please refer to the installation manuals and installation guides supplied with your outdoor and indoor units.

1. Branching pipe set specifications

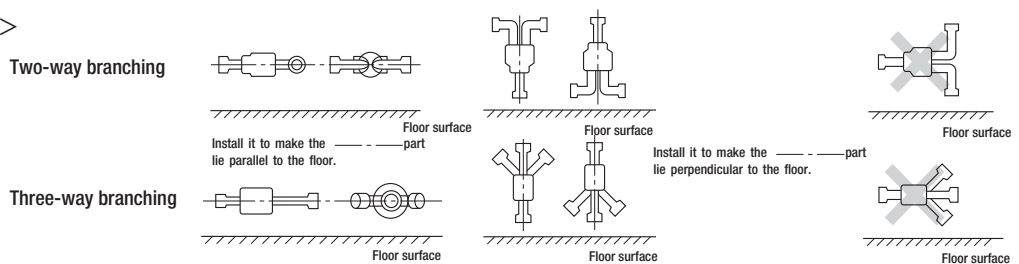
- (1) Please make sure that you have chosen the right branching pipe set and the specifications of the parts contained in it by checking with the table below.
- (2) Connect pipes as illustrated in the table below. The pipe from an outdoor unit must be brazed to the pipe connection port "①" and the pipes from indoor units to "②," "③" and "④."

Branching pipe set type	Supported outdoor/indoor unit combinations		Part lists			
	Outdoor unit model	Indoor unit model	Branching pipe set for a liquid pipe	Branching pipe set for a gas pipe	Different diameter pipe joint	Heat insulation material
DIS-WA1 (Two-way branching set)	3HP	1.5HP + 1.5HP			Joint A ID9.52  2 pieces Flare joint (for indoor unit side connection)	
	4HP	2HP + 2HP				
		1.5HP + 2.5HP				
		2.5HP + 2.5HP				
		2HP + 3HP				
	3HP + 3HP			Joint B OD15.88  2 pieces ID12.7	One each for liquid and gas	
	2HP + 4HP					
DIS-WB1 (Two-way branching set)	8HP	4HP + 4HP			Joint C OD12.7  1 piece ID9.52	
		3HP + 5HP				
	10HP	5HP + 5HP				
DIS-TA1 (Three-way branching set)	6HP	2HP + 2HP + 2HP			Joint A ID9.52  3 pieces Flare joint (for indoor unit side connection)	
DIS-TB1 (Three-way branching set)	8HP	3HP + 3HP + 3HP			Joint A ID9.52  2 pieces Flare joint (for indoor unit side connection) Joint B OD15.88  1 piece ID12.7 Joint D ID12.7  1 piece OD9.52	

- (3) To connect pipes for a Double Twin installation (involving 4 indoor units), please see 2-7. "Double Twin configuration."
- (4) A branching pipe set must always be installed into the posture as illustrated in the drawing below.

ID stands for inner diameter and OD, outer diameter.

< Posture to install into >



2. Pipe connecting procedure

Braze the different diameter pipe joint found in the set matching the connected outdoor and indoor unit capacities according to the instructions set out below.

CAUTION

In connecting an indoor unit of which capacity is 1.5HP, 2HP or 2.5HP, always use a ϕ 9.52 liquid pipe to connect to the branching pipe (branching pipe – indoor unit).
 In connecting to an indoor unit (liquid pipe side: ϕ 6.35), use the different diameter pipe joint A supplied with the set and follow the procedure set out below.



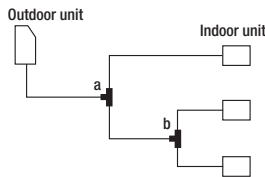
2-1 DIS-WA1

Supported combinations		Liquid branching pipe	Gas branching pipe
Outdoor unit model	Indoor unit model		
3HP	1.5HP + 1.5HP		
4HP	2HP + 2HP		
	1.5HP + 2.5HP		
5HP	2.5HP + 2.5HP		
	2HP + 3HP		
6HP	3HP + 3HP		
	2HP + 4HP		

Note When connect the indoor unit of an old model that is shown in the model list, use the joint supplied with the branch piping set like ※A

2-5. Triple type for same model/same capacity or different model/same capacity

When the difference in length of pipes after the branch is longer than 3 m and shorter than 10 m



Outdoor unit model	Indoor unit model	Branching pipe	Branching pipe set type	Liquid branching pipe	Gas branching pipe
6HP	2HP + 2HP + 2HP		DIS-WA1		
8HP	3HP + 3HP + 3HP		DIS-WB1		
			DIS-WA1		

2-2 DIS-WB1

Supported combinations		Liquid branching pipe	Gas branching pipe
Outdoor unit model	Indoor unit model		
8HP	3HP + 5HP		
	4HP + 4HP		
10HP	5HP + 5HP		

2-3 DIS-TA1 Applicable to the difference in length of pipes after the branch being less than 3 m
* Connection is not allowed when the difference in length of pipes is larger than 3 m.

Supported combinations		Liquid branching pipe	Gas branching pipe
Outdoor unit model	Indoor unit model		
6HP	2HP + 2HP + 2HP		

2-4 DIS-TB1 Applicable to the difference in length of pipes after the branch being less than 3 m
* Connection is not allowed when the difference in length of pipes is larger than 3 m.

Supported combinations		Liquid branching pipe	Gas branching pipe
Outdoor unit model	Indoor unit model		
8HP	3HP + 3HP + 3HP		

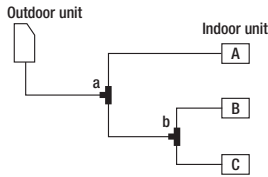
▷ OLD Model list

model name
FDTA251R
FDENA251R
FDKNA251R
FDURA251R
FDUMA252R

2-6. Triple type for same model/different capacity or different model/different capacity

Applicable to the difference in length of pipes after the branch being less than 3 m

* Connection is not allowed when the difference in length of pipes is larger than 3 m.



Connecting position

Outdoor unit model	Indoor unit model	A	B	C
10HP	2.5HP+2.5HP+5HP	5HP	2.5HP	2.5HP
	3HP+3HP+4HP	4HP	3HP	3HP

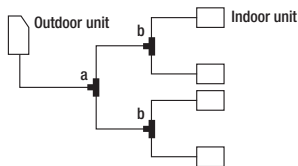
Outdoor unit model	Indoor unit model	Branching pipe	Branching pipe set type	Liquid branching pipe	Gas branching pipe
10HP	2.5HP+2.5HP+5HP	a	DIS-WB1		
		b	DIS-WA1		
10HP	3HP+3HP+4HP	a	DIS-WB1		
		b	DIS-WA1		

Note When connect the indoor unit of an old model that is shown in the model list, use the joint supplied with the branch piping set like ※ A.

2-7. Double twin type

Pipes should be connected as follows for a Double twin installation (4 connected indoor units. The capacity of an outdoor unit available for this configuration is either 8HP or 10HP only):

Outdoor unit capacity	Indoor unit capacity
8HP	2HP × 4 units
10HP	2.5HP × 4 units

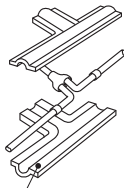


Branching pipe	Branching pipe set type	Outdoor unit model	Liquid branching pipe	Gas branching pipe
a	DIS-WB1	8HP		
		10HP		
b	DIS-WA1	8HP		
		10HP		

Note When connect the indoor unit of an old model that is shown in the model list, use the joint supplied with the branch piping set like ※ A.

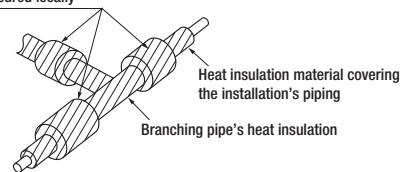
3. Heat insulation work

- (1) Condensation can also occur on liquid pipes with this model. Please provide good heat insulation to both liquid and gas pipes.
- (2) For the heat insulation of a branching pipe, always use the heat insulation material supplied with the set and provide heat insulation according to the instructions set out below.



1. It has an adhesive layer on the entire inner face. Remove a separator and wrap it around the branching pipe.

Heat insulation material (for pipe insulation, etc.) to be procured locally



2. Apply a heat insulation material (to be procured locally) to the joint between the branching pipe's heat insulation and the heat insulation material covering the installation's piping as described above and wrap a tape over the gap shown as a hatched (///) area to complete dressing of the piping.