

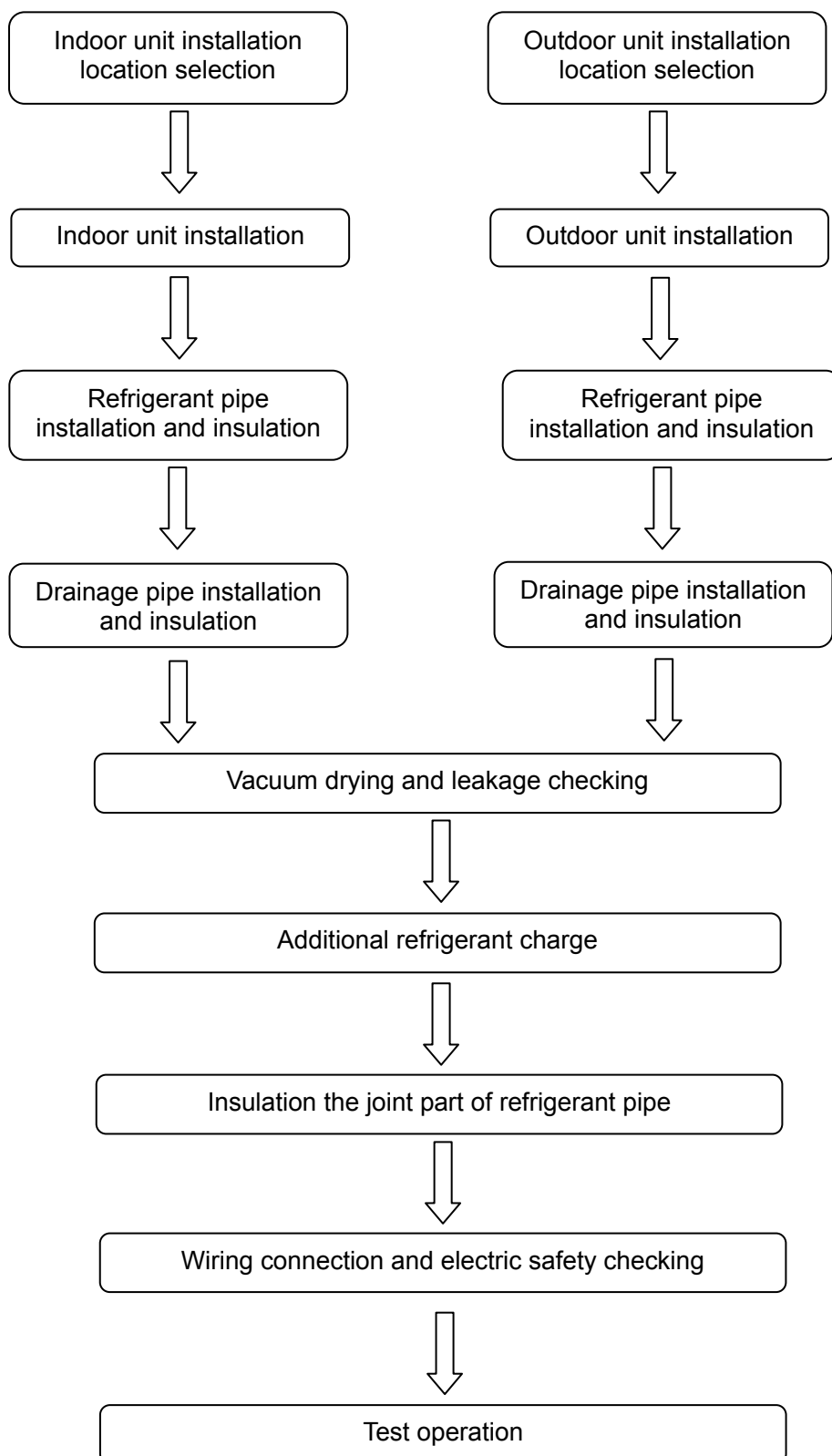
Installation Manual

Models: AOU-53HPDC1B
AOU-71HPDC1B
AOU-105HPDC3B
AOU-140HPDC3B
AOU-180HPDC3B
(Refrigerant R410A)

Content

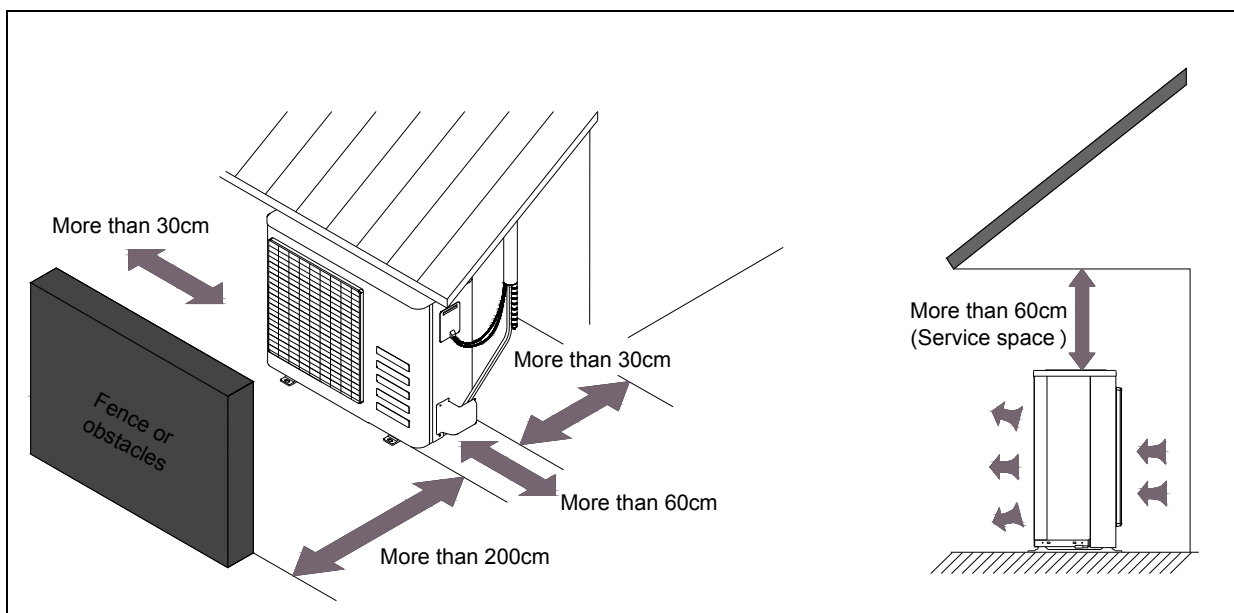
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1. Installation Procedure



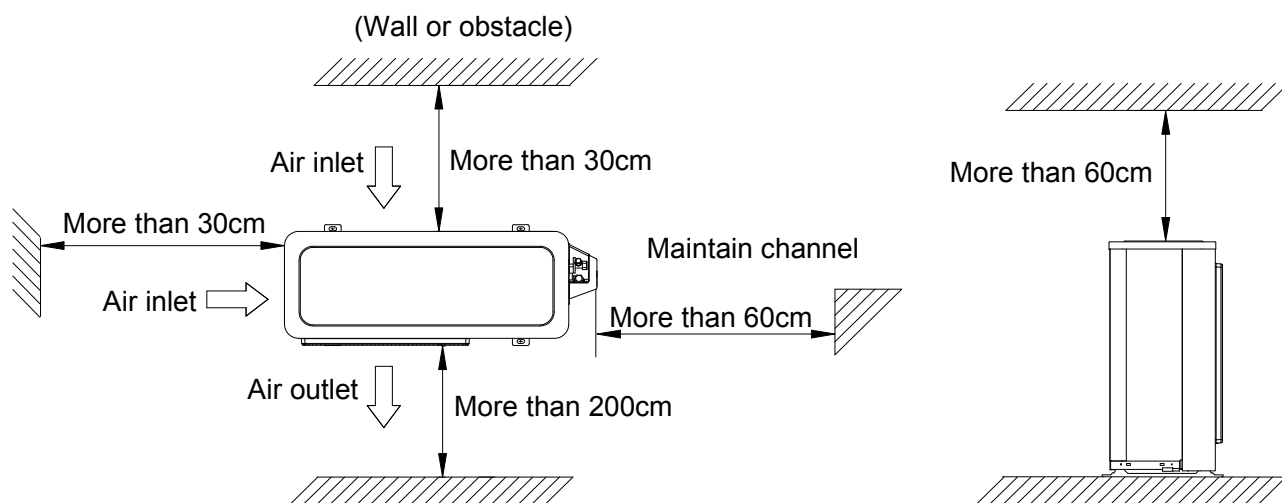
2. Location selection

- The place shall easily support the outdoor unit's weight.
- Locate the outdoor unit as close to indoor unit as possible
- The piping length and height drop can not exceed the allowable value.
- The place where the noise, vibration and outlet air do not disturb the neighbors.
- There is enough room for installation and maintenance.
- The air outlet and the air inlet are not impeded, and not face the strong wind.
- It is easy to install the connecting pipes and cables.
- There is no danger of fire due to leakage of inflammable gas.
- It should be a dry and well ventilation place
- The support should be flat and horizontal
- Do not install the outdoor unit in a dirty or severely polluted place, so as to avoid blockage of the heat exchanger in the outdoor unit.
- If is built over the unit to prevent direct sunlight, rain exposure, direct strong wind, snow and other scraps accumulation, make sure that heat radiation from the condenser is not restricted.

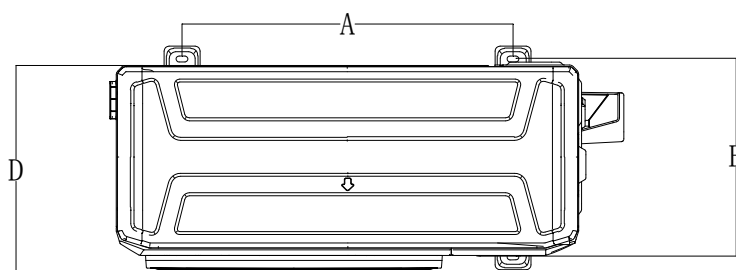


3. Outdoor unit installation (Side Discharge Unit)

3.1 Service space for outdoor unit



3.2 Bolt pitch



Model	A	B	D
5 kW	514	340	333
7 kW	540	350	363
10,5 kW	673	403	410
14 kW, 18 kW	634	404	415

3.3 Install the Unit

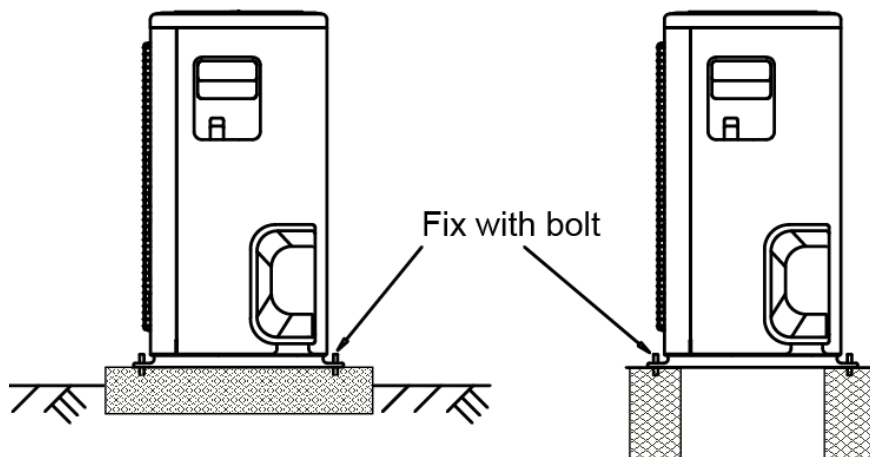
Since the gravity center of the unit is not at its physical center, so please be careful when lifting it with a sling. Never hold the inlet of the outdoor unit to prevent it from deforming.

Do not touch the fan with hands or other objects.

Do not lean it more than 45°, and do not lay it sidelong.

Make concrete foundation according to the specifications of the outdoor units.

Fasten the feet of this unit with bolts firmly to prevent it from collapsing in case of earthquake or strong wind.



4. Refrigerant pipe installation

4.1 Maximum pipe length and height drop

Considering the allowable pipe length and height drop to decide the installation position. Make sure the distance and height drop between indoor and outdoor unit not exceeded the data in the following table.

Model	Max. Length	Max. Elevation
AOU-53HPDC1B	30m	20m
AOU-71HPDC1B	50m	25m
AOU-(105/140/180)HPDC3B	65m	30m

4.2 The procedure of connecting pipes

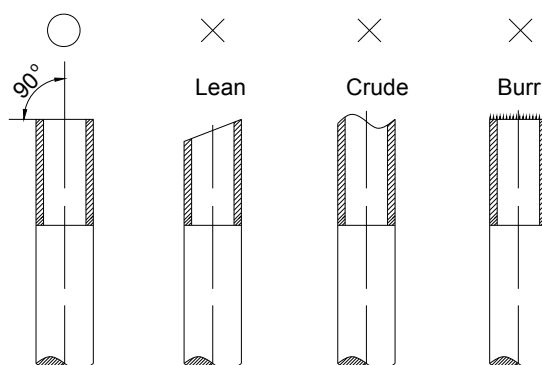
4.2.1 Choose the pipe size according to the specification table.

4.2.2 Confirm the cross way of the pipes.

4.2.3 Measure the necessary pipe length.

4.2.4 Cut the selected pipe with pipe cutter

➤ Make the section flat and smooth.

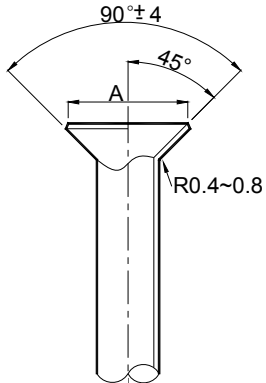


4.2.5 Insulate the copper pipe

- Before test operation, the joint parts should not be heat insulated.

4.2.6 Flare the pipe

- Insert a flare nut into the pipe before flaring the pipe
- According to the following table to flare the pipe

Pipe diameter	Flare dimension A (mm)		Flare shape
	Min	Max	
1/4" (6.35)	8.3	8.7	
3/8" (9.52)	12.0	12.4	
1/2" (12.7)	15.4	15.8	
5/8" (15.9)	18.6	19.1	
3/4" (19)	22.9	23.3	

- After flared the pipe, the opening part must be seal by end cover or adhesive tape to avoid duct or exogenous impurity come into the pipe.

4.2.7 Drill holes if the pipes need to pass the wall.

4.2.8 According to the field condition to bend the pipes so that it can pass the wall smoothly.

4.2.9 Bind and wrap the wire together with the insulated pipe if necessary.

4.2.10 Set the wall conduit

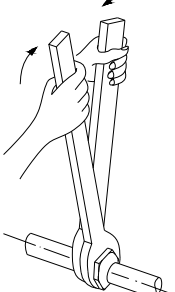
4.2.11 Set the supporter for the pipe.

4.2.12 Locate the pipe and fix it by supporter

- For horizontal refrigerant pipe, the distance between supporters should not be exceed 1m.
- For vertical refrigerant pipe, the distance between supporters should not be exceed 1.5m.

4.2.13 Connect the pipe to indoor unit and outdoor unit by using two spanners.

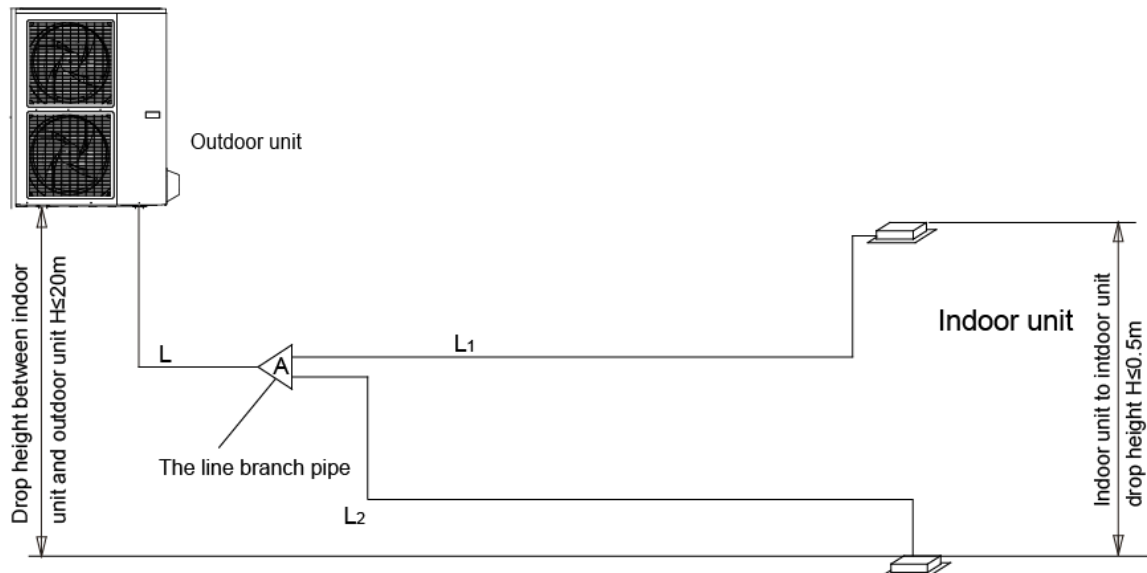
- Be sure to use two spanners and proper torque to fasten the nut, too large torque will damage the bellmouthing, and too small torque may cause leakage. Refer the following table for different pipe connection.

Pipe Diameter	Torque		Sketch map
	(kgf.cm)	(N.cm)	
1/4" (6.35)	144~176	1420~1720	
3/8" (9.52)	333~407	3270~3990	
1/2" (12.7)	504~616	4950~6030	
5/8" (15.9)	630~770	6180~7540	
3/4" (19)	990~1210	9270~11860	

4.3 For Units with Twins Function

4.3.1 Length and drop height permitted of the refrigerant piping

Note: Reduced length of the branching tube is the 0.5m of the equivalent length of the pipe.



**Note: All used branch pipe must be AlpicAir's, otherwise it causes malfunction.
The indoor units should be installed equivalently at the both side of the U type branch pipe.**

		Permitted Value		Piping
Pipe Length	Total pipe length (Actual)	5,3+5,3kW	30m	L+L1+L2
		7+7kW	50m	
	Max. branch pipe length		15m	L1, L2
	Max. branch pipe length difference		10m	L1-L2
Drop Height	Max. height difference between indoor unit and outdoor unit		20m	H1
	Max. height difference between indoor units		0.5m	H2

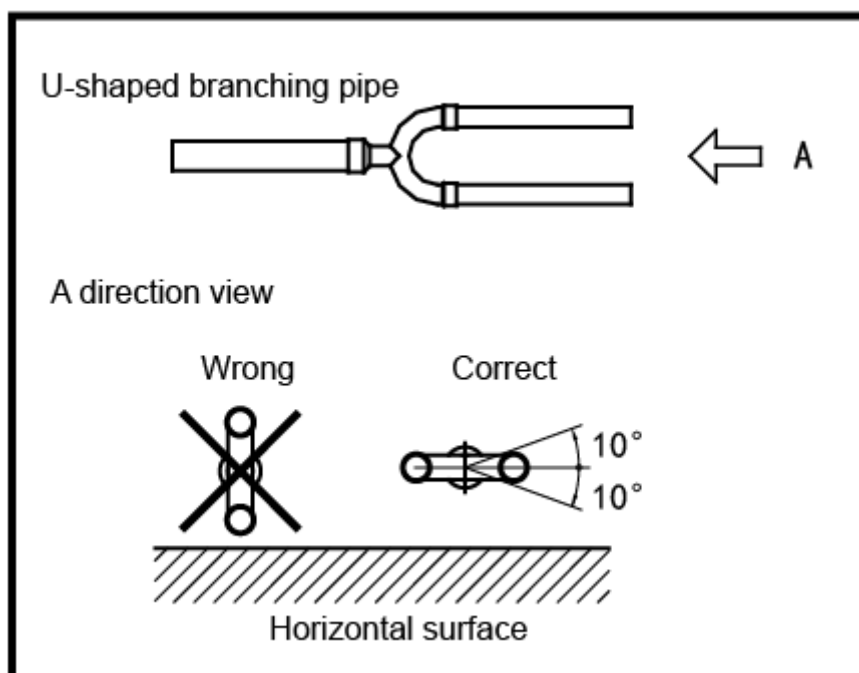
4.3.2 Size of joint pipes for indoor unit (R410a)

Capacity of indoor unit (A)	Size of main pipe(mm)		
	Gas side	Liquid side	Available branching pipe
5,3 kW	Φ12.7	Φ6.35	CE-FQZHN-01C
7 kW	Φ15.9	Φ9.5	CE-FQZHN-01C

4.3.3 Size of joint pipes for outdoor unit (R410a)

Model	the size of main pipe(mm)		
	Gas side	Liquid side	The 1st branching pipe
5,3 kW	Φ15.9	Φ9.5	CE-FQZHN-01C
7 kW	Φ15.9	Φ9.5	CE-FQZHN-01C

4.3.4 The branching pipe must be installed horizontally, error angle of it should not large than 10°. Otherwise, malfunction will be caused.



5. Drainage pipe installation

Install the drainage pipe as shown below and take measures against condensation. Improperly installation could lead to leakage and eventually wet furniture and belongings.

5.1 Installation principle

- Ensure at least 1/100 slope of the drainage pipe
- Adopt suitable pipe diameter
- Adopt nearby condensate water discharge

5.2 Key points of drainage water pipe installation

5.2.1 Considering the pipeline route and elevation

- Before installing condensate water pipeline, determine its route and elevation to avoid intersection with other pipelines and ensure slope is straight.

5.2.2 Drainage pipe selection

- The drainage pipe diameter shall not small than the drain hose of indoor unit
- According to the water flowrate and drainage pipe slope to choose the suitable pipe, the water flowrate is decided by the capacity of indoor unit.

Relationship between water flowrate and capacity of indoor unit

Capacity	Water flowrate (l/h)
5kW	4
7kW	6
10,5kW	8
14kW	12
18kW	14

According to the above table to calculate the total water flowrate for the confluence pipe selection.

For horizontal drainage pipe (The following table is for reference)

PVC pipe	Reference value of inner diameter of pipe (mm)	Allowable maximum water flowrate (l/h)		Remark
		Slope 1/50	Slope 1/100	
PVC25	20	39	27	For branch pipe
PVC32	25	70	50	
PVC40	31	125	88	Could be used for confluence pipe
PVC50	40	247	175	
PVC63	51	473	334	

Attention: Adopt PVC40 or bigger pipe to be the main pipe.

For Vertical drainage pipe (The following table is for reference)

PVC pipe	Reference value of inner diameter of pipe (mm)	Allowable maximum water flowrate (l/h)	Remark
PVC25	20	220	For branch pipe
PVC32	25	410	
PVC40	31	730	Could be used for confluence pipe
PVC50	40	1440	
PVC63	51	2760	
PVC75	67	5710	
PVC90	77	8280	

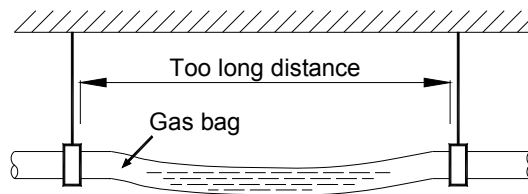
Attention: Adopt PVC40 or bigger pipe to be the main pipe.

5.2.3 Individual design of drainage pipe system

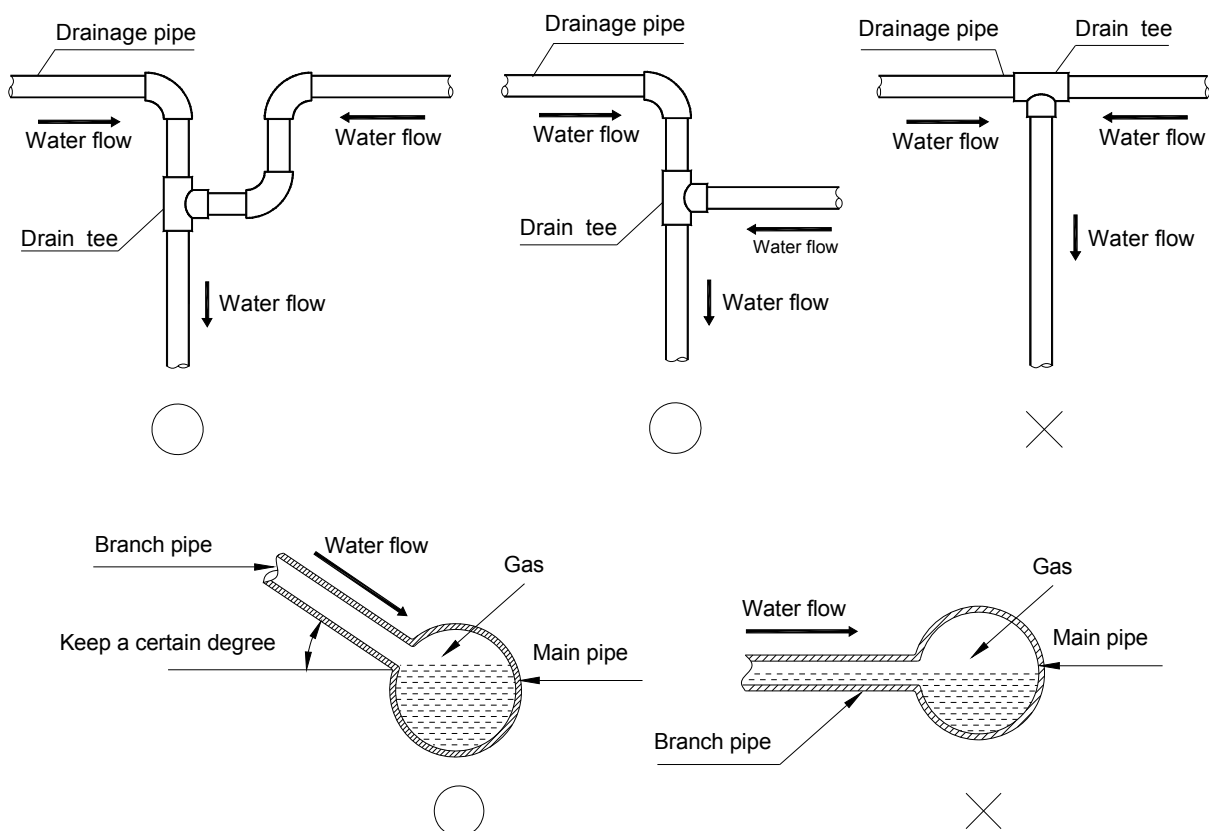
- The drainage pipe of air conditioner shall be installed separately with other sewage pipe, rainwater pipe and drainage pipe in building.
- The drainage pipe of the indoor unit with water pump should be apart from the one without water pump.

5.2.4 Supporter gap of drainage pipe

- In general, the supporter gap of the drainage pipe horizontal pipe and vertical pipe is respectively 1m~1.5m and 1.5m~2.0m.
- Each vertical pipe shall be equipped with not less than two hangers.
- Overlarge hanger gap for horizontal pipe shall create bending, thus leading to air block.



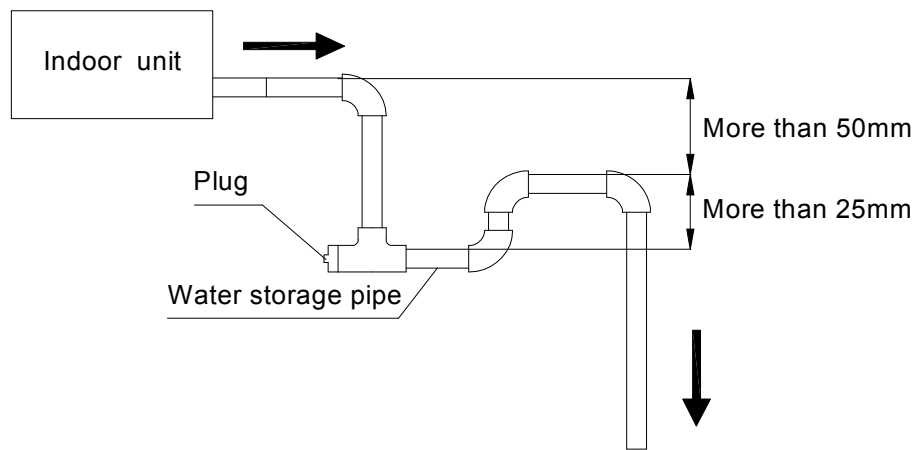
5.2.5 The horizontal pipe layout should avoid converse flow or bad flow



- The correct installation will not cause converse water flow and the slope of the branch pipes can be adjusted freely
- The false installation will cause converse water flow and the slope of the branch pipe can not be adjusted.

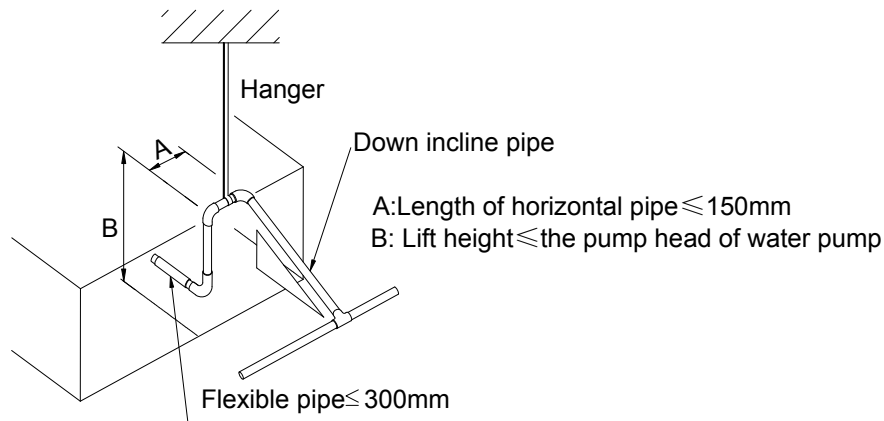
5.2.6 Water storage pipe setting

- If the indoor unit has high extra static pressure and without water pump to elevate the condensate water, such as high extra static pressure duct unit, the water storage pipe should be set to avoid converse flow or blow water phenomena.



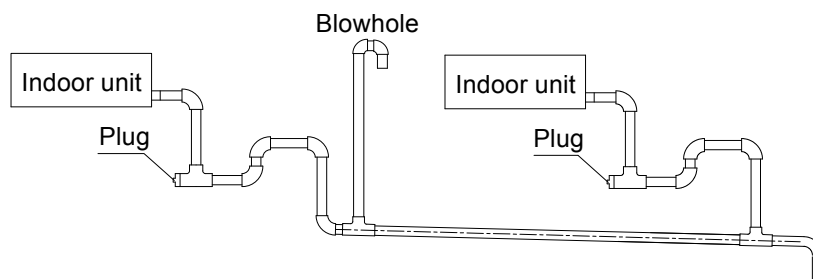
5.2.7 Lifting pipe setting of indoor unit with water pump

- The length of lifting pipe should not exceed the pump head of indoor unit water pump.
Pump head of big four way cassette: 750mm
Pump head of compact four way cassette: 500mm
- The drainage pipe should be set down inclined after the lifting pipe immediately to avoid wrong operation of water level switch.
- Refer the following picture for installation reference.



5.2.8 Blowhole setting

- For the concentrated drainage pipe system, there should design a blowhole at the highest point of main pipe to ensure the condensate water discharge smoothly.
- The air outlet shall face down to prevent dirt entering pipe.
- Each indoor unit of the system should be installed it.
- The installation should be considering the convenience for future cleaning.



5.2.9 The end of drainage pipe shall not contact with ground directly.

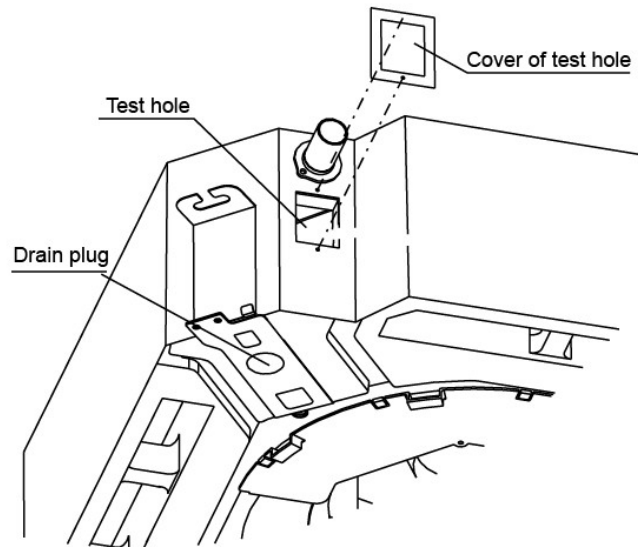
5.3 Drainage test

5.3.1 Water leakage test

After finishing the construction of drainage pipe system, fill the pipe with water and keep it for 24 hours to check whether there is leakage at joint section.

5.3.2 Water discharge test

1. Natural drainage mode(the indoor unit with outdoor drainage pump)
Infuse above 600ml water through water test hole slowly into the water collector, observe whether the water can discharge through the transparent hard pipe at drainage outlet.
2. Pump drainage mode
2.1 Disconnect the plug of water level switch, remove the cover of water test hole and slowly infuse about 2000ml water through the water test hole, be sure that the water will not touch the motor of drainage pump.



- 2.2 Power on and let the air conditioner operate for cooling. Check operation status of drainage pump, and then connect the plug of water level switch, check the operation sound of water pump and observe whether the water can discharge through the transparent hard pipe at drainage outlet. (In light of the length of drainage pipe, water shall be discharged about 1 minute delayed)
- 2.3 Stop the operation of air conditioner, power off the power supply and put the cover of water test hole back to the original place.
 - a. After stopped the air conditioner 3 minutes, check whether there is anything abnormal. If drainage pipes have not been distributed properly, over back-flow water shall cause the flashing of alarm indicator at remote-controlled receiving board and even water shall run over the water collector.
 - b. Continuously infusing water until water level alarmed, check whether the drainage pump could discharge water at once. If water level does not decline under warning water level 3 minutes later, it shall cause shutdown of unit. When this situation happens, the normal startup only can be recovered by turning down power supply and eliminating accumulated water.

Note: Drain plug at the main water-containing plate is used for eliminating accumulated water in water-containing plate when maintaining air conditioner fault. During normal operation, the plug shall be filled in to prevent leakage.

5.4 Insulation work of drainage pipe

Refer the introduction to the insulation engineering parts.

6. Vacuum Drying and Leakage Checking

6.1 Purpose of vacuum drying

- Eliminating moisture in system to prevent the phenomena of ice-blockage and copper oxidation. Ice-blockage shall cause abnormal operation of system, while copper oxide shall damage compressor.
- Eliminating the non-condensable gas (air) in system to prevent the components oxidizing, pressure fluctuation and bad heat exchange during the operation of system.

6.2 Selection of vacuum pump

- The ultimate vacuum degree of vacuum pump shall be -756mmHg or above.
- Precision of vacuum pump shall reach 0.02mmHg or above.

6.3 Operation procedure for vacuum drying

Due to different construction environment, two kinds of vacuum drying ways could be chosen, namely ordinary vacuum drying and special vacuum drying.

6.3.1 Ordinary vacuum drying

1. When conduct first vacuum drying, connect pressure gauge to the infusing mouth of gas pipe and liquid pipe, and keep vacuum pump running for 1hour (vacuum degree of vacuum pump shall be reached -755mmHg).
2. If the vacuum degree of vacuum pump could not reach -755mmHg after 1 hour of drying, it indicates that there is moisture or leakage in pipeline system and need to go on with drying for half an hour.
3. If the vacuum degree of vacuum pump still could not reach -755mmHg after 1.5 hours of drying, check whether there is leakage source.
4. Leakage test: After the vacuum degree reaches -755mmHg, stop vacuum drying and keep the pressure for 1 hour. If the indicator of vacuum gauge does not go up, it is qualified. If going up, it indicates that there is moisture or leak source.

6.3.2 Special vacuum drying

The special vacuum drying method shall be adopted when:

1. Finding moisture during flushing refrigerant pipe.
2. Conducting construction on rainy day, because rain water might penetrated into pipeline.
3. Construction period is long, and rain water might penetrated into pipeline.
4. Rain water might penetrate into pipeline during construction.

Procedures of special vacuum drying are as follows:

1. Vacuum drying for 1 hour.
2. Vacuum damage, filling nitrogen to reach 0.5Kgf/cm² .
Because nitrogen is dry gas, vacuum damage could achieve the effect of vacuum drying, but this method could not achieve drying thoroughly when there is too much moisture. Therefore, special attention shall be drawn to prevent the entering of water and the formation of condensate water.
3. Vacuum drying again for half an hour.
If the pressure reached -755mmHg, start to pressure leakage test. If it cannot reached the value, repeat vacuum damage and vacuum drying again for 1 hour.
4. Leakage test: After the vacuum degree reaches -755mmHg, stop vacuum drying and keep the pressure for 1 hour. If the indicator of vacuum gauge does not go up, it is qualified. If going up, it indicates that there is moisture or leak source.

7. Additional refrigerant charge

- After the vacuum drying process is carried out, the additional refrigerant charge process need to be performed.
- The outdoor unit is factory charged with refrigerant. The additional refrigerant charge volume is decided by the diameter and length of the liquid pipe between indoor and outdoor unit. Refer the following formula to calculate the charge volume.

Diameter of liquid pipe (mm)	Φ6.35	Φ9.52
Formula	$V=15\text{g/m} \times (L-5)$	$V=30\text{g/m} \times (L-5)$

V: Additional refrigerant charge volume (g).

L : The length of the liquid pipe (m).

Note:

- Refrigerant may only be charged after performed the vacuum drying process.
- Always use gloves and glasses to protect your hands and eyes during the charge work.
- Use electronic scale or fluid infusion apparatus to weight refrigerant to be recharged. Be sure to avoid extra refrigerant charged, it may cause liquid hammer of the compressor or protections.
- Use supplementing flexible pipe to connect refrigerant cylinder, pressure gauge and outdoor unit. And The refrigerant should be charged in liquid state. Before recharging, The air in the flexible pipe and manifold gauge should be exhausted.
- After finished refrigerant recharge process, check whether there is refrigerant leakage at the connection joint part.(Using gas leakage detector or soap water to detect).

8. Engineering of insulation

8.1 Insulation of refrigerant pipe

8.1.1 Operational procedure of refrigerant pipe insulation

Cut the suitable pipe → insulation (except joint section) → flare the pipe → piping layout and connection → vacuum drying → insulate the joint parts

8.1.2 Purpose of refrigerant pipe insulation

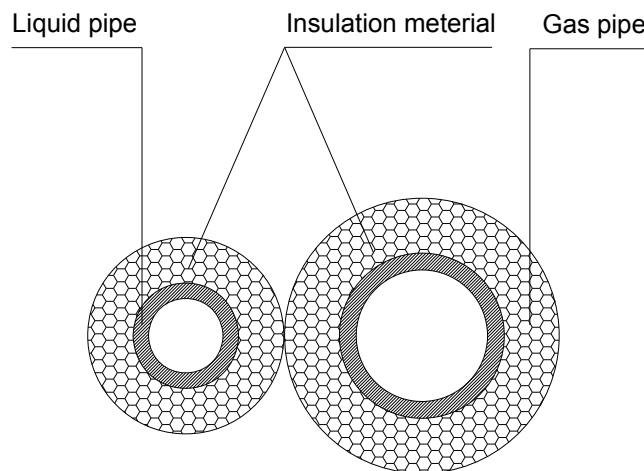
- During operation, temperature of gas pipe and liquid pipe shall be over-heating or over-cooling extremely. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out insulation; otherwise it shall debase the performance of unit and burn compressor.
- Gas pipe temperature is very low during cooling. If insulation is not enough, it shall form dew and cause leakage.
- Temperature of gas pipe is very high (generally 50-100°C) during heating. Insulation work must be carried out to prevent hurt by carelessness touching.

8.1.3 Insulation material selection for refrigerant pipe

- The burning performance should over 120°C
- According to the local law to choose insulation materials
- The thickness of insulation layer shall be above 10mm. If in hot or wet environment place, the layer of insulation should be thicker accordingly.

8.1.4 Installation highlights of insulation construction

- Gas pipe and liquid pipe shall be insulated separately, if the gas pipe and liquid pipe were insulated together; it will decrease the performance of air conditioner.



- The insulation material at the joint pipe shall be 5~10cm longer than the gap of the insulation material.
- The insulation material at the joint pipe shall be inserted into the gap of the insulation material.
- The insulation material at the joint pipe shall be banded to the gap pipe and liquid pipe tightly.
- The linking part should be use glue to paste together
- Be sure not bind the insulation material over-tight, it may extrude out the air in the material to cause bad insulation and cause easy aging of the material.

8.2 Insulation of drainage pipe

8.2.1 Operational procedure of refrigerant pipe insulation

Select the suitable pipe → insulation (except joint section) → piping layout and connection → drainage test → insulate the joint parts

8.2.2 Purpose of drainage pipe insulation

The temperature of condensate drainage water is very low. If insulation is not enough, it shall form dew and cause leakage to damage the house decoration.

8.2.3 Insulation material selection for drainage pipe

- The insulation material should be flame retardant material, the flame retardancy of the material should be selected according to the local law.
- Thickness of insulation layer is usually above 10mm.
- Use specific glue to paste the seam of insulation material, and then bind with adhesive tape. The width of tape shall not be less than 5cm. Make sure it is firm and avoid dew.

8.2.4 Installation and highlights of insulation construction

- The single pipe should be insulated before connecting to another pipe, the joint part should be insulated after the drainage test.
- There should be no insulation gap between the insulation material.

9. Engineering of electrical wiring

9.1 Highlights of electrical wiring installation

- All field wiring construction should be finished by qualified electrician.
- Air conditioning equipment should be grounded according to the local electrical regulations.
- Current leakage protection switch should be installed.
- Do not connect the power wire to the terminal of signal wire.
- When power wire is parallel with signal wire, put wires to their own wire tube and remain at least 300mm gap.
- According to table in indoor part named “the specification of the power” to choose the wiring, make sure the selected wiring not small than the data showing in the table.
- Select different colors for different wire according to relevant regulations.
- Do not use metal wire tube at the place with acid or alkali corrosion, adopt plastic wire tube to replace it.
- There must be not wire connect joint in the wire tube If joint is a must, set a connection box at the place.
- The wiring with different voltage should not be in one wire tube.
- Ensure that the color of the wires of outdoor and the terminal No. are same as those of indoor unit respectively.

10. Test operation

10.1 The test operation must be carried out after the entire installation has been completed.

10.2 Please confirm the following points before the test operation.

- The indoor unit and outdoor unit are installed properly.
- Tubing and wiring are correctly completed.
- The refrigerant pipe system is leakage-checked.
- The drainage is unimpeded.
- The ground wiring is connected correctly.
- The length of the tubing and the added stow capacity of the refrigerant have been recorded.
- The power voltage fits the rated voltage of the air conditioner.
- There is no obstacle at the outlet and inlet of the outdoor and indoor units.
- The gas-side and liquid-side stop valves are both opened.
- The air conditioner is pre-heated by turning on the power.

10.3 Test operation

Set the air conditioner under the mode of "COOLING" by remote controller, and check the following points.

Indoor unit

- Whether the switch on the remote controller works well.
- Whether the buttons on the remote controller works well.
- Whether the air flow louver moves normally.
- Whether the room temperature is adjusted well.
- Whether the indicator lights normally.
- Whether the temporary buttons works well.
- Whether the drainage is normal.
- Whether there is vibration or abnormal noise during operation.

Outdoor unit

- Whether there is vibration or abnormal noise during operation.
- Whether the generated wind, noise, or condensed of by the air conditioner have influenced your neighborhood.
- Whether any of the refrigerant is leaked.



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