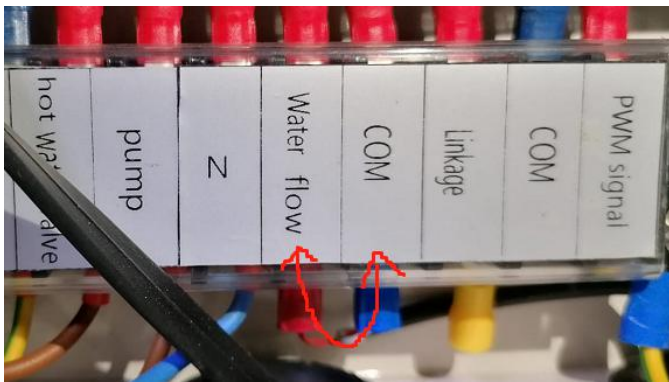


1、 Er 03 Water flow switch

- Clogged filter, resulting in low flow
- Air in the pipes, resulting in poor flow
- Valve in the water system is closed or not fully open
- Water Pump is too small, resulting in low flow
- Bad water flow switch
- Bad water pump

Determination method.

- Exhaust valve has air discharge, visual inspection of water flow is small
- Check if any valve is not fully open
- The pump output on the main board has electricity, the pump does not turn, then the pump is bad
- If the above can not be ruled out, you can short the water flow switch (Water flow and COM connected together with the wire), forced to turn on the machine, when the water temperature is greater than the tank temperature of more than 10 degrees, indicating that the flow of small need to empty or replace the larger water pump, if the temperature difference in 10 degrees or less and no fault, the water flow switch is bad



Solution.

- If the filter is clogged, remove the cap of the filter Fig. 1 and clean the filter screen Fig. 2



- Air in the pipework must be removed from the pipework by means of an air venting valve or a live connection



- Check all valves and open them all the way
- If it is determined that there is no air in the pipeline and the temperature difference after the water flow switch is shorted exceeds 10 degrees, the pump with a higher head and flow rate needs to be replaced.
- If the water flow switch is shorted and the machine is turned on without fault, the water flow switch will be replaced if it is judged to be bad, and the pump will be replaced if it is detected to be bad.

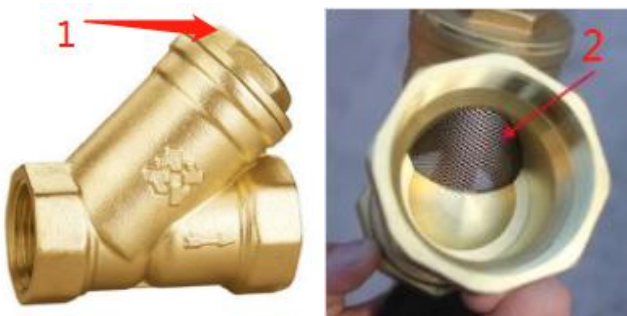
2、 Er 05/Er68/Er70 High press alarm

Cause Analysis.

- Clogged filter, resulting in low flow
- Air in the pipes, resulting in poor flow
- A valve in the water system is closed or not fully open
- Hot water probe or underfloor heating probe not placed in the corresponding return pipe or blind pipe of the water tank
- Pump head or flow rate too low, resulting in low flow rate
- High pressure due to scaling of the water side heat exchanger
- High pressure due to air in the fluorine system
- Bad high pressure sensor
- Bad electronic expansion valve leading to high pressure

Solution.

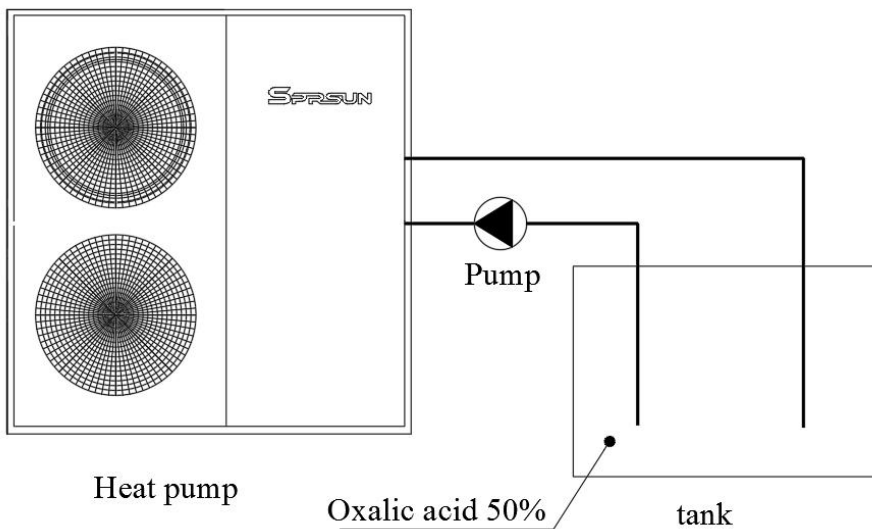
- If the filter is clogged, remove the cap of the filter Fig. 1 and clean the filter screen Fig. 2



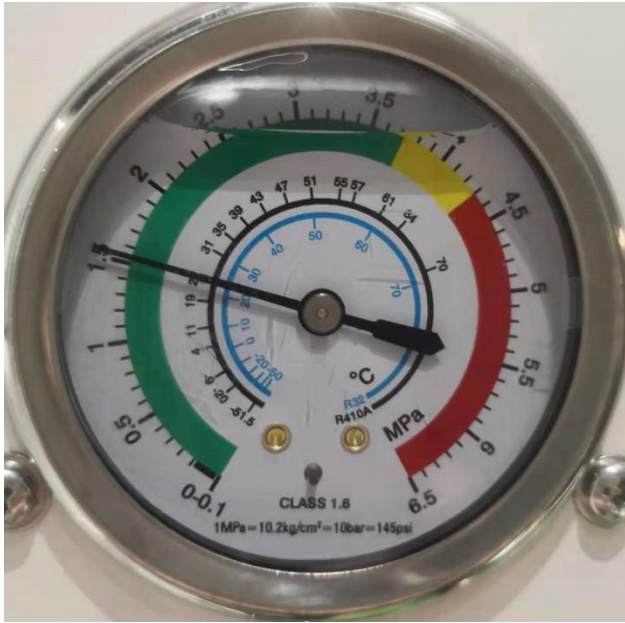
- Air in the pipework must be removed from the pipework by means of an air venting valve or a live connection



- Check all valves and open them all the way
- If the probe has fallen out, put the probe in the corresponding position
- If you are sure there is no air in the pipes and the temperature difference is more than 10 degrees after the water flow switch is shorted, you need to replace the pump with a pump with a higher head and flow rate
- Check whether there is scale in the water pipe, if there is more scale, use 50% oxalic acid solution, keep the temperature at 45 to 50 degrees, turn on the pump and clean the cycle for about 6 hours (you need to add a bucket of water to form a separate circulation circuit), drain the waste water after cleaning and add water to clean it three times.



- Maintenance of the machine vacuum time less than 1 hour, the vacuum may not be enough system air, the pressure gauge pointer will shake, you need to re-vacuum, filling the refrigerant
- If the pressure gauge pointer shows the pressure is normal, the pressure inside the hand-operated device is very high, then the high pressure sensor may be bad, replace the high-pressure pressure sensor



- The temperature difference between the front and rear of the electronic expansion valve is not large, it is possible that the electronic expansion valve is bad, need to replace the electronic expansion valve

3、Er67/Er69 Too low pressure protection

Cause analysis.

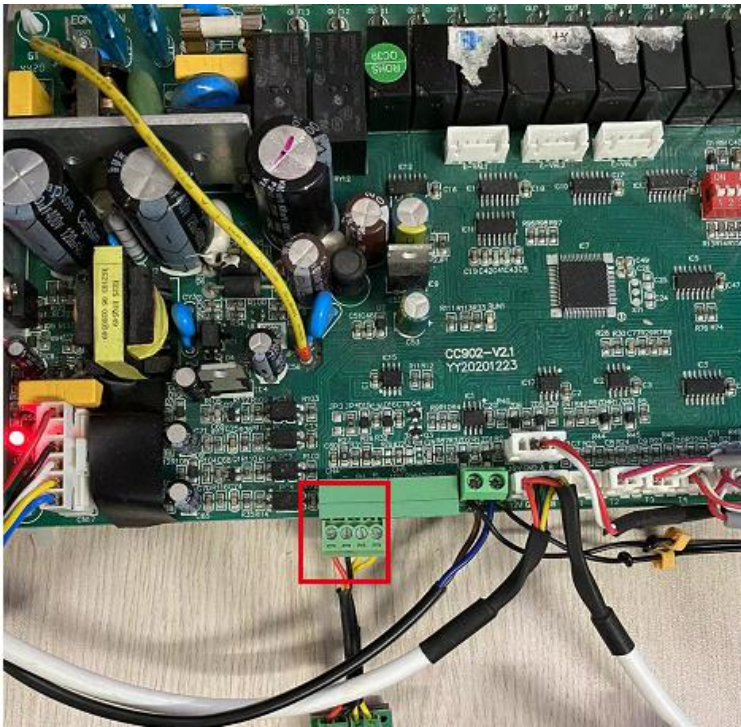
- Serious frosting of the fins of the main machine
- Bad wind blade leads to insufficient air volume
- Low pressure sensor wiring is loose
- System leakage of refrigerant
- Bad low-pressure pressure sensor

Solution.

- Host fins frost serious: frost serious need to force defrost, and the environment probe from the fins as far as possible to prevent covered by snow, and check whether the defrost parameters have been adjusted, to maintain the initial parameters



- Fan blade damage: replace the Fan blade
- Check the wiring of the low pressure sensor on the main board, whether it is loose and off



- System leakage of refrigerant: find the leak point if the refrigerant is leaking, repair the leak and re-vacuum it, and fill the refrigerant according to the weight required by the nameplate
- If the above are ruled out, the low pressure pressure sensor is bad, replace the low pressure sensor directly

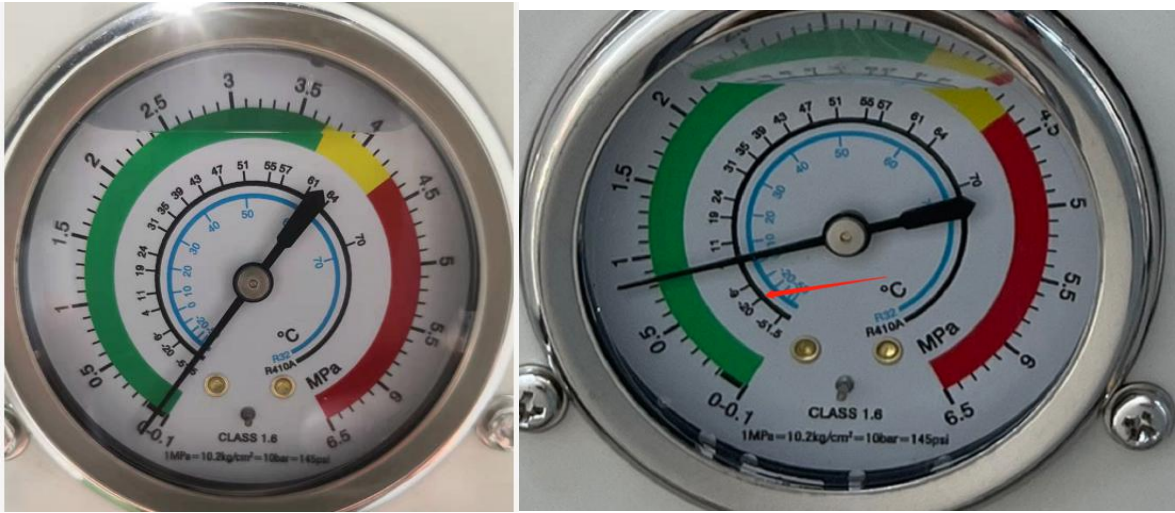
4、Er 12 Exhaust temp too high protection

Cause Analysis.

- Lack of refrigerant
- Bad exhaust gas probe

Detection method.

- The pressure gauge on the left in the figure below is 0, indicating that the refrigerant has been leaked; the pressure gauge on the right is low, and the temperature corresponding to the pointer of the low pressure gauge when the unit is running is more than 15 degrees lower than the current ambient temperature, and the exhaust temperature is higher than 115 degrees, for lack of refrigerant



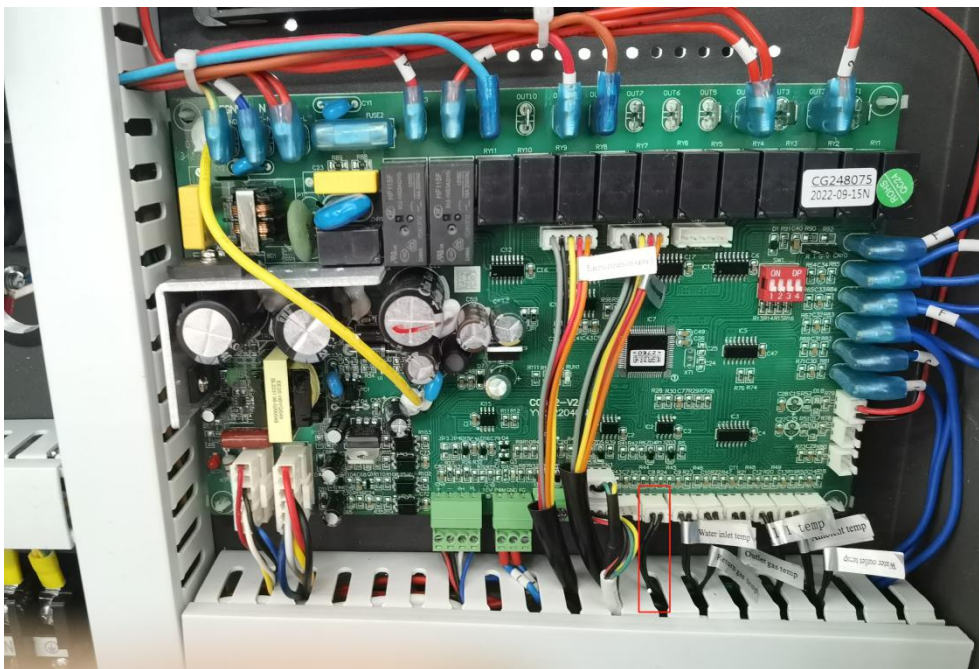
- After shutdown the exhaust probe temperature T4 still shows more than 115 degrees for the probe is bad

Solution: If the lack of refrigerant need to find the leak, fill the leak after re-vacuum, and according to the nameplate requirements of the weight of refrigerant filling, if the probe is bad, then directly replace the probe

5、Er 14 Water tank temperature sensor fault

Cause Analysis: Water tank probe line loose/line broken/probe bad

Detection method: Check whether the water tank probe is connected to T2, whether it is loose or off. Probe line body is not damaged.

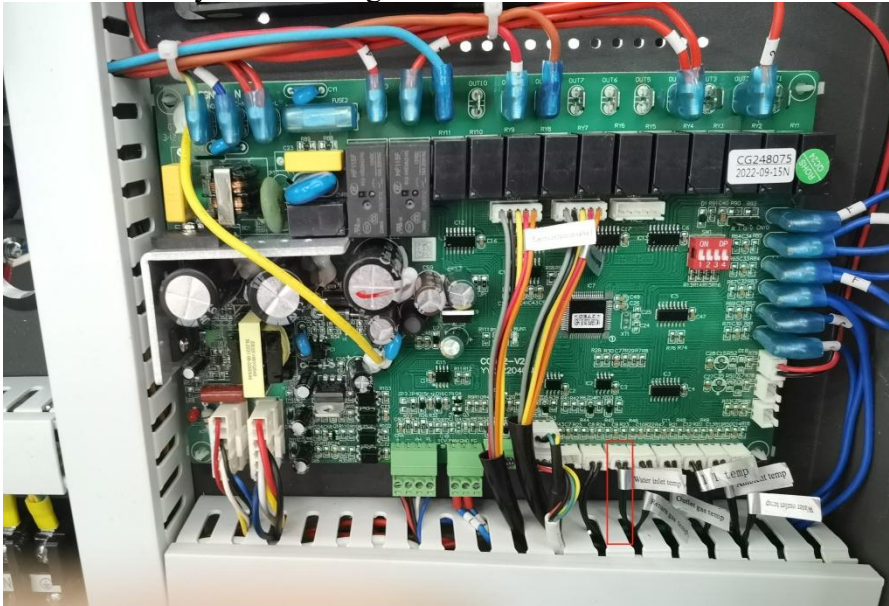


Solution: If the probe is loose, re-insert it tightly; if the probe is damaged, replace the probe directly

6、 Er 15 Water inlet temperature sensor fault

Cause Analysis: Inlet probe line loose / line broken / probe bad

Detection method: Check whether the water inlet probe is connected to T3, whether it is loose, off. Probe wire body is not damaged.

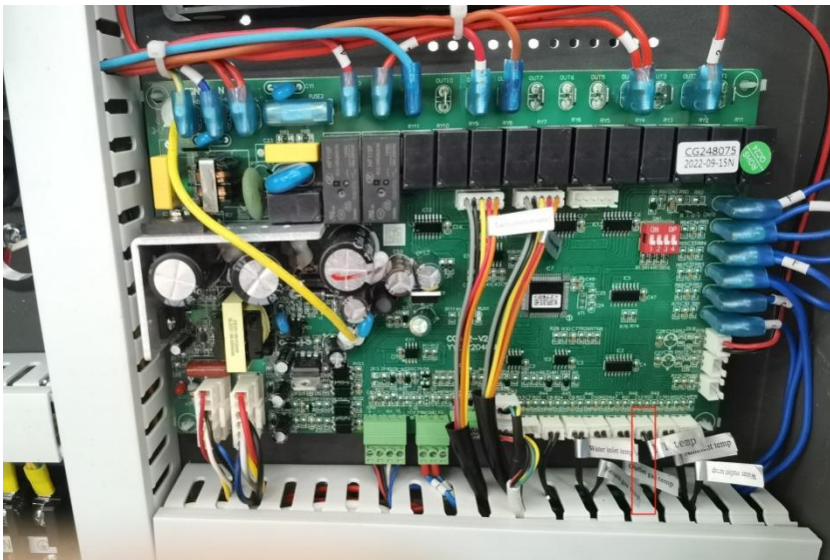


Solution: If the probe is loose and falls off, re-insert it tightly, if the probe is bad, replace the probe directly

7、 Er 16 Evaporator coil temperature sensor fault

Cause Analysis: Inlet probe line loose / line broken / probe bad

Detection method: Check whether the water inlet probe is connected to T6, whether it is loose, off. Probe wire body is not damaged.



Solution: If the probe is loose and falls off, plug it in again. If the probe is broken, replace the probe

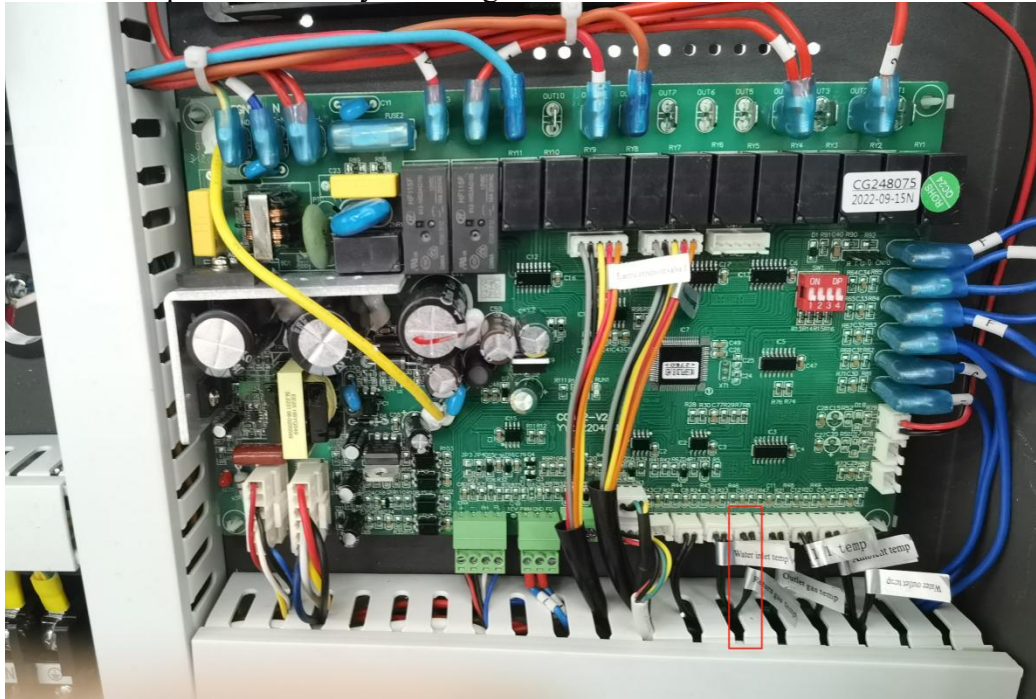
directly

8、Er 18 Exhaust temperature fault

Cause analysis: exhaust probe line loose / broken / broken probe

Detection method: check whether the exhaust probe is connected to T4, whether it is loose or falling off.

Whether the probe wire body is damaged

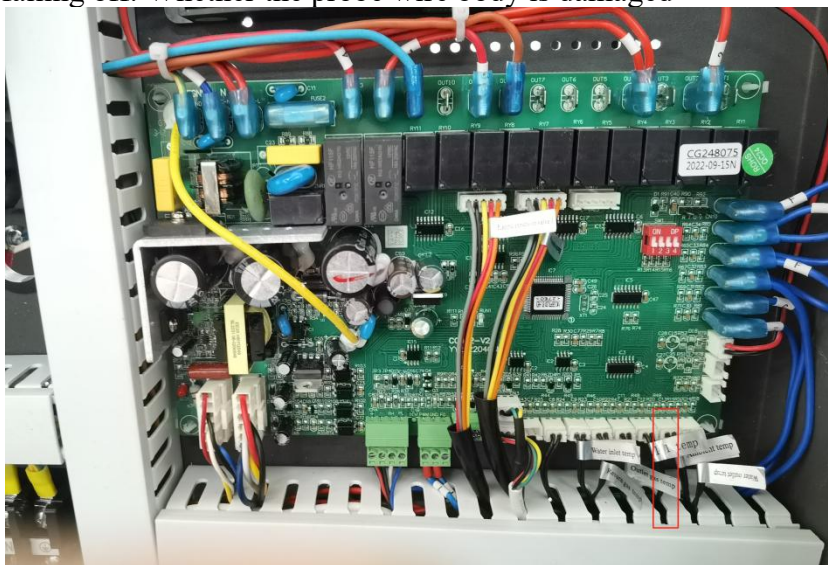


Solution: If the probe is loose and falls off, plug it in again. If the probe is broken, replace the probe directly

9、Er21 Ambient temperature sensor fault

Cause analysis: environmental probe line loose / broken / broken probe

Detection method: check whether the environmental probe is connected to T7, whether it is loose or falling off. Whether the probe wire body is damaged



Solution: If the probe is loose and falls off, plug it in again. If the probe is broken, replace the probe

directly

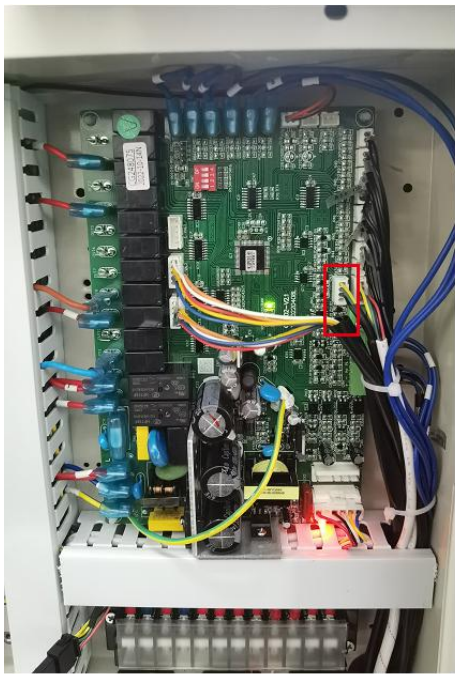
10、Er 10 Communication failure of frequency conversion module (alarm when communication between outer board and drive board is disconnected)

Cause analysis: inverter damage, main board damage, the connection line between the motherboard and frequency converter damage

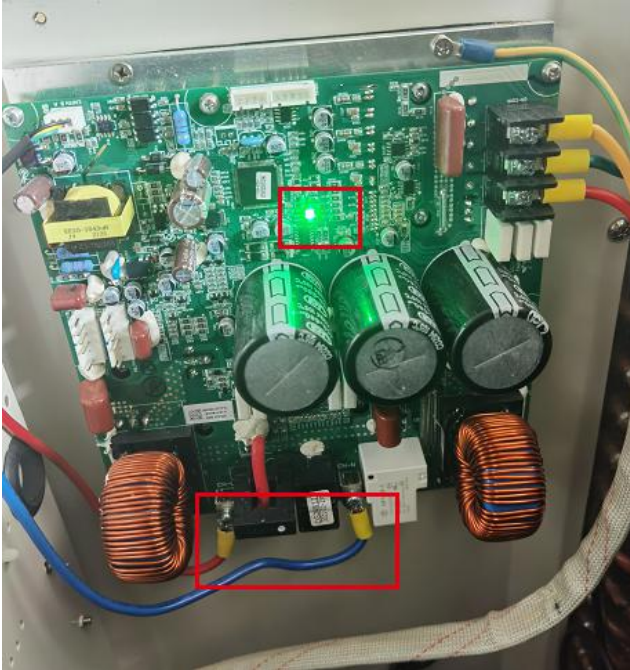
Detection method: restart after five minutes of power failure, check the motherboard and frequency converter during the power failure



Whether the connection line between the main board and the frequency converter is stable without loose



Measure whether the power supply of the frequency converter is normal, and observe whether the main board and the inverter indicator lights are lit.



11、Er 23 Cooling outlet water temperature supercooling protection

Analysis of causes:

- Filter is blocked, resulting in low flow
- The pipe has air, resulting in poor water flow
- The water system has a valve not fully open
- The pump head or flow rate is too small, resulting in a low flow rate
- The effluent probe is damaged

Solution:

- If the filter is blocked, remove the filter cap as diagram 1 and clean the filter screen as diagram 2



- There is air in the pipe, to drain the air in the pipe from the exhaust valve or live contact



- Check all valves and open all valves
- If it is determined that the pipeline has no air, then observe the temperature difference between inlet and outlet water, and whether the outlet temperature drops normally. Abnormal condition is that the outlet water probe is damaged

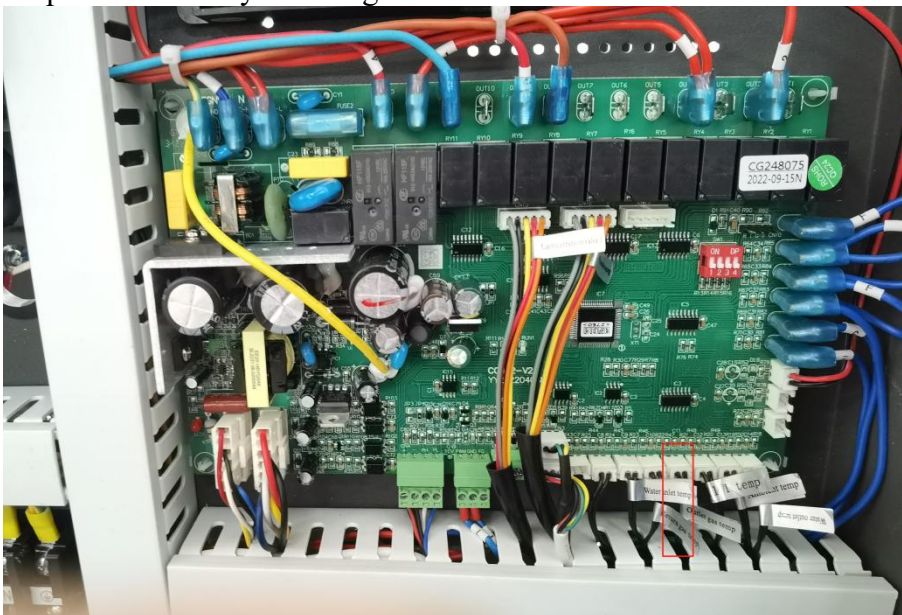
12、Er 29 Return gas temperature sensor fault

Analysis of causes:

- Return air probe line is loose / broken line / broken probe

Detection method:

Check whether the return gas probe is connected to T5, and whether it is loose or falling off. Whether the probe wire body is damaged



Solution: If the probe is loose and falls off, plug it in again. If the probe is broken, replace the probe directly

13、Er32 Heating too high outlet water temperature protection

Analysis of causes:

- Filter is blocked, resulting in low flow
- The pipe has air, resulting in poor water flow
- The pump is not emptied, resulting in a low flow rate
- The water system has a valve not fully open
- Set that the temperature is too high and the flow rate is too low

- The water pump is too small, resulting in a low flow rate

Solution:

- Clean the filter
- Empty the air pipe and install the automatic exhaust valve above the system
- Water pump emptying
- Open the valve
- Reduce the setting temperature
- Replace the water pump with greater head flow

14、 Er 34 The temperature of frequency conversion module is too high

Analysis of causes:

- The fan is not working during cooling

Solution:

- The single fan device can change the main board fan plug to another socket, and adjust D01 to 0 and D02 to 1
- Replace the motor
- Change the motherboard

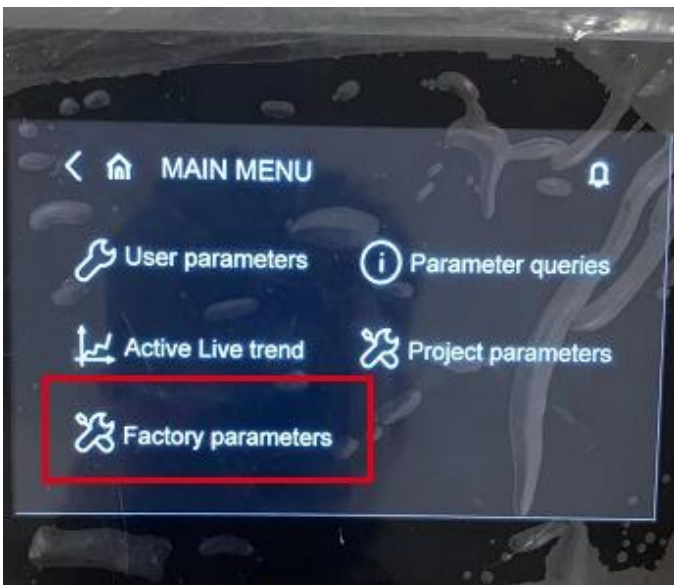
15、 Er 44 Air temp too low

Analysis of causes:

- The ambient temperature is too low and the protection parameter has not been set incorrectly
- Ambient temperature probe is damaged
- The ambient temperature exceeds the operating temperature range

Detection method:

Check if the minimum operating environment temperature set in the parameter is the “ °C”





Check whether the current ambient temperature displayed in the operating parameters is consistent with the actual ambient temperature.





solution:

- If the parameter setting is wrong, change the setting parameter
- If the current ambient temperature does not match the actual one, replace the ambient temperature probe
- Replace the unit suitable for the local climate

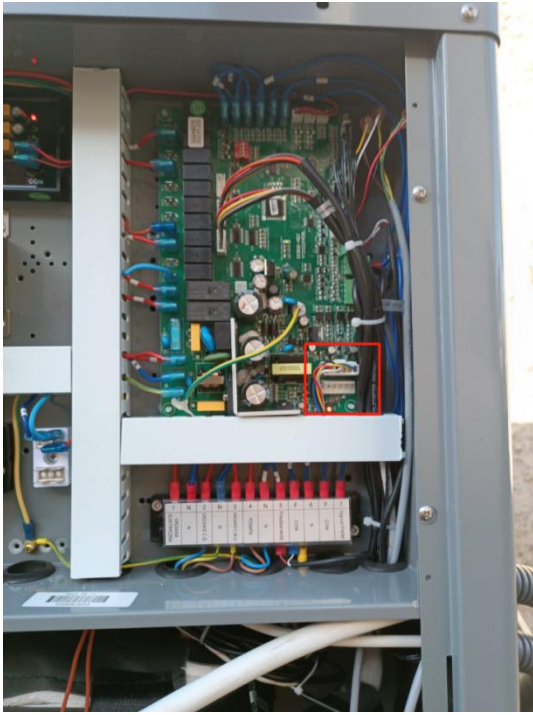
16、 Er 64/Er66 DC fan 1/2 fault

Analysis of causes:

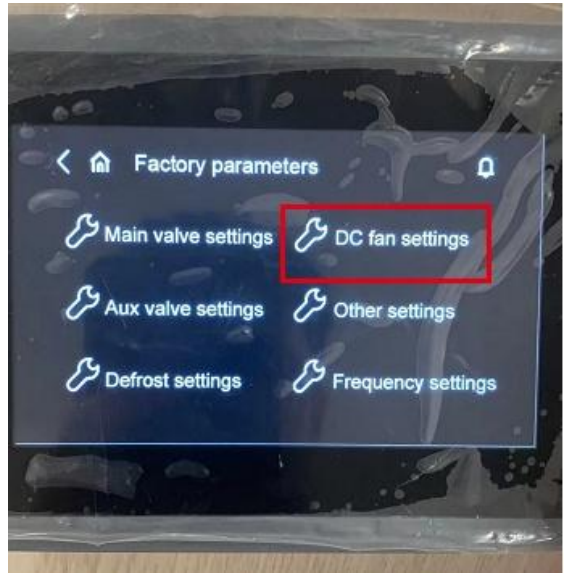
- The DC fan is damaged
- The fan socket of the motherboard is damaged
- parameter setting error

Detection method:

Check if the fan socket on the motherboard is correct



Check whether the fan selection in the parameter setting is correct, select 1 for the D01 parameter of the single fan machine, and 0 for the D02 parameter.





solution:

- For single fan equipment, you can change the main board fan plug to another socket, and adjust D01 to 0 and D02 to 1.
- Replace the motor
- Replace the motherboard

Linkage does not start

Fault phenomenon: the machine does not turn on, and the touch screen prompts that the end linkage is disconnected

Solution: (1) Check whether the linkage switch is short-circuited. If the linkage switch is not short-circuited

