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Installation and Operation Manual

KWIKOT Flame Series Mono Heat Pump R290 8~16kW

KAWM08-ND2(GN)

KAWM10-ND2(GN)

KAWM12-ND2(GN)

KAWM14-ND2(GN)

KAWM16-ND2(GN)

- Please read this Instruction Manual carefully before use
- Please retain this manual for future reference
- See to the physical product for the appearance color or pattern

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Accessories List

Accessories List			
1	Wire controller	1	EA
2	Communication line	1	EA
3	Drain elbow	2	EA
4	Water tank temperature sensor	1	EA
5	Mixing Water temperature sensor	1	EA
6	Rubber shock pad	6	EA
7	Manual	1	EA
8	Accessories kit	1	EA
9	Instructions	1	EA

Safety Precautions



The models covered in this manual are all R290 refrigerant models, which are classified as Class A3, highly combustible and explosive.

Work on the refrigerant circuit with flammable refrigerant in safety group A3 may only be carried out by authorized heating contractors. These heating contractors must be trained in accordance with EN 378 Part 4 or IEC 60335-2-40, Section HH. The certificate of competence from an industry accredited body. Brazing/soldering work on the refrigerant circuit may only be carried out by contractors certified in accordance with ISO 13585 and AD 2000, Datasheet HP 100R. And only by contractors qualified and certified for the processes to be carried out. The work must fall within the range of applications purchased and be carried out in accordance with the prescribed procedures.

Soldering/brazing work on accumulator connections requires certification of personnel and processes by a notified body according to the Pressure Equipment Directive (2014/68/EU).

Before installing the unit, please read the "Safety Instructions" in this manual carefully to ensure proper installation.

Before using the unit, please read the "Operating Instructions" in this manual carefully to ensure proper use of the unit.

Before repairing the unit, please read this manual "Maintenance instructions" carefully to ensure the safety of the unit and your person. After the installation work is completed, after the test run is performed and everything is confirmed to be normal, please explain to the customer how to use and how to maintain the unit according to this manual. In addition, please give this manual to the customer and ask them to keep it in a safe place.

You are especially reminded of the significance of the following three markings:



WARNING: Refers to an incorrect operation that could result in a death or major injury accident.



CAUTION: Refers to the wrong operation that may cause personal or equipment accidents. Depending on the degree, it may lead to other more serious consequences.



FORBIDDEN: Refers to the operation that may cause damage to the machine or endanger the personal safety of the user.

Safety Precautions



WARNING

The warehouse should be bright, spacious, open, well ventilated and with ventilation equipment and no heat source, and should not be set in the basement, ventilated and closed, and there should not be grooves and pits in the site, and the power lines should not be exposed to the severe aging site, in order to prevent the flammable refrigerant gas from gathering and explosion hazards with high proportion.

Ventilation and exhaust equipment in the warehouse can be set up with exhaust fans, fans, ceiling fans, floor fans, exhaust ducts, etc. to ensure that the requirements of ventilation and exhaust are met and to prevent refrigerant gas from gathering, and personnel need to open the exhaust equipment before entering the warehouse.

Ventilation equipment and electrical equipment in the warehouse should be of explosion-proof type, and the installation height of all electrical appliances must be greater than 1.5m or more.

There should be combustible gas leakage alarm device in the warehouse, and the general power switch in the warehouse should be located outside the site with protective explosion-proof device.

No mobile equipment, such as cell phones, shall be operated in the warehouse.

Installation of the Units

When installation or repair is required, please entrust the special maintenance site to carry out; Do not install it by yourself. Improper installation may cause water leakage, electric shock and fire.

Please follow the instructions for proper installation. Improper installation may cause water leakage, electric shock and fire.

During installation, please use the parts delivered with the device or the specified parts. If you do not use the parts specified by the company, the unit may be damaged or cannot operate normally.

Please install the machine in a place that can really bear the weight of the machine. The unit cannot be installed on the non-special metal frame (such as: anti-theft net). The machine will fall down and cause personal injury if the strength is not enough.

Please carry out installation operations that can protect against typhoons and earthquakes; If the installation operation does not meet the requirements, the machine will tip over and cause accidents.

Do not install in a place where flammable gas may leak. In case of gas leakage and accumulation around the machine, it may cause fire, explosion and other accidents.

The installation site should be in a place where there is no heavy snow in winter. Snow must be prevented.

The machine can be installed under the shelf or under the snow cover to avoid snow on the machine.

The installation site should be well ventilated with sufficient air intake space and maintenance space. The air inlet and outlet should be free of obstacles, and the exhaust air of the unit should not affect neighbors.

When setting up and moving the unit, do not allow air to be mixed in the refrigeration circulation system except for the specified refrigerant. If air is mixed in, the refrigeration circulation system will produce abnormal high pressure and cause accidents such as rupture and personal injury.

If refrigerant gas is leaking during installation, take immediate ventilation measures as it may lead to fire and explosion if it comes into contact with fire.

After the installation work is completed, please make sure that there is no refrigerant leakage. If the refrigerant gas leaks into the room and comes into contact with a fire source such as an air heater or stove, it may cause a fire or other accidents. If the concentration reaches a certain level, there is a risk of explosion.

Installation of Water System

Before the final takeover of the unit, all external pipelines must be thoroughly cleaned, and the cleaning must be detached from the host, and it is strictly forbidden to contain impurities in the pipe. The dregs and dirt in the water pipeline network will make the heat exchange performance of the heat exchanger decline, and will cause damage to the heat exchanger and water pipe in serious cases.

During winter installation and construction, it should be noted that before the system is installed and commissioned and the unit has normal anti-freeze protection capability, do not inject water into the system to prevent freezing and damaging the water pipeline and water-side heat exchanger.

Insulation measures should be taken for both supply and return pipes to achieve the insulation effect. If the insulation construction is not complete, it will affect the actual use effect of the unit.

Drain valves must be set at the lowest point of the water supply and return system, so that when the unit is not used in winter, the water of the system can be completely discharged, otherwise it will cause incomplete drainage and freezing of the pipeline in winter. When the external pipe is higher than the water inlet and outlet, install a drain valve before the pipe rises to prevent water trap, which may cause incomplete drainage in the unit.

The wiring should be connected with the specified cables, and the terminal connections should be firmly fixed so that no external forces are transmitted to the cables. Improper connection and fixing will cause heat, fire and other accidents. The sharp edges of the holes for threading wires and pipes need to be protected to avoid cutting wires.

Electrical Related

The power supply of the unit should be grounded reliably, and the grounding resistance should not exceed 4Ω ; it is forbidden to install and use the unit in an electric environment without good grounding.

The wiring should be kept in the correct shape and not protruded upward. Please install it reliably and do not let the electrical box cover, outer plate, etc. pinch the wires; improper installation will cause fire and other accidents.

Before wiring work or regular inspection, turn off the main power switch of the unit for more than 3 minutes and make sure the fan of the unit has stopped rotating; do not close the circuit breaker before all wiring work is completed to prevent electric shock accidents.

Protect the electric wires and electrical parts to prevent damage by rats and other small animals. If they are not protected, rats may chew the unprotected devices. In serious cases, it may lead to fire

Avoid contact of the power cord with refrigerant pipes, edges of steel plates and electrical parts.

Otherwise, the wires may be damaged, which may lead to a fire in serious cases.

Use and Maintenance

In the event of a malfunction (e.g., smell of combustion, etc.), turn off the main power to the unit immediately and contact your dealer.

Do not insert fingers or objects into the air outlet.

Never start or stop the unit by plugging or unplugging the power cord.

When the ambient temperature is lower than 0°C , please keep the unit in the energized state and strictly forbid to cut off the power; if the unit is powered off for more than half an hour, please make sure to discharge the water of the unit, pipeline and water tank to avoid the system from freezing!

Please do not manually turn on and off the unit frequently, and do not manually turn off the water system manual regulating valve when the unit is running.



CAUTION

Do not let the unit directly exposed to water or moisture and other easily corroded environment.

The unit has a built-in pressure relief valve for water system. Do not block the outlet of the drain pipe when installing or using.

Do not install the outdoor unit in the place where the exhaust gas of the fan blows directly into the flowers and plants, otherwise the exhaust gas of the fan will make the flowers and plants dry.

Ensure that the space required for maintenance is sufficient. If the space is insufficient, the operator may be injured.

When installing outdoor unit cables on the roof or high, install permanent ladders and handrails on the walkway to prevent personnel from falling.

Do not use refrigerants other than those specified on the nameplate. Do not mix different refrigerants.

The refrigerant pipe should be as short as possible to reduce the residual amount of refrigerant in it.

When loading the refrigerant, be sure to remove it in liquid form from the refrigerant tank.

Make sure that the refrigeration system is grounded before charging the refrigerant, and take care not to overcharge.

After completing the refrigerant piping work, perform a gas-tight test with nitrogen gas to confirm that there is no leakage. In case the refrigerant gas leaks in a small room and exceeds the limit concentration, it will lead to oxygen deprivation.

To prevent mischarging of different types of refrigerants, please prepare special tools for R32 machines as shown in the table below for construction and maintenance work.

	Tool name	Specification
1	Miniature vacuum pump	Explosion-proof vacuum pump, ensure certain accuracy, vacuum degree should be less than 10Pa
2	Charging equipment	Special explosion-proof charging equipment, charging deviation is less than 5 grams
3	Leak detector	Annual leakage rate is not more than 3 grams
4	Pressure gauge	
5	Fire extinguisher	Carry a fire extinguisher with you during installation and maintenance. At least two types of dry powder, carbon dioxide and foam fire extinguishers should be available at the maintenance site. They should be placed in a designated place with eye-catching signs and within easy reach

Electrical Related

Before starting the machine, check whether the power supply is consistent with the power supply specified on the nameplate, and whether the wiring and water system pipelines are correctly connected to prevent water leakage, electric shock, or fire.

The heat pump unit belongs to Class I electrical appliances and must be reliably grounded. The yellow and green cables of the unit are ground cables. Do not connect the ground cables to the following places: water supply pipes, gas pipes, sewage pipes, or other places deemed unreliable by professionals. If not properly grounded, electric shock may result.

The user must install the air switch and leakage protector that can cut off the power supply of the whole system at the power supply end, and each leakage protector must be tested regularly and effectively (can be tested by the test key on the leakage protector); Leakage detection before powering on after electrical installation to ensure its safety.

Installation according to national wiring rules; power line laying needs to take the line groove or wire pipe.

If the length of the power cord is longer than 15 meters or the power cord is made of other materials, please increase the cross-sectional area of the power cord appropriately to avoid malfunction caused by overload.

When the power cord is connected to the electrical box of the unit, a rubber or plastic protective sleeve must be used to avoid being scratched by the sheet metal edge; the terminal block should be wired securely and should not fire, and the ground line of the power cord should be 30mm longer than the current-carrying line.

Specifications and model of built-in fuse of the unit: 30A/250V AC.

If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer, its service agent or similarly qualified persons in order to avoid a hazard.

Use and Maintenance

Once the unit is started, it should run for at least 6 minutes before it can be shut down, otherwise it will affect the service life of the unit. Please do not manually start and stop frequently.

Do not operate the unit with wet hands and do not allow children to operate the unit. Before cleaning the unit, please turn off the main power supply of the unit.

In winter, when the outdoor temperature is low, the power supply can not be cut off after the shutdown, in order to ensure the normal operation of the unit anti-freezing function.

The power supply wire diameter should meet the requirements of the manual, the power supply wire should not be lighter than the neoprene armored flexible wire (IEC 60245, wire 57)

The fixed line must be equipped with an all-pole disconnecting device with a contact opening distance of at least 3 mm.

In case of damage to the power and connection cables, to avoid danger, they must be replaced by after-sales or specialized technical maintenance personnel with special cables that comply with national regulations.

The vacuum pump must be free from any ignition sources and well ventilated in the vicinity of the outlet.



FORBIDDEN

Do not fill oxygen, acetylene or other flammable or toxic gases for leak detection or gas tightness test. These gases are very dangerous and may cause explosion. It is recommended to use nitrogen or refrigerant for such test.

Do not touch or adjust the safety device inside the unit. Serious accidents may result if these devices are touched or adjusted.

Do not open the access cover of the unit without cutting off the power supply of the main loop.

Do not install the unit in an environment with high oil mist, flammable gas, salt mist or harmful gas such as sulfur vapor.

Do not use the wrong type of refrigerant or refrigerant oil. Otherwise, accidents such as fire or explosion may occur.

Do not touch the high-temperature part of the compressor or refrigerant pipe. Otherwise, burns may occur.

Do not lay power cables between units to avoid fire.

Do not remove the terminal of the main control board of electric heating and put on electricity directly, otherwise it will lead to serious electric shock accident.

Please use ELB (earth leakage protector). If not used, it may lead to electric shock or fire in case of accident.

Do not install the unit in the environment of heat source, electric spark and open flame fire source or flammable and explosive.

Do not install the unit indoors and the surrounding area should be easily ventilated.

In case of refrigerant leakage, turn off the unit, extinguish any open flame, and contact your local distributor or service provider immediately.

Product Introduction

KWIKOT mono heat pump provides heating, cooling and domestic hot water in one set of home solutions, which can be widely used in villas, commercial buildings, rural self-built houses, office areas, hotels, beauty industry and other places.

This heat pump can meet the user's demand for heating in winter, cooling in summer and making domestic hot water all year round. It can run heating mode, cooling mode and hot water mode separately, and it can also run the mixed mode of heating + hot water and cooling + hot water. In the mixed mode, the unit automatically switches between the two sub-modes of heating/hot water (cooling/hot water) and will complete the set function temperature item by item according to the priority set by the user. The hot water function requires the user to provide the hot water tank.

Example of mixed mode priority: For example, heating + hot water mode, the mode is balanced by default. When the water temperature meets the set conditions or the running time reaches, the mode will switch automatically. The heating priority mode can be set. Only when the heating water temperature meets the conditions can it be automatically switched to the hot water mode. The hot water priority mode can be set. Only when the hot water temperature meets the conditions can the heating mode be automatically switched.

Product Application Recommendations

KWIKOT integral heat pump is built-in with auxiliary electric heating as standard, and users can choose to enable or disable this function (enabled by default). When this function is enabled, the unit will automatically judge whether to open auxiliary electric heating when the ambient temperature is low and the capacity of the unit is insufficient to make up for the user's demand.

Users should select the size of the unit according to the demand capacity and select the unit according to the most unfavorable conditions in order to meet the demand for year-round applications. Taking heating selection as an example, the unit capacity will be decayed as the ambient temperature decreases, and the following three configurations are recommended for selection, refer to Figure 2.

Configuration 1: Heat pump only

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

Configuration 2: Heat pump and backup electric heater

• Heat pump covers the required capacity until the ambient temperature drops below the point at which the heat pump is unable to provide sufficient capacity. When the ambient temperature is below this equilibrium point (as shown in Figure 2), the backup electric heater supplies the required additional heating capacity.

- Best balance between initial investment and running costs, results in lowest lifecycle cost.
- Ideal for new construction.

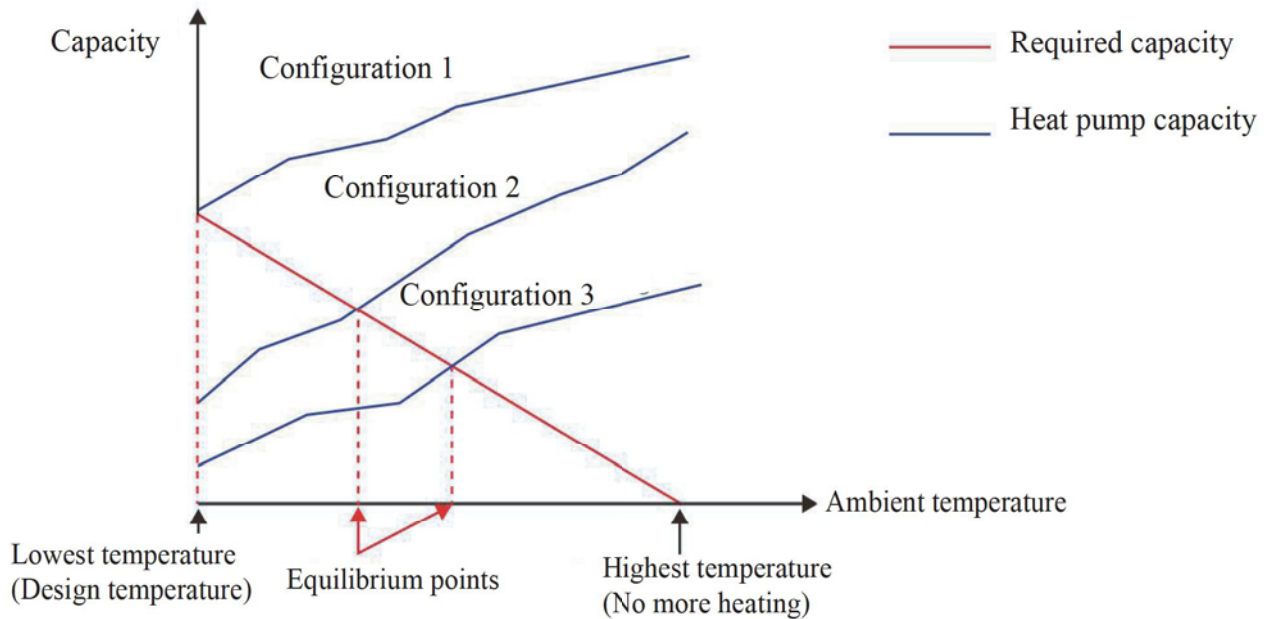
Configuration 3: Heat pump with auxiliary heat source

• Heat pump covers the required capacity until the ambient temperature drops below the point at which the heat pump is unable to provide sufficient capacity (Even the backup electric heater effected). When the ambient temperature is below this equilibrium point (as shown in Figure 2), depending on the system settings, either the auxiliary heat source supplies the required additional heating capacity or the heat pump does not run and the auxiliary heat source covers the required capacity.

- Enables selection of lower capacity heat pump.
- Ideal for refurbishments and upgrades.

General Application Information

Figure 2 System configurations



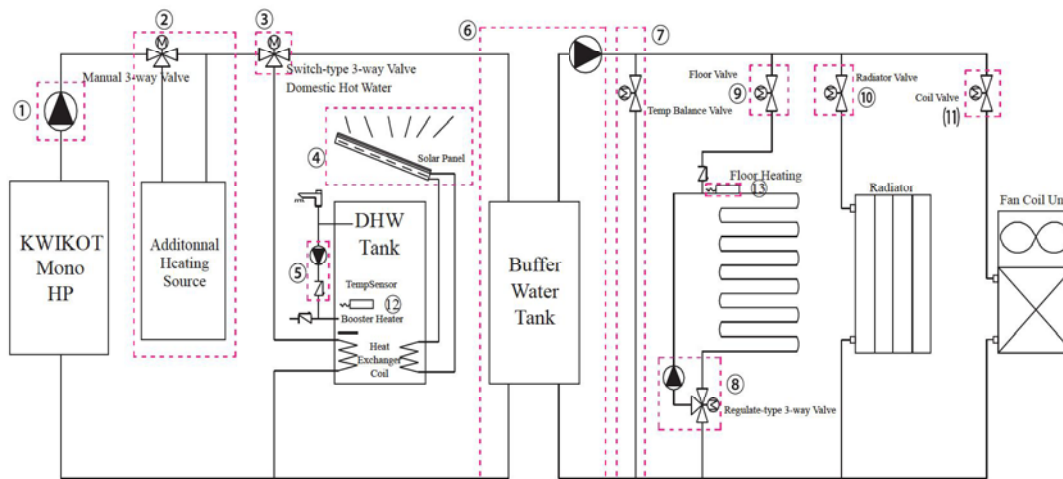
English

Introduction to Engineering Applications

How to configure spare parts for projects and terminals in various modes and scenarios (based on the engineering diagram, see figure 1)

KWIKOT heat pump can be matched with different terminal applications such as ground heating pipe, fan coil, radiator, domestic hot water tank, etc. The application integration diagram shown in the following figure is recommended, and does not mean that users need to configure all applications. Users should carry out engineering installation according to the actual use requirements.

Figure 1 Engineering Application Integration Diagram



General Application Information

No.	Function name / description	Configuration	Remarks
①	Booster pump	User configuration	Only 220V water pump control ports are provided. This port is required when the water system is complex and the flow rate is insufficient
②	Additional heating source 3-way valve	User configuration	Only 220V control ports and signal feedback ports are provided
③	Hot water 3-way valve	User configuration	Only 220V three-way valve control port is provided, and the domestic water tank is configured synchronously by users
④	Solar hot water	User configuration	User control
⑤	Zero cold water pumps	User configuration	Only 220V water pump control ports are provided
⑥	Secondary circulation pump and buffer water tank	User configuration	Only the 220V water pump control port is provided or the user can control it independently
⑦	Temp balance valve	User configuration	Only 220V water pump control port is provided (Required for hot water and cooling needs in summer)
⑧	Dual water temperature zoning regulation system	User configuration	Only water pump, three-way regulating valve, mixed water temperature sensor interface is provided
⑨	Floor solenoid valve	User configuration	Only 220V control ports are provided for floor heat transfer applications
⑩	Radiator solenoid valve	User configuration	Only 220V control ports are provided for radiator heat transfer applications
⑪	Fan coil solenoid valve	User configuration	Only 220V control ports are provided for floor heat transfer applications
⑫	DHW tank temperature sensor	Accessory	The sensor used to measure water temperature of domestic water tank
⑬	Different heating zones temperature sensor	Accessory	

Engineering application 1: Basic application

The unit is connected to water and electricity, without the additional configurations of the above chart and table.

Engineering application 2: Different heating and cooling end type application

When the unit has different ends (such as floor heating pipes, radiators, fan coils, domestic water tanks, etc.), and these ends are used for both heating and cooling (or have hot water function), configure the waterway shut-off solenoid valve according to the end type (as in Figure 1), connect the floor solenoid valve, radiator solenoid valve and fan coil solenoid valve to the corresponding control ports of the unit respectively, and set the cooling end application (fan coil by default, i.e. Cooling 1 in the table below), heating end application (floor heating by default, i.e. Heating 2 in the table below), and hot water end application (no hot water function by default, i.e. Hot water 2). Generally speaking, the end type application only needs to be set once in the project installation.

General Application Information

Mode	End-application settings	Valve action under end-application settings			
		Fan coil solenoid valve	Floor solenoid valve	Radiator solenoid valve	Hot water 3-way valve
Cooling	Cooling 1 (fan coil, setting 0)	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
	Cooling 2 (floor, setting 1)	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
	Cooling 3 (heater, setting 2)	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
	Cooling 4 (fan coil + floor, setting 3)	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
	Cooling 5 (fan coil + radiator, setting 4)	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
	Refrigeration 6 (floor + radiator, setting 5)	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
	Cooling 7 (fan coil + floor + radiator, setting 6)	ON	ON	ON	OFF
	Refrigeration 8 (no application, setting 7)	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Heating	Heating 1 (fan coil, setting 0)	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
	Heating 2 (floor, setting 1)	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
	Heating 3 (radiator, setting 2)	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
	Heating 4 (fan coil + floor, setting 3)	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
	Heating 5 (fan coil + radiator, setting 4)	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
	Heating 6 (floor + radiator, setting 5)	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
	Heating 7 (fan coil + floor + radiator, set 6)	ON	ON	ON	OFF
	Heating 8 (no application, setting 7)	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Hot water	Hot water 1 (with hot water function, setting 1)	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
	Hot water 2 (no hot water function, setting 0)	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

Note: If the user sets the end application containing floor cooling function, as the floor cooling has no dehumidification function, the user should equip himself with dehumidification equipment and pay attention to the ground may be slippery due to the condensation caused by the system.

Engineering application 3: Dual water temperature zoning setting application

When the user needs to set different heating (or cooling) water temperature in two areas, you need to use the dual water temperature setting function. Under this function, the user needs to set the control display board to enable the second water temperature function and set the second water temperature (the first water temperature is the water temperature normally set by the display board), and at the same time, the user needs to configure the mixing water pump, mixing water three-way control valve, mixing water temperature sensor and connect the control line to the unit (Figure 1, ⑧).

Unit Parameters

Technical Parameters Table

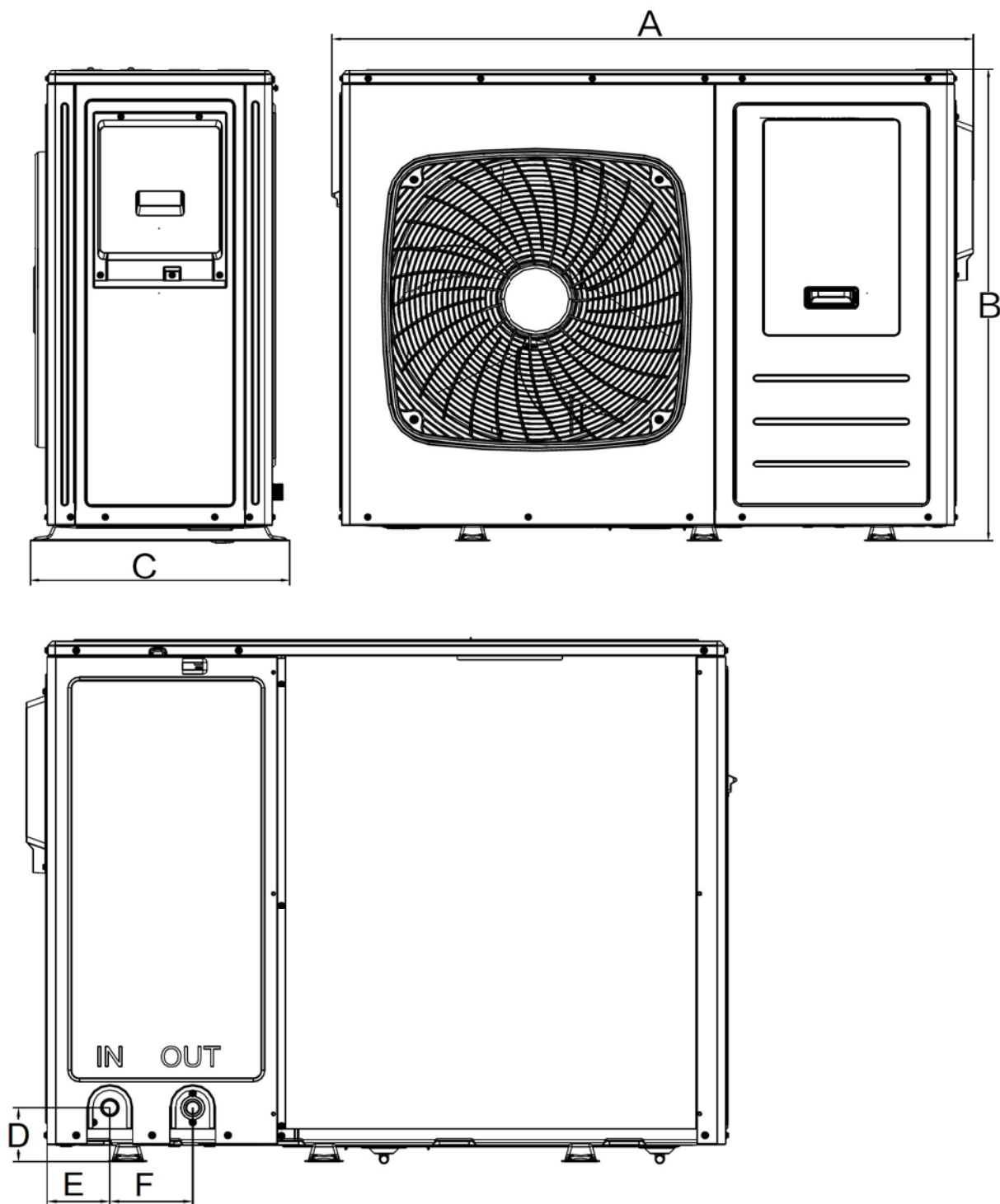
English

Denomination of the units			Air-to-water(brine)units				
Model			KAWM08-ND2(GN)	KAWM10-ND2(GN)	KAWM12-ND2(GN)	KAWM14-ND2(GN)	KAWM16-ND2(GN)
Intended use of the units			Low and medium temperature application				
Power Supply		V/Ph/Hz	220~240/1/50				
Heating (AT7/6,WT30/35)	Capacity	kW	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00
	Rated Power Input	kW	1.62	2.08	2.45	2.74	3.25
	COP	kW/kW	4.95	4.80	4.90	5.11	4.92
Heating (AT7/6,WT47/55)	Capacity	kW	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00
	Rated Power Input	kW	2.42	3.03	3.43	4.24	5.00
	COP	kW/kW	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.20
Cooling (AT35,WT23/18)	Capacity	kW	8.00	10.00	11.40	14.00	16.00
	Rated Power Input	kW	1.63	2.15	2.78	2.74	3.33
	EER	kW/kW	4.90	4.65	4.10	5.11	4.80
Cooling (AT35,WT12/7)	Capacity	kW	8.00	10.00	11.40	14.00	16.00
	Rated Power Input	kW	2.50	3.33	4.07	4.52	5.51
	EER	kW/kW	3.20	3.00	2.80	3.10	2.90
SCOP	Average Climate	35℃	4.90	4.90	4.90	5.20	4.90
		55℃	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.90	3.90
Season space heating energy efficiency class	Average Climate	35℃	A+++	A+++	A+++	A+++	A+++
		55℃	A+++	A+++	A+++	A+++	A+++
SEER	Fan Coil Application	7℃	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.10	5.10
	Cooling Floor Application	18℃	6.30	6.50	6.20	7.00	7.00
R290		kg	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.95	1.95
Heater power input		kW	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	6.00
Sound Power Level (EN12102-1)		dB	66	66	68	68	68
Water Pump	Rated Water Flow	m³/h	1.38	1.72	2.06	2.41	2.75
	Total Water Head	m	12.5	12.3	12	11.5	11.1
	Available Water Head	m	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.0	7.6
Maximum working pressure of refrigerant		MPa	0.85/3.2				
Water Side Safety Valve		MPa	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Maximum power and maximum current		kW/A	7.20/32.73	8.20/37.27	8.70/39.55	15.00/68.00	16.00/73.00
Net/gross weight		kg	147/170	147/170	154/177	183/210	183/210
Water proof grade		/	IPX4				
Water Side Connection		Inch	1'	1'	1'	1'	1'
Net Dimension	W×D×H	mm	1312×530×992			1312×530×1370	
Package Dimension	W×D×H	mm	1362×567×1167			1362×567×1560	
Ambient Temperature Range	Cooling	℃	10~48				
	Heating	℃	-30~35				
	Domestic Hot Water	℃	-30~43				
Leaving Water Temperature Range	Cooling	℃	5~25				
	Heating	℃	24~75				
	Domestic Hot Water	℃	30~60 (Depend on water tank which supplied by user)				

Unit Parameters

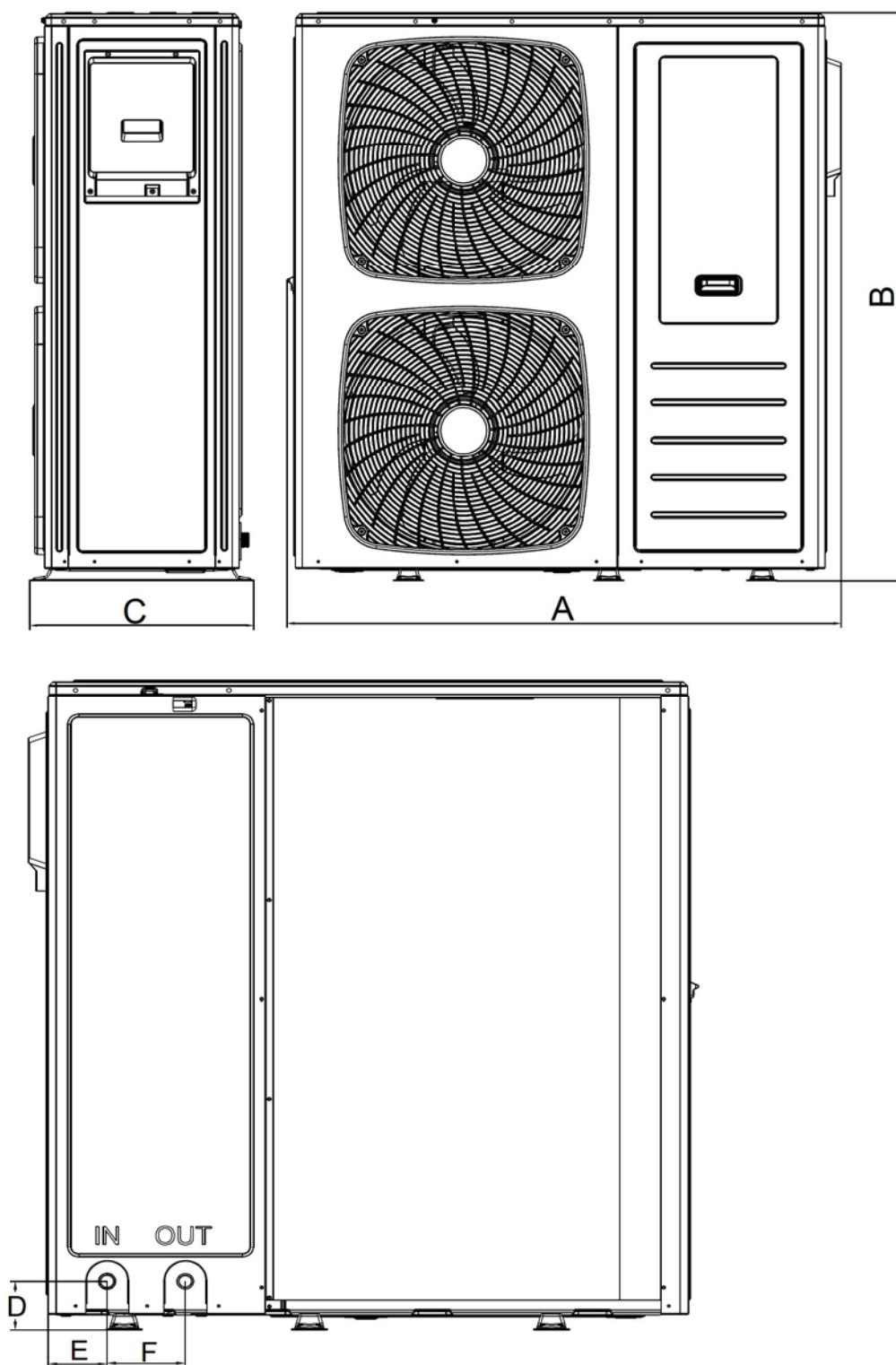
Unit Dimensions

External dimensions of KAWM08-ND2(GN), KAWM10-ND2(GN) and KAWM12-ND2(GN) units



Unit Parameters

External dimensions of KAWM14-ND2(GN) and KAWM16-ND2(GN) units



Size comparison table of each part of the unit (unit: mm)

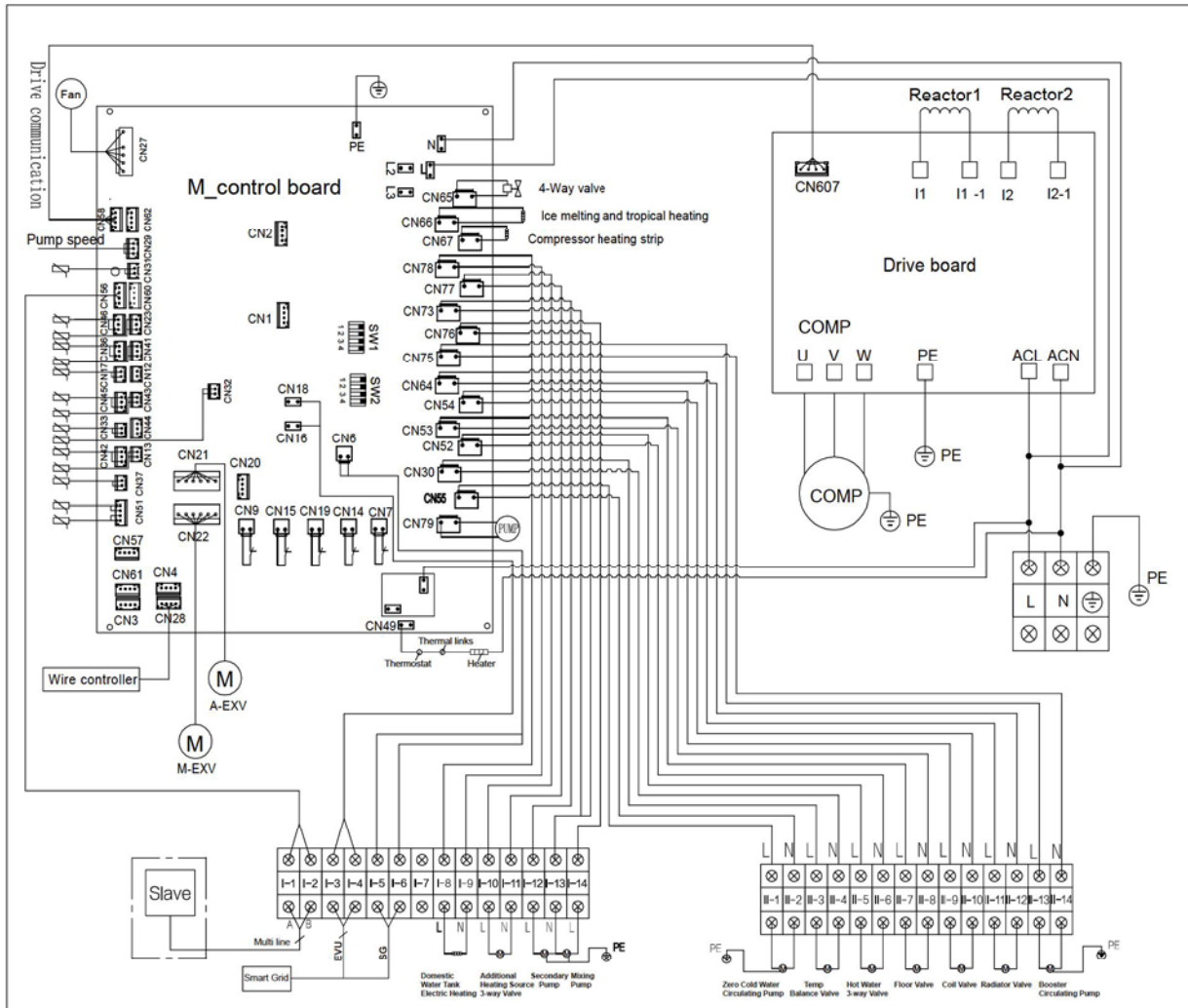
Model:	A	B	C	D	E	F
KAWM08-ND2(GN)	1312	992	530	102	116	153
KAWM10-ND2(GN)	1312	992	530	102	116	153
KAWM12-ND2(GN)	1312	992	530	102	116	153
KAWM14-ND2(GN)	1312	1370	530	102	116	153
KAWM16-ND2(GN)	1312	1370	530	102	116	153

Unit Parameters

Connection Wiring diagram

KAWM08-ND2(GN) , KAWM10-ND2(GN) and KAWM12-ND2(GN) Wiring diagram

English



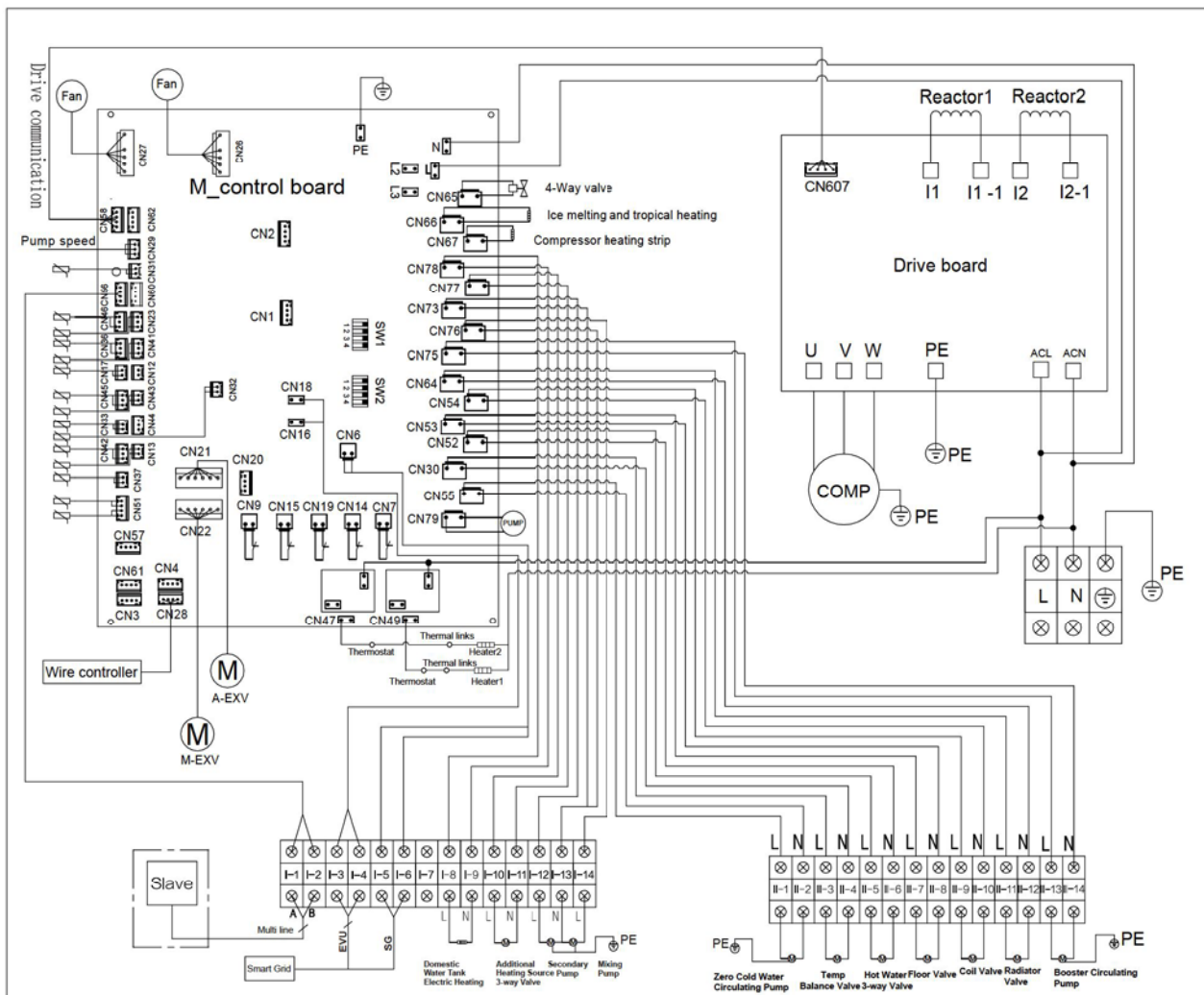
Sign	Function	Sign	Function
CN3\CN61	Telecommunication	CN9	Low pressure switch
CN4\CN28	Remote controller	CN15	High pressure switch
CN21	Auxiliary electronic expansion valve	CN19	Remote switch
CN22	Main electronic expansion valve	CN14	Linkage switch
CN51	inlet water and outlet water temperature sensor(Twi/Two)	CN7	Water flow switch
CN37	Suction temperature sensor(Ts)	CN49	Electrical heating I
CN42	Discharge temperature sensor(Td)	CN18/CN16	Smart Grid-EVU
CN13	Condensation temperature sensor(Tl)	CN6	Smart Grid-SG or Additional Heating Source Feedback
CN33	Defrost temperature sensor(Tdf)	CN79	Pump
CN44	Freeze-proofing temperature sensor	CN55	Zero Cold Water Circulating Pump
CN45	Ambient temperature sensor(Ta)	CN30	Temperature Balance Valve
CN43	Water tank temperature sensor(Tdwh)	CN52	Hot Water 3-way Valve

Unit Parameters

English

CN32	outlet water temperature 2 sensor(Two2)	CN53	Floor Valve
CN17	Total outlet water temperature sensor	CN54	Coil Valve
CN36	Economizer inlet temperature sensor(Tei)	CN64	Radiator Valve
CN41	Economizer outlet temperature sensor(Teo)	CN75	Booster Circulating Pump
CN46	High pressure sensor(Pd)	CN76	Mixing Pump
CN23	Low pressure sensor(Ps)	CN73	Secondary Pump
CN29	Water pump speed control	CN77	Additional Heating Source 3-way Valve
CN26\CN27	Moto	CN78	Domestic Water Tank Electric Heating
CN56\CN60	Online communication	CN67	Compressor electromechanical heating belt
CN58\CN62	Drive communication	CN66	Ice melting and tropical heating
CN20	Water mixing three-way valve	CN65	4-way valve
CN31	Mixing water temperature sensor(Tm)	/	/

KAWM14-ND2(GN) and KAWM16-ND2(GN) Wiring diagram



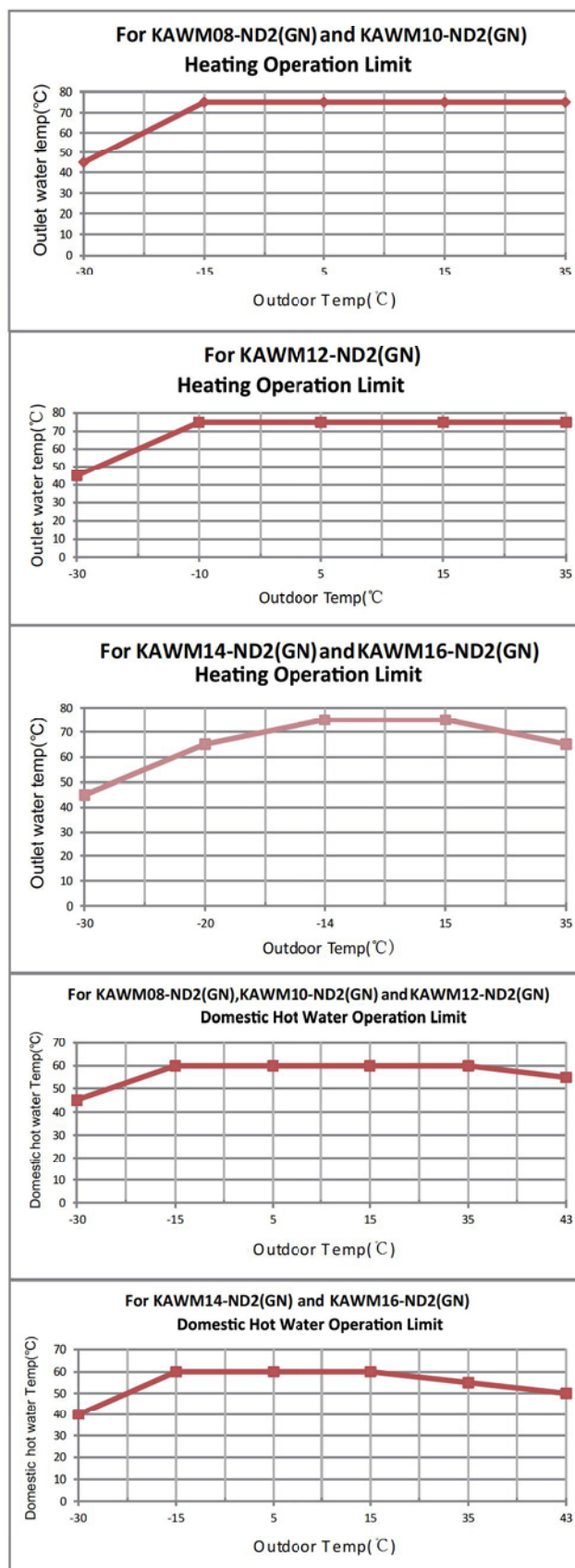
Unit Parameters

Sign	Function	Sign	Function
CN3\CN61	Telecommunication	CN9	Low pressure switch
CN4\CN28	Remote controller	CN15	High pressure switch
CN21	Auxiliary electronic expansion valve	CN19	Remote switch
CN22	Main electronic expansion valve	CN14	Linkage switch
CN51	inlet water and outlet water temperature sensor(T_{wi}/T_{wo})	CN7	Water flow switch
CN37	Suction temperature sensor(T_s)	CN47	Electrical heating2
CN42	Discharge temperature sensor(T_d)	CN49	Electrical heating1
CN13	Condensation temperature sensor(T_l)	CN18/CN16	Smart Grid-EVU
CN33	Defrost temperature sensor(T_{df})	CN6	Smart Grid-SG or Additional Heating Source Feedback
CN44	Freeze-proofing temperature sensor	CN79	Pump
CN45	Ambient temperature sensor(T_a)	CN55	Zero Cold Water Circulating Pump
CN43	Water tank temperature sensor(T_{dhw})	CN30	Temperature Balance Valve
CN32	outlet water temperature 2 sensor((T_{wo2}))	CN52	Hot Water 3-way Valve
CN17	Total outlet water temperature sensor	CN53	Floor Valve
CN36	Economizer inlet temperature sensor(T_{ei})	CN54	Coil Valve
CN41	Economizer outlet temperature sensor(T_{eo})	CN64	Radiator Valve
CN46	High pressure sensor(P_d)	CN75	Booster Circulating Pump
CN23	Low pressure sensor(P_s)	CN76	Mixing Pump
CN29	Water pump speed control	CN73	Secondary Pump
CN26\CN27	Moto	CN77	Additional Heating Source 3-way Valve
CN56\CN60	Online communication	CN78	Domestic Water Tank Electric Heating
CN58\CN62	Drive communication	CN67	Compressor electromechanical heating belt
CN20	Water mixing three-way valve	CN66	Ice melting and tropical heating
CN31	Mixing water temperature sensor(T_m)	CN65	4-way valve

Unit Parameters

Operation Limit

The operation limit refers to the stable operation limit, and the heating water temperature rising process from low to high and the cooling process of cooling water temperature from high to low also belong to the operating range of the unit.



Unit Parameters

Operation Limit

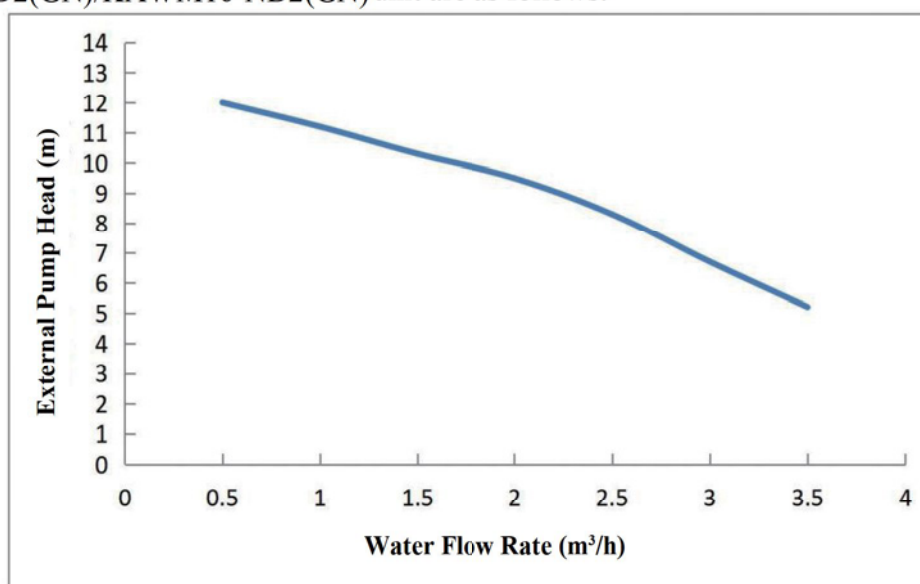
Note:

1. In the operation limit diagram of heating and hot water production, the solid line is the operation limit of the compressor of the unit, and the dotted line frame can only be reached by auxiliary electric heating or additional heat source, and the electric heating or additional heat source capacity can cover the heat demand of users.

2. For the hot water operation limit, the water tank temperature is related to the internal heat exchanger of the water tank, and the actual maximum water tank temperature is not only related to the unit, but also related to the water tank used by the user.

Hydraulic Performance/External Pump Head

The external available head and flow curve of KAWM08-ND2(GN)/KAWM10-ND2(GN)/KAWM12-ND2(GN)/KAWM14-ND2(GN)/KAWM16-ND2(GN) unit are as follows:

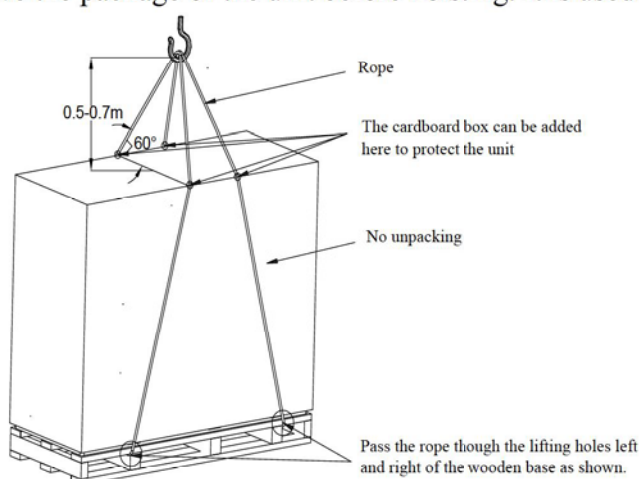


Installation of the Unit

Hoisting and Handling

Hoisting

1. Please check whether the package of the unit is damaged before installation. If so, please contact the distributor;
2. Transport the unit to a place as close to the installation site as possible before unpacking;
3. Do not remove the package of the unit before hoisting. It is used to protect the unit during hoisting.



Installation of the Unit

Hoisting and Handling

Hoisting Attention

1. Hoist with packing, and ensure the angle between the rope and the top surface of the unit is more than 60°;
2. Ensure that the unit is hoisted horizontally, the center of gravity falls between the two slings and is hoisted slowly;
3. Two equal length ropes should be used when lifting the outdoor unit, and the single lifting weight should not be less than 500KG, and it is recommended to use flat sling to prevent the unit from being strangled;
4. Appropriate protection such as cloth, cardboard, etc. should be used between the rope and the unit when hoisting;
5. Only a single unit should be transported at each time, and multiple units should not be hoisted at the same time.

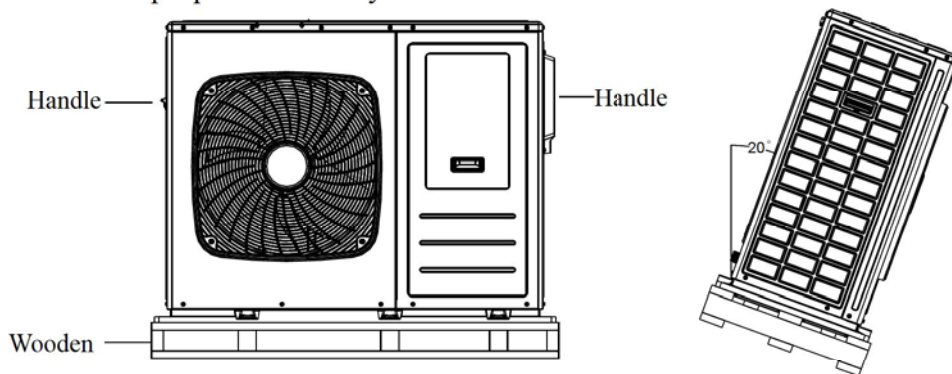
Manual Handling

Attention

Before installing and commissioning, do not put any extraneous materials inside the outdoor unit and make sure there is no debris inside the unit, otherwise a fire or accident may occur.

When handling the equipment manually, pay attention to the following points:

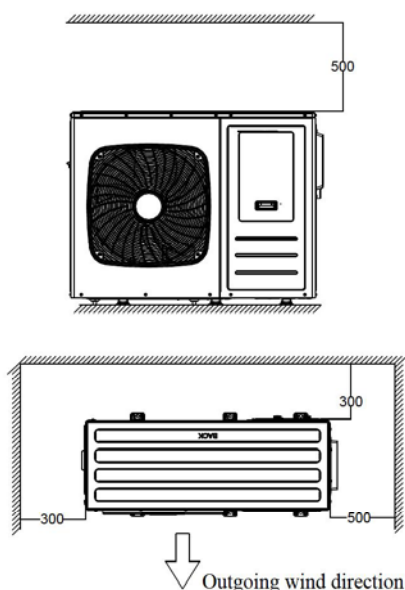
1. It is strictly forbidden to remove the wooden base.
2. Prevent the outdoor unit from tipping over, and the unit should not be tilted more than 20°;
3. Two or more people should carry the outdoor unit.



Installation Space

Single unit (unit: mm)

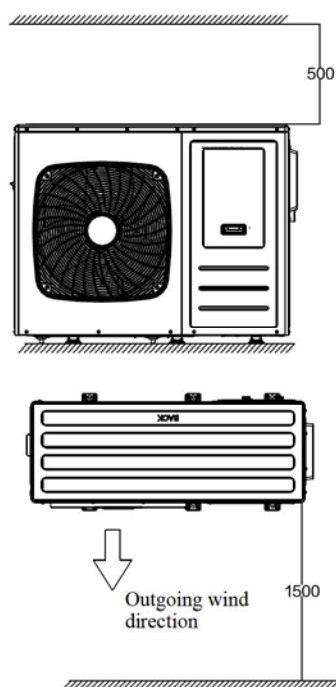
A maintenance space of 500mm must be reserved at the top of the unit and at the side of the terminal box. If there is a wall on the side of the unit (the unit shown below is only for illustration, the actual model purchased shall prevail)



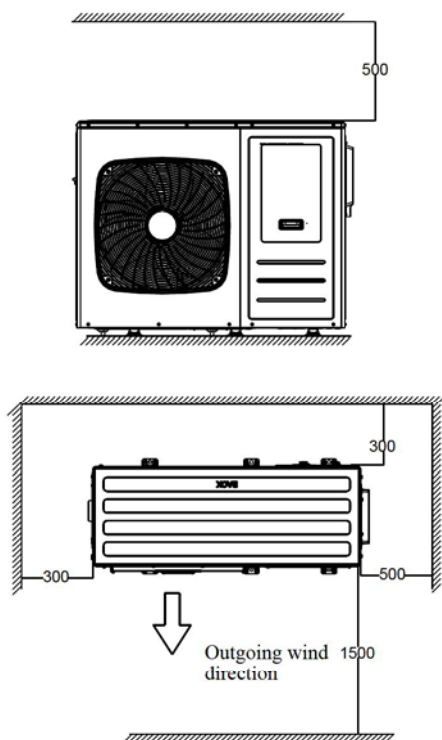
Installation of the Unit

■ Installation Space (unit: mm)

If there is a wall in front of the unit (the unit shown below is only for illustration, the actual model purchased shall prevail)



If there are walls at the front and back of the unit (the unit shown below is only for illustration, the actual model purchased shall prevail)



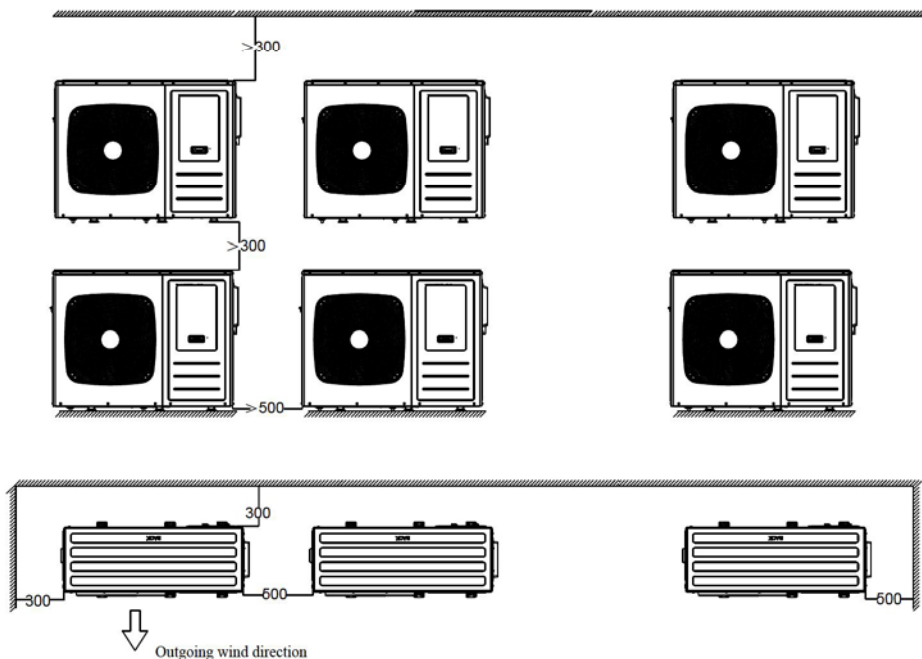
Installation of the Unit

Installation Space (unit: mm)

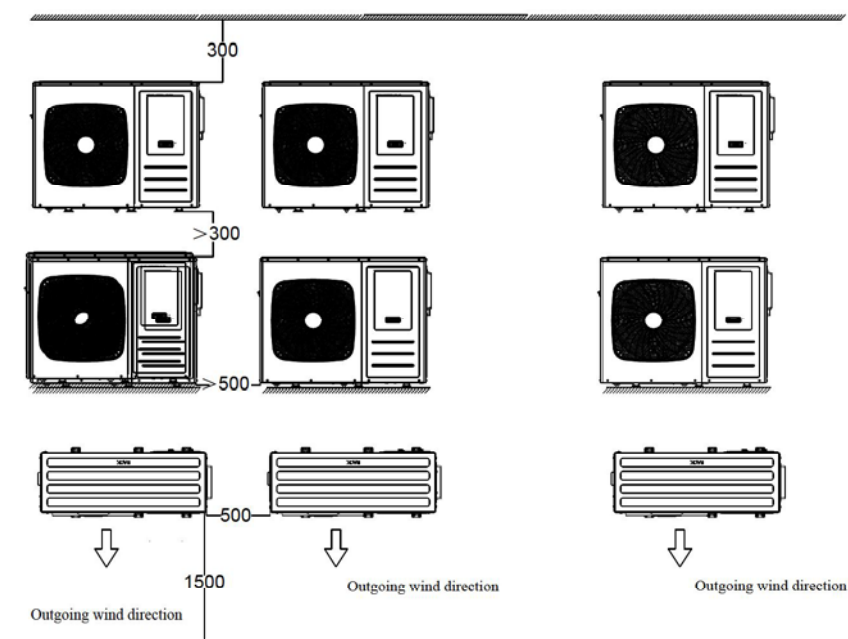
Multi-unit installation (the units shown below are only for illustration, the actual model purchased shall prevail)

Reserve 300mm maintenance space at the top of the unit and 500mm maintenance space at the terminal box of the unit

If there is a wall on the side of the units



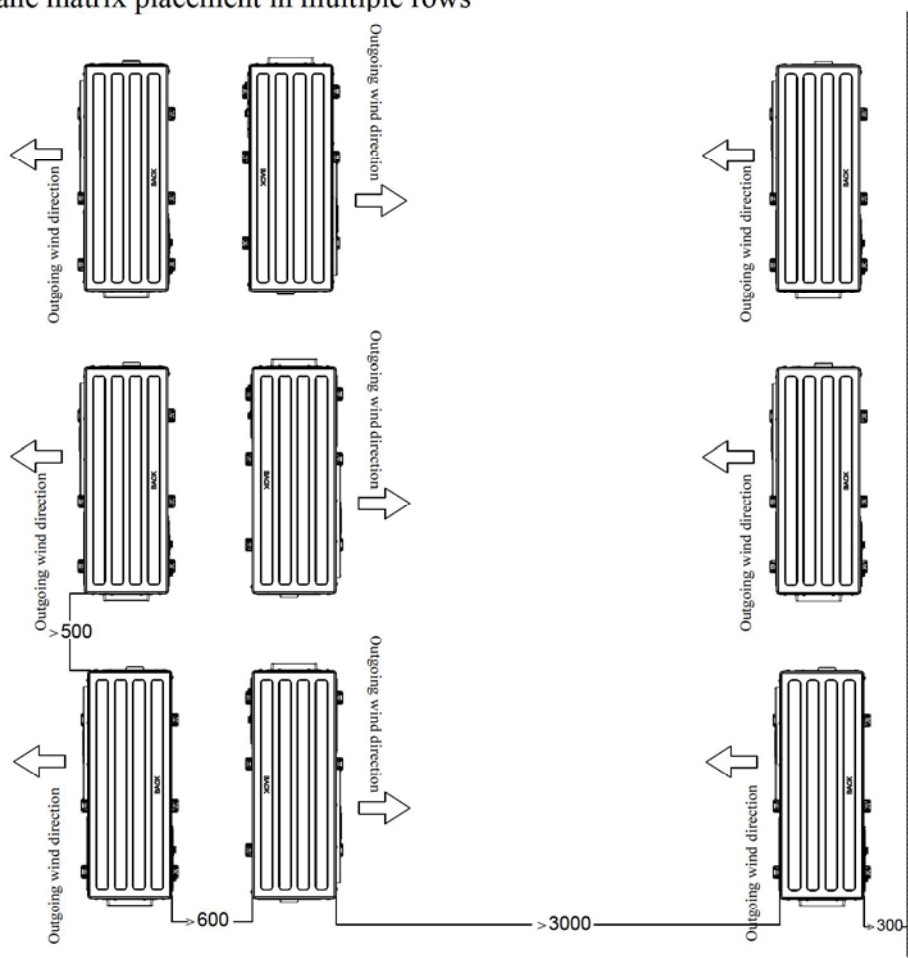
If there is a wall in front of the units (the units shown below are only for illustration, the actual model purchased shall prevail)



Installation of the Unit

Installation Space (unit: mm)

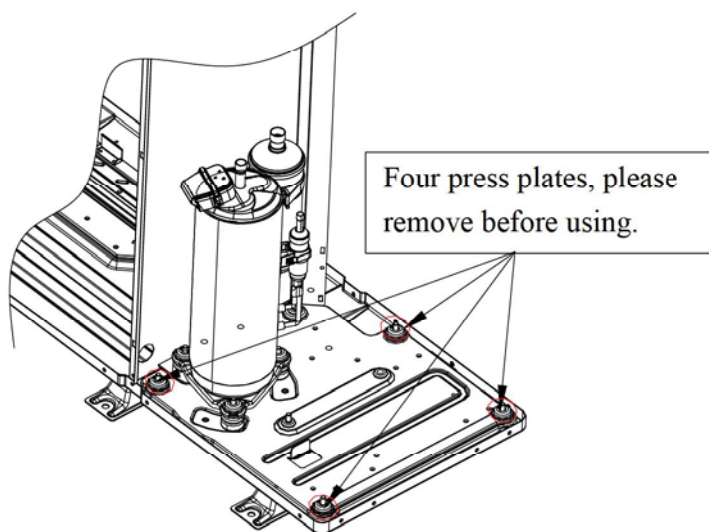
Plane matrix placement in multiple rows



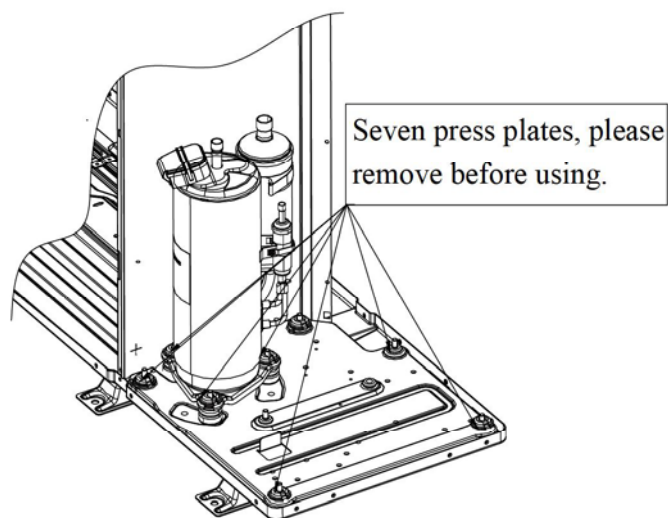
Removal of the fixed pressure plate

This series of models has a total of press plates at the press chassis and press foot; they are used to protect the pipes from breaking during transport as well as to reduce internal impacts; this bracket should be removed before opening the heat pump for a better quality experience;

The removal locations are as follows:



Apply to: KAWM08-ND2(GN)/KAWM10-ND2(GN)
/KAWM12-ND2(GN)



Apply to: KAWM14-ND2(GN)/KAWM16-ND2(GN)

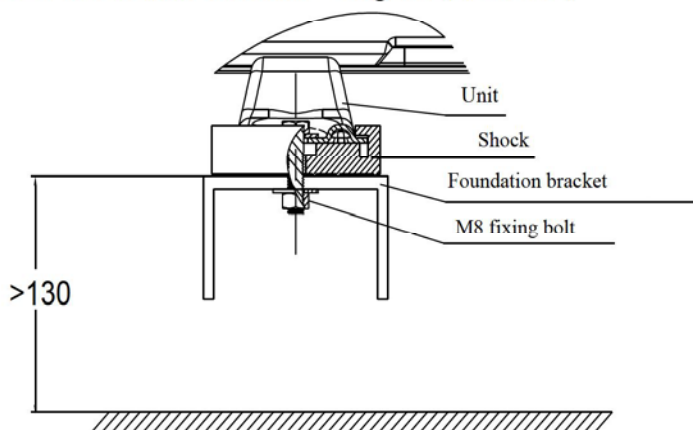
Installation of the Unit

Installation Foundation

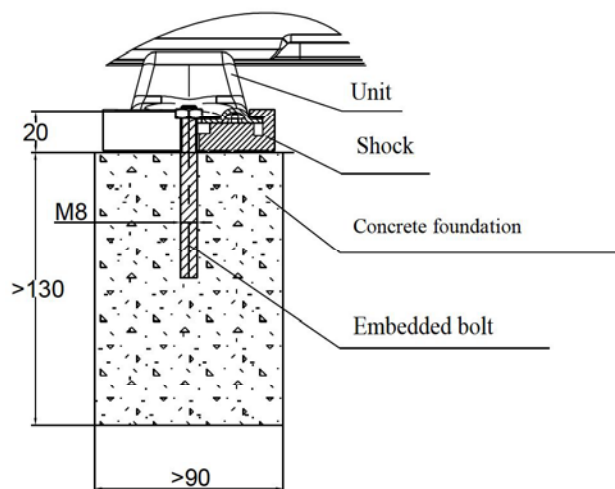
The following factors should be considered in the design of outdoor unit foundation structure:

1. The base can prevent excessive vibration and noise. The outdoor unit base should be built on solid ground or the structure should be strong enough to support the weight of the unit.
2. The foundation that should be at least 130mm high and 90mm wide, and the foundation should be provided with drainage channels to prevent water from entering the chassis, either steel or concrete foundations can be used
3. Bolt the device firmly to the foundation, the bolt protrudes from the surface of the foundation at a height of 20-22mm

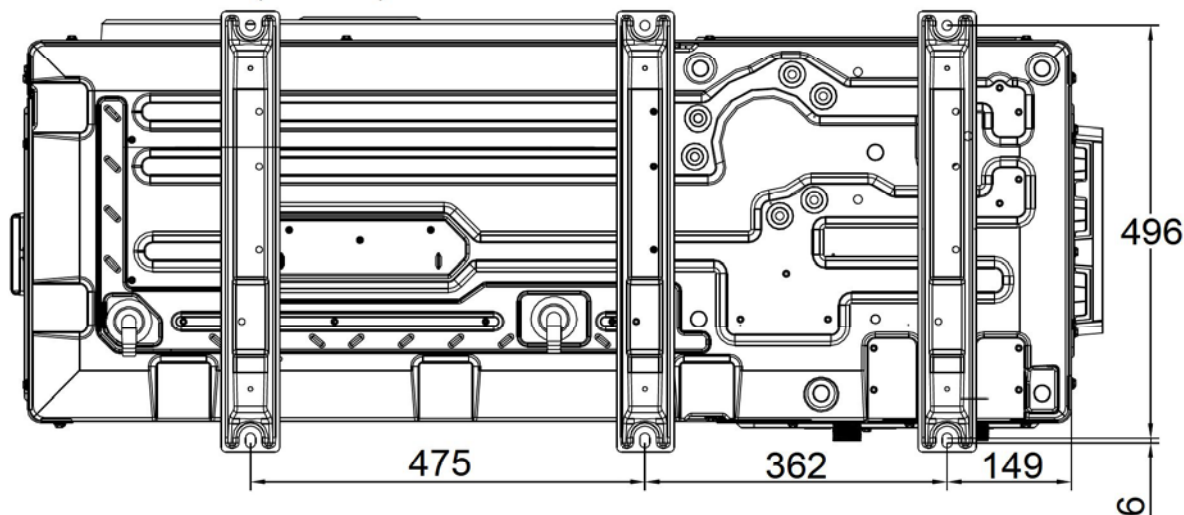
Steel foundation schematic diagram (unit: mm)



Concrete foundation schematic diagram (unit: mm)



Installation dimension (unit: mm)



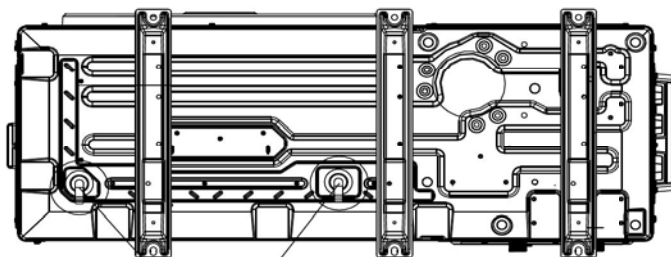
Installation of the Unit

Drainage Requirements

For condensate that may form on the air-side heat exchanger when the unit is operating in heating mode, drains should be provided on the unit installation base so that the condensate can drain smoothly when the unit is operating in heating mode. It should be ensured that condensate is directed away from roads and sidewalks, especially in climatic conditions where condensate may freeze.

If your outdoor unit requires drainage, please follow these guidelines.

1. This unit is equipped with two drainage elbows as accessories, which can be assembled on site for customers who need to do centralized drainage (drainage hose is supplied on site).
2. In cold areas, do not connect the drainage elbow to the hose. Otherwise, the drainage may freeze and clog the drainage hose.
3. If centralized drainage is necessary, it is recommended to install heating belts so that the water can be discharged smoothly and prevent freezing in the drainage pipes and units.



Installation positions of drain elbows

Installing the Water System

System Composition

The water system includes the main parts such as the unit, pipeline, end, control part, working substance, etc., including filters, exhaust valves, expansion tanks, circulating pumps and other major components.

The unit is the core component of the water system, and the end realizes the hot and cold regulation of indoor temperature and the preparation and storage of hot water, and the unit is connected with the end through pipeline, and the working substance is the medium of heat (cold) transmission, and the heating, air conditioning and hot water of the system are realized through the regulation of the controller.

The filter filters impurities in the system to prevent blockage of pipelines, heat exchangers and other parts; the exhaust valve eliminates air in the system to avoid system air blockage and dry burning of electric auxiliary heaters; the expansion tank is used to adjust the volume change of the work material due to temperature change and maintain the system pressure relative temperature, and the circulating pump is the power component of the working substance flow.

To avoid oxidative corrosion of pipes and metal components of the system, the working substance system should be closed. Open systems are prohibited for hydraulic systems.

Precautions:

Maximum system pressure $\leq 6\text{bar}$; Water pump inlet pressure $> 1\text{bar}$.

Maximum setting temperature of working substance $\leq 75^\circ\text{C}$;

Pipe material shall be compatible with the working substance and other component materials;

Pipes and pipe fittings must meet the operating pressure and temperature requirements of the system;

The lowest point of the system must be set up a drain value to ensure that the working substance in the system can be completely discharged, and the discharged working substance must be collected and properly handled; Exhaust valves should be set at all high points of the system, and the installation position of the exhaust valves should be easy to check and open;

The selection of pipes and pipe fittings shall meet all standards, specifications and other legal and regulatory requirements

Installation of the Unit

Installing the Water System

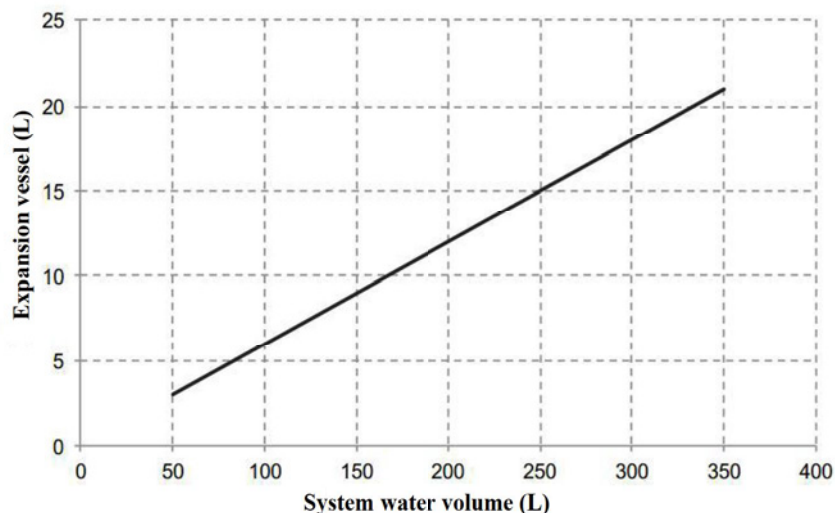
System Expansion Vessel

The unit has a built-in expansion vessel with a volume of 5L and a precharge pressure of 1.5bar; Before installing the system, check whether the precharge pressure of the expansion vessel meets the pressure requirement set by the system. If not, adjust the precharge pressure of the expansion vessel.

Notes:

The total working quality of the system is recommended to be 40~80L. If the volume of the working substance is too large, an expansion vessel should be configured additionally. The selected volume of the expansion vessel must match the total volume of working substance of the system.

The relationship between the volume of the expansion vessel and the total volume of working substance is shown in the figure below:



(The unit built in expansion vessel meets the needs of most customers. However, when the heating area is larger or the total volume of working substance of the system is more, the volume change of the working substance may exceed the capacity of the build-in expansion vessel of the unit. If the expansion vessel is not configured additionally, the system will be prone to frequent pressure relief.)

Pipe Construction

After pipeline construction is complete, rinse the pipes first until the discharged water is clean and free of dirt. The filter must be installed on the intake of the unit in accordance with the direction of the water flow; The working substance must pass through the filter before entering the unit, and the inlet and outlet of the system must be correctly connected according to the identification of the unit.

Notes:

Pipe should be free from corrosion, oil pollution, keep clean without foreign material;

Pipe cutting should be neat and smooth, and there are measures to prevent debris from entering the pipe;

When the pipe goes through the wall, the pipe mouth should be closed to prevent dust and debris from entering the pipe;

When connecting pipes and pipes and pipes and pipe fittings, they should be well sealed, and the connecting parts can withstand system pressure and temperature;

When two kinds of metal pipes are connected, the two kinds of materials should be insulated to prevent electrochemical corrosion;

Use proper tools when connecting pipes to avoid pipe damage caused by rough construction.

System Antifreezing

When the lowest ambient temperature of the unit is lower than 0℃, anti-freezing measures must be taken to avoid icing damage to the unit and system. In order to reduce heat loss, the hydraulic components inside the unit have been insulated; Insulation measures must also be taken for pipes constructed on the scene.

Installation of the Unit

Installing the Water System

The unit is equipped with antifreeze protection measures, but the system power failure will lead to the failure of protection measures, so it is recommended to use antifreeze solution for the system working substance. The freezing point of antifreeze should be determined according to the outdoor minimum temperature. The concentration of antifreeze determines the freezing point of antifreeze. The following table lists the correction coefficients of unit capacity, flow rate and pressure drop of the system.

Ethylene Glycol

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

Propylene Glycol

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

Notes:

Ethylene glycol will oxidize and deteriorate. the exist of copper ions will accelerate the oxidation of glycol at high temperatures. After ethylene glycol deteriorates, it is easy to erode metal, resulting in serious damage to system. Therefore, ethylene glycol antifreeze should be selected regular manufacturers of antifreeze containing corrosion inhibitors. When choosing domestic hot water function, must use propylene glycol antifreeze;

If ethylene glycol antifreeze is used, ensure that it is compatible with the pipe materials used in the system. If galvanized pipes are used, do not use ethylene glycol antifreeze because it may precipitate zinc oxide precipitation and block pipes.

Do not use automotive antifreeze, because automotive antifreeze has a limited service life and contains silicates that may stain or clog the system.

Corrosion inhibitor for ethylene glycol.

Water Flow Switch

The water flow switch is used to detect whether the water flow is normal, so as to avoid waterless operation of the unit and dry burning of the electric auxiliary heating pipe. When the system cannot operate normally due to the fault of the water flow switch, the cause must be found out, and the unit must be restarted after the fault is removed, and short circuit connection of the water flow switch is prohibited. If the water flow switch cannot work normally, check whether the circulating pump of the system starts normally, whether the pipeline is frozen, and whether the filter is blocked etc.

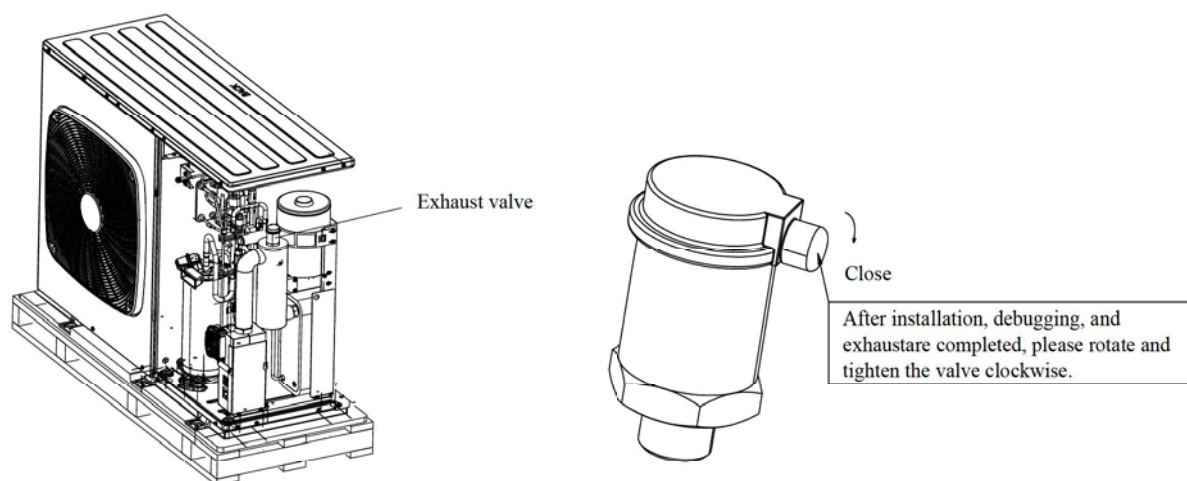
Unit Exhaust

The highest position of the water system in the unit is provided with an exhaust valve. Waterway air exhaust shall be carried out when the unit is installed for the first time or when the waterway is reinstalled to avoid gas accumulation in the unit. After the exhaust is completed, the air valve port shall be manually screwed.

Installation of the Unit

Installing the Water System

Exhaust position and exhaust related operations are as follows:



Working Substance Supplement

Working substance supplement should be operated by professionals. Connect the working substance supplement pipe to the water refill port of the system, open the water refill valve, and meanwhile ensure that all exhaust valves in the whole system are open. Start the working substance supplement system, and the air in the system is discharged through the exhaust valve. When the system pressure reaches the design set pressure, open the system circulating pump, after discharging the residual air in the system and then screw the exhaust valve exhaust port (or the valve between the exhaust valve and the pipe) to close.

Pipe Insulation

All outdoor pipes must be insulated. If the system is equipped with cooling functions, anti-condensation measures must be taken for indoor pipes. The thickness of outdoor insulation materials should not be less than 20mm, and the thickness of indoor insulation materials should not be less than 10mm. The thermal conductivity of thermal insulation materials should not be higher than 0.039W/mK, or the system energy may be lost.

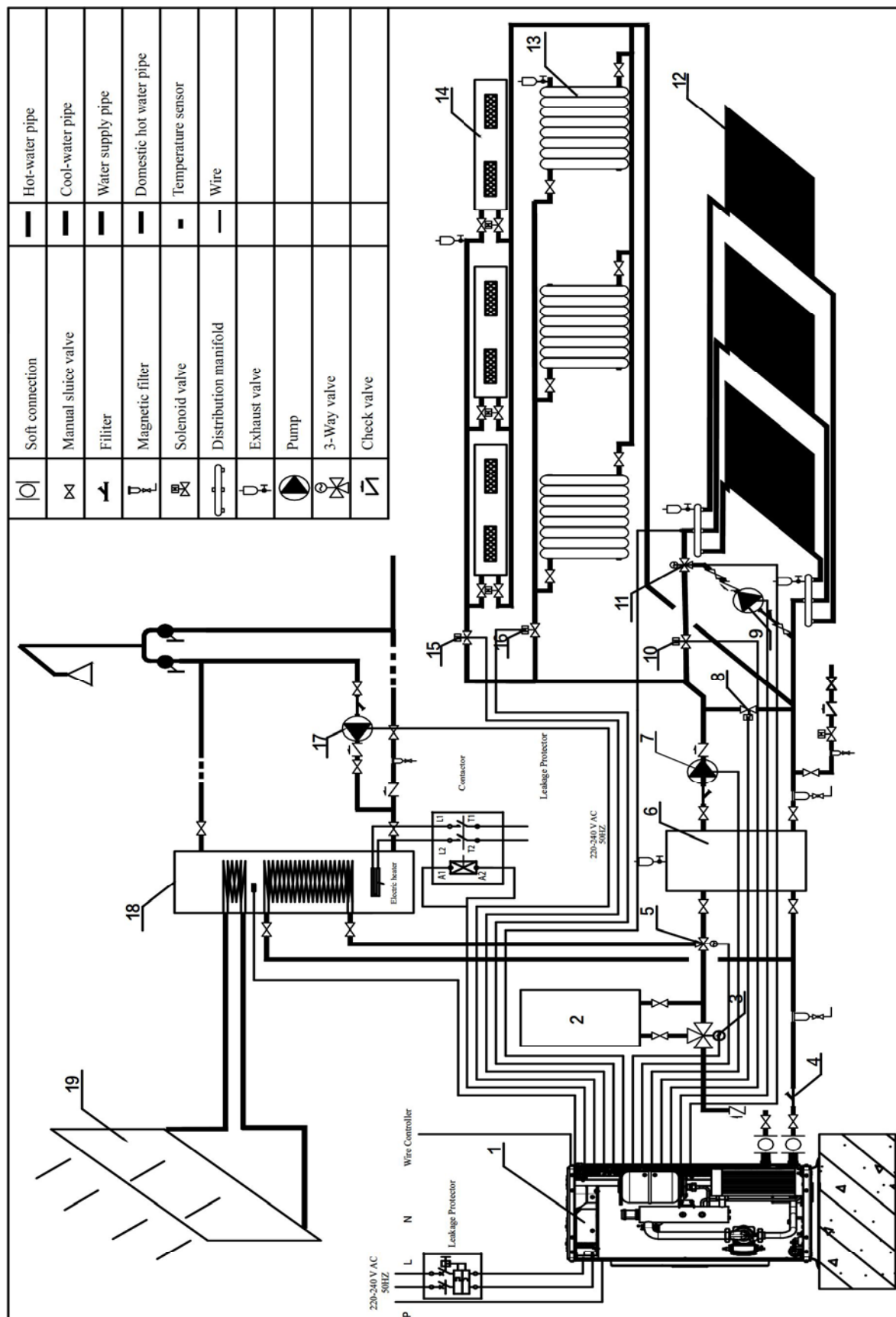
Outdoor pipe insulation should take protective measures such as cable tie wrapping, metal shell protecting or plastic shell protecting. When the system is equipped with cooling functions, all thermal insulation materials should take sealing protection measures such as sealing cable tie tightening to prevent moisture from leaking into the thermal insulation materials and causing condensation.

The thermal insulation materials and protective materials must meet the B1 fire resistance grade and in accordance with local regulations.

Installation of the Unit

System installation

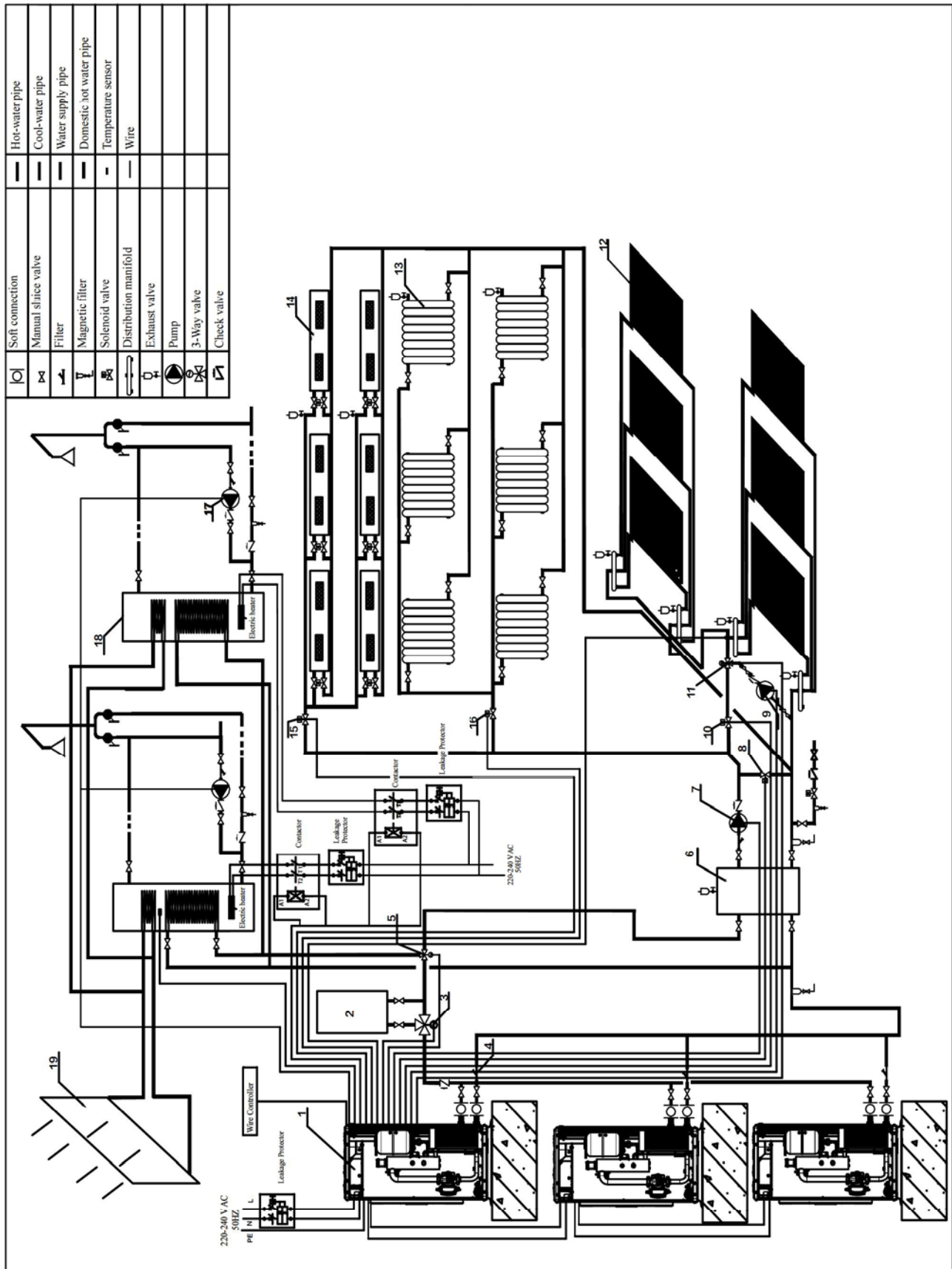
Installation principle of single unit



Installation of the Unit

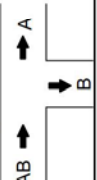
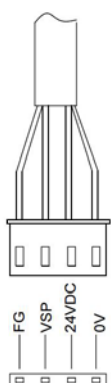
System installation

Installation principle of multiple units



Installation of the Unit

System installation

NO	Component	Type	Specifications	Notes
1	Heat pump unit	/	/	/
2	Additional Heating Source Feedback	Shielded cable	24VDC, 2 wires	Max.length:100m Max.length:50m
3	Additional Heating Source 3-way Valve	L-shaped	AC 230V,2 wires	
4	Filter	Accessories	50 mesh	/
5	Hot Water 3-way Valve	L-shaped	AC 230V,2 wires	
6	Buffer water tank	Pressurization	/	Min. volume >80L
7	Secondary Pump	Circulating pump	AC 230V,3 wires	Max.length:50m
8	Temp Balance Valve	Pilot solenoid valve	AC 230V,2 wires	Max.length:50m
9	Mixing Pump	Circulating pump	AC 230V,3 wires	Max.length:50m
10	Floor Valve	Pilot solenoid valve	AC 230V,2 wires	Max.length:50m
11	Mixed water 3-way valve	Proportional 3-way valve	DC24V,4 wires	
12	Floor heating	/	/	/
13	Radiator	/	/	/
14	Fan Coil	/	/	/
15	Coil Valve	Pilot solenoid valve	AC 230V,2 wires	Max.length:50m
16	Radiator Valve	Pilot solenoid valve	AC 230V,2 wires	Max.length:50m
17	Zero Cold Water Circulating Pump	Circulating pump	AC 230V,3 wires	Max.length:50m
18	Domestic water tank	Pressurization	/	Inner tank coil
19	Solar water heater	Inner heater	AC 230V,3 wires or AC 380V,5 wires	
20		Booster pump	AC 230V,3 wires	Max.length:50m

Installation of the Unit

Electrical Installation

General Inspection

- Ensure that electrical components (main power switches, circuit breakers, wires, conduits and terminals, etc.) used on the scene have been properly selected according to current data. Ensure components comply with European electrical standards.
- Check whether the power supply voltage is within the range of the rated voltage $\pm 10\%$ and whether the ground wiring is included in the power cable. Otherwise, the electrical components may be damaged.
- Check whether the power supply capacity meets the requirements. Otherwise, the compressor will not start because of the lower voltage.
- Check and make sure the ground wiring is securely connected.
- Measure the insulation resistance between the grounding and the terminal of electrical components to ensure that the insulation resistance is higher than 1 megohm. Otherwise, the system cannot be started until the cause of the leakage is found.

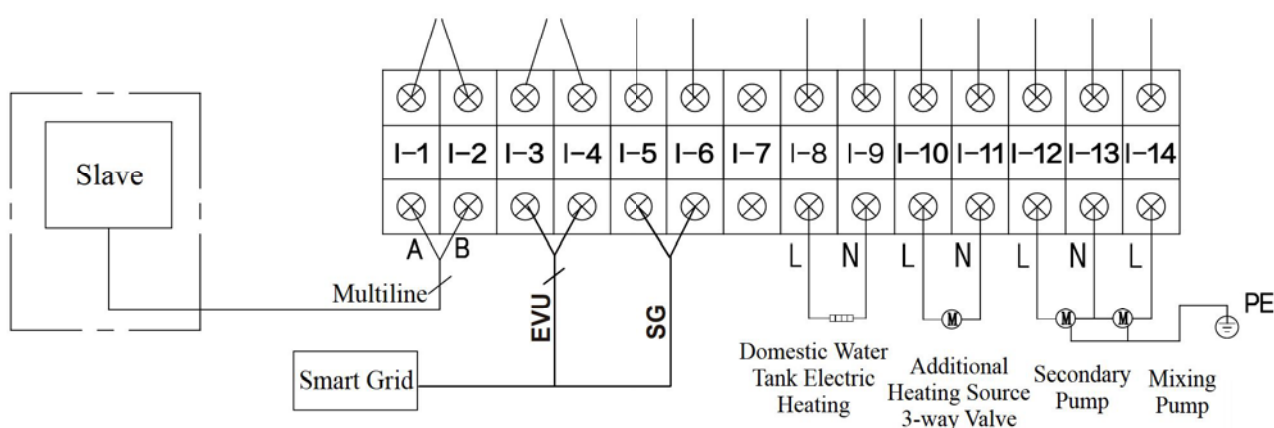
Wiring

- Connect the power cable and ground wiring to the terminal block in the electrical box of the unit.
- Do not connect cables to the fixing screws in front of the maintenance panel
- Power cables must use copper cables. Field wiring must meet the IEC60245 requirements
- Request the length of the power cable to exceed 15m, which need to strengthen specification.
- The power cable must be securely fixed using circular terminals with insulated protective covers. Do not touch or squeeze sheet metal parts to avoid cutting wire leather and causing fire.
- The air switch is selected according to 1.25 times of the running current (current below 50A).

Power supply configuration and wire diameter specifications

Model	Voltage Operating Range	Minimum Cross-sectional Area of Power Supply Cable (mm ²)			Air Switch Capacity in the Unit (A)
		Live Wire	Null Wire	Ground Wire	
KAWM08-ND2(GN) KAWM10-ND2(GN) KAWM12-ND2(GN)	(198~264)V 50Hz	6	6	4	40
KAWM14-ND2(GN) KAWM16-ND2(GN)	(198~264)V 50Hz	16	16	10	80

Connecting Cables to External Control Signals Wiring Diagram



Installation of the Unit

Electrical Installation

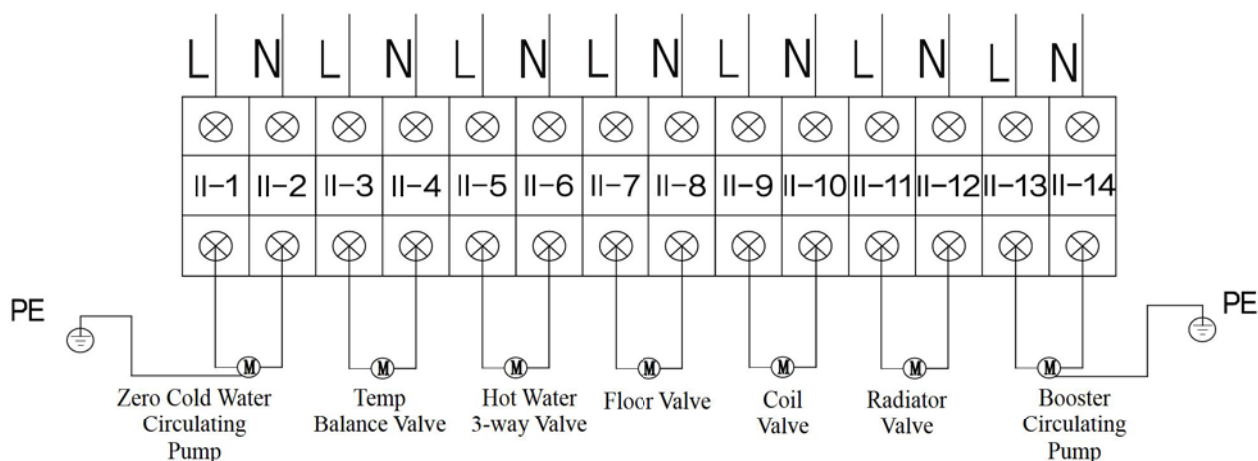
Unit output or input connecting cables and load specifications: See the next table

Terminals	Component / function	Specifications
I-1 and I-2	Multiple online communication lines	Recommended connecting cable: shielded data cable: ■ shielded data cable: 2 x 0.34 mm ² ■ Max. cable length: 100 m ■ Voltage: 24VDC
I-3 and I-4	Smart Grid-EVU	
I-5 and I-6	Smart Grid-SG or Additional Heating Source Feedback communication lines	
I-7	Do not connect anything here!	
I-8 and I-9	Domestic Water Tank Electric Heating	■ Output: 230W ■ Voltage: 230 V~ ■ Max. switching current: 1A Recommended connecting cable: ■ 3 x 1.5 mm ² ■ Max. cable length: 50 m
I-10 and I-11	Additional Heating Source 3-way Valve	■ Output: 230 W ■ Voltage: 230 V~ ■ Max. switching current: 1 A Recommended connecting cable: ■ 2 x 1.5 mm ² ■ Max. cable length: 50 m
I-12 and I-13	Secondary Pump: Circulating water pump between buffer water tank and radiator (e.g. underfloor heating, radiator and fan coil unit)	Configurable connection ■ Output: 230 W ■ Voltage: 230 V~ ■ Max. switching current: 1 A Recommended flexible connecting cable: ■ 3 x 1.5 mm ² ■ Max. cable length: 50 m
I-13 and I-14	Mixing Pump : Circulating pump connected between the total inlet and outlet of the underfloor heating system, used to achieve room temperature zoning control and regulation (e.g. achieving different water temperatures between underfloor heating and radiators or between underfloor heating and fan coils).	

Installation of the Unit

Electrical Installation

English



Unit output or input connecting cables and load specifications: See the next table

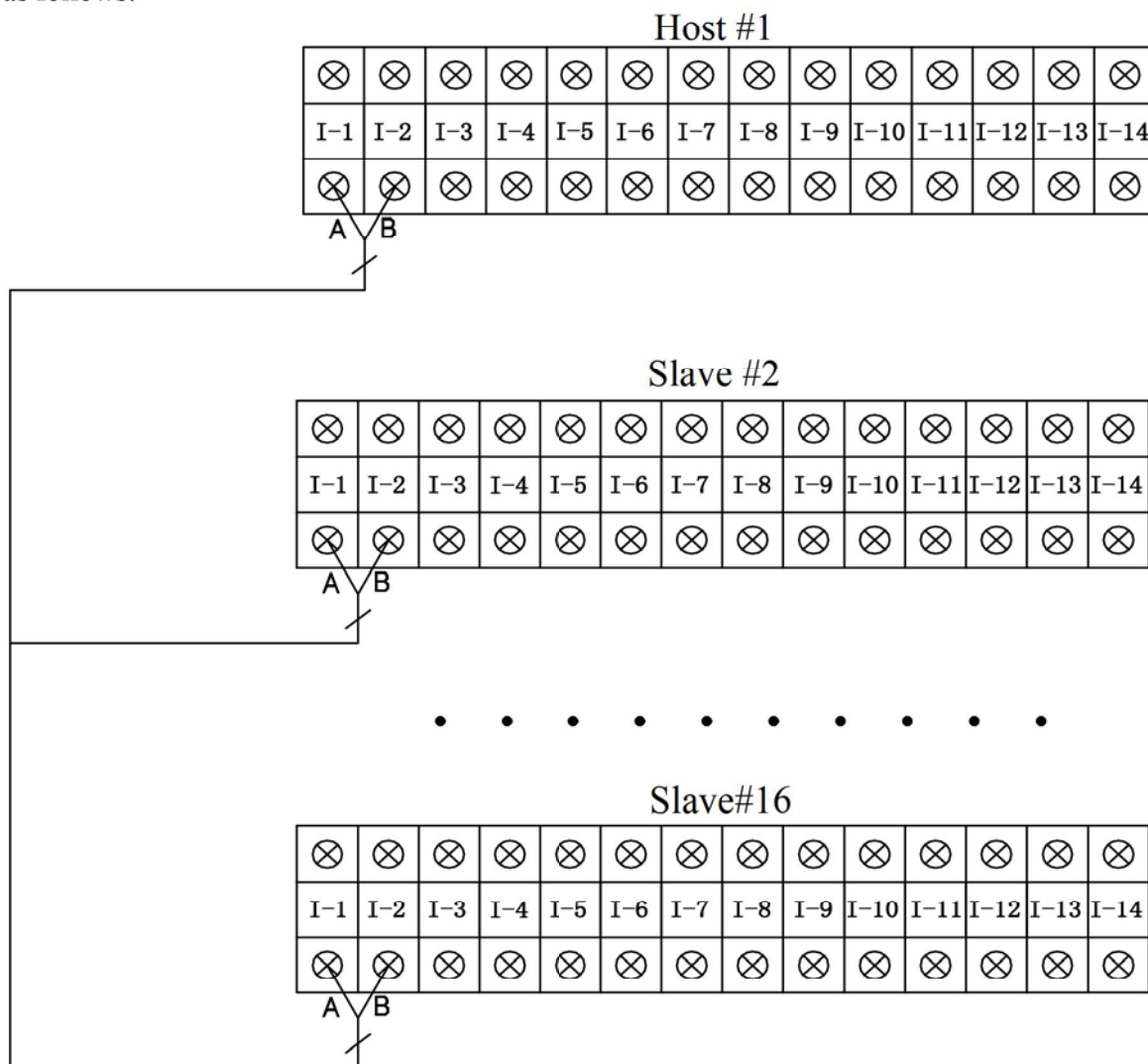
Terminals	Component / function	Specifications
II -1 and II -2	Zero Cold Water Circulating Pump: The circulating pump between the domestic hot water tank to the faucet and shower, used for instant heating of domestic hot water	Configurable connection ■ Output: 460 W ■ Voltage: 230 V~ ■ Max. switching current: 2 A Recommended flexible connecting cable: ■ 3 x 1.5 mm² ■ Max. cable length: 50 m
II -3 and II -4	Temp Balance Valve: The valve connected between the main inlet and outlet of underfloor heating, used to achieve room temperature zoning control and regulation (e.g. underfloor heating and radiators or underfloor heating and fan coil units achieving different water temperatures).	■ Output: 460 W ■ Voltage: 230 V~ ■ Max. switching current: 2 A Recommended connecting cable: ■ 2 x 1.5 mm² ■ Max. cable length: 50 m
II -5 and II -6	Hot Water 3-way Valve	■ Output: 460 W ■ Voltage: 230 V~ ■ Max. switching current: 2 A Recommended connecting cable: ■ 2 x 1.5 mm² ■ Max. cable length: 50 m
II -7 and II -8	Floor Valve: Used to control the on-off of the floor heating water system	
II -9 and II -10	Coil Valve: Used to control the on-off of the fan coil water system	
II -11 and II -12	Radiator Valve: Used to control the on-off of the radiator water system	
II -13 and II -14	Booster Circulating Pump: Used for auxiliary backup water pumps when the water flow rate of the built-in water pump in the unit cannot meet the actual installation requirements	Configurable connection ■ Output: 230 W ■ Voltage: 230 V~ ■ Max. switching current: 1A Recommended flexible connecting cable: ■ 3 x 1.5 mm² ■ Max. cable length: 50 m

Installation of the Unit

Electrical Installation

Parallel Modules Wiring Diagram

- 1) Models involved by the manual at most can support 16 units with same specification and models to install parallel. Do not install units of different specifications and models in parallel;
- 2) When the modules are connected in parallel, the wire controller is connected to the host, and all other control signals, such as the wire controller, circulating pump and auxiliary electric heater, are cancelled from the slave, and must be connected to the host; The communication wires of the host and slave are shown as follows:



Note: The communication wires between the units shall be purchased additionally before installation; Recommended specifications and materials: two-core, RVVP, recommended wire diameter: 1.0~1.5, maximum length < 50 m.

Installation of the Unit

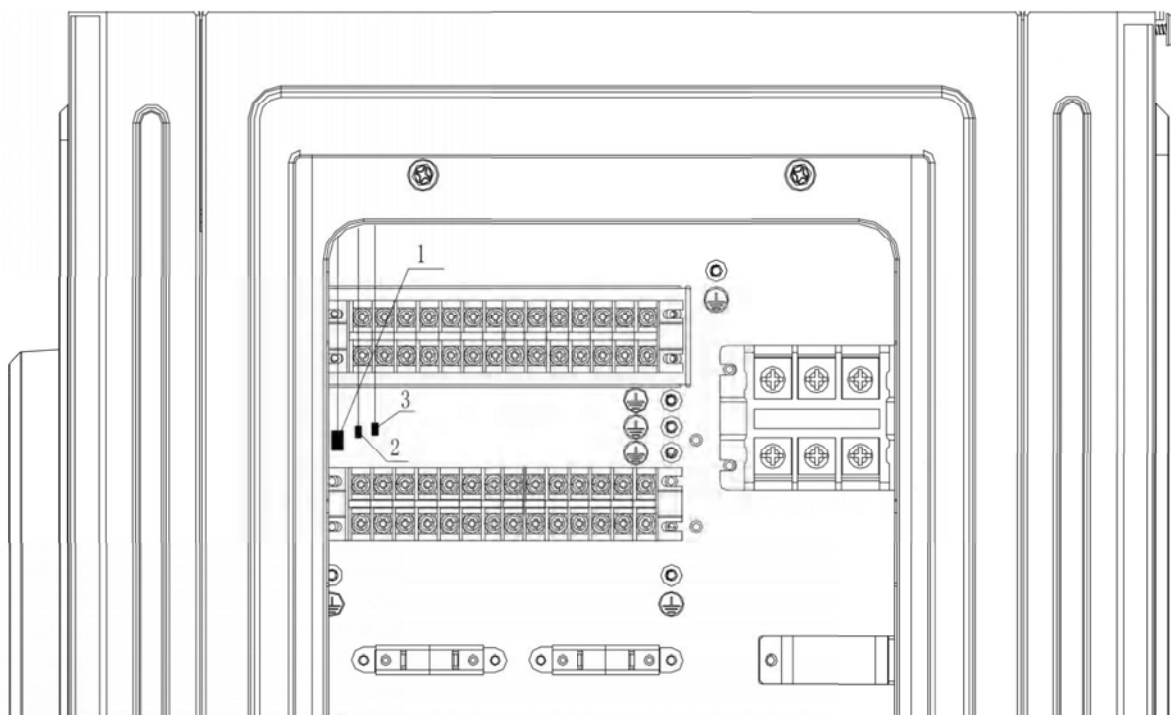
Electrical Installation

Dial Code Setting of the Unit

Dial Code	Address				Unit	Explanation
	1	2	3	4		
SW1	ON	ON	ON	ON	1#	When the lever is moved to ON, it is ON, and the opposite direction is OFF
	OFF	ON	ON	ON	2#	
	ON	OFF	ON	ON	3#	
	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	4#	
	ON	ON	OFF	ON	5#	
	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	6#	
	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	7#	
	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	8#	
	ON	ON	ON	OFF	9#	
	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	10#	
	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	11#	
	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	12#	
	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	13#	
	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	14#	
	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	15#	
	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	16#	

Installation and connection of the temperature sensor

Connection of controllers and sensors

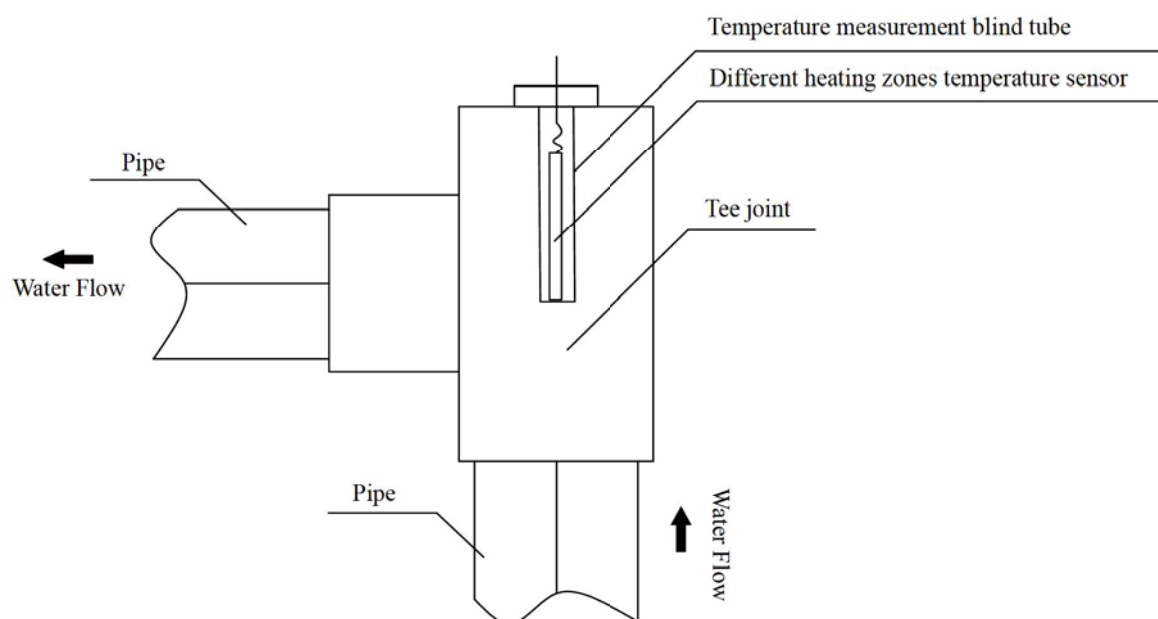


1	To wire controller	4-cores pair wiring, Color: white
2	To DHW tank temperature sensor	2-cores pair wiring, Lable: Tdhw
3	To Different heating zones temperature sensor	2-cores pair wiring, Lable: Tm

Installation of the Unit

Electrical Installation

- The wire controller (accessory) is connected to “1”.
- The sensor (accessory) is connected to “2”, and the temperature probe is placed in the domestic water tank temperature measurement blind tube; The sensor used to measure water temperature of domestic water tank.
- The sensor (accessory) is connected to “3”; and the sensor is installed in the temperature measurement blind pipe on the main inlet pipe of the underfloor heating system.



Repair and Routine Maintenance

Product Maintenance

i Inspection of the site

Safety checks must be carried out prior to maintenance of appliances using combustible refrigerants to ensure that the risk of fire is minimised. When maintaining refrigeration systems, the following precautions should be followed before handling the system.

ii Operational procedure

Operations should be carried out under controlled procedures to ensure minimal risk from flammable gases or vapors during operations.

iii General operating area

All maintenance personnel and other personnel in the operating area should be aware of the whereabouts of the operations they are engaged in. Avoid working in closed space entry. The operating area shall be properly isolated to ensure the safety of working conditions within the operating area by controlling combustible materials.

iv Check whether refrigerant is present

An appropriate refrigerant detector shall be used to inspect the area before and during operation to ensure that technicians are aware of the presence of combustible gases. Ensure that the leak detection equipment used is suitable for combustible refrigerants, such as spark free, fully sealed or intrinsically safe type.

v Placement of fire extinguishers

When performing hot work on refrigeration system or related components, the applicable fire extinguisher should be placed closer with it. The refrigerant injection area should be equipped with a dry powder or carbon dioxide fire extinguisher.

vi Prohibit ignition sources

When working with exposed piping that contains or has contained flammable refrigerant, all forms of ignition sources that could cause a fire or explosion hazard should not be applied. All sources of ignition, including smoking, must be kept away from the area of installation, repair, removal, and disposal if there is a possibility of flammable refrigerant being released into the surrounding environment. Before starting work, check the environment around the equipment to ensure that there are no flammable materials or fire hazards, and place a "No Smoking" sign.

vii Ventilated area

Ensure that the operating area is open or adequately ventilated before opening the system or performing thermal processing operations. Ventilation should be maintained during the operation. Ventilation will safely dilute leaking refrigerant and vent it quickly to the atmosphere.

viii Inspection of refrigeration equipment

If electrical components need to be replaced, they should be installed according to the purpose of use and correct operation regulations. Manufacturer's maintenance and repair guidelines should be followed at all times. If in doubt, please consult the technical department of the manufacturer.

Repair and Routine Maintenance

Product Maintenance

The following inspection items apply to installations using flammable refrigerant appliances:

The charge volume should be determined by the size of the room containing the refrigerant components;

Ventilation equipment should be in normal operation, and the vent should be unhindered;

If an indirect refrigeration cycle is used, check whether there is refrigerant in the secondary loop;

The mark on the appliance should be clearly visible and indistinct marks and symbols should be corrected;

Refrigeration lines or electrical components should not be installed in an environment that may corrode refrigerant components unless the electrical components are made of corroded materials or are properly protected against corrosion.

ix Inspection of electrical installations

The repair and maintenance of electrical components shall include an initial safety check and component inspection procedure. In the event of a safety hazard defect, power off the appliance until the defect has been properly dealt with. If, in the end, the defect cannot be completely eliminated and the operation must continue, an appropriate interim solution should be adopted. Report the situation to the owner of the appliance and issue a warning to all concerned.

Initial safety checks should include

Capacitor discharge: this should be done in a safe manner to avoid electrical sparking;

The absence of exposed electrical components and wiring during the charging, recovery and cleaning of the system;

Continuity of grounding.

x Maintenance of sealing elements

- ✧ When servicing closed components, disconnect the power supply to the device before opening the sealed cover. If electricity must be supplied during maintenance, continuous leak detection shall be carried out on the most dangerous parts to prevent the occurrence of potentially dangerous situations;
- ✧ In the following maintenance of electrical components, special care should be taken not to affect the protection level of the housing. Improper maintenance may lead to cable damage, excessive connection, terminal installation not in accordance with the original regulations, seal damage, sealing cover installation error;
- ✧ Ensure reliable installation of the equipment;
- ✧ Ensure that the seal or sealing material does not lose its ability to prevent the entry of flammable gases due to aging, and the replacement parts shall comply with manufacturer specifications.

Note: Use of silicone-containing sealants may weaken the leak detection capability of leak detection equipment. Intrinsically safe components do not need to be isolated prior to operation.

xi Maintenance of intrinsically safe components

Repair and Routine Maintenance

Product Maintenance

- ✧ No permanent inductive or capacitive load shall be used in the circuit without ensuring that the limits of allowable voltage and current are not exceeded during the use of the appliance;
- ✧ Intrinsically safe components are the only ones that can continue to operate in flammable gases. The test should be set in the correct gear;
- ✧ If a component is to be replaced, only parts specified by the manufacturer can be used. Other parts may cause refrigerant leaking into the air to ignite.

xii Cables

Check the cable for wear, corrosion, overpressure, vibration, sharp edges, or other adverse environmental effects. This check should also consider the effects of aging or constant vibration from compressors or fans on the cable.

xiii Inspection of flammable refrigerants

Checking for refrigerant leaks should be done in an environment without potential ignition sources. It is not necessary to use a halogen probe (or any other detector that uses an open flame) for detection.

xiv Leak detection methods

For systems containing flammable refrigerants, the following methods of leak detection are acceptable:

- ✧ Electronic leak detectors can be used to detect flammable refrigerants, but may not be as sensitive as required or may require recalibration. (Calibration of the instrument should be performed in a refrigerant-free environment.) Ensure that the leak detector is not a potential ignition source and is suitable for the refrigerant being measured. The leak detector should be set to the minimum flammable concentration of refrigerant (expressed as a percentage), calibrated with the refrigerant used and adjusted to the appropriate gas concentration test range (up to 25%).
- ✧ The fluid used to detect leaks is suitable for most refrigerants, but do not use solvents containing chlorine to prevent chlorine and refrigerant from reacting and corroding copper piping.
- ✧ If a leak is suspected, remove all open flames from the site or extinguish the fire.
- ✧ If welding is required at the location of the leak, recover all refrigerant or isolate all refrigerant away from the leak (use a stop valve). Use oxygen-free nitrogen (OFN) to decontaminate the entire system before and during the welding process.

xv Removal and Vacuumize

Routine procedures should be followed when performing maintenance or other operations on refrigeration circuits. However, emphasis should also be placed on the flammability of the refrigerant and the following procedures should be followed:

- Scavenging refrigerant
- Purify the pipeline with inert gas

Repair and Routine Maintenance

Product Maintenance

- Vacuumize
- Purify the pipeline with inert gas again
- Cut pipes or weld them

The refrigerant should be recovered to a suitable storage tank. The system should be brought up to operating pressure with oxygen-free nitrogen, then vented to atmosphere, and finally the system evacuated to vacuum. Repeat this process until all refrigerant is removed from the system. After a final charge of oxygen-free nitrogen, vent the gas until atmospheric pressure is reached and the system is then ready for welding. The above operation is necessary if pipeline welding is to be performed.

Make sure that there is no ignition source near the outlet of the vacuum pump and that it is well ventilated.

xvi Refrigerant charging procedure

As a supplement to the regular procedure, add the following requirements:

- Ensure that no mutual contamination of different refrigerants occurs when the refrigerant charging device is used. The refrigerant pipe should be as short as possible to reduce the residual amount of refrigerant in it
- The tank should be kept vertically upward;
- Ensure that the refrigeration system is grounded before charging refrigerant.
- Label the system when the charge is completed (or not yet completed);
- Care must be taken not to overcharge.

Pressure test with oxygen-free nitrogen before recharging the system. After charging is complete, leak test should be conducted before trial run. Run the leak test again as you leave the area.

xvii Scrapping

Before performing this procedure, the technician should be fully familiar with the equipment and all its characteristics. It is recommended to implement safe refrigerant recovery practices. If it is necessary to reuse the refrigerant, samples of refrigerant and oil should be analyzed prior to the operation. Before testing, ensure that the required power is available.

- Familiar with equipment and operation
- Disconnect the power
- Before performing this procedure ensure that:
 - 1) If required, mechanically operated equipment should facilitate operation of the refrigerant storage tank;
 - 2) All personal protective equipment is effective and can be used properly;
 - 3) The whole recovery process should be carried out under the guidance of qualified personnel;
 - 4) Recovery equipment and storage tanks should meet the corresponding standards.

Repair and Routine Maintenance

Product Maintenance

- If possible, the refrigeration system should be vacuumed;
If a vacuum cannot be achieved, extraction should be performed from multiple locations to draw out the refrigerant from all parts of the system;
- Sufficient tank capacity should be ensured before starting recovery;
start and operate the recovery equipment according to the manufacturer's operating instructions;
- Do not overfill the storage tank. (Do not fill the tank more than 80% of the tank volume);
- Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the tank, even for short periods of time;
- Ensure that the tank or equipment is removed quickly after the filling of the tank is completed and after the operation process is finished, and that all stop valves on the equipment are closed;
- The recovered refrigerant must not be charged into another refrigeration system until it has been purified and inspected.

Daily maintenance

1. All safety protection devices in the unit are set before the product leaves the factory, so users should not adjust or remove them by themselves to avoid damage to the unit.
2. When the unit is turned on for the first time or shut down for a long time (more than one day), the power supply of the unit should be turned on in advance to ensure a warm-up time of more than 2 hours to avoid the damage caused by the compressor forced start.
3. When the ash accumulates on the evaporator fins is serious, it should be cleaned up in time to avoid affecting the performance of the unit or causing protective shut down.
4. Clean the filter in the water system regularly to avoid the blockage of the water system causing the protection or damage of the unit, and often check whether the water replenishment device of the water system is normal.
5. Check the working condition of each part of the unit frequently, check whether there is oil at the pipeline joints and inflatable valves, and ensure that there is no leakage of refrigerant in the unit.

Cleaning of Evaporator

1. The unit uses air-cooled finned heat exchanger, which is generally used outdoors. After a period of operation, the fins are inevitably clogged by some debris such as dust, which affects its heat transfer efficiency, making the heating effect lower and energy consumption increase. Therefore, in general, after 6-12 months of operation, the fin heat exchanger should be cleaned. When the surrounding environment is more polluted, the cleaning cycle should be shortened. Cleaning methods are as follows:
2. Cut off the power of the unit.
3. Use compressed air to scour the fins repeatedly against the direction of the heat exchanger air intake. Scour in a direction perpendicular to the fin to prevent the fin from falling.
4. It is also possible to rinse with high pressure water. When rinsing with high pressure water, it is necessary to control the water pressure, prevent the fin from falling, and protect the electrical components. If there are oily substances on the fins, rinse them with water dissolved in neutral detergent.

Daily maintenance

5. It is also possible to clean the dust and debris on the surface of the heat exchanger with a vacuum cleaner and a nylon brush.
6. To see the primary color of the fins or the water flowing down the fins is clean water as the standard of cleaning effect.

Cleaning of Water Circuit

After a long time of use, the water circuit system may be scaled, and the water circuit system should be cleaned, otherwise it may lead to poor heat exchange and even block the water circuit system, causing damage to the unit. Therefore, the water circuit system must be cleaned regularly, and it is recommended to clean it once every 6-12 months. The heat exchanger can be cleaned with a circulating washer. The cleaning solution is 5% phosphoric acid, oxalic acid or peroxy acid, which is pumped into the heat exchanger for cleaning. The flow rate of the cleaning fluid is preferably 1.5 times the flow rate of the liquid in the heat exchanger, and it is best to backwash. After cleaning, the heat exchanger should be rinsed with clean water. Before the last rinse with clean water, use 1-2% sodium hydroxide or sodium bicarbonate to ensure that the acid in the heat exchanger is completely neutralized.

Note: The cleaning of the unit must be carried out by professionals. Please contact the local special maintenance department .

Fault Code

Fault Code	Type	Alarm Content	Remarks	Release
EA	Communication problems	Control board memory chip failure	Wrong address dialing code setting	Automatic recovery after fault elimination
E2	Sensors	High temperature protection of heating water out	Temperature sensor damaged, miswired	
E2	Sensors	Low temperature protection of cooling water out	Temperature sensor damaged, miswired	
E3	Sensors	Water tank temperature sensor failure	Temperature sensor damaged, miswired	
E4	Sensors	Ambient temperature sensor failure	Temperature sensor damaged, miswired	
E5	Sensors	Defrost temperature sensor failure	Temperature sensor damaged, miswired	
E6	Sensors	Exhaust temperature sensor failure	Temperature sensor damaged, miswired	
E7	Communication problems	Line controller communication failure	Communication circuit terminal is loose, broken or miswired	Re-powering or switching on and off to release
E8	Heating system	High pressure switch protection, high pressure pressure protection		
Eb	Sensors	Water inlet temperature sensor failure	Temperature sensor damaged, miswired	Automatic recovery after fault elimination
EC	Communication problems	Module communication failure (no communication between the main board in case of multiple connection)	Address dialing code setting error, broken line, wrong wiring	
Ed	Sensors	Suction temperature sensor failure	Temperature sensor damaged, miswired	
EF	Sensors	Condenser (coil) temperature sensor failure	Temperature sensor damaged, miswired	
H1	Sensors	Refrigerant gas pipe temperature sensor failure	Temperature sensor damaged, miswired	
H2	Sensors	Liquid pipe temperature sensor failure	Temperature sensor damaged, miswired	Re-powering or switching on and off to release
H4	Communication problems	Start-up failure and out-of-step H4	Input voltage imbalance	
F1	Heating system	Four-way valve reversal failure		Automatic recovery after fault elimination
F3	Heating system	Compressor exhaust temperature protection		Re-powering or switching on and off to release
F5	Sensors	High temperature of outdoor coil outlet (frost) temperature sensor		Automatic recovery after fault elimination
F6	Compressor	Compressor overcurrent protection	Overload operation, abnormal compressor	Re-powering or switching on and off to release
F9	Heating system	Low pressure switch protection / low pressure pressure protection	Insufficient refrigerant, clogged refrigerant piping, dislodged expansion valve	
L0	Protection function	Anti-freeze protection	Anti-freeze operation code, non-fault	Automatic recovery after fault elimination
L3	Sensors	Outgoing water temperature sensor failure	Refrigerant gas pipe temperature sensor failure	
L4	Sensors	Economizer inlet temperature sensor failure	Refrigerant gas pipe temperature sensor failure	
L5	Sensors	Economizer out temperature sensor failure	Refrigerant gas pipe temperature sensor failure	

Fault Code

L6	Fan	Fan 2 feedback failure	Fan motor connection line disconnection, miswiring, fan motor abnormalities, fan blade stalling		
L7	Fan	Fan 1 feedback failure			
LA	Water circuit anomaly	Flow switch failure			Water pump failure, water system leakage
LC	Protection function	Anti-freeze protection abnormal			Too low temperature leads to long time without defrosting
LE	Water circuit anomaly	Excessive temperature difference protection of Inlet and outlet water	Water pump mismatch, dirty and blocked water system		
LF	Driver board	Three-phase power exception protection	Abnormal input voltage		
P1	Driver board	Output short-circuit protection or output instantaneous overcurrent	Overload operation, abnormal compressor	Re-powering or switching on and off to release	
P3	Driver board	IPM module heat sink over temperature protection	Abnormal fan motor, blocked vent		
P4	Driver board	IPM module heat sink over temperature protection			
P5	Driver board	DC bus under-voltage protection	DC bus under-voltage protection	Input voltage anomaly	
P6	Driver board	DC bus over-voltage protection	DC bus over-voltage protection		
P7	Driver board	No communication of driver module	Communication error, broken wire, miswiring	Automatic recovery after fault elimination	
P8	Driver board	Driver module current and voltage sampling circuit failure	The sampling circuit of the driver board is damaged		
PA	Driver board	AC input undervoltage, open-phase protection, input power abnormal or compressor reversal	Abnormal compressor wiring, abnormal input voltage		
Pb	Driver board	Out-of-step detection (ID number mismatch)	Mismatch between main control board and driver board		
PC	Driver board	Heat sink sensor failure	Heat sink sensor abnormal		
PD	Driver board	Driver module input overcurrent	Abnormal input voltage, overload operation		
PF	Driver board	Input instantaneous overcurrent or short circuit protection		Re-powering or switching on and off to release	
U2	Sensors	Low pressure pressure sensor failure	Pressure sensor disconnection, short circuit, unwired, miswired	Automatic recovery after fault elimination	
U5	Sensors	High pressure pressure sensor failure			
F0	Communication problems	WiFi module configuration failure	No communication between Wi-Fi chip and motherboard		
F7	Heating system	System fluoride deficiency protection	Insufficient refrigerant, blocked refrigerant piping, dislodged expansion valve		
H5	Sensors	Total backwater failure	Pressure sensor disconnection, short circuit, unwired, miswired		
H6	Sensors	Total outlet water failure			
UE	Sensors	Water outlet 2 temperature sensor failure	Temperature sensor damaged, miswired		
UF	Sensors	Mixed water temperature sensor fault	Temperature sensor damaged, miswired		
L8	Water circuit system	Inverter circulating water pump failure	Inverter circulating water pump fault		
UA	Heating system	Exhaust superheat protection	Exhaust superheat protection		
E9	Sensors	Ambient temperature limits protection	Temperature sensor damaged		