

# Trouble Shooting Guide

# Guide des Codes Erreurs

## WIZ-09222.MH

## R32



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# Trouble Shooting Guide – Guide des Codes Erreurs

## WIZ-09222.MH

### 1 Error Code List

| Malfunction Name   | Display Method of Indoor Unit (Error Code) | A/C Status  | Possible Causes(For specific maintenance method, please refer to the following procedure of troubleshooting)  |
|--|--|---|---|
| High pressure protection of system                           | E1   | During cooling and drying operation, except indoor fan operates, all loads stop operation.<br>During heating operation, the complete unit stops.                          | Possible reasons:<br>1. Refrigerant was superabundant;<br>2. Poor heat exchange (including filth blockage of heat exchanger and bad radiating environment ); Ambient temperature is too high.   |
| Antifreezing protection for evaporator                       | E2   |   | Not the error code. It's the status code for the operation.   |
| System block or refrigerant leakage                          | E3   | The Dual-8 Code Display will show E3 until the low pressure switch stop operation.  | 1.Low-pressure protection<br>2.Low-pressure protection of system<br>3.Low-pressure protection of compressor   |
| High discharge temperature protection of compressor          | E4   | During cooling and drying operation, compressor and outdoor fan stop while indoor fan operates. During heating operation, all loads stop.                                 | Please refer to the malfunction analysis (discharge protection, overload).  |
| Overcurrent protection                                       | E5   | During cooling and drying operation, compressor and outdoor fan stop while indoor fan operates. During heating operation, all loads stop.                                 | 1. Supply voltage is unstable;<br>2. Supply voltage is too low and load is too high;<br>3. Evaporator is dirty.   |
| Communication Malfunction                                    | E6   | During cooling operation, compressor stops while indoor fan motor operates. During heating operation, the complete unit stops.  | Refer to the corresponding malfunction analysis.  |
| High temperature resistant protection                        | E8   | During cooling operation: compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate. During heating operation, the complete unit stops.  | Refer to the malfunction analysis (overload, high temperature resistant).   |
| EEPROM malfunction   | EE   | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate;<br>During heating operation, the complete unit will stop                         | Replace outdoor control panel AP1   |
| Limit/decrease frequency due to high temperature of module   | EU   | All loads operate normally, while operation frequency for compressor is decreased   | Discharging after the complete unit is de-energized for 20mins, check whether the thermal grease on IPM Module of outdoor control panel AP1 is sufficient and whether the radiator is inserted tightly.<br>If its no use, please replace control panel AP1.               |
| Malfunction protection of jumper cap                         | C5   | Wireless remote receiver and button are effective, but can not dispose the related command  | 1. No jumper cap insert on mainboard.<br>2. Incorrect insert of jumper cap.<br>3. Jumper cap damaged.<br>4. Abnormal detecting circuit of mainboard.  |
| Gathering refrigerant  | F0   | When the outdoor unit receive signal of Gathering refrigerant ,the system will be forced to run under cooling mode for gathering refrigerant                              | Nominal cooling mode  |
| Indoor ambient temperature sensor is open/short circuited    | F1   | During cooling and drying operation, indoor unit operates while other loads will stop; during heating operation, the complete unit will stop operation.                   | 1. Loosening or bad contact of indoor ambient temp. sensor and mainboard terminal.<br>2. Components in mainboard fell down leads short circuit.<br>3. Indoor ambient temp. sensor damaged.(check with sensor resistance value chart)<br>4. Mainboard damaged.             |
| Indoor evaporator temperature sensor is open/short circuited | F2   | AC stops operation once reaches the setting temperature. Cooling, drying: internal fan motor stops operation while other loads stop operation; heating: AC stop operation | 1. Loosening or bad contact of Indoor evaporator temp. sensor and mainboard terminal.<br>2. Components on the mainboard fall down leads short circuit.<br>3. Indoor evaporator temp. sensor damaged.(check temp. sensor value chart for testing)<br>4. Mainboard damaged. |

|  |    |  |  |
|--|----|--|--|
| Outdoor ambient temperature sensor is open/short circuited   | F3 | During cooling and drying operating, compressor stops while indoor fan operates; During heating operation, the complete unit will stop operation   | Outdoor temperature sensor hasn't been connected well or is damaged. Please check it by referring to the resistance table for temperature sensor)  |
| Outdoor condenser temperature sensor is open/short circuited | F4 | During cooling and drying operation, compressor stops while indoor fan will operate; During heating operation, the complete unit will stop operation.  | Outdoor temperature sensor hasn't been connected well or is damaged. Please check it by referring to the resistance table for temperature sensor)  |
| Outdoor discharge temperature sensor is open/short circuited | F5 | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop after operating for about 3 mins, while indoor fan will operate; During heating operation, the complete unit will stop after operating for about 3 mins. | 1. Outdoor temperature sensor hasn't been connected well or is damaged. Please check it by referring to the resistance table for temperature sensor)<br>2. The head of temperature sensor hasn't been inserted into the copper tube  |
| Limit/decrease frequency due to overload                     | F6 | All loads operate normally, while operation frequency for compressor is decreased  | Refer to the malfunction analysis (overload, high temperature resistant)   |
| Decrease frequency due to overcurrent                        | F8 | All loads operate normally, while operation frequency for compressor is decreased  | The input supply voltage is too low; System pressure is too high and overload  |
| Decrease frequency due to high air discharge                 | F9 | All loads operate normally, while operation frequency for compressor is decreased  | Overload or temperature is too high; Refrigerant is insufficient; Malfunction of electric expansion valve (EKV)  |
| Limit/decrease frequency due to antifreezing                 | FH | All loads operate normally, while operation frequency for compressor is decreased  | Poor air-return in indoor unit or fan speed is too low   |
| Voltage for DC bus-bar is too high                           | PH | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate; During heating operation, the complete unit will stop operation.  | 1. Measure the voltage of position L and N on wiring board (XT), if the voltage is higher than 265VAC, turn on the unit after the supply voltage is increased to the normal range.<br>2. If the AC input is normal, measure the voltage of electrolytic capacitor C on control panel (AP1), if its normal, there's malfunction for the circuit, please replace the control panel (AP1) |
| Voltage of DC bus-bar is too low                             | PL | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate; During heating operation, the complete unit will stop   | 1. Measure the voltage of position L and N on wiring board (XT), if the voltage is higher than 150VAC, turn on the unit after the supply voltage is increased to the normal range.<br>2. If the AC input is normal, measure the voltage of electrolytic capacitor C on control panel (AP1), if its normal, there's malfunction for the circuit, please replace the control panel (AP1) |
| Compressor Min frequency in test state                       | P0 |  | Showing during min. cooling or min. heating test   |
| Compressor rated frequency in test state                     | P1 |  | Showing during nominal cooling or nominal heating test   |
| Compressor maximum frequency in test state                   | P2 |  | Showing during max. cooling or max. heating test   |
| Compressor intermediate frequency in test state              | P3 |  | Showing during middle cooling or middle heating test   |
| Overcurrent protection of phase current for compressor       | P5 | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate;<br>During heating operation, the complete unit will stop operation.   | Refer to the malfunction analysis (IPM protection, loss of synchronism protection and overcurrent protection of phase current for compressor).   |
| Charging malfunction of capacitor                            | PU | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate;<br>During heating operation, the complete unit will stop  | Refer to the part three—charging malfunction analysis of capacitor   |

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Malfunction of module temperature sensor circuit | P7   | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate;<br>During heating operation, the complete unit will stop            | Replace outdoor control panel AP1  |
| Module high temperature protection               | P8   | During cooling operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate; During heating operation, the complete unit will stop                          | After the complete unit is de-energized for 20mins, check whether the thermal grease on IPM Module of outdoor control panel AP1 is sufficient and whether the radiator is inserted tightly. If its no use, please replace control panel AP1. |
| Overload protection for compressor               | H3   | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate;<br>During heating operation, the complete unit will stop operation. | 1. Wiring terminal OVC-COMP is loosened. In normal state, the resistance for this terminal should be less than 1ohm.<br>2.Refer to the malfunction analysis ( discharge protection, overload)  |
| IPM protection                                   | H5   | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate;<br>During heating operation, the complete unit will stop operation. | Refer to the malfunction analysis (IPM protection, loss of synchronism protection and overcurrent protection of phase current for compressor.  |
| Malfunction of zero-cross detection circuit      | U8   | The complete unit stops  | 1.Power supply is abnormal;<br>2.Detection circuit of indoor control mainboard is abnormal.  |
| Internal motor (fan motor) do not operate        | H6   | Internal fan motor, external fan motor, compressor and electric heater stop operation,guide louver stops at present location.                                | 1. Bad contact of DC motor feedback terminal.<br>2. Bad contact of DC motor control end.<br>3. Fan motor is stalling.<br>4. Motor malfunction.<br>5. Malfunction of mainboard revdetecting circuit.  |
| Desynchro-nizing of compressor                   | H7   | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate;<br>During heating operation, the complete unit will stop operation. | Refer to the malfunction analysis (IPM protection, loss of synchronism protection and overcurrent protection of phase current for compressor.  |
| PFC protection                                   | HC   | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate;<br>During heating operation, the complete unit will stop operation. | Refer to the malfunction analysis  |
| Outdoor DC fan motor malfunction                 | L3   | Outdoor DC fan motor malfunction lead to compressor stop operation,  | DC fan motor malfunction or system blocked or the connector loosed   |
| power protection                                 | L9   | compressor stop operation and Outdoor fan motor will stop 30s latter , 3 minutes latter fan motor and compressor will restart                                | To protect the electronical components when detect high power  |
| Indoor unit and outdoor unit doesnt match        | LP   | compressor and Outdoor fan motor cant work   | Indoor unit and outdoor unit doesnt match  |
| Failure start-up                                 | LC   | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate;<br>During heating operation, the complete unit will stop operation. | Refer to the malfunction analysis  |
| Defrosting                                       | Heating indicator off for 0.5s and then blinks for 10s | Defrosting will occur in heating mode.<br>Compressor will operate while indoor fan will stop operation.  | Not the error code. It's the status code for the operation   |
| The four-way valve is abnormal                   | U7   | If this malfunction occurs during heating operation, the complete unit will stop operation.  | 1.Supply voltage is lower than AC175V;<br>2.Wiring terminal 4V is loosened or broken;<br>3.4V is damaged, please replace 4V.   |

|   |    |   |   |
|---|----|---|---|
| Malfunction of phase current detection circuit for compressor | U1 | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate; During heating operation, the complete unit will stop                | Replace outdoor control panel AP1   |
| Malfunction of voltage dropping for DC busbar                 | U3 | During cooling and drying operation, compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate; During heating operation, the complete unit will stop                | Supply voltage is unstable  |
| Malfunction of complete units current detection               | U5 | During cooling and drying operation, the compressor will stop while indoor fan will operate; During heating operating, the complete unit will stop operation. | Theres circuit malfunction on outdoor units control panel AP1, please replace the outdoor units control panel AP1.  |
| Cold air prevention protection                                | E9 |   | Not the error code. It's the status code for the operation.   |
| Refrigerant recovery mode                                     | Fo |   | Refrigerant recovery. The Serviceman operates it for maintenance.   |
| Malfunction of detecting plate(WIFI)                          | JF | Loads operate normally, while the unit can't be normally controlled by APP.   | 1.Main board of indoor unit is damaged;<br>2.Detection board is damaged;<br>3.The connection between indoor unit and detection board is not good;   |
| Undefined outdoor unit error                                  | oE | Cool: compressor and outdoor fan stops operation, while indoor fan operates; Heat: compressor, outdoor fan and indoor fan stop operation.                     | 1. Outdoor ambient temperature exceeds the operation range of unit (eg: less than- 20°C or more than 60°C for cooling; more than 30°C for heating);<br>2. Failure startup of compressor?<br>3. Are wires of compressor not connected tightly?<br>4. Is compressor damaged?<br>5. Is main board damaged? |

## Analysis or processing of some of the malfunction display:

### 1. Compressor discharge protection

Possible causes: shortage of refrigerant; blockage of air filter; poor ventilation or air flow short pass for condenser; the system has noncondensing gas (such as air, water etc.); blockage of capillary assy (including filter); leakage inside four-way valve causes incorrect operation; malfunction of compressor; malfunction of protection relay; malfunction of discharge sensor; outdoor temperature too high.

Processing method: refer to the malfunction analysis in the above section.

### 2. Low voltage overcurrent protection

Possible cause: Sudden drop of supply voltage.

### 3.Communication malfunction

Processing method: Check if communication signal cable is connected reliably.

### 4. Sensor open or short circuit

Processing method: Check whether sensor is normal, connected with the corre sponding position on the controller and if damage of lead wire is found.

### 5. Compressor over load protection

Possible causes: insufficient or too much refrigerant; blockage of capillary and increase of suction temp.; improper running of compressor, burning in or stuck of bearing, damage of discharge valve; malfunction of protector.

Processing method: adjust refrigerant amount; replace the capillary; replace the compressor; use universal meter to check if the contactor of compress or is fine when it is not overheated, if not replace the protector.

### 6. System malfunction

i.e.overload protection.When tube temperature(Check the temperature of outdoor heat exchanger when cooling and check the temperatur e of indoor heat exchanger when heating) is too high, protection will be activated.

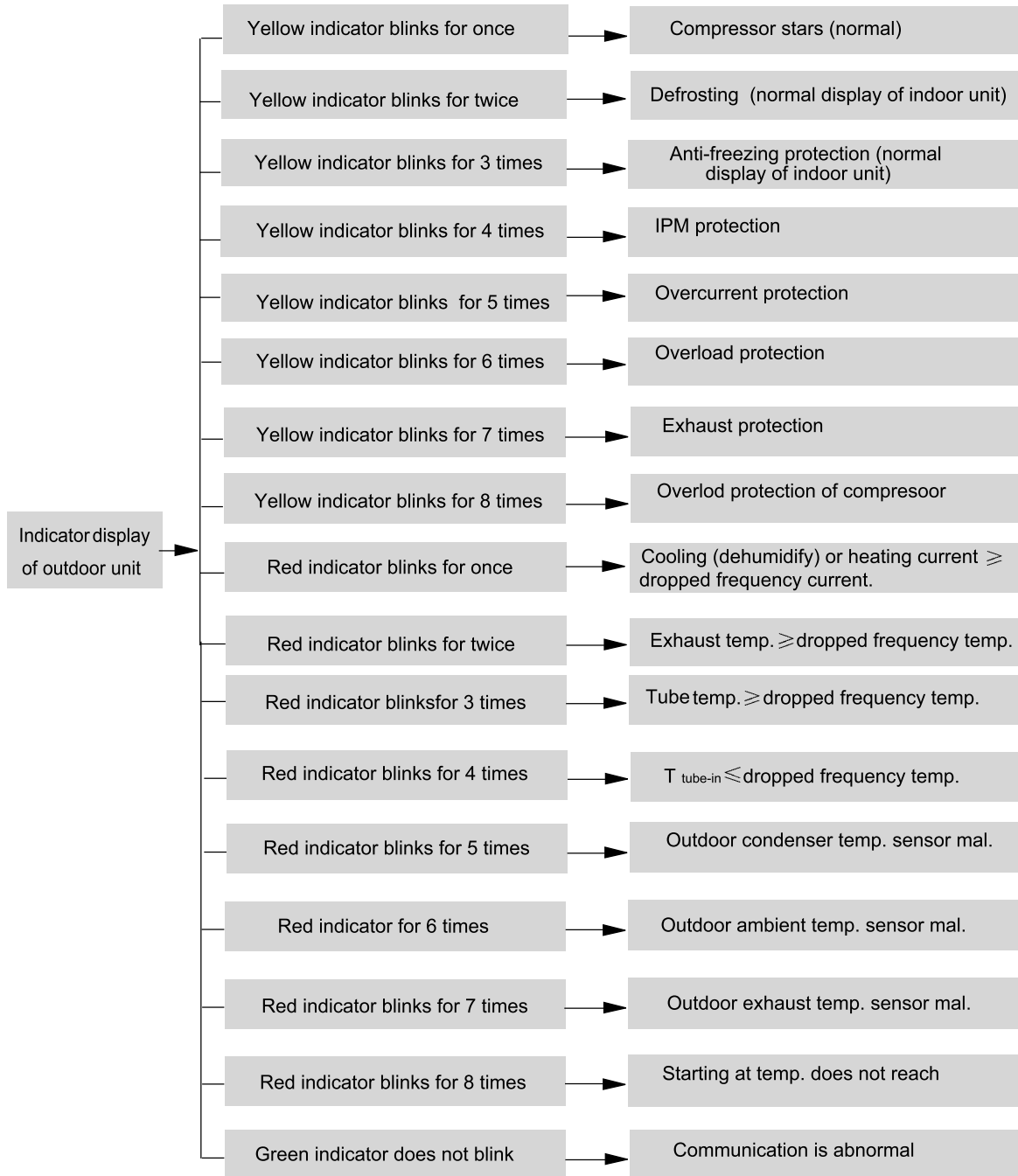
Possible causes: Outdoor temperature is too high when cooling; insufficient outdoor air circulation; refrigerant flow malfunction.

please refer to the malfunction analysis in the previous section for handling method .

### 7. IPM module protection

Processing method:Once the module malfunction happens,if it persists for a long time and can not be selfcanceled, cut off the power and turn off the unit,and then re-energize the unit again after about 10 min.After repeating the procedure for sever times, if the malfunction still exists,replace the module.

If malfunction occurs, corresponding code will display and the unit will resume normal until protection or malfunction disappears.



## 2 Procedure of Troubleshooting

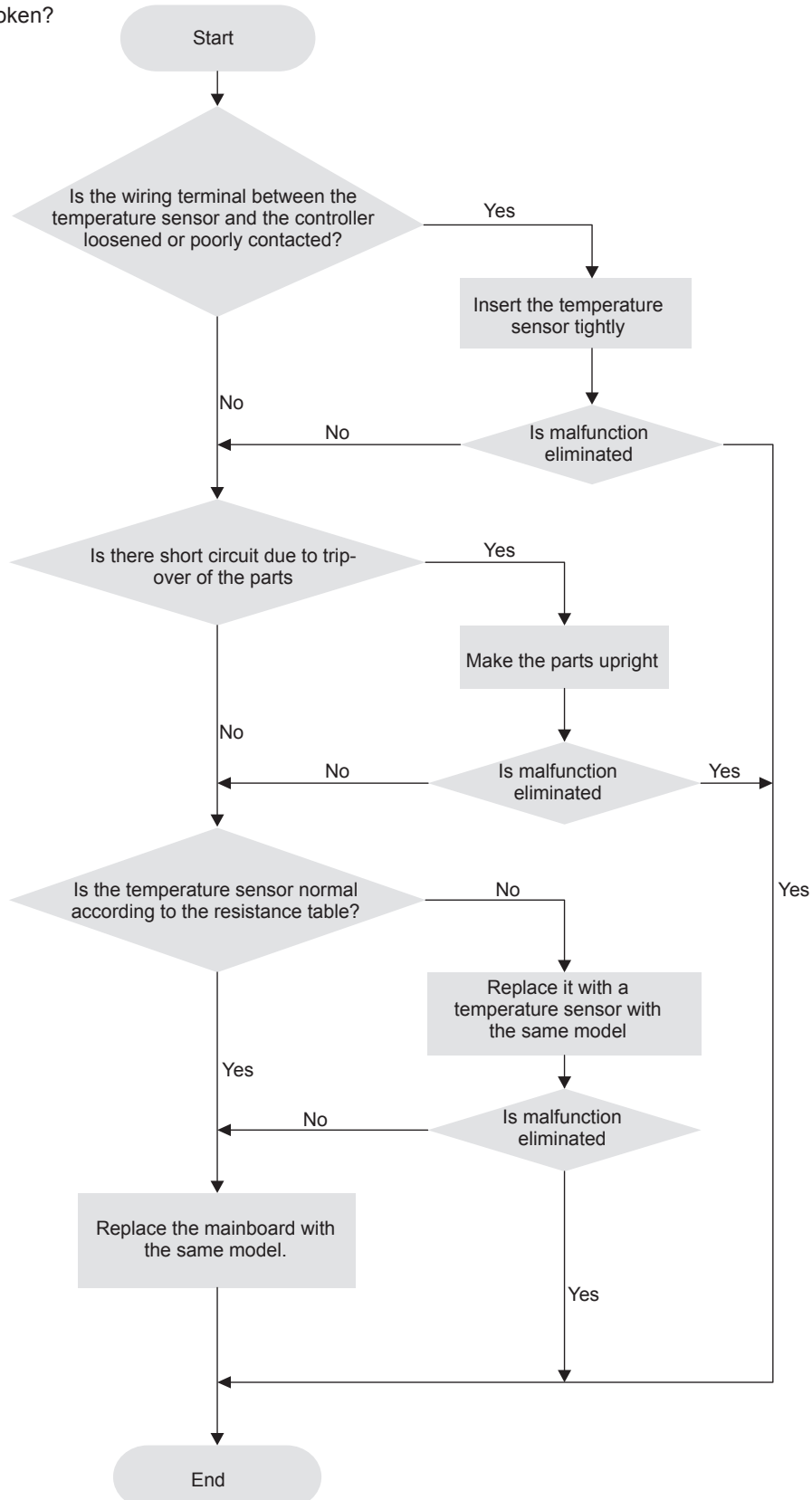
### ●Indoor unit:

#### 1. Malfunction of Temperature Sensor F1, F2

Main detection points:

- Is the wiring terminal between the temperature sensor and the controller loosened or poorly contacted?
- Is there short circuit due to trip-over of the parts?
- Is the temperature sensor broken?
- Is mainboard broken?

Malfunction diagnosis process:

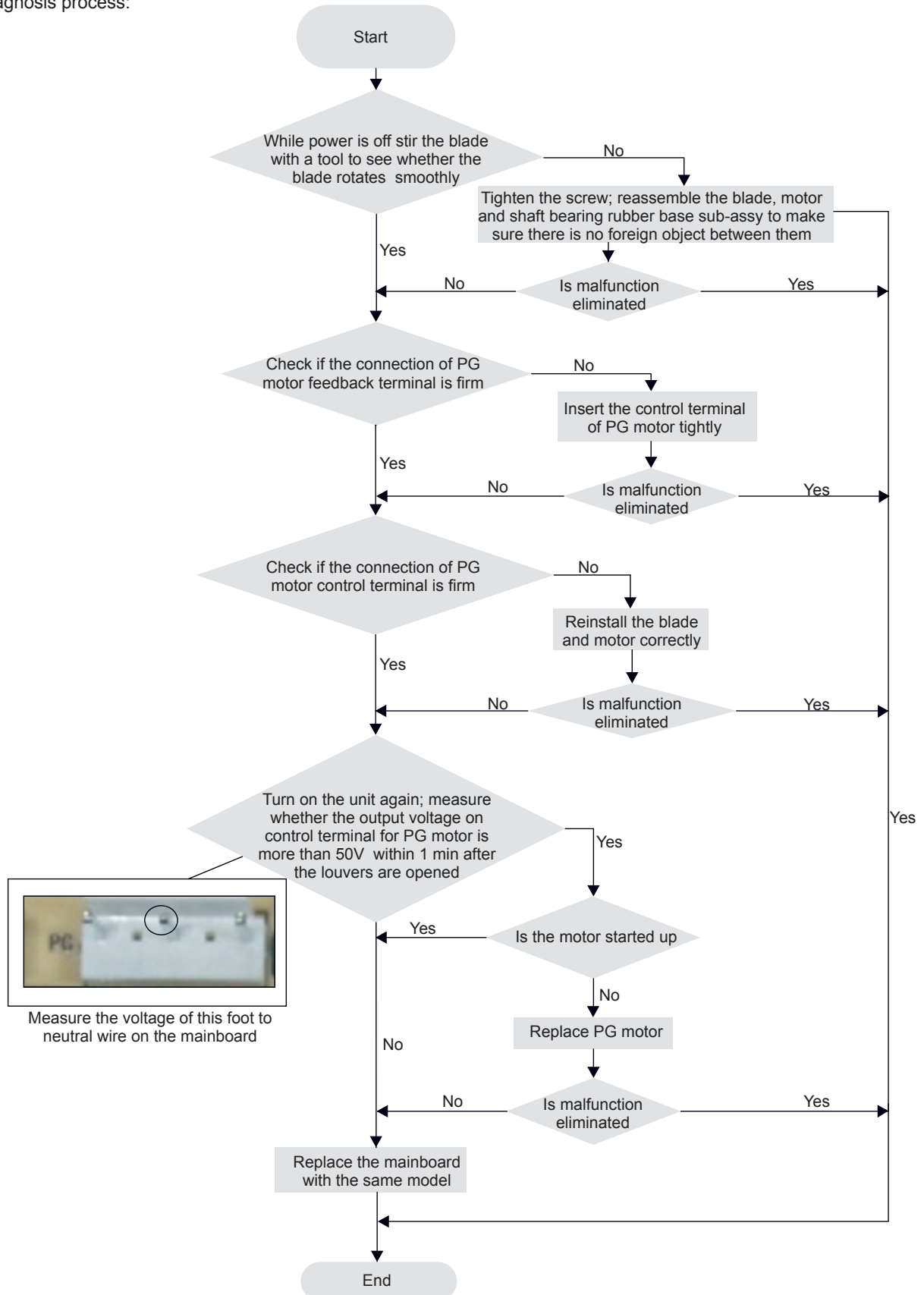


## 2. Malfunction of Blocked Protection of IDU Fan Motor H6

Main detection points:

- Smoothly Is the control terminal of PG motor connected tightly?
- Smoothly Is the feedback interface of PG motor connected tightly?
- The fan motor can't operate?
- The motor is broken?
- Detection circuit of the mainboard is defined abnormal?

Malfunction diagnosis process:



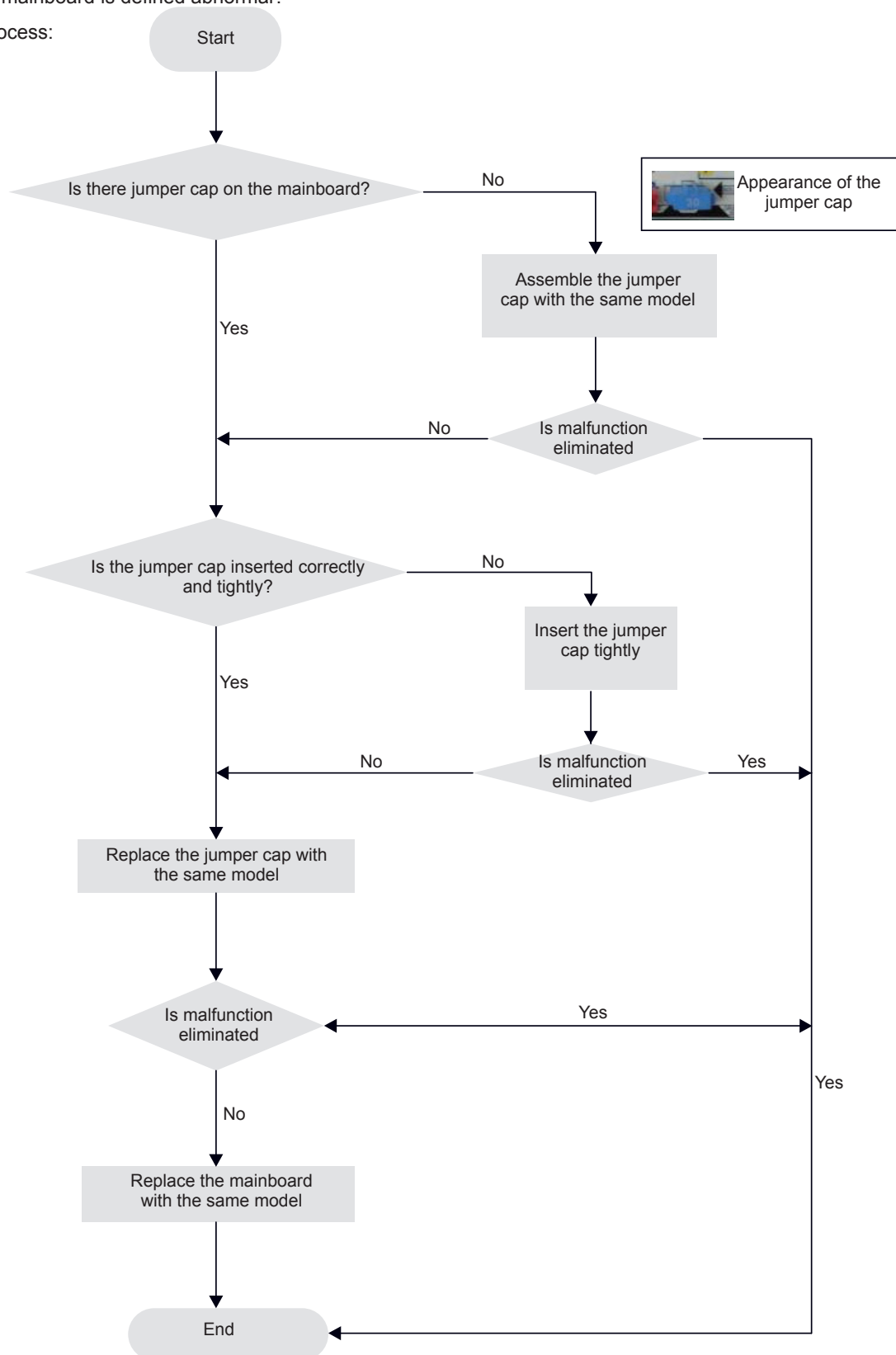


### 3. Malfunction of Protection of Jumper Cap C5

Main detection points:

- Is there jumper cap on the mainboard?
- Is the jumper cap inserted correctly and tightly?
- The jumper is broken?
- The motor is broken?
- Detection circuit of the mainboard is defined abnormal?

Malfunction diagnosis process:

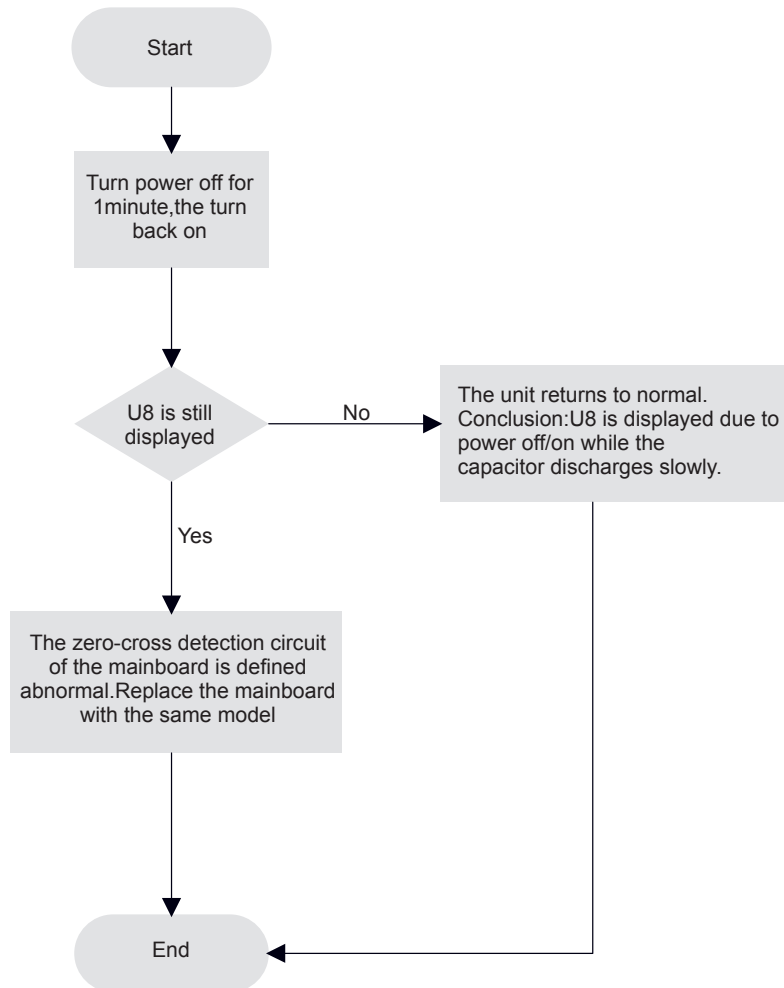


#### 4. Malfunction of Zero-crossing Inspection Circuit Malfunction of the IDU Fan Motor U8

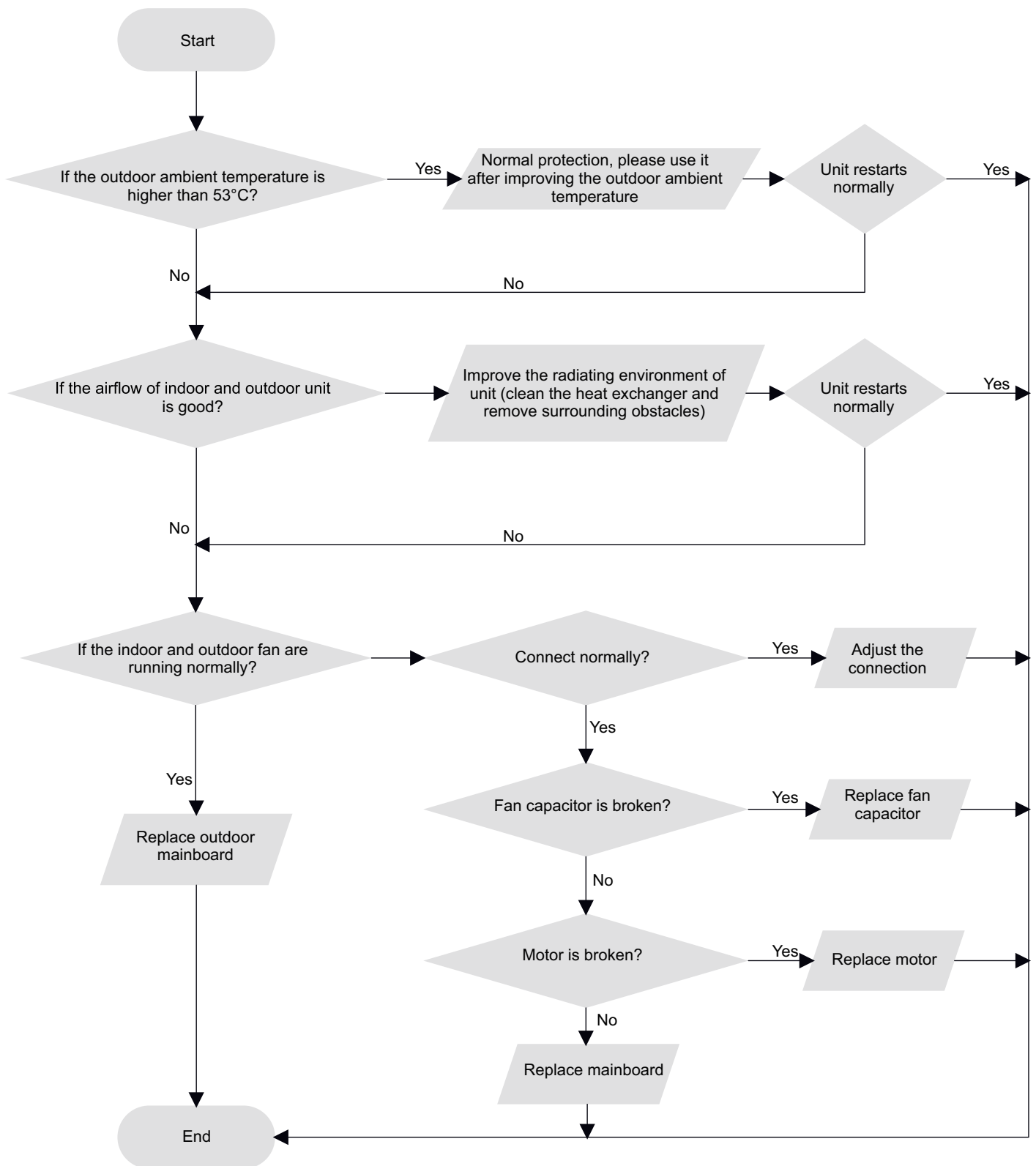
Main detection points:

- Instant energization after de-energization while the capacitor discharges slowly?
- The zero-cross detection circuit of the mainboard is defined abnormal?

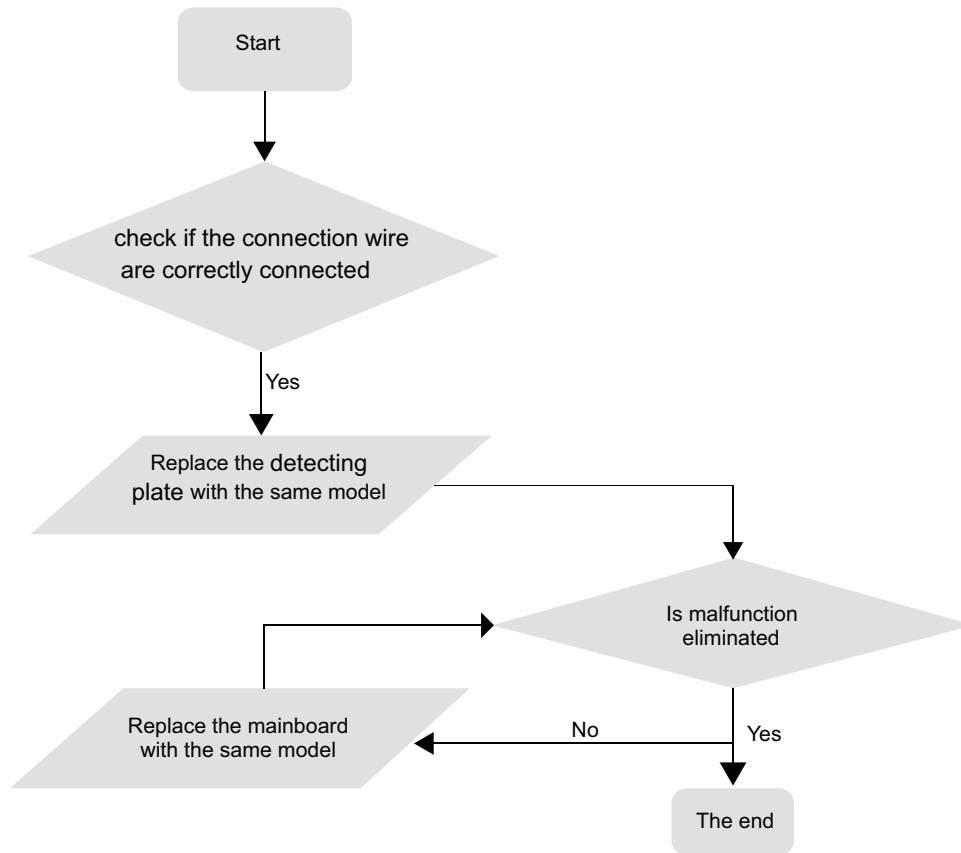
Malfunction diagnosis process:



## 5. High Temperature and Overload Protection (AP1 below means control board of outdoor unit) E8



## 6. Malfunction of detecting plate(WIFI) JF



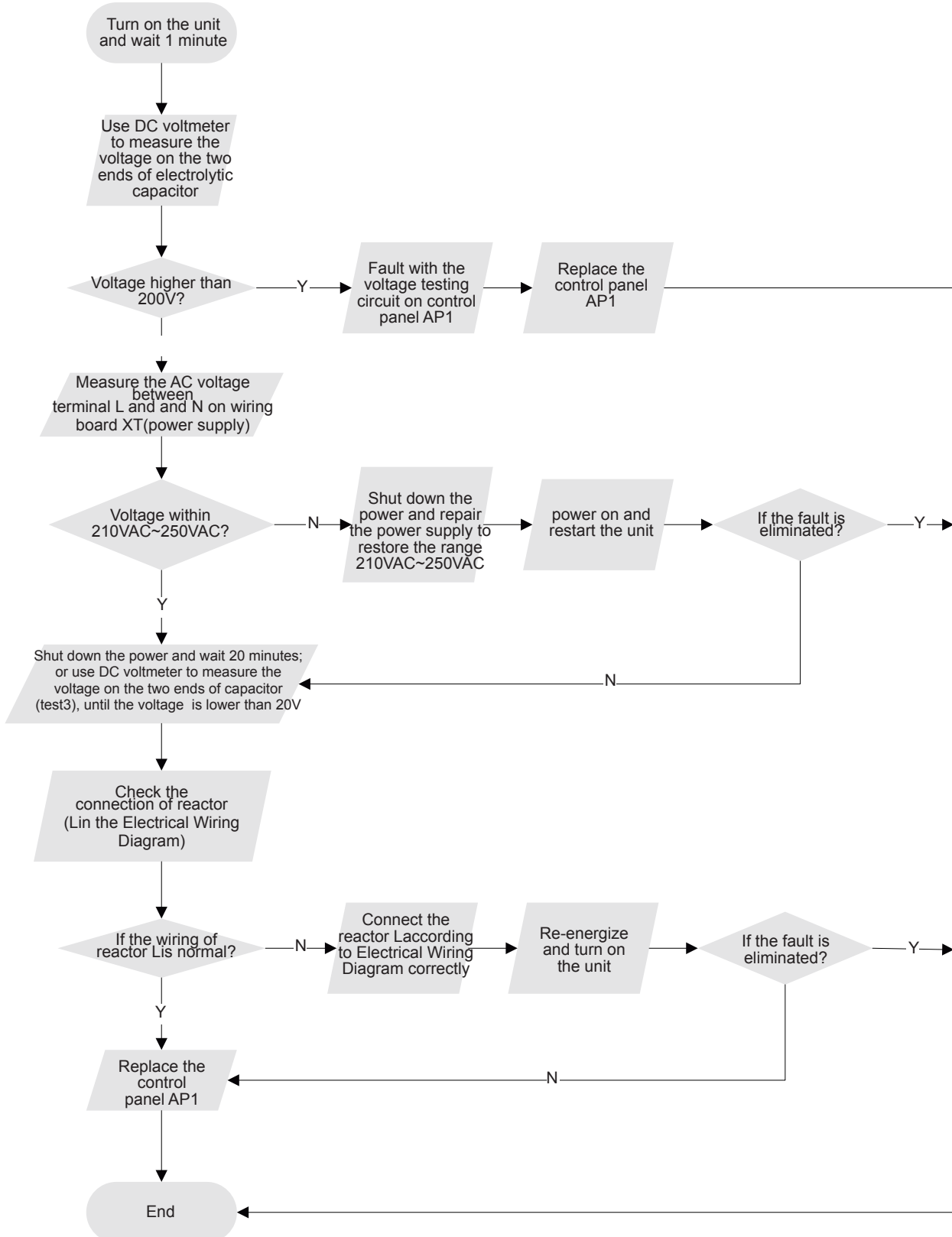
●Outdoor unit:

1.Capacity charging malfunction (outdoor unit malfunction) (AP1 below is control board of outdoor unit)

Main detection point:

- Detect if the voltage of L and N terminal of wiring board is between 210AC-240AC by alternating voltage meter;
- Is reactor (L) well connected? Is connection wire loosened or pull-out? Is reactor (L) damaged?

Malfunction diagnosis process:

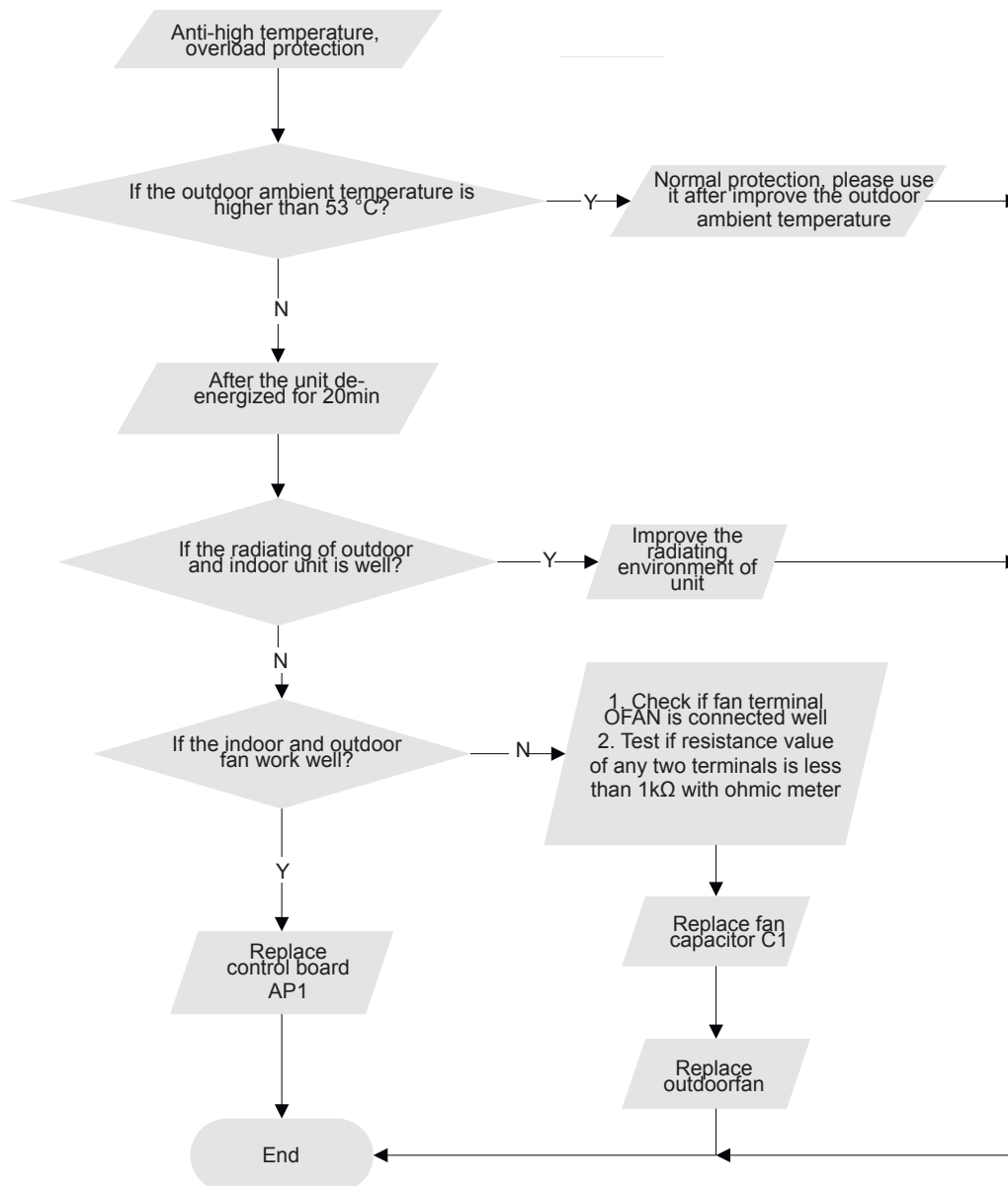


## 2.Diagnosis for anti-high temperature, overload protection (AP1 below is control board of outdoor unit)

Main detection point:

- If the outdoor ambient temperature is in normal range;
- If the indoor and outdoor fan is running normal;
- If the radiating environment of indoor and outdoor unit is well.

Malfunction diagnosis process:

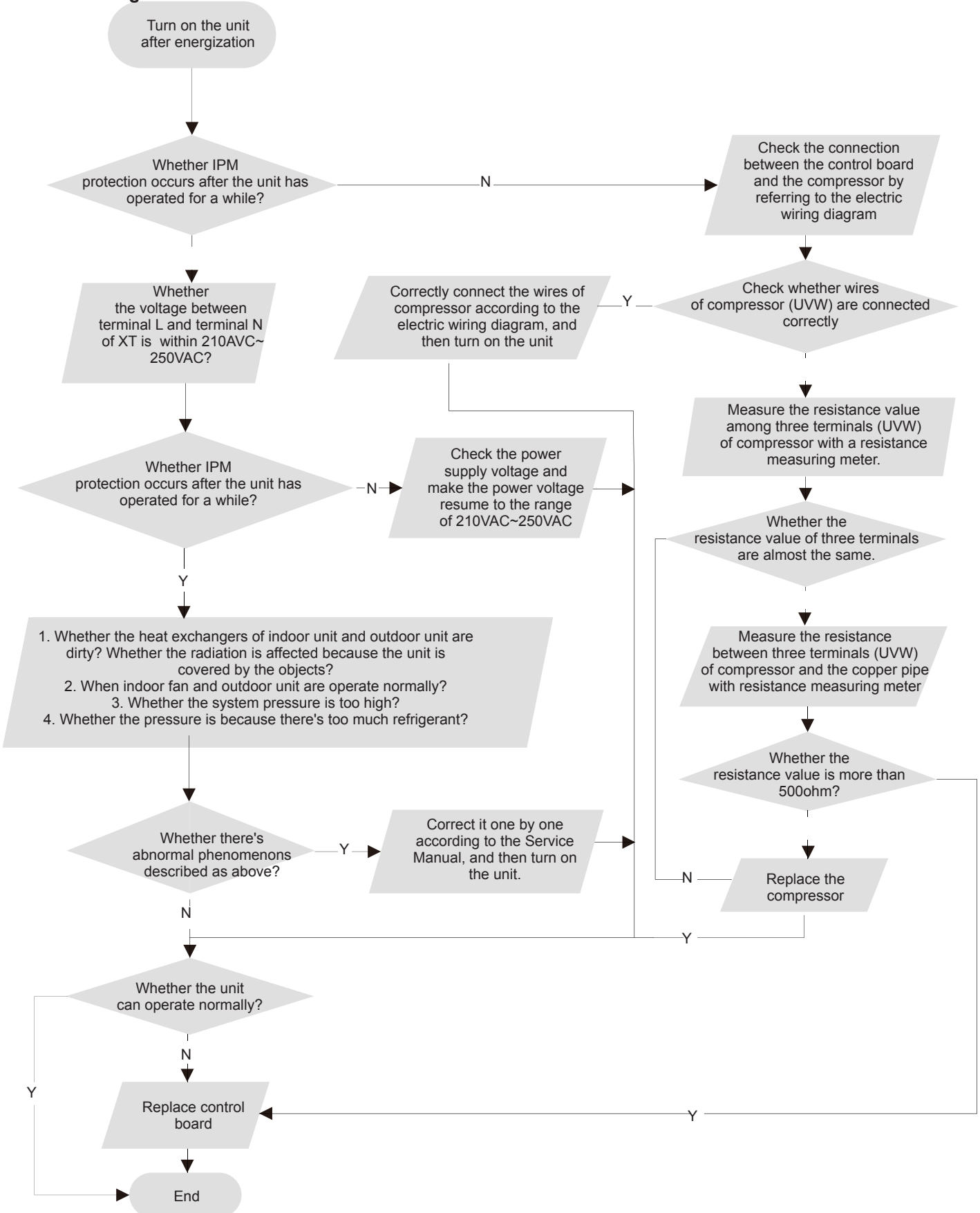


**3. IPM protection, phase current overcurrent (the control board as below indicates the control board of outdoor unit) H5/P5**

Mainly detect:

- (1) Compressor COMP terminal (2) voltage of power supply (3) compressor  
 (4) Refrigerant-charging volume (5) air outlet and air inlet of outdoor/indoor unit

Troubleshooting:

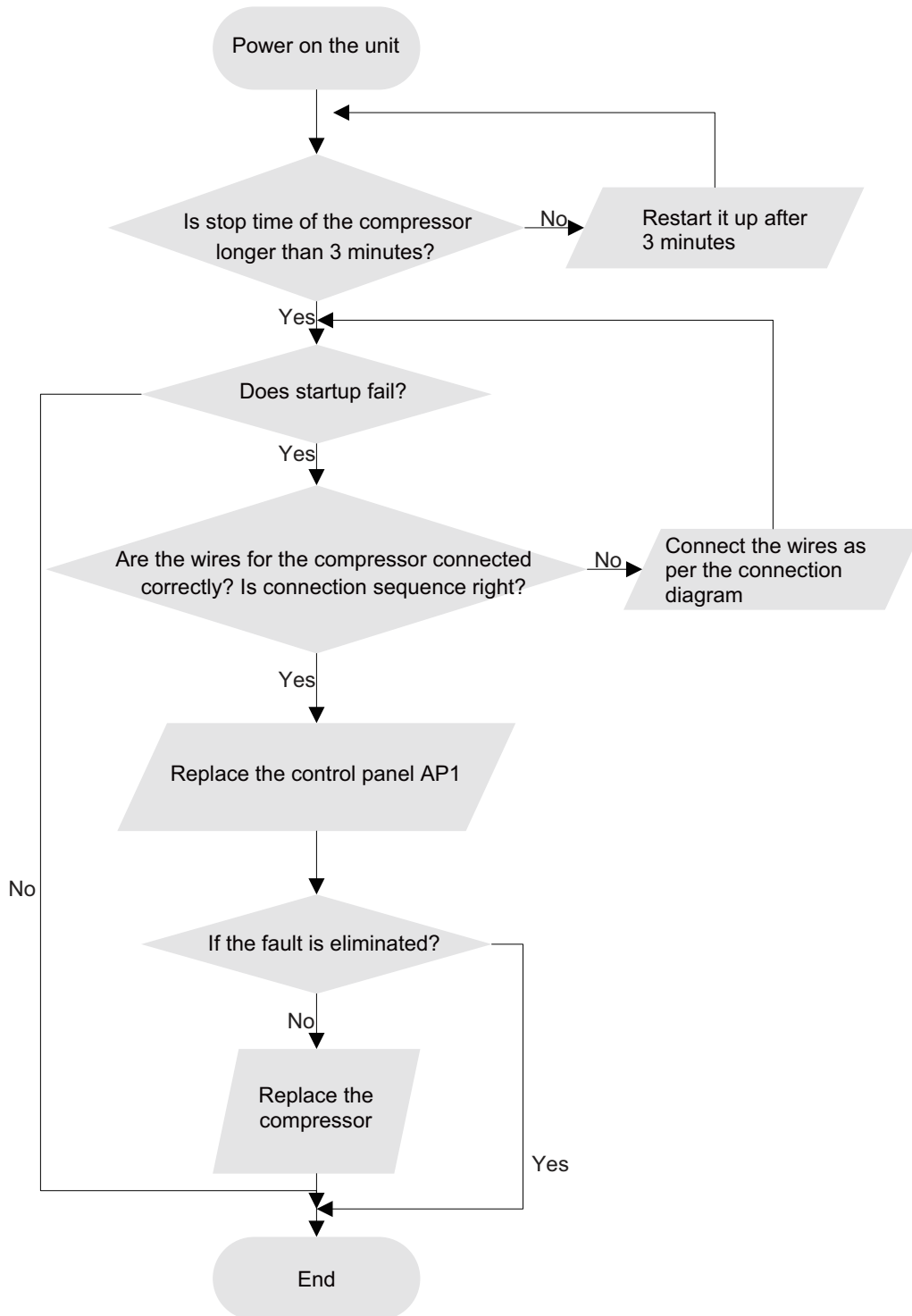


#### 4. Start-up failure (following AP1 for outdoor unit control board)

Mainly detect:

- Whether the compressor wiring is connected correct?
- Is compressor broken?
- Is time for compressor stopping enough?

Fault diagnosis process:



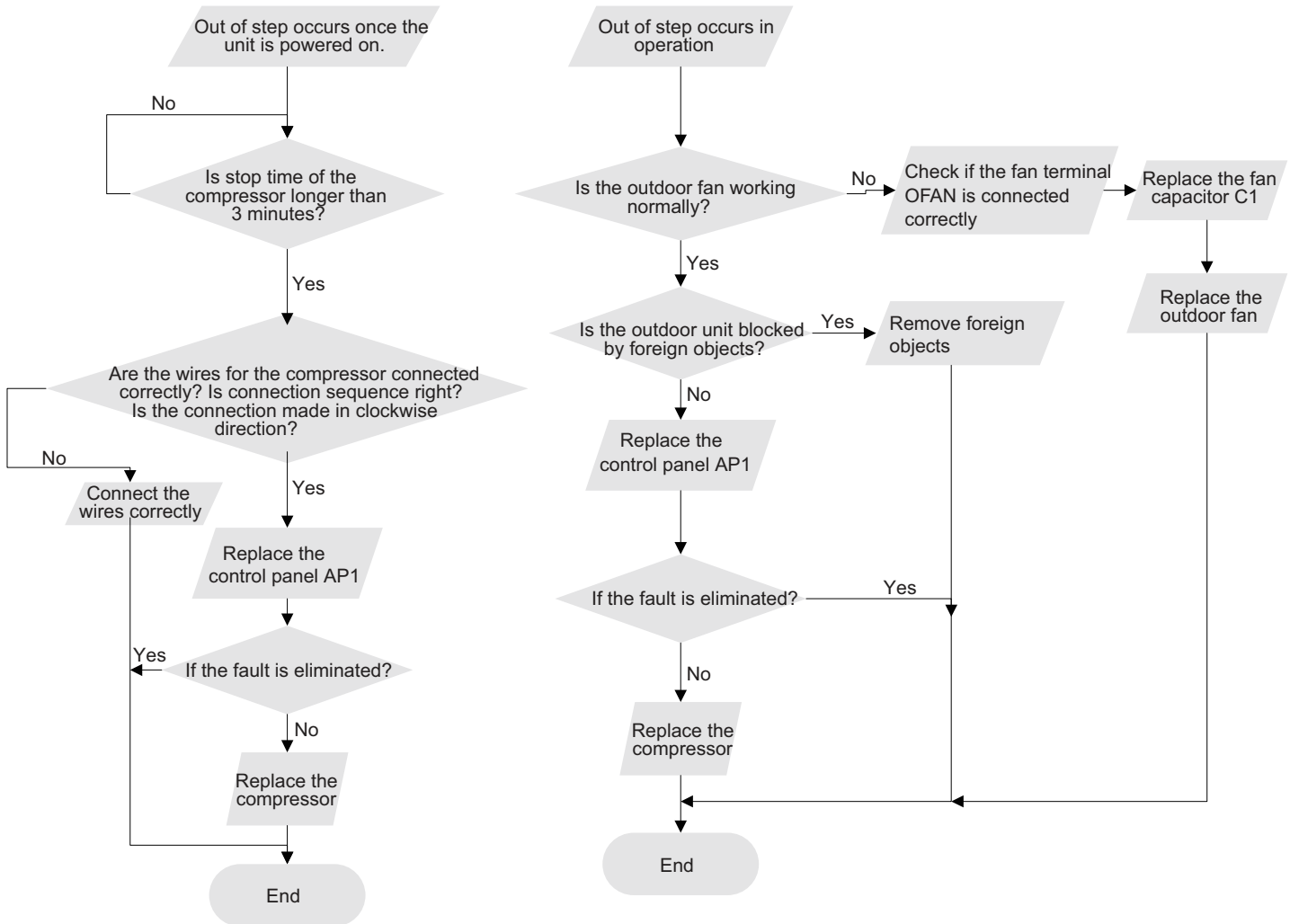


## 5. Out of step diagnosis for the compressor (AP1 hereinafter refers to the control board of the outdoor unit)

Mainly detect:

- Is the system pressure too high?
- Is the input voltage too low?

Fault diagnosis process:

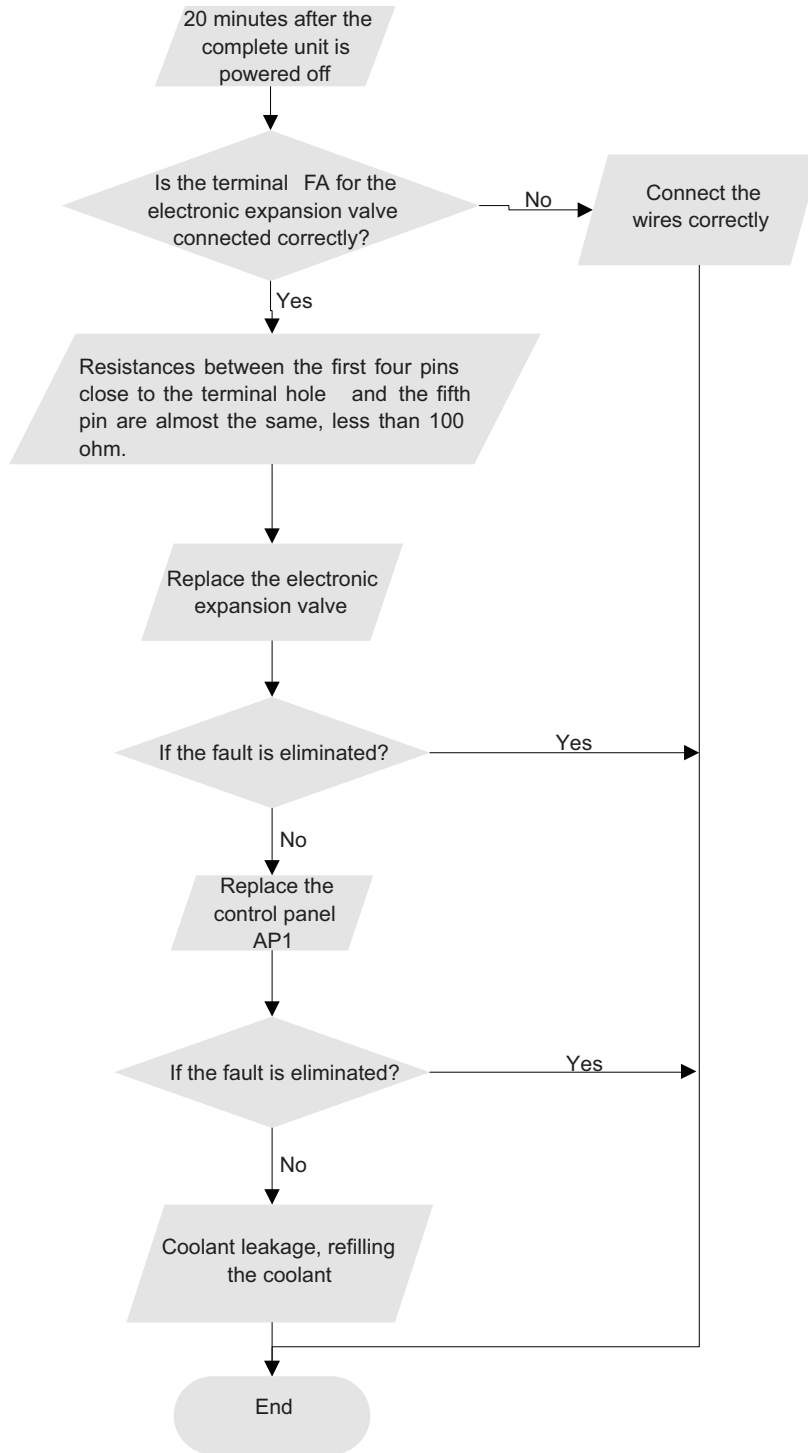


**6. Overload and air exhaust malfunction diagnosis (following AP1 for outdoor unit control board)**

Mainly detect:

- Is the PMV connected well or not? Is PMV damaged?
- Is refrigerant leaked?

Fault diagnosis process:

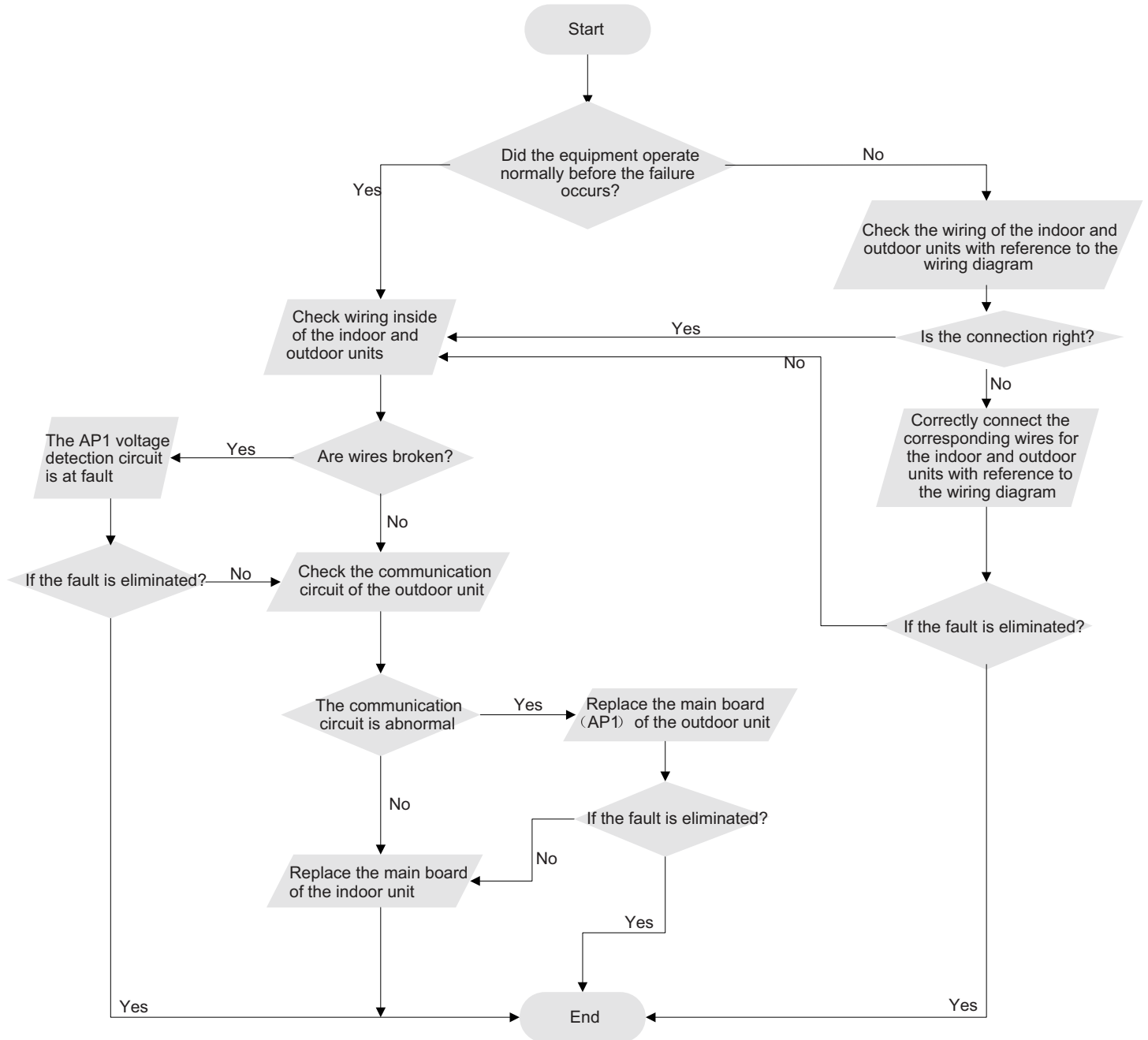


## 7. Communication malfunction: (following AP1 for outdoor unit control board)

Mainly detect:

- Is there any damage for the indoor unit mainboard communication circuit? Is communication circuit damaged?
- Detect the indoor and outdoor units connection wire and indoor and outdoor units inside wiring is connect well or not, if is there any damage?

Fault diagnosis process:

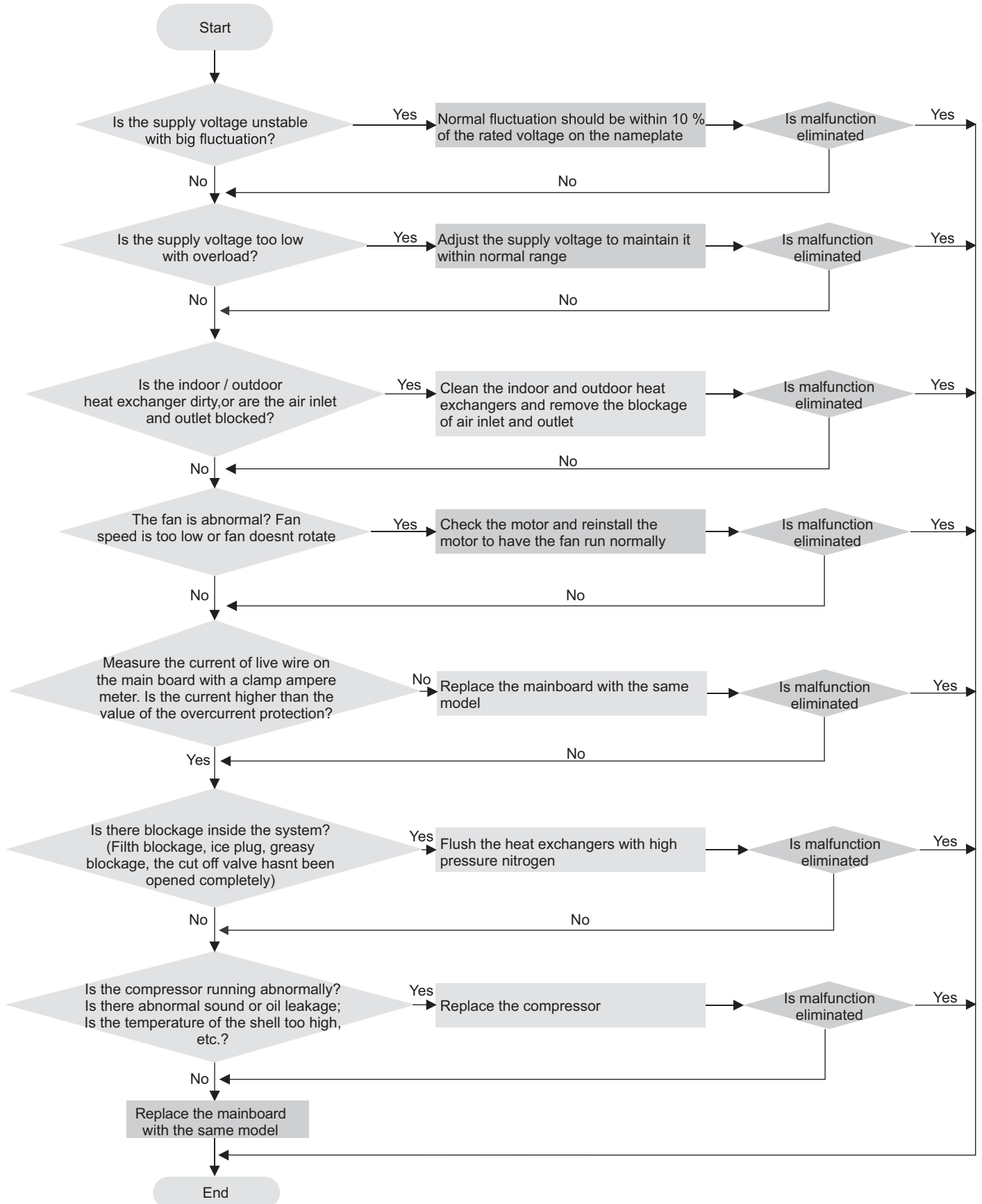


## 8. Malfunction of Overcurrent Protection

Main detection points:

- Is the supply voltage unstable with big fluctuation?
- Is the supply voltage too low with overload?
- Hardware trouble?

Malfunction diagnosis process:



## 3 Troubleshooting for Normal Malfunction

### 1. Air Conditioner Cant be Started Up

| Possible Causes   | Discriminating Method (Air conditioner Status)  | Troubleshooting  |
|---|---|--|
| No power supply, or poor connection for power plug  | After energization, operation indicator isnt bright and the buzzer cant give out sound                              | Confirm whether its due to power failure. If yes, wait for power recovery. If not, check power supply circuit and make sure the power plug is connected well.  |
| Wrong wire connection between indoor unit and outdoor unit, or poor connection for wiring terminals | Under normal power supply circumstances, operation indicator isnt bright after energization                         | Check the circuit according to circuit diagram and connect wires correctly. Make sure all wiring terminals are connected firmly  |
| Electric leakage for air conditioner  | After energization, room circuit breaker trips off at once  | Make sure the air conditioner is grounded reliably<br>Make sure wires of air conditioner is connected correctly<br>Check the wiring inside air conditioner. Check whether the insulation layer of power cord is damaged; if yes, place the power cord. |
| Model selection for air switch is improper  | After energization, air switch trips off  | Select proper air switch   |
| Malfunction of remote controller  | After energization, operation indicator is bright, while no display on remote controller or buttons have no action. | Replace batteries for remote controller<br>Repair or replace remote controller   |

### 2. Poor Cooling (Heating) for Air Conditioner

| Possible Causes  | Discriminating Method (Air conditioner Status)   | Troubleshooting   |
|--|--|---|
| Set temperature is improper  | Observe the set temperature on remote controller   | Adjust the set temperature  |
| Rotation speed of the IDU fan motor is set too low                 | Small wind blow  | Set the fan speed at high or medium   |
| Filter of indoor unit is blocked                                   | Check the filter to see its blocked  | Clean the filter  |
| Installation position for indoor unit and outdoor unit is improper | Check whether the installation position is proper according to installation requirement for air conditioner  | Adjust the installation position, and install the rainproof and sunproof for outdoor unit |
| Refrigerant is leaking   | Discharged air temperature during cooling is higher than normal discharged wind temperature;<br>Discharged air temperature during heating is lower than normal discharged wind temperature; Units pressure is much lower than regulated range  | Find out the leakage causes and deal with it. Add refrigerant.                            |
| Malfunction of 4-way valve   | Blow cold wind during heating  | Replace the 4-way valve   |
| Malfunction of capillary   | Discharged air temperature during cooling is higher than normal discharged wind temperature;<br>Discharged air temperature during heating is lower than normal discharged wind temperature; Unitt pressure is much lower than regulated range. If refrigerant isnt leaking, part of capillary is blocked | Replace the capillary   |
| Flow volume of valve is insufficient                               | The pressure of valves is much lower than that stated in the specification   | Open the valve completely   |
| Malfunction of horizontal louver                                   | Horizontal louver cant swing   | Refer to point 3 of maintenance method for details  |
| Malfunction of the IDU fan motor                                   | The IDU fan motor cant operate   | Refer to troubleshooting for H6 for maintenance method in details                         |
| Malfunction of the ODU fan motor                                   | The ODU fan motor cant operate   | Refer to point 4 of maintenance method for details  |
| Malfunction of compressor  | Compressor cant operate  | Refer to point 5 of maintenance method for details  |

### 3. Horizontal Louver Cant Swing

| Possible Causes                           | Discriminating Method (Air conditioner Status)              | Troubleshooting  |
|---|---|--|
| Wrong wire connection, or poor connection | Check the wiring status according to circuit diagram        | Connect wires according to wiring diagram to make sure all wiring terminals are connected firmly |
| Stepping motor is damaged                 | Stepping motor cant operate                                 | Repair or replace stepping motor   |
| Main board is damaged                     | Others are all normal, while horizontal louver cant operate | Replace the main board with the same model   |

#### 4. ODU Fan Motor Cant Operate

| Possible causes                           | Discriminating method (air conditioner status)  | Troubleshooting  |
|---|---|--|
| Wrong wire connection, or poor connection | Check the wiring status according to circuit diagram  | Connect wires according to wiring diagram to make sure all wiring terminals are connected firmly |
| Capacity of the ODU fan motor is damaged  | Measure the capacity of fan capacitor with an universal meter and find that the capacity is out of the deviation range indicated on the nameplate of fan capacitor. | Replace the capacity of fan  |
| Power voltage is a little low or high     | Use universal meter to measure the power supply voltage. The voltage is a little high or low  | Suggest to equip with voltage regulator  |
| Motor of outdoor unit is damaged          | When unit is on, cooling/heating performance is bad and ODU compressor generates a lot of noise and heat.   | Change compressor oil and refrigerant. If no better, replace the compressor with a new one       |

#### 5. Compressor Cant Operate

| Possible causes                           | Discriminating method (air conditioner status)  | Troubleshooting  |
|---|---|--|
| Wrong wire connection, or poor connection | Check the wiring status according to circuit diagram  | Connect wires according to wiring diagram to make sure all wiring terminals are connected firmly |
| Capacity of compressor is damaged         | Measure the capacity of fan capacitor with an universal meter and find that the capacity is out of the deviation range indicated on the nameplate of fan capacitor. | Replace the compressor capacitor   |
| Power voltage is a little low or high     | Use universal meter to measure the power supply voltage. The voltage is a little high or low  | Suggest to equip with voltage regulator  |
| Coil of compressor is burnt out           | Use universal meter to measure the resistance between compressor terminals and its 0  | Repair or replace compressor   |
| Cylinder of compressor is blocked         | Compressor cant operate   | Repair or replace compressor   |

#### 6. Air Conditioner is Leaking

| Possible causes       | Discriminating method (air conditioner status)              | Troubleshooting                                     |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Drain pipe is blocked | Water leaking from indoor unit                              | Eliminate the foreign objects inside the drain pipe |
| Drain pipe is broken  | Water leaking from drain pipe                               | Replace drain pipe                                  |
| Wrapping is not tight | Water leaking from the pipe connection place of indoor unit | Wrap it again and bundle it tightly                 |

#### 7. Abnormal Sound and Vibration

| Possible causes  | Discriminating method (air conditioner status)                   | Troubleshooting   |
|--|--|---|
| When turn on or turn off the unit, the panel and other parts will expand and theres abnormal sound         | Theres the sound of "PAPA"                                       | Normal phenomenon. Abnormal sound will disappear after a few minutes.   |
| When turn on or turn off the unit, theres abnormal sound due to flow of refrigerant inside air conditioner | Water-running sound can be heard                                 | Normal phenomenon. Abnormal sound will disappear after a few minutes.   |
| Foreign objects inside the indoor unit or therere parts touching together inside the indoor unit           | Theres abnormal sound fro indoor unit                            | Remove foreign objects. Adjust all parts position of indoor unit, tighten screws and stick damping plaster between connected parts  |
| Foreign objects inside the outdoor unit or therere parts touching together inside the outdoor unit         | Theres abnormal sound fro outdoor unit                           | Remove foreign objects. Adjust all parts position of outdoor unit, tighten screws and stick damping plaster between connected parts |
| Short circuit inside the magnetic coil   | During heating, the way valve has abnormal electromagnetic sound | Replace magnetic coil   |
| Abnormal shake of compressor   | Outdoor unit gives out abnormal sound                            | Adjust the support foot mat of compressor, tighten the bolts  |
| Abnormal sound inside the compressor   | Abnormal sound inside the compressor                             | If add too much refrigerant during maintenance, please reduce refrigerant properly. Replace compressor for other circumstances.     |