

HITACHI

SERVICE MANUAL

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

FOR SERVICE PERSONNEL ONLY

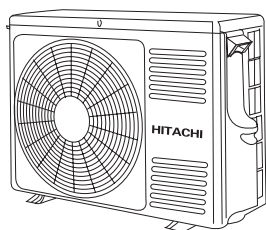
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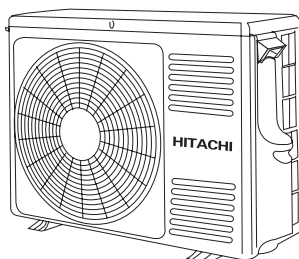
**RAC-18WPE
RAC-25WPE
RAC-35WPE
RAC-42WPE
RAC-50WPE**

REFER TO THE FOUNDATION MANUAL

OUTDOOR UNIT



RAC-18WPE
RAC-25WPE
RAC-35WPE



RAC-42WPE
RAC-50WPE

CONTENTS

SPECIFICATIONS	6
CONSTRUCTION AND DIMENSIONAL DIAGRAM	9
MAIN PARTS COMPONENT	11
WIRING DIAGRAM	13
BLOCK DIAGRAM	16
REFRIGERATING CYCLE DIAGRAM	17
PROCEDURE FOR DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY	19
DESCRIPTION OF MAIN CIRCUIT OPERATION	20
SERVICE CALL Q & A	37
TROUBLE SHOOTING	41
PARTS LIST AND DIAGRAM	56

SPECIFICATIONS

TYPE		DC INVERTER				
		OUTDOOR UNIT	OUTDOOR UNIT	OUTDOOR UNIT	OUTDOOR UNIT	OUTDOOR UNIT
MODEL		RAC-18WPE	RAC-25WPE	RAC-35WPE	RAC-42WPE	RAC-50WPE
POWER SOURCE		1 PHASE,50Hz,220-230V	1 PHASE,50Hz,220-230V	1 PHASE,50Hz,220-230V	1 PHASE,50Hz,220-230V	1 PHASE,50Hz,220-230V
COOLING	TOTAL INPUT (W)	419 (250~1,010)	549 (250~1,290)	941 (250~1,460)	1,120 (300~1,700)	1,471 (300~2,100)
	TOTAL AMPERES (A)	2.46-2.35	3.08-2.95	4.81-4.60	5.10-4.88	6.69-6.40
	CAPACITY	(KW)	2.00 (0.90~2.5)	2.50 (0.90~3.10)	3.50 (0.90~4.00)	4.20 (1.70~5.00)
		(B.T.U./h)	6,820 (3,070~8,530)	8,530 (3,070~10,580)	11,940 (3,070~13,650)	14,330 (5,800~17,060)
HEATING	TOTAL INPUT (W)	519 (250~970)	733 (250~1500)	1,000 (250~1,700)	1,317 (500~2,100)	1,558 (500~2,750)
	TOTAL AMPERES (A)	2.93-2.81	3.87-3.71	5.11-4.89	5.99-5.73	7.09-6.78
	CAPACITY	(KW)	2.50 (0.90~3.20)	3.40 (0.90~4.40)	4.20 (0.90~5.00)	5.40 (1.70~6.00)
		(B.T.U./h)	8,530 (3,070~10,920)	11,600 (3,070~15,010)	14,330 (3,070~17,060)	18,430 (5,800~20,470)
DIMENSIONS (mm)	W	750(+65)*	750(+65)*	750(+65)*	792(+85)*	792(+85)*
	H	548	548	548	600	600
	D	288(+27.5)*	288(+27.5)*	288(+27.5)*	299(+47)*	299(+47)*
NET WEIGHT		32.5	32.5	32.5	39	39

※ After installation

SPECIFICATIONS AND PARTS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE FOR IMPROVEMENT

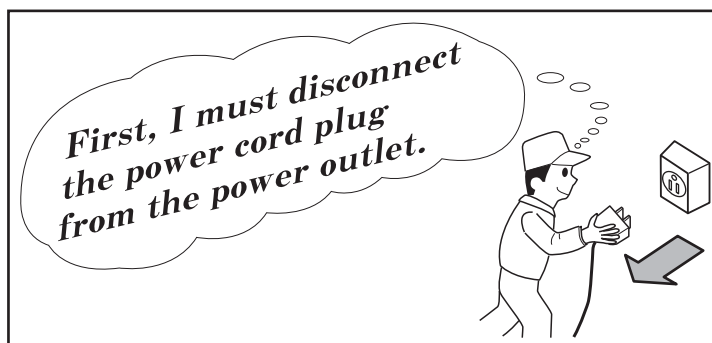
ROOM AIR CONDITIONER

OUTDOOR UNIT

Johnson Controls-Hitachi Air Conditioning Wuhu Co., Ltd.

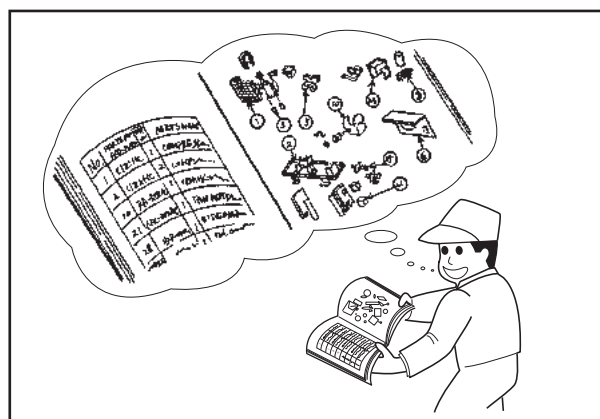
SAFETY DURING REPAIR WORK

1. In order to disassemble and repair the unit in question, be sure to disconnect the power cord plug from the power outlet before starting the work.



2. If it is necessary to replace any parts, they should be replaced with respective genuine parts for the unit, and the replacement must be effected in correct manner according to the instructions in the Service Manual of the unit.

If the contacts of electrical parts are defective, replace the electrical parts without trying to repair them



3. After completion of repairs, the initial state should be restored.
4. Lead wires should be connected and laid as in the initial state.
5. Modification of the unit by the user himself should absolutely be prohibited.
6. Tools and measuring instruments for use in repairs or inspection should be accurately calibrated in advance.
7. In installing the unit having been repaired, be careful to prevent the occurrence of any accident such as electrical shock, leak of current, or bodily injury due to the drop of any part.
8. To check the insulation of the unit, measure the insulation resistance between the power cord plug and grounding terminal of the unit.
The insulation resistance should be $1\text{M}\Omega$ or more as measured by a 500V DC megger.
9. The initial location of installation such as window, floor or the other should be checked for being safe enough to support the repaired unit again.
If it is found not so strong and safe, the unit should be installed at the initial location after reinforced or at a new location.
10. Any inflammable object must not be placed about the location of installation.
11. Check the grounding to see whether it is proper or not, and if it is found improper, connect the grounding terminal to the earth.



WORKING STANDARDS FOR PREVENTING BREAKAGE OF SEMICONDUCTORS

1. Scope

The standards provide for items to be generally observed in carrying and handling semiconductors in relative manufactures during maintenance and handling thereof. (They apply the same to handling of abnormal goods such as rejected goods being returned.)

2. Object parts

- (1) Microcomputer
- (2) Integrated circuits (I.C.)
- (3) Field effective transistor (F.E.T.)
- (4) P.C. boards or the like to which the parts mentioned in (1) and (2) of this paragraph are equipped.

3. Items to be observed in handling

- (1) Use a conductive container for carrying and storing of parts. (Even rejected goods should be handled in the same way.)

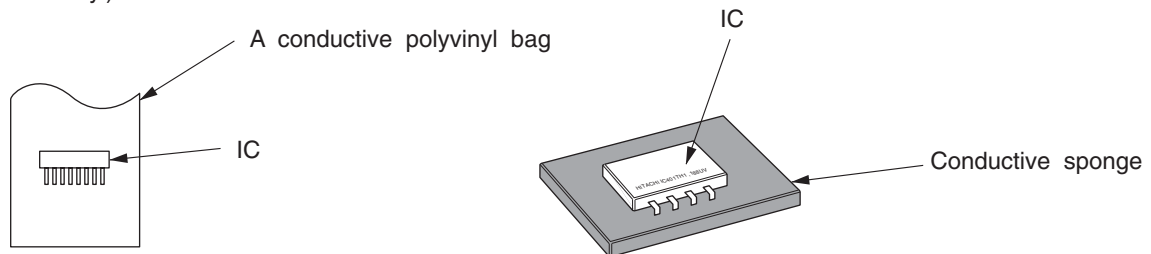


Fig. 1 Conductive container

- (2) When any part is handled uncovered (in counting, packing and the like), the handling person must always use himself as a body earth. (Make yourself a body earth by passing one M ohm earth resistance through a ring or bracelet.)
- (3) Be careful not to touch the parts with your clothing when you hold a part even if a body earth is being taken.
- (4) Be sure to place a part on a metal plate with grounding.
- (5) Be careful not to fail to turn off power when you repair the printed circuit board. At the same time, try to repair the printed circuit board on a grounded metal plate.

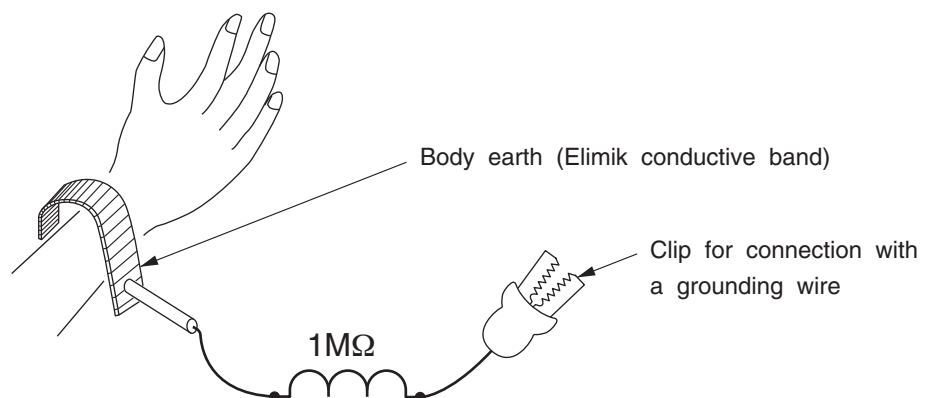


Fig. 2 Body earth

(6) Use a three wire type soldering iron including a grounding wire.

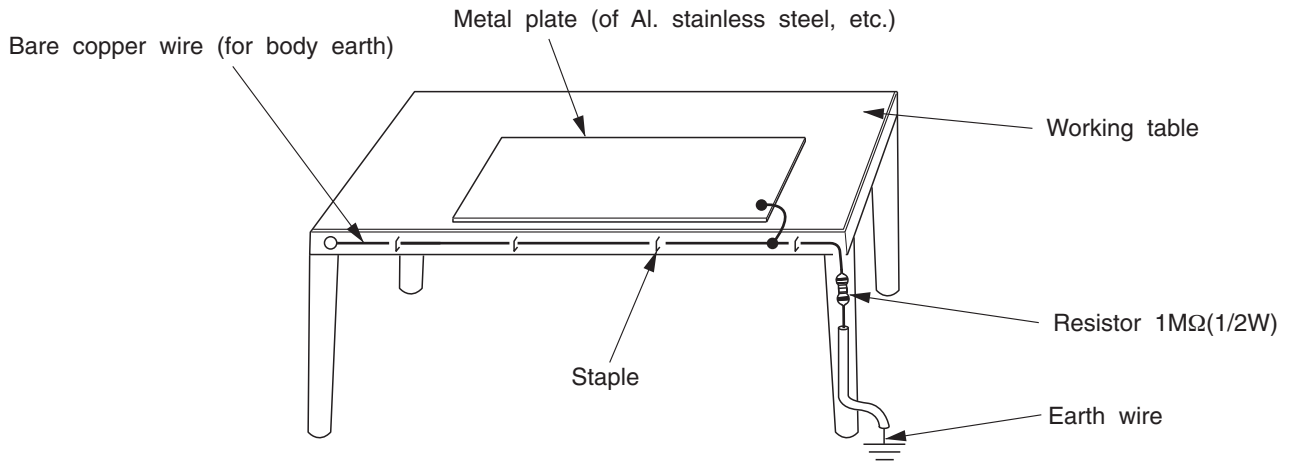


Fig.3 Grounding of the working table

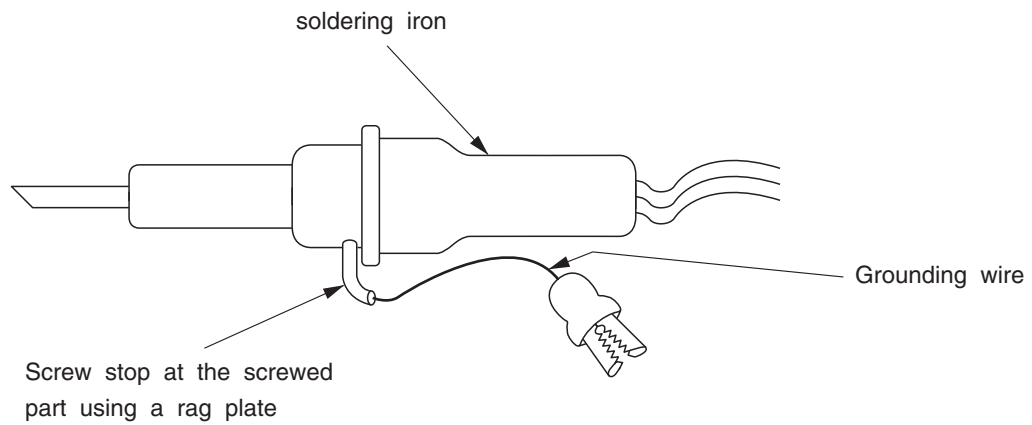


Fig.4 Grounding a solder iron

Use a high insulation mode (100V, 10MΩ or higher) when ordinary iron is to be used.

(7) In checking circuits for maintenance, inspection, or some others, be careful not to have the test probes of the measuring instrument short circuit a load circuit or the like.

⚠ CAUTION

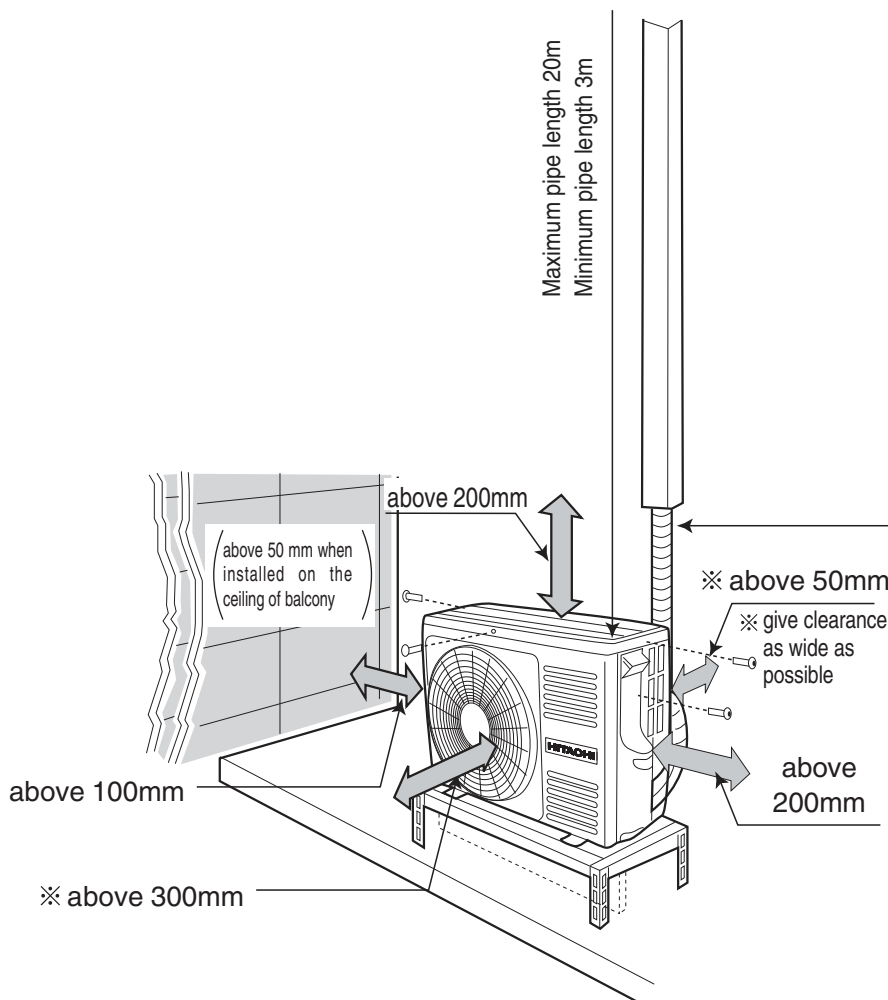
1. In quiet or stop operation, slight flowing noise of refrigerant in the refrigerating cycle is heard occasionally, but this noise is not abnormal for the operation.
2. When it thunders near by, it is recommend to stop the operation and turn off the circuit breaker for safety.
3. In the event of power failure, the room air conditioner will restart automatically in the previously selected mode once the power is restored. In the event of power failure during TIMER operation, the room air conditioner will not start automatically. Re-press ON/OFF button after 3 minutes from when the unit off or power recovery.
4. If the room air conditioner is stopped by adjusting thermostat, or missoperation, and re-start in a moment, there is occasion that the cooling and heating operation does not start for 3 minutes, it is not abnormal and this is the result of the operation of IC delay circuit. This IC delay circuit ensures that there is no danger of blowing fuse or damaging parts even if operation is restarted accidentally.
5. This room air conditioner should not be used at the cooling operation when the outside temperature is below -10°C (14°F).
6. This room air conditioner (the reverse cycle) should not be used when the outside temperature is below -15°C (5°F).
If the reverse cycle is used under this condition, the outside heat exchanger is frosted and efficiency falls.
7. When the outside heat exchanger is frosted, the frost is melted by operating the hot gas system, it is not trouble that at this time fan stops and the vapour may rise from the outside heat exchanger.

SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL		RAC-18/25/35WPE	RAC-42/50WPE
FAN MOTOR		47W (DC120~380V)	
FAN MOTOR CAPACITOR		NO	
FAN MOTOR PROTECTOR		NO	
COMPRESSOR		GSD088SKQA6JK6	GTD130UKQA8JT6
COMPRESSOR MOTOR CAPACITOR		NO	
OVERLOAD PROTECTOR		YES(INTERNAL)	
OVERHEAT PROTECTOR		YES	
FUSE (for MICROPROCESSOR)		15A, 2A, 3A, 3.15A	25A, 2A, 3A, 3.15A
POWER RELAY		HF161F	
POWER SWITCH		NO	
TEMPORARY SWITCH		NO	
SERVICE SWITCH		YES	
TRANSFORMER		YES	
VARISTOR		TVR10471,ERZVA9V431	
NOISE SUPPRESSOR		YES	
THERMOSTAT		YES(IC)	
REMOTE CONTROL SWITCH (LIQUID CRYSTAL)		NO	
REFRIGERANT CHARGING VOLUME (Refrigerant R32)	UNIT	870g	1050g
	PIPES (MAX. 20m) (MIN. 3m)	WITHOUT REFRIGERANT BECAUSE COUPLING IS FLARE TYPE.	

Figure showing the installation of Outdoor unit

MODEL RAC-18WPE
RAC-25WPE
RAC-35WPE



- The refrigerating machine oil is easily affected by moisture. Use caution to prevent water from entering the cycle.
- The difference in height between the indoor and outdoor unit should be kept below 10m.
- The connecting pipe, no matter big or small, should all be insulated with insulation pipe and then wrapped with vinyl tape. (The insulator will deteriorate if it is not wrapped with tape).

The connection of insulated drain hose.

Inner diameter 16mm

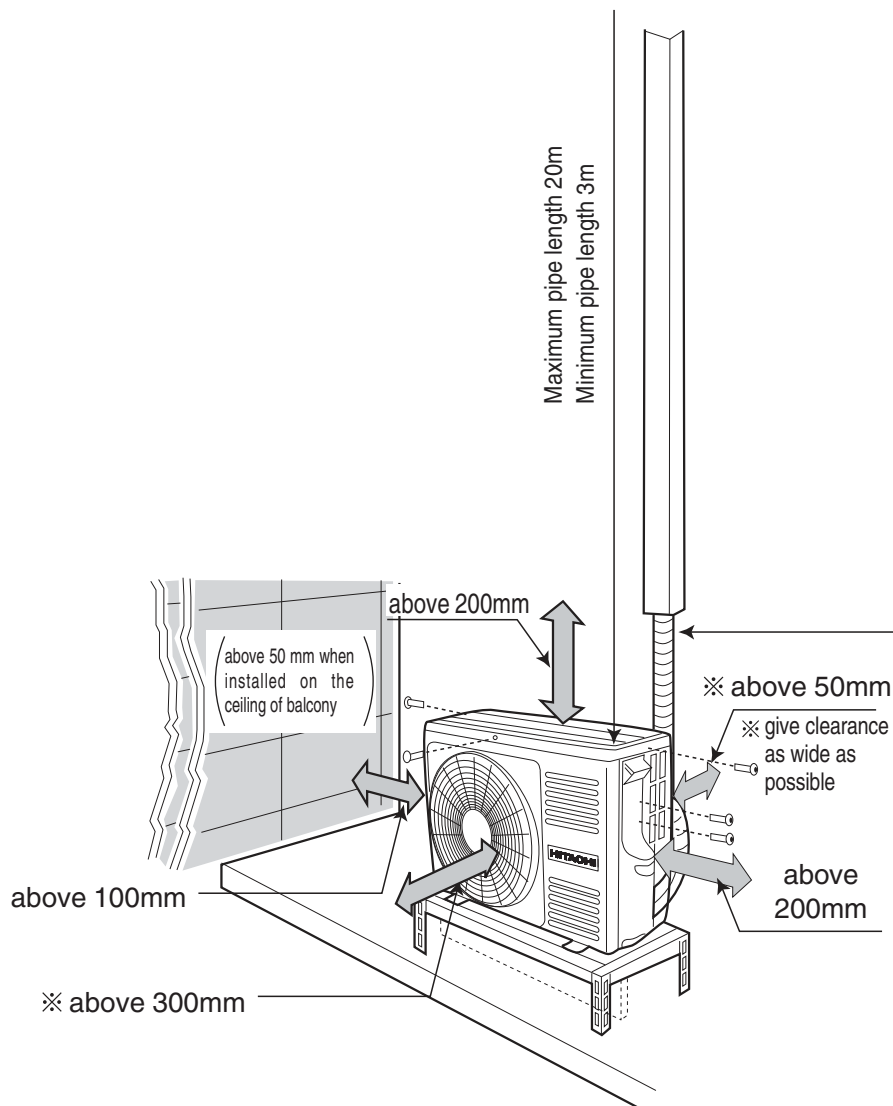


Please use insulated drain hose for the indoor piping (commercial product)

Figure showing the installation of Outdoor unit

MODEL RAC-42WPE

RAC-50WPE



- The refrigerating machine oil is easily affected by moisture. Use caution to prevent water from entering the cycle.
- The difference in height between the indoor and outdoor unit should be kept below 10m.
- The connecting pipe, no matter big or small, should all be insulated with insulation pipe and then wrapped with vinyl tape. (The insulator will deteriorate if it is not wrapped with tape).

The connection of insulated drain hose.

Inner diameter 16mm



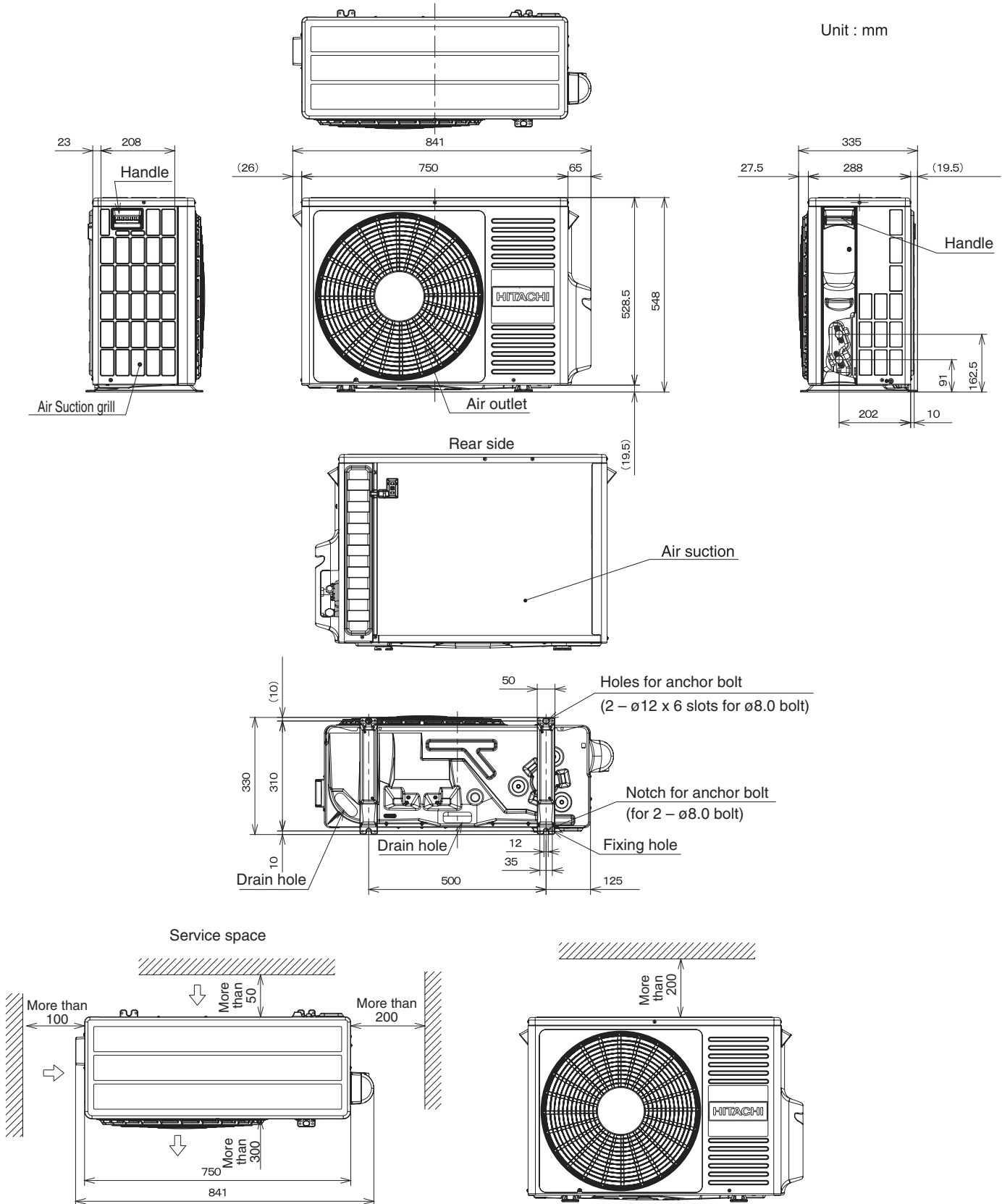
Please use insulated drain hose for the indoor piping (commercial product)

CONSTRUCTION AND DIMENSIONAL DIAGRAM

MODEL RAC-18/25/35WPE

OUTDOORUNIT

Unit : mm



NOTE:

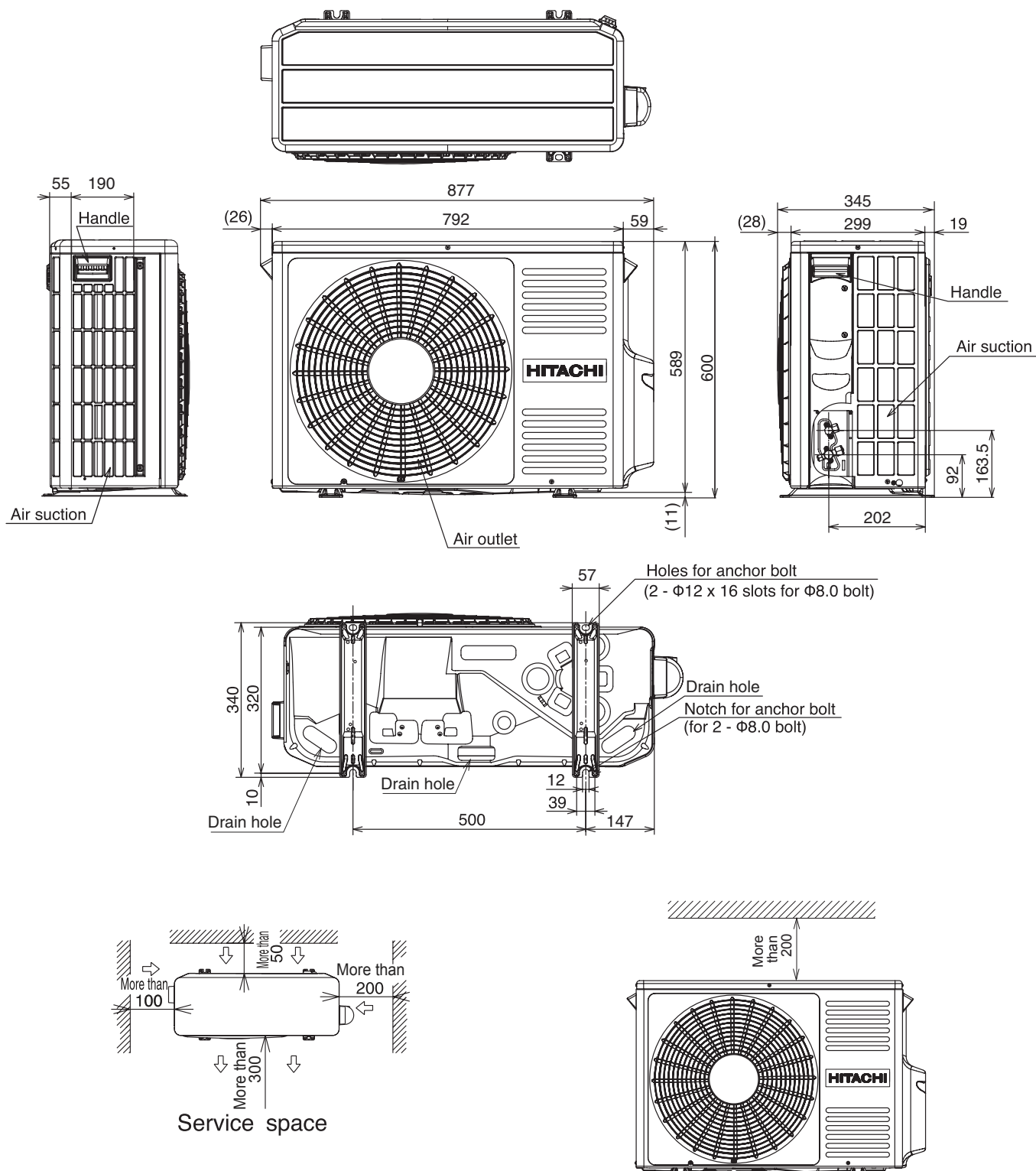
1. For outdoor unit installation, allow at least 2 sides of space around the unit ensure ventilation flue.
2. The connecting pipe, should all the insulated with insulation pipe.
3. Piping length is within 20m.
4. Height different of the piping between the indoor unit and outdoor unit should be within 10m.

CONSTRUCTION AND DIMENSIONAL DIAGRAM

MODEL RAC-42/50WPE

OUTDOORUNIT

Unit : mm



NOTE:

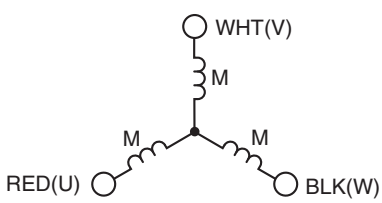
1. For outdoor unit installation, allow at least 2 sides of space around the unit ensure ventilation flue.
2. The connecting pipe, should all the insulated with insulation pipe.
3. Piping length is within 20m.
4. Height different of the piping between the indoor unit and outdoor unit should be within 10m.

MAIN PARTS COMPONENT

THERMOSTAT (Room temperature Thermistor)

FAN MOTOR

Fan Motor Specifications

MODEL	RAC-18/25/35/42/50WPE
POWER SOURCE	DC : 120 - 380V
OUTPUT	47W
CONNECTION	

BLU : BLUE
GRY : GRAY
BLK : BLACK

YEL : YELLOW
ORN : ORANGE
PNK : PINK

BRN : BROWN
GRN : GREEN
VIO : VIOLET

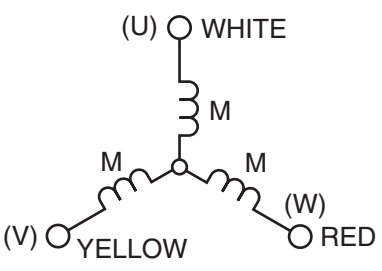
WHT : WHITE
RED : RED

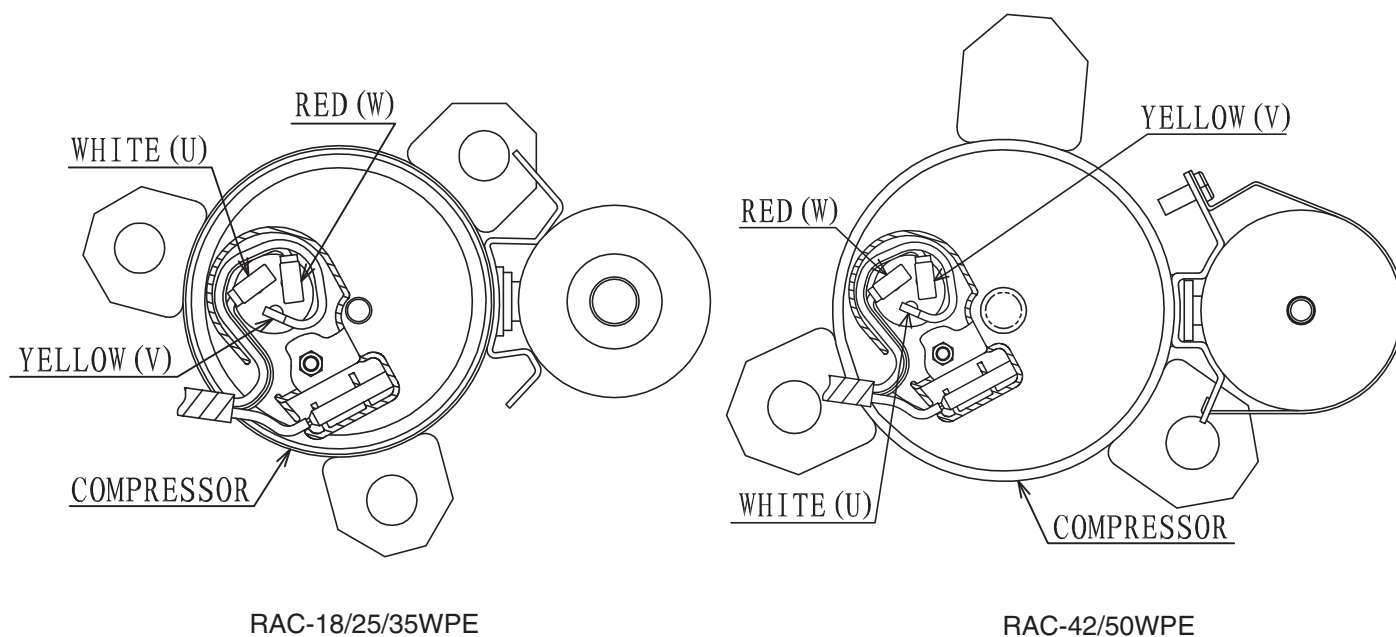
MAIN ELECTRIC COMPONENTS FOR OUTDOOR UNIT

PARTS NAME	RESISTANCE VALUE(Ω)	APPLICABLE MODELS
COIL(REVERSING VALVE)	2780 Ω (0)°C	RAC-18/25/35/42/50WPE
COIL(EXPANSION VALVE)	46 Ω/PHASE (AT 20 °C)	RAC-18/25/35/42/50WPE
REACTOR	15 (mH) 226 mΩ MAX (20 °C)	RAC-18/25/35WPE
	5.3 (mH) 67 m Ω MAX (20 °C)	RAC-42/50WPE

COMPRESSOR MOTOR

Compressor Motor Specifications

MODEL	RAC-18/25/35WPE		RAC-42/50WPE
COMPRESSOR TYPE	GSD088SKQA6JK6		GTD130UKQA8JT6
POWER SOURCE	220 - 350 V		220 - 350 V
OUTPUT	840W		1350W
CONNECTION			
RESISTANCE VALUE (Ω)	20°C	2M= 2.167	2M= 1.354
	75°C	—	—



CAUTION

When the refrigerating cycle has been operated for a long time with the capillary tubes clogged or crushed or with too little refrigerant, check the color of the refrigerating machine oil inside the compressor. If the color has been changed conspicuously, replace the compressor.

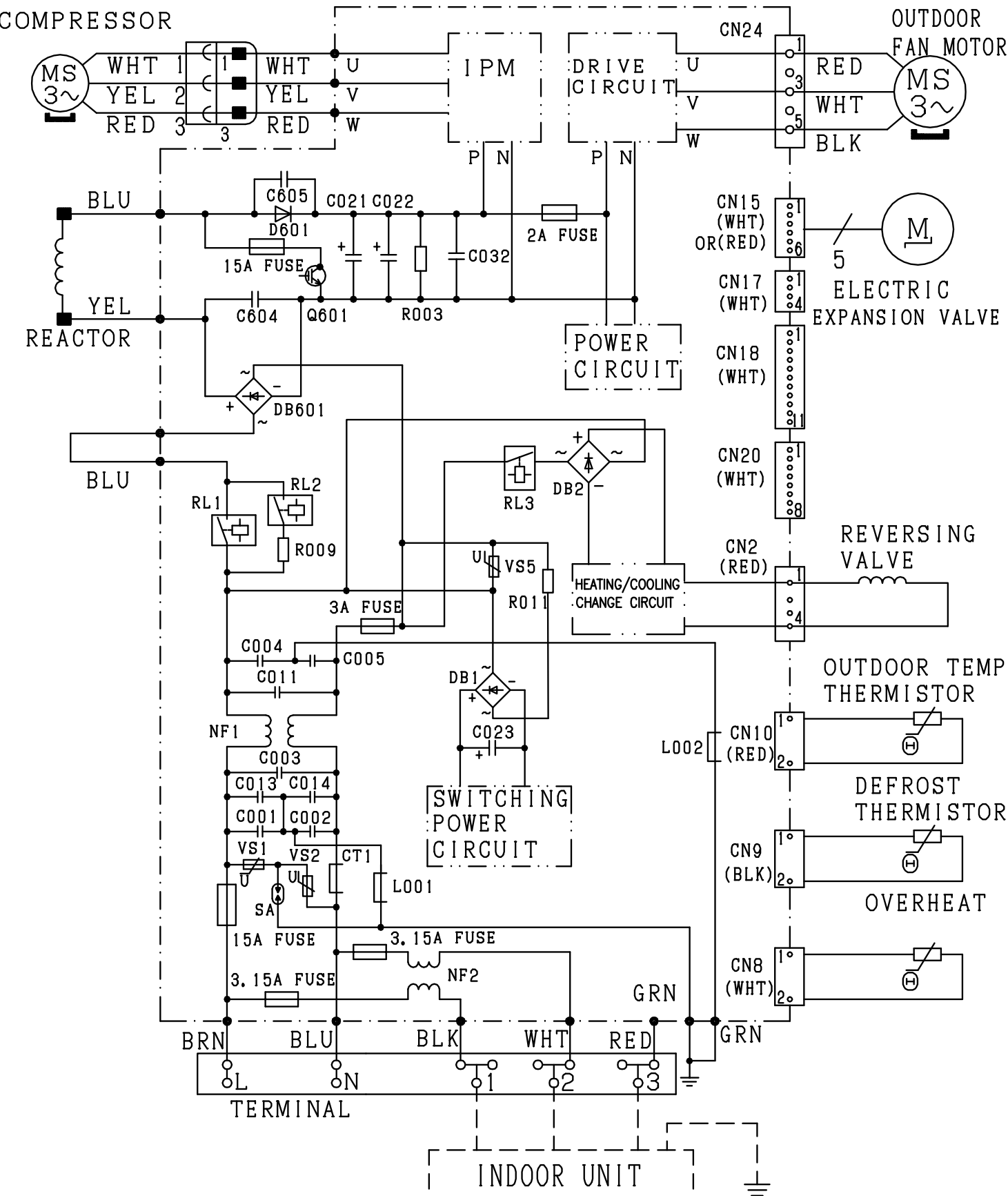
WIRING DIAGRAM

OUTDOOR UNIT

MODEL RAC-18/25/35WPE

WIRING DIAGRAM

BLU:BLUE
BLK:BLACK
BRN:BROWN
GRN:GREEN
RED:RED
WHT:WHITE
YEL:YELLOW
GRY:GRAY

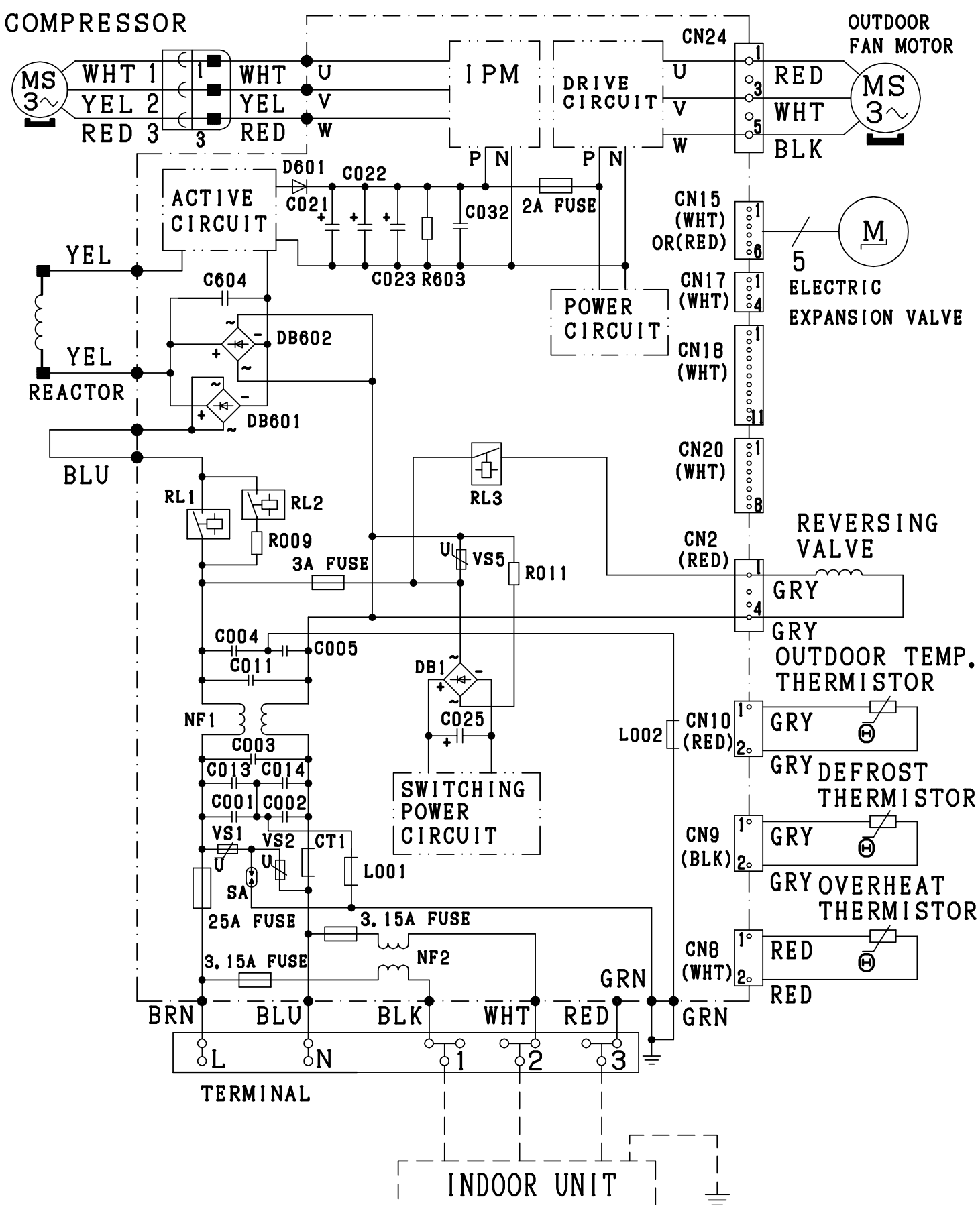


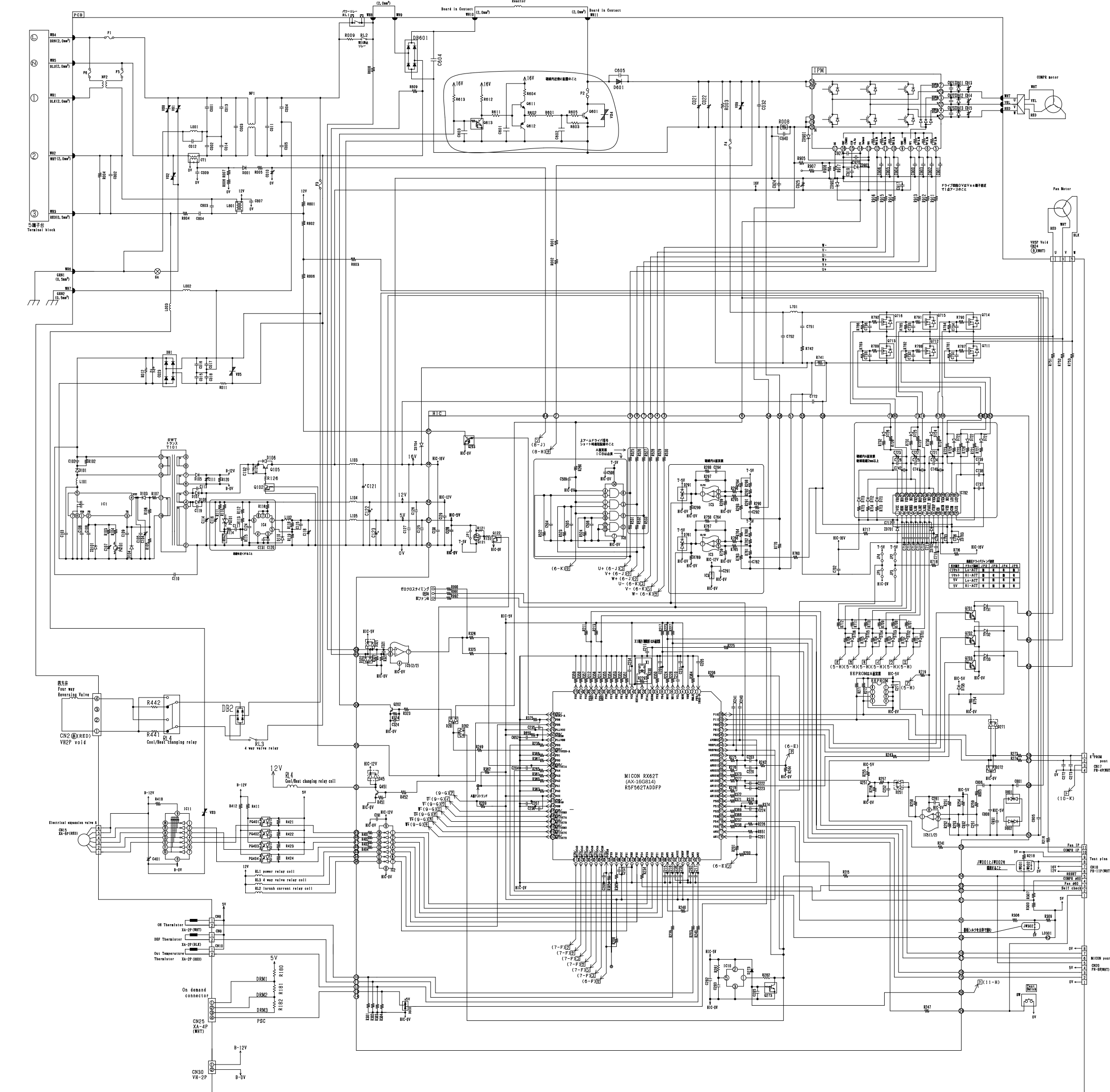
OUTDOOR UNIT

MODEL RAC-42/50WPE

WIRING DIAGRAM

BLU:BLUE
BLK:BLACK
BRN:BROWN
GRN:GREEN
RED:RED
WHT:WHITE
YEL:YELLOW
GRY:GRAY





M-PCB

Pin		Resistance		Capacitor	
Pin	Resistance	Pin	Resistance	Pin	Capacitor
R901	185.0kΩ/A 1M	11	100kΩ/A 1M	C102	220pF 0.1μF
R902	185.0kΩ/A 1M	12	100kΩ/A 1M	C103	220pF 0.1μF
R903	185.0kΩ/A 1M	13	100kΩ/A 1M	C104	220pF 0.1μF
R904	185.0kΩ/A 1M	14	100kΩ/A 1M	C105	1.50μF 0.1μF
R905	185.0kΩ/A 1M	15	100kΩ/A 1M	C106	1.50μF 0.1μF
R906	185.0kΩ/A 1M	16	100kΩ/A 1M	C107	1.50μF 0.1μF
R907	185.0kΩ/A 1M	17	100kΩ/A 1M	C108	1.50μF 0.1μF
R908	185.0kΩ/A 1M	18	100kΩ/A 1M	C109	1.50μF 0.1μF
R909	185.0kΩ/A 1M	19	100kΩ/A 1M	C110	1.50μF 0.1μF
R910	185.0kΩ/A 1M	20	100kΩ/A 1M	C111	1.50μF 0.1μF
R912	185.0kΩ/A 1M	22	100kΩ/A 1M	C113	1.50μF 0.1μF
R913	185.0kΩ/A 1M	23	100kΩ/A 1M	C114	1.50μF 0.1μF
R914	185.0kΩ/A 1M	24	100kΩ/A 1M	C115	1.50μF 0.1μF
R915	185.0kΩ/A 1M	25	100kΩ/A 1M	C116	1.50μF 0.1μF
R916	185.0kΩ/A 1M	26	100kΩ/A 1M	C117	1.50μF 0.1μF
R917	185.0kΩ/A 1M	27	100kΩ/A 1M	C118	1.50μF 0.1μF
R918	185.0kΩ/A 1M	28	100kΩ/A 1M	C119	1.50μF 0.1μF
R919	185.0kΩ/A 1M	29	100kΩ/A 1M	C120	1.50μF 0.1μF
R920	185.0kΩ/A 1M	30	100kΩ/A 1M	C121	1.50μF 0.1μF
R921	185.0kΩ/A 1M	31	100kΩ/A 1M	C122	1.50μF 0.1μF
R922	185.0kΩ/A 1M	32	100kΩ/A 1M	C123	1.50μF 0.1μF
R923	185.0kΩ/A 1M	33	100kΩ/A 1M	C124	1.50μF 0.1μF
R924	185.0kΩ/A 1M	34	100kΩ/A 1M	C125	1.50μF 0.1μF
R925	185.0kΩ/A 1M	35	100kΩ/A 1M	C126	1.50μF 0.1μF
R926	185.0kΩ/A 1M	36	100kΩ/A 1M	C127	1.50μF 0.1μF
R927	185.0kΩ/A 1M	37	100kΩ/A 1M	C128	1.50μF 0.1μF
R928	185.0kΩ/A 1M	38	100kΩ/A 1M	C129	1.50μF 0.1μF
R929	185.0kΩ/A 1M	39	100kΩ/A 1M	C130	1.50μF 0.1μF
R930	185.0kΩ/A 1M	40	100kΩ/A 1M	C131	1.50μF 0.1μF
R931	185.0kΩ/A 1M	41	100kΩ/A 1M	C132	1.50μF 0.1μF
R932	185.0kΩ/A 1M	42	100kΩ/A 1M	C133	1.50μF 0.1μF
R933	185.0kΩ/A 1M	43	100kΩ/A 1M	C134	1.50μF 0.1μF
R934	185.0kΩ/A 1M	44	100kΩ/A 1M	C135	1.50μF 0.1μF
R935	185.0kΩ/A 1M	45	100kΩ/A 1M	C136	1.50μF 0.1μF
R936	185.0kΩ/A 1M	46	100kΩ/A 1M	C137	1.50μF 0.1μF
R937	185.0kΩ/A 1M	47	100kΩ/A 1M	C138	1.50μF 0.1μF
R938	185.0kΩ/A 1M	48	100kΩ/A 1M	C139	1.50μF 0.1μF
R939	185.0kΩ/A 1M	49	100kΩ/A 1M	C140	1.50μF 0.1μF
R940	185.0kΩ/A 1M	50	100kΩ/A 1M	C141	1.50μF 0.1μF
R941	185.0kΩ/A 1M	51	100kΩ/A 1M	C142	1.50μF 0.1μF
R942	185.0kΩ/A 1M	52	100kΩ/A 1M	C143	1.50μF 0.1μF
R943	185.0kΩ/A 1M	53	100kΩ/A 1M	C144	1.50μF 0.1μF
R944	185.0kΩ/A 1M	54	100kΩ/A 1M	C145	1.50μF 0.1μF
R945	185.0kΩ/A 1M	55	100kΩ/A 1M	C146	1.50μF 0.1μF
R946	185.0kΩ/A 1M	56	100kΩ/A 1M	C147	1.50μF 0.1μF
R947	185.0kΩ/A 1M	57	100kΩ/A 1M	C148	1.50μF 0.1μF
R948	185.0kΩ/A 1M	58	100kΩ/A 1M	C149	1.50μF 0.1μF
R949	185.0kΩ/A 1M	59	100kΩ/A 1M	C150	1.50μF 0.1μF
R950	185.0kΩ/A 1M	60	100kΩ/A 1M	C151	1.50μF 0.1μF
R951	185.0kΩ/A 1M	61	100kΩ/A 1M	C152	1.50μF 0.1μF
R952	185.0kΩ/A 1M	62	100kΩ/A 1M	C153	1.50μF 0.1μF
R953	185.0kΩ/A 1M	63	100kΩ/A 1M	C154	1.50μF 0.1μF
R954	185.0kΩ/A 1M	64	100kΩ/A 1M	C155	1.50μF 0.1μF
R955	185.0kΩ/A 1M	65	100kΩ/A 1M	C156	1.50μF 0.1μF
R956	185.0kΩ/A 1M	66	100kΩ/A 1M	C157	1.50μF 0.1μF
R957	185.0kΩ/A 1M	67	100kΩ/A 1M	C158	1.50μF 0.1μF
R958	185.0kΩ/A 1M	68	100kΩ/A 1M	C159	1.50μF 0.1μF
R959	185.0kΩ/A 1M	69	100kΩ/A 1M	C160	1.50μF 0.1μF
R960	185.0kΩ/A 1M	70	100kΩ/A 1M	C161	1.50μF 0.1μF
R961	185.0kΩ/A 1M	71	100kΩ/A 1M	C162	1.50μF 0.1μF
R962	185.0kΩ/A 1M	72	100kΩ/A 1M	C163	1.50μF 0.1μF
R963	185.0kΩ/A 1M	73	100kΩ/A 1M	C164	1.50μF 0.1μF
R964	185.0kΩ/A 1M	74	100kΩ/A 1M	C165	1.50μF 0.1μF
R965	185.0kΩ/A 1M	75	100kΩ/A 1M	C166	1.50μF 0.1μF
R966	185.0kΩ/A 1M	76	100kΩ/A 1M	C167	1.50μF 0.1μF
R967	185.0kΩ/A 1M	77	100kΩ/A 1M	C168	1.50μF 0.1μF
R968	185.0kΩ/A 1M	78	100kΩ/A 1M	C169	1.50μF 0.1μF
R969	185.0kΩ/A 1M	79	100kΩ/A 1M	C170	1.50μF 0.1μF
R970	185.0kΩ/A 1M	80	100kΩ/A 1M	C171	1.50μF 0.1μF
R971	185.0kΩ/A 1M	81	100kΩ/A 1M	C172	1.50μF 0.1μF
R972	185.0kΩ/A 1M	82	100kΩ/A 1M	C173	1.50μF 0.1μF
R973	185.0kΩ/A 1M	83	100kΩ/A 1M	C174	1.50μF 0.1μF
R974	185.0kΩ/A 1M	84	100kΩ/A 1M	C175	1.50μF 0.1μF
R975	185.0kΩ/A 1M	85	100kΩ/A 1M	C176	1.50μF 0.1μF
R976	185.0kΩ/A 1M	86	100kΩ/A 1M	C177	1.50μF 0.1μF
R977	185.0kΩ/A 1M	87	100kΩ/A 1M	C178	1.50μF 0.1μF
R978	185.0kΩ/A 1M	88	100kΩ/A 1M	C179	1.50μF 0.1μF
R979	185.0kΩ/A 1M	89	100kΩ/A 1M	C180	1.50μF 0.1μF
R980	185.0kΩ/A 1M	90	100kΩ/A 1M	C181	1.50μF 0.1μF
R981	185.0kΩ/A 1M	91	100kΩ/A 1M	C182	1.50μF 0.1μF
R982	185.0kΩ/A 1M	92	100kΩ/A 1M	C183	1.50μF 0.1μF
R983	185.0kΩ/A 1M	93	100kΩ/A 1M	C184	1.50μF 0.1μF
R984	185.0kΩ/A 1M	94	100kΩ/A 1M	C185	1.50μF 0.1μF
R985	185.0kΩ/A 1M	95	100kΩ/A 1M	C186	1.50μF 0.1μF
R986	185.0kΩ/A 1M	96	100kΩ/A 1M	C187	1.50μF 0.1μF
R987	185.0kΩ/A 1M	97	100kΩ/A 1M	C188	1.50μF 0.1μF
R988	185.0kΩ/A 1M	98	100kΩ/A 1M	C189	1.50μF 0.1μF
R989	185.0kΩ/A 1M	99	100kΩ/A 1M	C190	1.50μF 0.1μF
R990	185.0kΩ/A 1M	100	100kΩ/A 1M	C191	1.50μF 0.1μF
R991	185.0kΩ/A 1M	101	100kΩ/A 1M	C192	1.50μF 0.1μF
R992	185.0kΩ/A 1M	102	100kΩ/A 1M	C193	1.50μF 0.1μF
R993	185.0kΩ/A 1M	103	100kΩ/A 1M	C194	1.50μF 0.1μF
R994	185.0kΩ/A 1M	104	100kΩ/A 1M	C195	1.50μF 0.1μF
R995	185.0kΩ/A 1M	105	100kΩ/A 1M	C196	1.50μF 0.1μF
R996	185.0kΩ/A 1M	106	100kΩ/A 1M	C197	1.50μF 0.1μF
R997	185.0kΩ/A 1M	107	100kΩ/A 1M	C198	1.50μF 0.1μF
R998	185.0kΩ/A 1M	108	100kΩ/A 1M	C199	1.50μF 0.1μF
R999	185.0kΩ/A 1M	109	100kΩ/A 1M	C200	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1000	185.0kΩ/A 1M	110	100kΩ/A 1M	C201	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1001	185.0kΩ/A 1M	111	100kΩ/A 1M	C202	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1002	185.0kΩ/A 1M	112	100kΩ/A 1M	C203	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1003	185.0kΩ/A 1M	113	100kΩ/A 1M	C204	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1004	185.0kΩ/A 1M	114	100kΩ/A 1M	C205	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1005	185.0kΩ/A 1M	115	100kΩ/A 1M	C206	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1006	185.0kΩ/A 1M	116	100kΩ/A 1M	C207	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1007	185.0kΩ/A 1M	117	100kΩ/A 1M	C208	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1008	185.0kΩ/A 1M	118	100kΩ/A 1M	C209	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1009	185.0kΩ/A 1M	119	100kΩ/A 1M	C210	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1010	185.0kΩ/A 1M	120	100kΩ/A 1M	C211	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1011	185.0kΩ/A 1M	121	100kΩ/A 1M	C212	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1012	185.0kΩ/A 1M	122	100kΩ/A 1M	C213	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1013	185.0kΩ/A 1M	123	100kΩ/A 1M	C214	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1014	185.0kΩ/A 1M	124	100kΩ/A 1M	C215	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1015	185.0kΩ/A 1M	125	100kΩ/A 1M	C216	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1016	185.0kΩ/A 1M	126	100kΩ/A 1M	C217	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1017	185.0kΩ/A 1M	127	100kΩ/A 1M	C218	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1018	185.0kΩ/A 1M	128	100kΩ/A 1M	C219	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1019	185.0kΩ/A 1M	129	100kΩ/A 1M	C220	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1020	185.0kΩ/A 1M	130	100kΩ/A 1M	C221	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1021	185.0kΩ/A 1M	131	100kΩ/A 1M	C222	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1022	185.0kΩ/A 1M	132	100kΩ/A 1M	C223	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1023	185.0kΩ/A 1M	133	100kΩ/A 1M	C224	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1024	185.0kΩ/A 1M	134	100kΩ/A 1M	C225	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1025	185.0kΩ/A 1M	135	100kΩ/A 1M	C226	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1026	185.0kΩ/A 1M	136	100kΩ/A 1M	C227	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1027	185.0kΩ/A 1M	137	100kΩ/A 1M	C228	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1028	185.0kΩ/A 1M	138	100kΩ/A 1M	C229	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1029	185.0kΩ/A 1M	139	100kΩ/A 1M	C230	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1030	185.0kΩ/A 1M	140	100kΩ/A 1M	C231	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1031	185.0kΩ/A 1M	141	100kΩ/A 1M	C232	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1032	185.0kΩ/A 1M	142	100kΩ/A 1M	C233	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1033	185.0kΩ/A 1M	143	100kΩ/A 1M	C234	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1034	185.0kΩ/A 1M	144	100kΩ/A 1M	C235	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1035	185.0kΩ/A 1M	145	100kΩ/A 1M	C236	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1036	185.0kΩ/A 1M	146	100kΩ/A 1M	C237	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1037	185.0kΩ/A 1M	147	100kΩ/A 1M	C238	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1038	185.0kΩ/A 1M	148	100kΩ/A 1M	C239	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1039	185.0kΩ/A 1M	149	100kΩ/A 1M	C240	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1040	185.0kΩ/A 1M	150	100kΩ/A 1M	C241	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1041	185.0kΩ/A 1M	151	100kΩ/A 1M	C242	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1042	185.0kΩ/A 1M	152	100kΩ/A 1M	C243	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1043	185.0kΩ/A 1M	153	100kΩ/A 1M	C244	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1044	185.0kΩ/A 1M	154	100kΩ/A 1M	C245	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1045	185.0kΩ/A 1M	155	100kΩ/A 1M	C246	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1046	185.0kΩ/A 1M	156	100kΩ/A 1M	C247	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1047	185.0kΩ/A 1M	157	100kΩ/A 1M	C248	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1048	185.0kΩ/A 1M	158	100kΩ/A 1M	C249	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1049	185.0kΩ/A 1M	159	100kΩ/A 1M	C250	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1050	185.0kΩ/A 1M	160	100kΩ/A 1M	C251	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1051	185.0kΩ/A 1M	161	100kΩ/A 1M	C252	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1052	185.0kΩ/A 1M	162	100kΩ/A 1M	C253	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1053	185.0kΩ/A 1M	163	100kΩ/A 1M	C254	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1054	185.0kΩ/A 1M	164	100kΩ/A 1M	C255	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1055	185.0kΩ/A 1M	165	100kΩ/A 1M	C256	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1056	185.0kΩ/A 1M	166	100kΩ/A 1M	C257	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1057	185.0kΩ/A 1M	167	100kΩ/A 1M	C258	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1058	185.0kΩ/A 1M	168	100kΩ/A 1M	C259	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1059	185.0kΩ/A 1M	169	100kΩ/A 1M	C260	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1060	185.0kΩ/A 1M	170	100kΩ/A 1M	C261	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1061	185.0kΩ/A 1M	171	100kΩ/A 1M	C262	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1062	185.0kΩ/A 1M	172	100kΩ/A 1M	C263	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1063	185.0kΩ/A 1M	173	100kΩ/A 1M	C264	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1064	185.0kΩ/A 1M	174	100kΩ/A 1M	C265	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1065	185.0kΩ/A 1M	175	100kΩ/A 1M	C266	1.50μF 0.1μF
R1066	185.0kΩ/A 1M	176			

ダイオード Diode			
品名	型式	電圧	電流
1D1	5A8R81	A	84
1D2	5A8R81	A	84
D103	5A8R81	A	92
D104	8R721A	A	118
D105	8R721A	A	118
D106	8R1511-172A	A	118
D107	8R1511-172A	A	92
D108	1E11	A	118
D109	1E11	A	118
D110	4A8R4	A	90
D111	5A8R81	A	90
D82	5A1665	H	90
D83	5A1665	H	90
D84	5A1665	H	90
D85	5A1665	H	90
D86	5A1665	H	90
D87	5A1665	H	90
D88	5A1665	H	90
D89	5A1665	H	90
D90	5A1665	H	90
D91	5A1665	H	90
D92	5A1665	H	90
D93	5A1665	H	90
D94	5A1665	H	90
D95	5A1665	H	90
D96	5A1665	H	90
D97	5A1665	H	90
D98	5A1665	H	90
D99	5A1665	H	90
D100	5A1665	H	90
D101	5A1665	H	90
D102	5A1665	H	90
D103	5A1665	H	90
D104	5A1665	H	90
D105	5A1665	H	90
D106	5A1665	H	90
D107	5A1665	H	90
D108	5A1665	H	90
D109	5A1665	H	90
D110	5A1665	H	90
D111	5A1665	H	90
D112	5A1665	H	90
D113	5A1665	H	90
D114	5A1665	H	90
D115	5A1665	H	90
D116	5A1665	H	90
D117	5A1665	H	90
D118	5A1665	H	90
D119	5A1665	H	90
D120	5A1665	H	90
D121	5A1665	H	90
D122	5A1665	H	90
D123	5A1665	H	90
D124	5A1665	H	90
D125	5A1665	H	90
D126	5A1665	H	90
D127	5A1665	H	90
D128	5A1665	H	90
D129	5A1665	H	90
D130	5A1665	H	90
D131	5A1665	H	90
D132	5A1665	H	90
D133	5A1665	H	90
D134	5A1665	H	90
D135	5A1665	H	90
D136	5A1665	H	90
D137	5A1665	H	90
D138	5A1665	H	90
D139	5A1665	H	90
D140	5A1665	H	90
D141	5A1665	H	90
D142	5A1665	H	90
D143	5A1665	H	90
D144	5A1665	H	90
D145	5A1665	H	90
D146	5A1665	H	90
D147	5A1665	H	90
D148	5A1665	H	90
D149	5A1665	H	90
D150	5A1665	H	90
D151	5A1665	H	90
D152	5A1665	H	90
D153	5A1665	H	90
D154	5A1665	H	90
D155	5A1665	H	90
D156	5A1665	H	90
D157	5A1665	H	90
D158	5A1665	H	90
D159	5A1665	H	90
D160	5A1665	H	90
D161	5A1665	H	90
D162	5A1665	H	90
D163	5A1665	H	90
D164	5A1665	H	90
D165	5A1665	H	90
D166	5A1665	H	90

セキナカ Photo coupler					
品名	型式/Type	外形寸法 外形寸法	重量 重量	価格 価格	単位 単位
PQ103	4N-DC	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.15	100	個
PQ402	11V-8DCH	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.17	100	個
PQ403	11V-8DCH	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.17	100	個
PQ404	11V-8DCH	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.17	100	個
PQ405	11V-8DCH	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.17	100	個

リレー Relay					
品名	型式/Type	外形寸法 外形寸法	重量 重量	価格 価格	単位 単位
RL-1	4A-1-PF	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.18	100	個
RL-2	ALD11280	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.18	100	個
RL-3	ALD11280	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.18	100	個
RL-4	633-2	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.18	100	個

ヒューズ Fuse					
品名	型式/Type	外形寸法 外形寸法	重量 重量	価格 価格	単位 単位
F-1	15A-1-PF	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.14	100	個
F-2	15A-1-PF	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.14	100	個
F-3	15A-1-PF	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.14	100	個
F-4	2A-FUSE-V	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.14	100	個
F-5	3.15A-FUSE-V	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.14	100	個
F-6	3.15A-FUSE-V	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.14	100	個

ヒューズクリップ Fuse Clip					
品名	型式/Type	外形寸法 外形寸法	重量 重量	価格 価格	単位 単位
-	RFBN1075	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.14	100	個
-	RFBN1075	11.5×11.5×11.5	0.14	100	個

3279 Connector						
記号	形状	寸法	実寸法	実寸法	実寸法	備考
CN2	VH 2F (4)	H	M	149		
CN8	XA 2P		実寸	M	149	
CN9	XA 2P			M	150	
CN10	XA 2P		実寸	M	151	
CN15	XA 6F			M	152	
CN17	PR 4F			M	152	
CN18	PR 11P			M	155	
CN20	PH 8P			H	154	
CN24	VH 3F (5)					
CN25	XA 4P			H	157	
CN30	VH 2P			H	158	

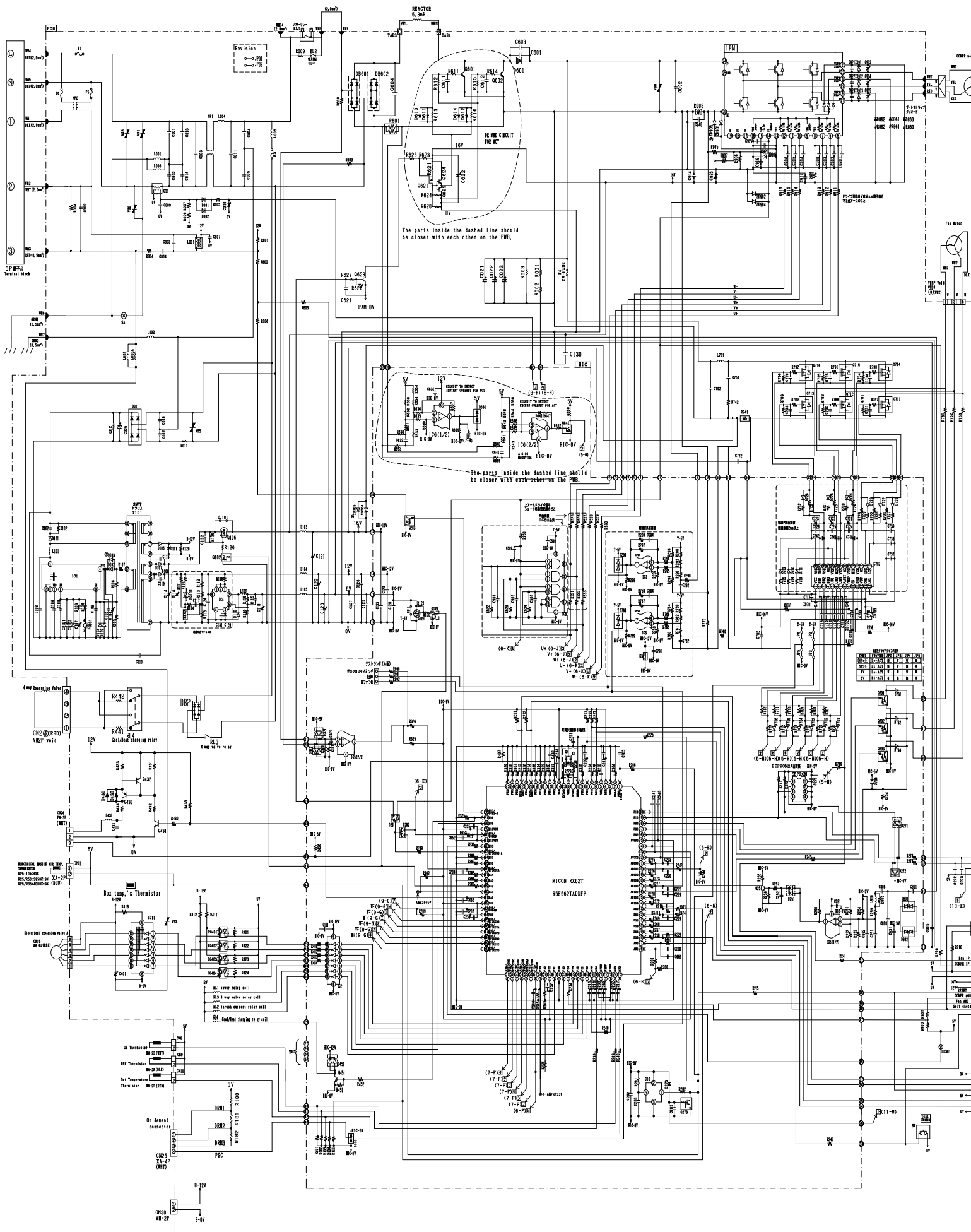
スイッチ Switch						
記号	形状	寸法	実寸法	実寸法	実寸法	備考
SW	8VQPA/77X		H	M	136	

ジャンパー Jumper						
記号	有/無	形状	寸法	実寸法	実寸法	備考
JW001	4/Exist	A	M			
JW002	4/Exist	A	M			
JW003	4/No	A	M			

[illegible]

HIC-PCB

品名 Resistance		品名 Resistance		品名 Capacitor		品名 Diode	
R001	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R002	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C001	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D001	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R003	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R004	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C002	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D002	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R005	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R006	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C003	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D003	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R007	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R008	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C004	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D004	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R009	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R010	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C005	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D005	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R011	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R012	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C006	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D006	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R013	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R014	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C007	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D007	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R015	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R016	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C008	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D008	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R017	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R018	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C009	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D009	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R019	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R020	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C010	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D010	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R021	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R022	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C011	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D011	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R023	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R024	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C012	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D012	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R025	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R026	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C013	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D013	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R027	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R028	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C014	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D014	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R029	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R030	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C015	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D015	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R031	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R032	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C016	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D016	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R033	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R034	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C017	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D017	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R035	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R036	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C018	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D018	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R037	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R038	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C019	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D019	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R039	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R040	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C020	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D020	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R041	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R042	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C021	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D021	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R043	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R044	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C022	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D022	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R045	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R046	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C023	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D023	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R047	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R048	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C024	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D024	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R049	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R050	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C025	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D025	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R051	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R052	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C026	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D026	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R053	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R054	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C027	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D027	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R055	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R056	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C028	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D028	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R057	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R058	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C029	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D029	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R059	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R060	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C030	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D030	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R061	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R062	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C031	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D031	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R063	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R064	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C032	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D032	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R065	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R066	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C033	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D033	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R067	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R068	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C034	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D034	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R069	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R070	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C035	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D035	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R071	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R072	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C036	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D036	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R073	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R074	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C037	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D037	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R075	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R076	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C038	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D038	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R077	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R078	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C039	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D039	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R079	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R080	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C040	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D040	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R081	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R082	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C041	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D041	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R083	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R084	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C042	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D042	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R085	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R086	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C043	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D043	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R087	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R088	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C044	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D044	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R089	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R090	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C045	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D045	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R091	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R092	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C046	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D046	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R093	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R094	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C047	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D047	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R095	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R096	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C048	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D048	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R097	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R098	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C049	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D049	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R099	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R100	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C050	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D050	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R101	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R102	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C051	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D051	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R103	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R104	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C052	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D052	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R105	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R106	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C053	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D053	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R107	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R108	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C054	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D054	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R109	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R110	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C055	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D055	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R111	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R112	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C056	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D056	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R113	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R114	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C057	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D057	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R115	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R116	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C058	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D058	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R117	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R118	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C059	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D059	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R119	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R120	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C060	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D060	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R121	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R122	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C061	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D061	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R123	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R124	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C062	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D062	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R125	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R126	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C063	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D063	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R127	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R128	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C064	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D064	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R129	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R130	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C065	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D065	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R131	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R132	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C066	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D066	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R133	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R134	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C067	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D067	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R135	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R136	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C068	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D068	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R137	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R138	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C069	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D069	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R139	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R140	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C070	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D070	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R141	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R142	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C071	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D071	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R143	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R144	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C072	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D072	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R145	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R146	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C073	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D073	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R147	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R148	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C074	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D074	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R149	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R150	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C075	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D075	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R151	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R152	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C076	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D076	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R153	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R154	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C077	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D077	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R155	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R156	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C078	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D078	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R157	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R158	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C079	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D079	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R159	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R160	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C080	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D080	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R161	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R162	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C081	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D081	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R163	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R164	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C082	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D082	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R165	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R166	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C083	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D083	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R167	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R168	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C084	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D084	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R169	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R170	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C085	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D085	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R171	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R172	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C086	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D086	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R173	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R174	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C087	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D087	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R175	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R176	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C088	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D088	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R177	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R178	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C089	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D089	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R179	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R180	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C090	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D090	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R181	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R182	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C091	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D091	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm
R183	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	R184	100Ω 1/4W C 100mA 150mm	C092	1000μF 16V C 100mA 150mm	D092	1N4001 C 100mA 150mm

M-PC

Pin		Resistance
Pin Symbol	Pin Value	Pin Value
R001	180K	A M
R002	180K	A M
R003	180K	A M
R004	470K	A M
R005	1K	A M
R006	1K	A M
R007	1K	A M
R008	25K	A M
R009	100K	A M
R010	1K	A M
R012	1K	A M
R102	100K	A M
R103	1K	A M
R104	1K	A M
R105	1K	A M
R106	68K	A M
R107	1K	A M
R110	1K	A M
R111	2.2K	A M
R112	30K	A M
R113	1K	A M
R114	47K	A M
R115	1K	A M
R116	5.2K	A M
R118	5K	A M
R119	2.7K	A M
R120	20K	A M
R125	100K	A M
R126	100K	A M
R180	1K	A M
R181	1K	A M
R182	1K	A M
R216	100K	A M
R218	1K	A M
R300	1K	A M
R301	1K	A M
R411	7.5K	A M
R412	7.5K	A M
R441	1K	A M
R442	1K	A M
R418	JUMPER	A M
R421	475K	A M
R422	475K	A M
R423	475K	A M
R424	475K	A M
R430	5.1K	A M
R431	100K	A M
R432	50K	A M
R433	50K	A M
R434	100K	A M
R435	15K	A M
R601	12.5K	A M
R603	470K	A M
R608	360K	A M
R609	360K	A M
R611	5.1K	A M
R612	5.1K	A M
R613	75K	A M
R614	5.1K	A M
R615	5.1K	A M
R616	75K	A M
R620	1.2K	A M
R621	JUMPER	A M
R623	300	A M
R624	1.5K	A M
R625	1.5K	A M
R626	1.5K	A M
R627	3.3K	A M
R741	0.47K	A M
R742	JUMPER	A M
R750	430K	A M
R752	430K	A M
R753	430K	A M
R781	10K	A M
R782	10K	A M
R783	10K	A M
R784	10K	A M
R785	10K	A M
R786	10K	A M
R787	10K	A M
R788	10K	A M
R789	10K	A M
R790	10K	A M
R791	10K	A M
R792	10K	A M
R793	10K	A M
R801	680K	A M
R802	180K	A M
R803	180K	A M
R804	47K	A M
R805	510K	A M
R860	22K	A M
R861	22K	A M
R862	22K	A M
R863	22K	A M
R864	22K	A M
R865	100K	A M
R866	15K	A M
R867	15K	A M
R868	15K	A M
R869	15K	A M
R870	15K	A M
R871	15K	A M
R872	15K	A M
R873	15K	A M
R874	15K	A M
R875	15K	A M
R876	15K	A M
R877	15K	A M
R878	15K	A M
R879	15K	A M
R880	15K	A M
R881	15K	A M
R882	15K	A M
R883	15K	A M
R884	15K	A M
R885	15K	A M
R886	15K	A M
R887	15K	A M
R888	15K	A M
R889	15K	A M
R890	15K	A M
R891	15K	A M
R892	15K	A M
R893	15K	A M
R89		

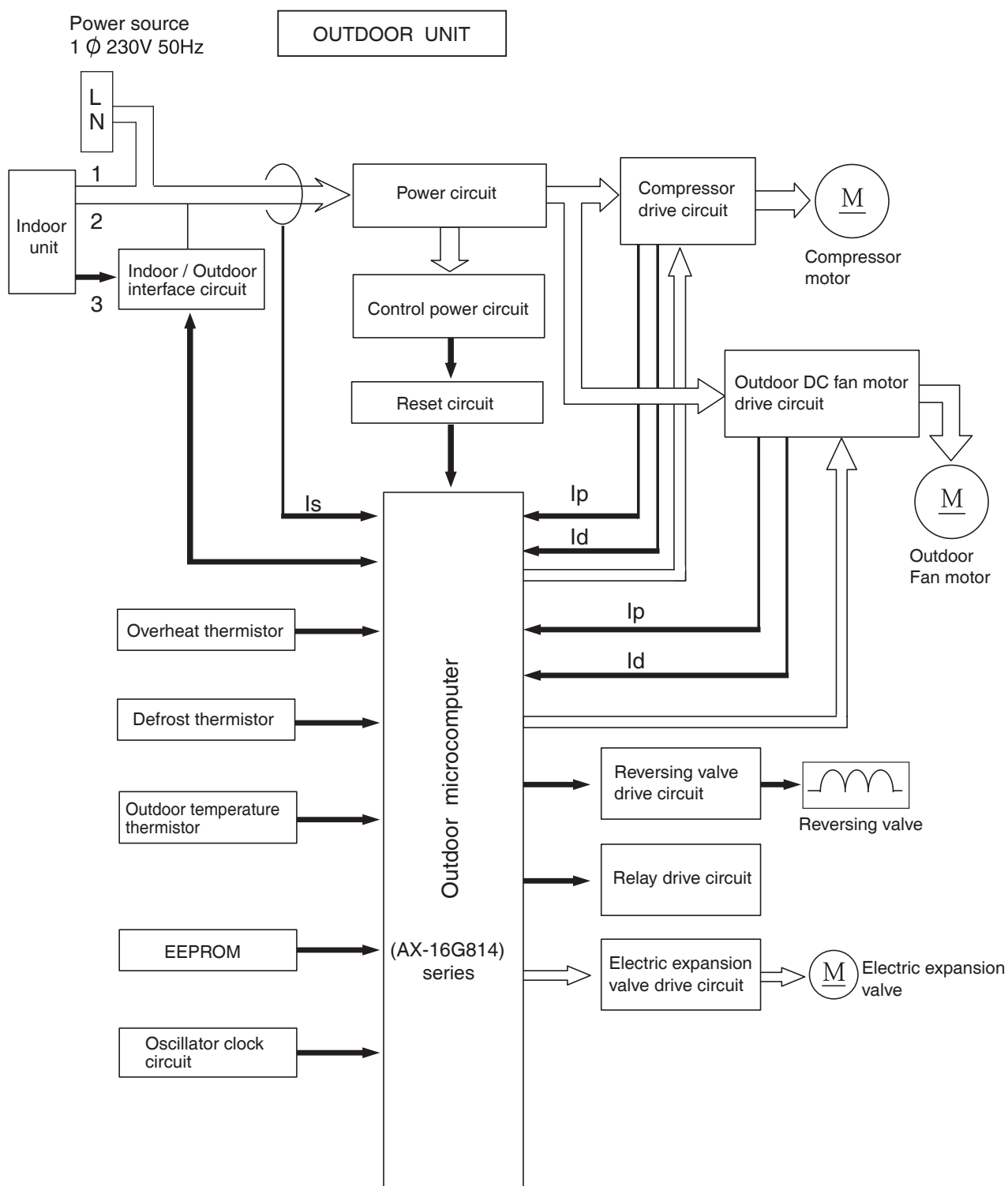
74VHC00 Capacitor									
Part No.	Capacitance	Temp. Coef.	Temp. Range	Max. Voltage	Max. Current	Max. Power	Max. Temp.	Max. Humidity	Max. Life
C001	100pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C002	220pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C003	470pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C004	100nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C005	220nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C006	470nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C007	100µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C008	220µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C009	470µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C010	1000µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C011	100pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C012	220pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C013	470pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C014	100nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C015	220nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C016	470nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C017	100µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C018	220µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C019	470µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C020	1000µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C021	500pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C022	1000pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C023	500nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C024	1000nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C025	500µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C026	1000µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C027	100pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C028	220pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C029	470pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C030	100nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C031	220nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C032	470nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C033	100µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C034	220µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C035	470µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C036	1000µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C037	100pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C038	220pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C039	470pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C040	100nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C041	220nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C042	470nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C043	100µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C044	220µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C045	470µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C046	1000µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C047	100pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C048	220pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C049	470pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C050	100nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C051	220nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C052	470nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C053	100µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C054	220µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C055	470µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C056	1000µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C057	100pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C058	220pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C059	470pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C060	100nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C061	220nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C062	470nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C063	100µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C064	220µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C065	470µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C066	1000µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C067	100pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C068	220pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C069	470pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C070	100nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C071	220nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C072	470nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C073	100µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C074	220µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C075	470µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C076	1000µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C077	100pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C078	220pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C079	470pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C080	100nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C081	220nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C082	470nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C083	100µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C084	220µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C085	470µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C086	1000µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C087	100pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C088	220pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C089	470pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C090	100nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C091	220nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C092	470nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C093	100µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C094	220µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C095	470µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C096	1000µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C097	100pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C098	220pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C099	470pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C100	100nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C101	220nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C102	470nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C103	100µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C104	220µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C105	470µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C106	1000µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C107	100pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C108	220pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C109	470pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C110	100nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C111	220nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C112	470nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C113	100µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C114	220µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C115	470µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C116	1000µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C117	100pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C118	220pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C119	470pF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C120	100nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C121	220nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C122	470nF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C123	100µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	100,000h
C124	220µF	±10%	-55°C ~ +125°C	10V	10mA	100mW	125°C	90%	

[illegible][illegible]HIC-PC[illegible]

Id	Resistance
R37	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R371	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R372	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R373	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R374	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R375	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R401	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R402	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R403	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R404	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R436	5.1 kΩ / 1% / C
R437	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R441	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R452	5.1 kΩ / 1% / C
R453	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R454	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R455	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R456	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R457	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R458	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R459	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R460	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R461	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R462	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R463	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R464	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R465	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R466	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R467	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R468	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R469	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R470	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R471	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R472	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R473	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R474	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R475	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R476	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R477	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R478	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R479	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R480	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R481	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R482	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R483	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R484	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R485	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R486	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R487	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R488	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R489	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R490	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R491	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R492	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R493	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R494	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R495	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R496	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R497	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R498	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R499	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R500	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R501	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R502	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R503	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R504	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R505	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R506	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R507	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R508	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R509	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R510	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R511	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R512	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R513	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R514	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R515	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R516	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R517	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R518	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R519	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R520	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R521	20.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R522	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R523	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R524	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R525	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R526	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R527	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R528	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R529	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R530	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R531	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R532	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R533	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R534	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R535	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R536	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R537	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R538	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R539	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R540	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R541	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R542	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R543	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R544	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R545	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R546	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R547	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R548	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R549	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R550	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R551	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R552	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
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R561	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R562	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R563	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R564	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R565	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R566	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R567	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R568	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R569	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R570	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R571	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R572	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R573	10.5 kΩ / 1% / C
R574	10.

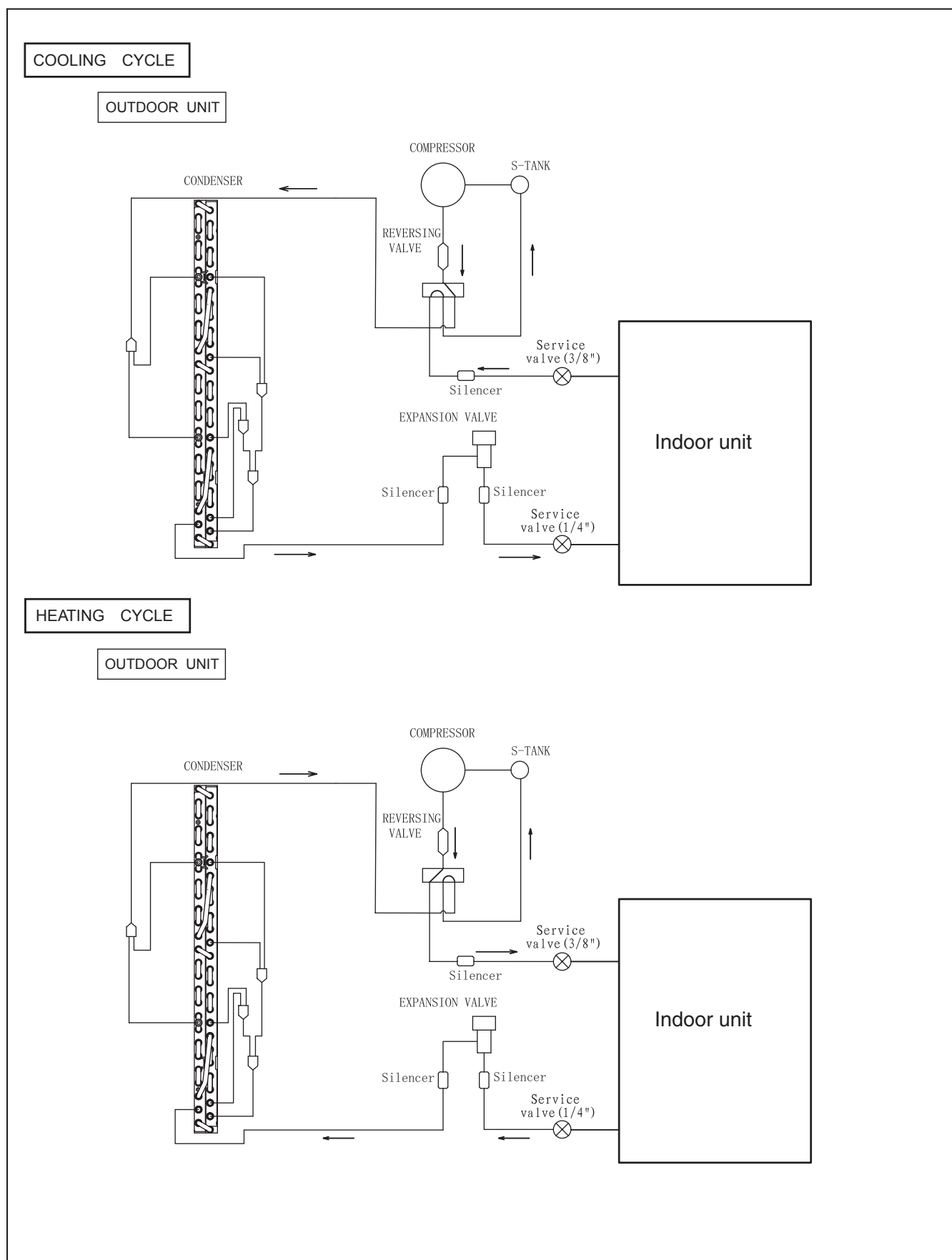
タレット Capacitor									
品番	電圧	容量	公差	備考	品番	電圧	容量	公差	備考
C128	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C129	0.725V	0.010C	±5%						
C130	0.725V	0.010C	±5%						
C131	0.725V	0.010C	±5%						
C191	1.175V	0.010C	±5%						
C201	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C202	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C203	2.2Z	0.010C	±5%						
C204	4.755V	0.010C	±5%						
C205	0.725V	0.010C	±5%						
C206	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C209	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C210	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C211	0.725V	0.010C	±5%						
C215	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C216	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C217	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C218	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C220	0.81Z	0.010C	±5%						
C222	2.2Z	0.010C	±5%						
C223	2.2Z	0.010C	±5%						
C224	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C225	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C231	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C234	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C235	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C236	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C237	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C238	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C239	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C240	0.715V	0.010C	±5%						
C241	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C242	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C251	2255V	0.010C	±5%						
C256	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C261	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C281	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C282	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C283	5.221V	0.010C	±5%						
C285	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C286	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C292	3.0475V	0.010C	±5%						
C294	2.2Z	0.010C	±5%						
C321	0.835V	0.010C	±5%						
C430	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C432	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C454	105V	50C	±5%						
C455	105V	50C	±5%						
C456	105V	50C	±5%						
C458	105V	50C	±5%						
C461	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C462	2255V	0.010C	±5%						
C463	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C464	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C465	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C466	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C467	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C468	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C469	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C470	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C471	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C472	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C473	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C474	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C475	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C476	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C477	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C478	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C479	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C480	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C481	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C482	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C483	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C484	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C485	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C486	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C487	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C488	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C489	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C490	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C491	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C492	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C493	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C494	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C495	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C496	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C497	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C498	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C499	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						
C500	1.115V	0.010C	±5%						

[illegible]



REFRIGERATING CYCLE DIAGRAM

MODEL RAC-18/25/35WPE

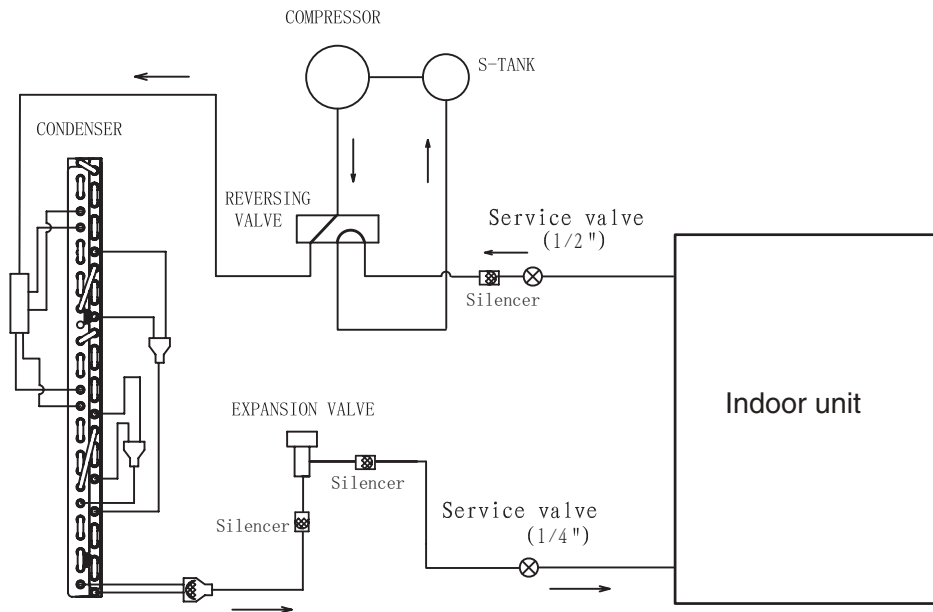


REFRIGERATING CYCLE DIAGRAM

MODEL RAC-42/50WPE

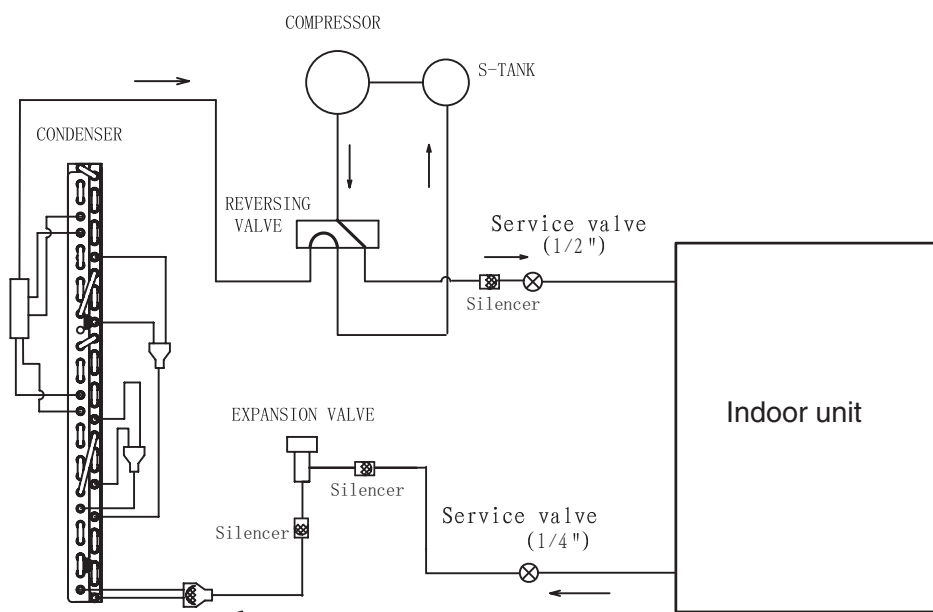
COOLING CYCLE

OUTDOOR UNIT



HEATING CYCLE

OUTDOOR UNIT



Procedure for Disassembly and Reassembly

OUTDOOR UNIT MODEL RAC-18/25/35WPE

1. Electrical parts

- (1) Remove the service value cover lock screws and lower the cover to remove it.
- (2) Remove the top cover lock screw and raise the cover to remove it.

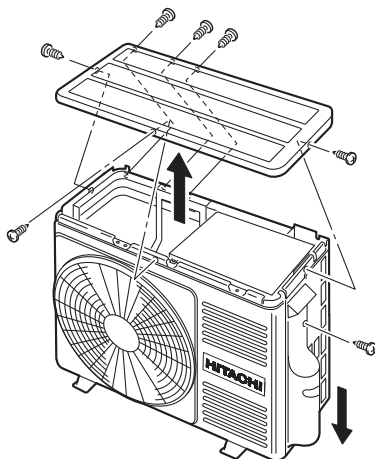


Fig. 1

- (3) Remove the electrical box lock screw.
- (4) Remove the terminal cover lock screw.

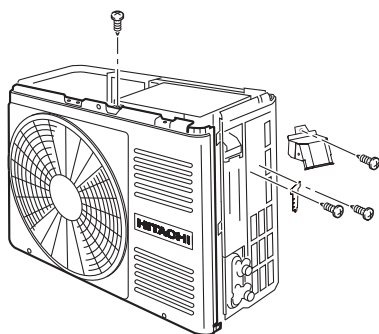


Fig. 2

- (5) Remove each connector and earth cable from the lead wire. Then, remove the electrical box.

OUTDOOR UNIT MODEL RAC-42/50WPE

1. Electrical parts

- (1) Remove the service value cover lock screws and lower the cover to remove it.
- (2) Remove the top cover lock screw and raise the cover to remove it.

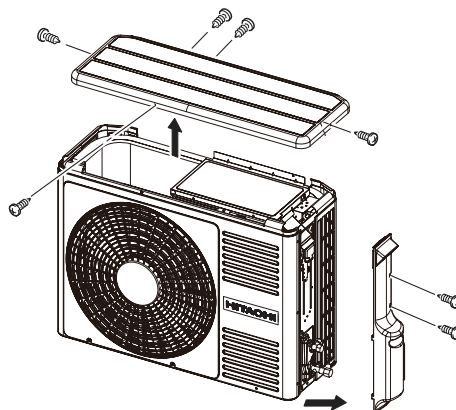


Fig. 3

- (3) Remove the electrical box lock screw.
- (4) Remove the terminal cover lock screw.

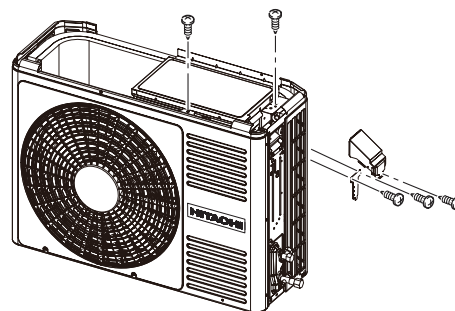


Fig. 4

- (5) Remove each connector and earth cable from the lead wire. Then, remove the electrical box.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIN CIRCUIT OPERATION

MODEL RAC-18/25/35WPE

1. Power Circuit

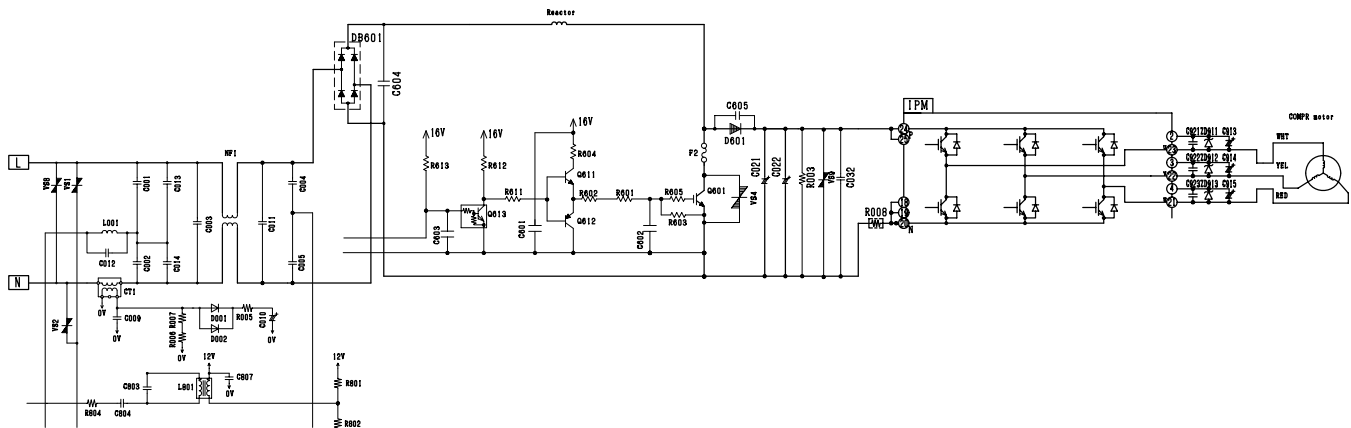


Fig 1-1

※ This circuit full-wave rectifies 230VAC applied between terminals L and N and boosts it to a required voltage with the IPM to create a DC voltage.

The voltage become 300-330V when the compressor is operated.

※ Main parts

(1) Intelligence Power Module (IPM)

A module that constitute by an inverter part.

(2) Diode Stack (DB601)

These rectify the 230VAC from terminal L and N to a DC power supply.

(3) Smoothing capacitors (C021-C022,375 μ F ,420V)

(4) IGBT to improve efficiency (Q601)

<Reference>

※ In case of Intelligence Power Module malfunction or connection failure immediately after compressor starts, its may stop due to error of [abnormal low speed], [switching failure],[Ip stop] and others.

<Reference>

※ If diode stack (DB601) are faulty, DC voltage may not be generated and the compressor may not operate at all. Also be aware that the 15A fuse might have blown.

※ This smoothes (averages) the voltage rectified by the diode stack.

※ It will improve the efficiency during compressor load become heavy when current flow thru the chopper period of Q601.

2. Power circuit (Low voltage)

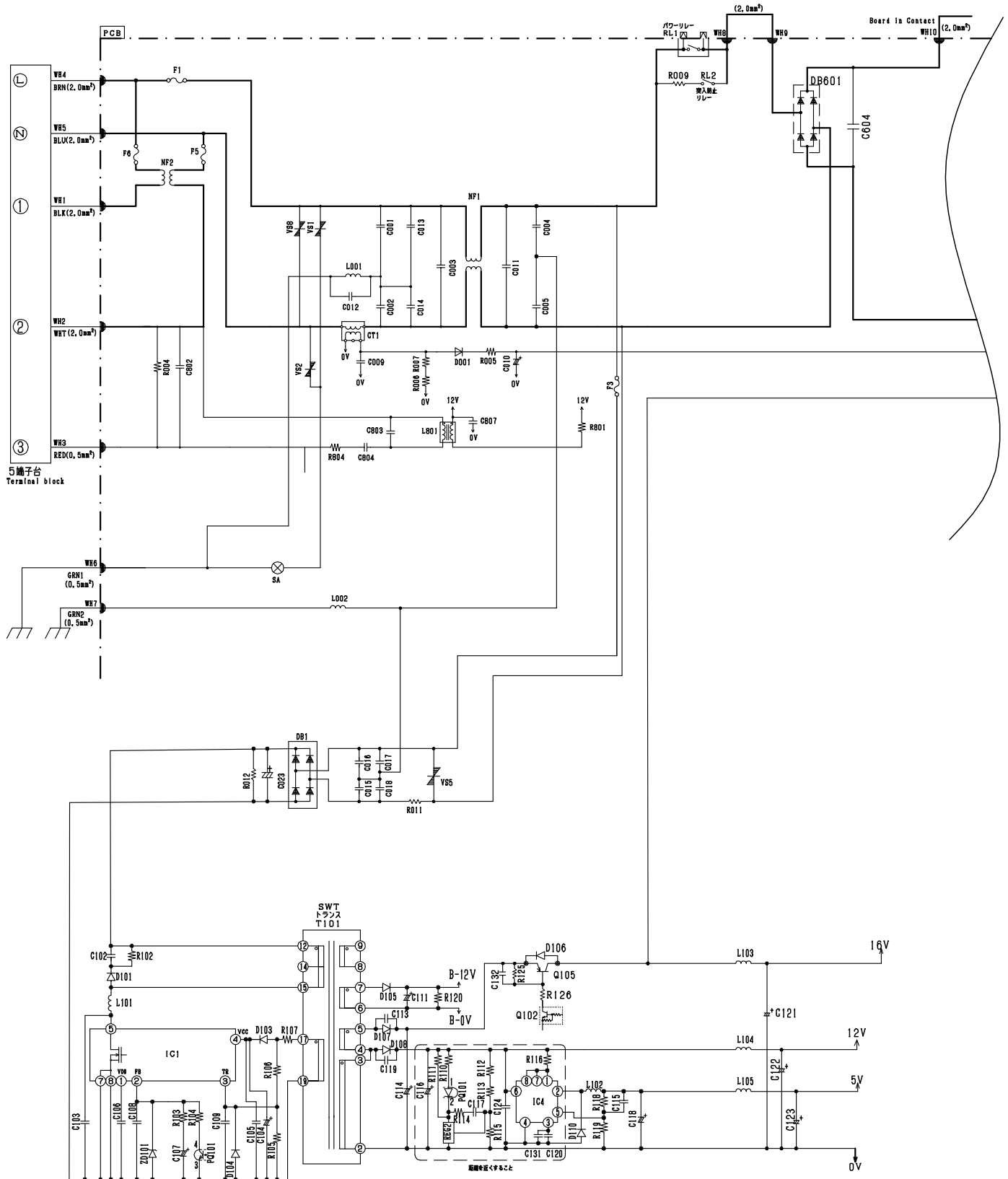


Fig. 2-1

- The 230V AC voltage is rectified to DC voltage (B-12V,16V,12V,5V) pass through switching control IC (IC1), switching transformer.
- (1) B-12V Power supply for electrical expansion valve.
- (2) 16V Power supply for IPM driver circuit of compressor and fan motor, IGBT action.
- (3) 12V Power supply for 4 way valve relay, power relay, inrush current relay, motor current amplification,
- (4) 5V Power supply for microcomputer, peripheral circuits.

Main parts

- (1) C001,C002,C003,C004,C005,C011,C013,C014, NF1

These absorb electrical noise generated during operation of compressor and also absorb external noise entering from power line to protect electronic parts.

- (2) Surge Absorber, Varistor1,2,5,8.

These absorb external power surge.

- (2) IC4

DC/DC convertor IC (DC12V→DC5V).

3. P.W.B. for power circuit

Voltage specification of power circuit as shown in below table.

〈Checking point〉

Output	Spec	Main load	Measuring point	Example of possible failure mode.
5V O/P	$5 \pm 0.4V$	Micon, Thermistor	Tester⊕ : L105 (JUMPER) Tester⊖ : D110 (EARTH)	Outdoor not operate, no blinking indication
12V O/P	$12 \pm 0.5V$	Micon, IC2, 3, 4 Relay circuit	Tester⊕ : L104 (JUMPER) Tester⊖ : D110 (EARTH)	Outdoor not operate, no blinking indication
16V O/P	$15.5^{+1.5V}_{-1.0V}$	IPM for Comp IPM for DC fan	Tester⊕ : L103 (JUMPER) Tester⊖ : D110 (EARTH)	Stop : LD301 3, 4 or 12 times blinking
B-12V O/P	$13^{+2.5V}_{-1.0V}$	Expansion valve	Tester⊕ : R120 (B-12V) Tester⊖ : R120 (B-0V)	Stop : LD301 5 times blinking

※ Power circuit for P.W.B. can consider normal if the result is satisfied with above specification.

4. Reversing valve (4-way valve) control circuit

- This model is equipped with a reversing valve (4-way Valve).
- The reversing valve (4-way Valve) "slides" the valve in the specified direction for each operating mode and switches the route of refrigerant and holds the route with a built-in permanent magnet.
- According to an operation command from the indoor unit microcomputer, the reversing valve (4-way Valve) control circuit applies current to the reversing valve (4-way Valve) coil in the specified direction, for each operating mode and slides the valve.
- Just before the compressor starts operation, the current is applied twice at the interval of 1 sec as shown in Fig. 4-1.
- During forced cooling operation, just after the forced cooling switch turns on, the current is applied twice at the interval of 1 sec as shown in Fig. 4-1.
- When the operation stops, the position of the valve before the stop is held.

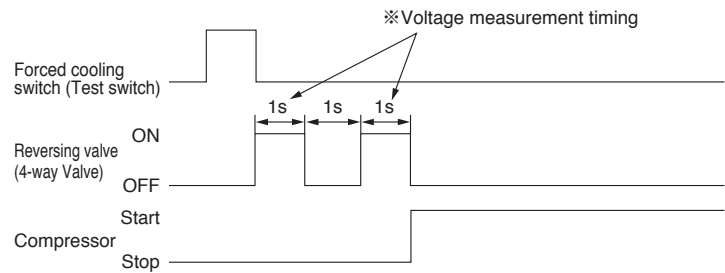


Fig. 4-1

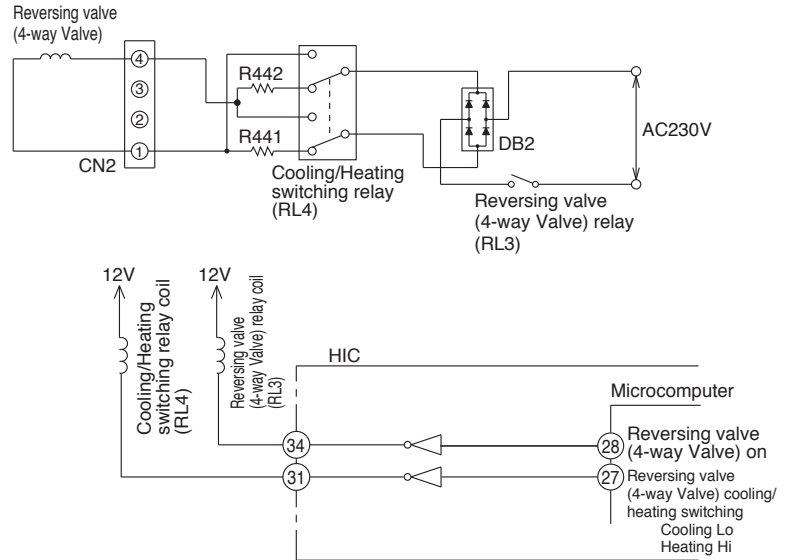


Fig. 4-2

- Before checking the application of current to the reversing valve (4-way Valve), disconnect the connector (CN2) and measure the resistance of both ends of the connector, to see if it is $[2500\Omega \pm 10\%]$. Only when the resistance is normal, check the application of current using the following procedures.
If the resistance is abnormal, it is caused by either; breakage of a lead wire, or failure of the reversing valve (4-way Valve).
- The voltage, when measured by a tester during the application of current to the reversing valve (4-way Valve) (when the voltage is measured)
※ Switches the indoor unit to the "Ion Mist operation and air cleaning operation", and keep pressing the "Test switch" of the outdoor unit electrical part from 1 sec to below 5 sec (while the self-diagnosis lamp LED301 is on).
Afterwards, when the "Test switch" is released, the application of current starts after 1 sec elapses. (Forced cooling operation)

Operating mode		Cooling operation (including forced cooling operation)	(Reference) Heating operation
Tester and CN2 terminal connection point		⊕ terminal of tester to CN2 pin ④ ⊖ terminal of tester to CN2 pin ①	⊕ terminal of tester to CN2 pin ① ⊖ terminal of tester to CN2 pin ④
Types of testers	Analog tester	The tester indicates about 80 VDC and returns to 0 V, and indicates about 80 VDC again.	The tester indicates about 160 VDC and returns to 0 V, and indicates about 160 VDC again.
	Digital tester	The tester indicates a large value for an instant and returns to 0 V, and indicates a large value again.	The tester indicates a large value for an instant and returns to 0 V, and indicates a large value again.

※ In each operating mode, if the tester is reverse-connected to the CN2 terminal, the tester indicates a value on the – (negative) side.

- At the voltage measurement timing, when the voltage is measured with a tester, if the tester indicates the values as shown in the table above, the circuit is functioning normally. (Each tester indicates values differently. Since it is often difficult to read the values of a digital tester, it is recommended to measure voltage with an analog tester.)
※ Since the current is applied only twice in 1 sec, if the timing is missed, correct operations cannot be measured.
※ If the main body of the reversing valve (4-way Valve) is functioning normally, it clicks twice synchronously with the voltage measurement timing.
If this sound is heard, the reversing valve (4-way Valve) is functioning normally.
※ If the checking of the application of current becomes abnormal, it is a failure of an electrical part.

5. Temperature Detection Circuit

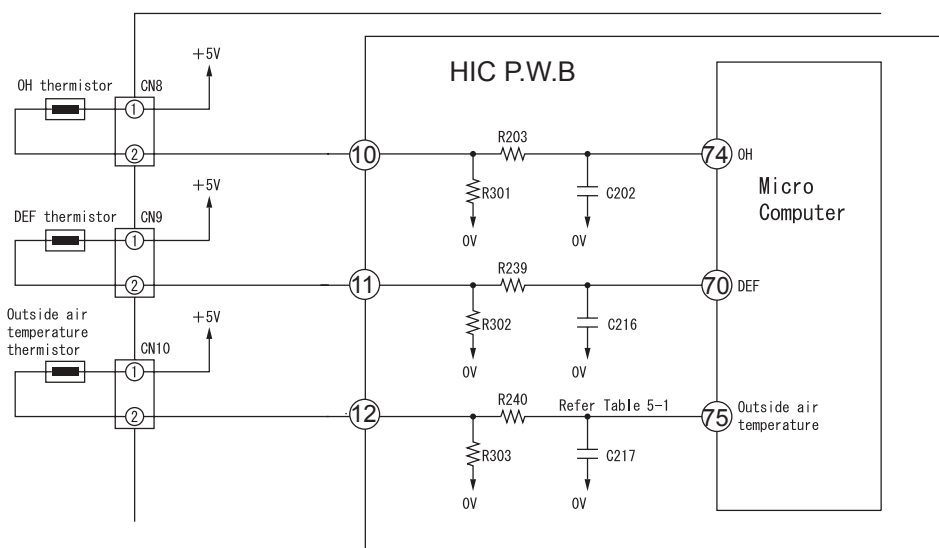


Fig. 5-1

- OH thermistor circuit detect the temperature at the surface of compressor head, DEF thermistor circuit detect the defrosting operation temperature.
- A thermistor is a negative resistor element which has characteristics that the higher(lower) the temperature, the lower(higher) the resistance.
- When the compressor is heated, the resistance of the OH thermistor becomes low and $\oplus 5V$ is divided by OH thermistor and R301 and the voltage at pin ⑦④ of microcomputer.
- Compare the voltage at microcomputer pin ⑦④ and setting value stored inside. If the value exceed the set value, microcomputer will judge that the compressor is overheated and stop the operation.
- When frost is formed on the outdoor heat exchanger, the temperature at the exchanger drops abruptly. Therefore the resistance of the DEF thermistor becomes high and the voltage at pin ⑦① of micro computer drops. If this voltage becomes lower than the set value stored inside, microcomputer will enter the defrost control.
- During defrost operation, the microcomputer will transfer the defrosting condition command to indoor unit via SDO pin of interface of IF transmission output.
- The microcomputer read the outdoor temperature by Outside Air thermistor and transfer it to the indoor unit, thus controlling the compressor rotation speed according to the set value in the EEPROM of indoor unit and switching the operation mode (outdoor fan on/off etc.) to DRY mode.

Below table show the typical values of outdoor temperature in relation to the voltage.

Table 5-1

Outside Air Temperature (°C)	-10	0	10	20	30	40
Voltage at both side of R303 (V)	1.19	1.69	2.23	2.75	3.22	3.62

<Reference>

When the thermistor is open, open condition or disconnect, microcomputer pin ⑦①⑦④⑦⑤ are approx. 0V;

When thermistor is shorted, they are approx. 5V and LD301 will blink 7 times.

However, an error is detected when only the OH thermistor is shorted and will enter blinking mode after 12 minutes start the compressor operation.

6. Electric expansion valve circuit

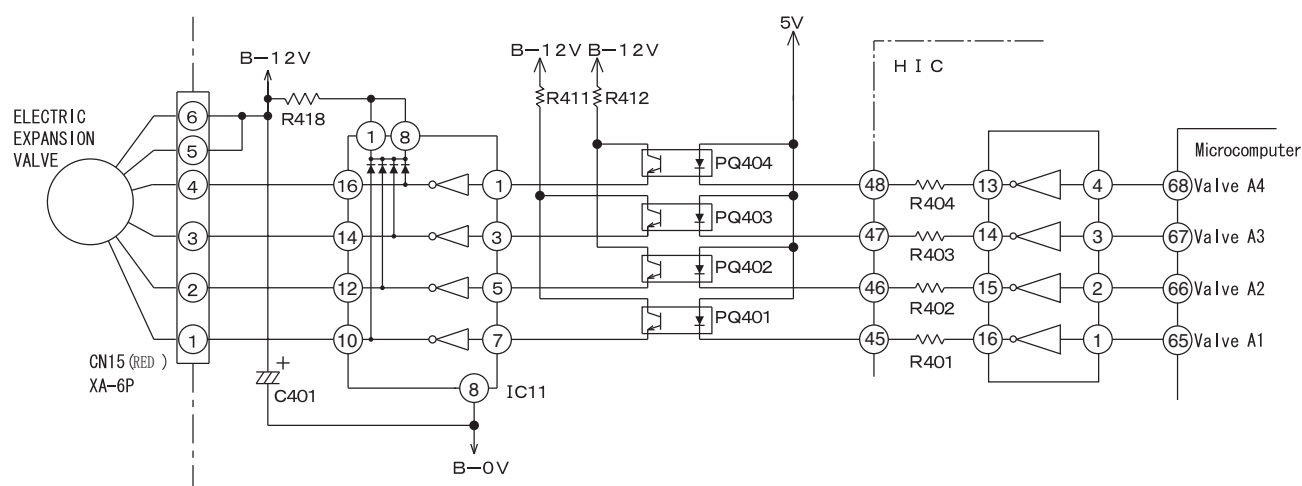


Fig. 6-1

- The electric expansion valve is driven by DC12V. Power is supplied to 1 or 2 phases of 4-phase winding to switch magnetic pole of winding in order to control the opening degree.
- Relationship between power switching direction of phase and open/close direction is shown below. When power is supplied, voltages at pins ④ to ① of CN15 are about 0.9V and 12V when no power is supplied. When power is reset, initial operation is performed for 10 or 20 seconds. During initial operation, measure all voltages at pin ④ to ① of CN15 by using a multimeter. If there is any pin with voltage that has not changed from 0.9V or 12V, expansion valve or microcomputer is broken.
- Fig.6-2 shows logic waveform when expansion valve is operating.

Table 6-1

CN15 pin no.	Wire	Drive status							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
①	WHT	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
②	YEL	OFF	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
③	ORG	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
④	BLU	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON
Operation mode 1→2→3→4→5→6→7→8 VALVE CLOSE 8→7→6→5→4→3→2→1 VALVE OPEN									

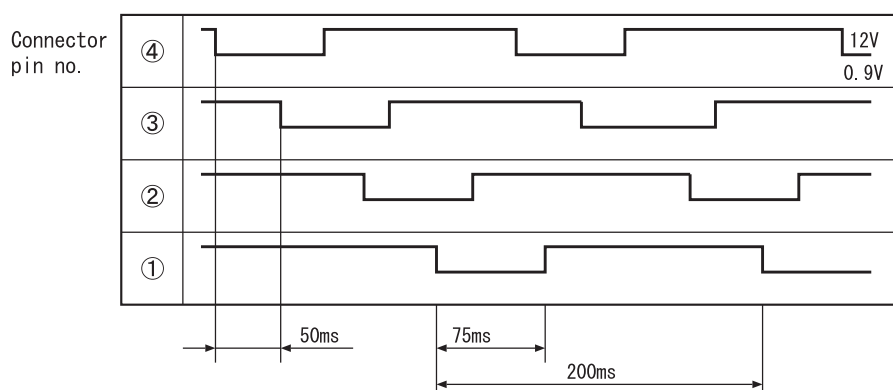


Fig. 6-2

With expansion valve control, opening degree is adjusted to stabilize target temperature by detecting compressor head temperature. The period of control is about once per 20 seconds and output a few pulse.

7. Outdoor DC fan motor control circuit

- This model is built with DC fan motor control circuit inside outdoor electrical unit.

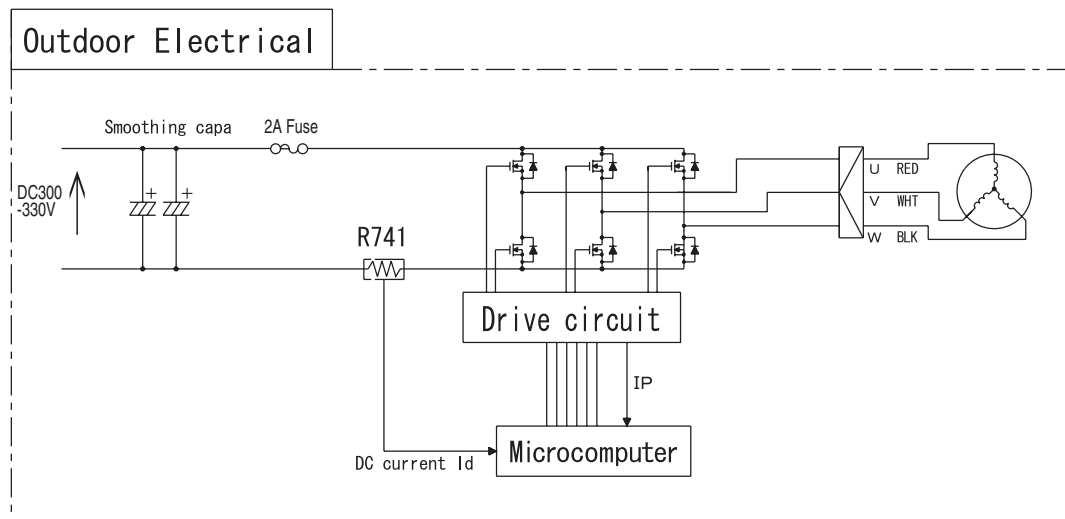


Fig 7-1

This DC fan motor is control by outdoor microcomputer that follow the operating instruction received from indoor microcomputer. The DC current that flow from R741 will presume actual operation speed and control the rotation to follow the operating instruction. Based on this DC current it will detect a over current and other fan motor failure.

(1) Fan motor speed controller during starting

Due to the interference of strong wind etc., operation movement is changed based on fan direction and rotation speed as shown below during starting of operation.

In addition, the fair wind is define as wind that blow to outside direction using Mouth Ring part.

At strong and contrary wind ... The rotational speed is not controlled as to protect the equipment and fan will rotate reversely depend on the wind. Automatically start when wind condition become weak.

At contrary wind ... The rotational speed is controlled in fair wind direction after it slowly reduce the speed and finally stop.

At fair wind ... The rotational speed is controlled as it is.

At strong fair wind ... The rotational speed is not controlled as to protect the equipment and fan will rotate reversely depend on the wind. Automatically start when wind condition become weak.

(2) Fan motor speed controller during unit operating

There is a case where fan rpm is reducing during rotating caused by interference of strong wind

If this condition continue in long period, fan will stop rotating. (LD301 : 11 times blinking)

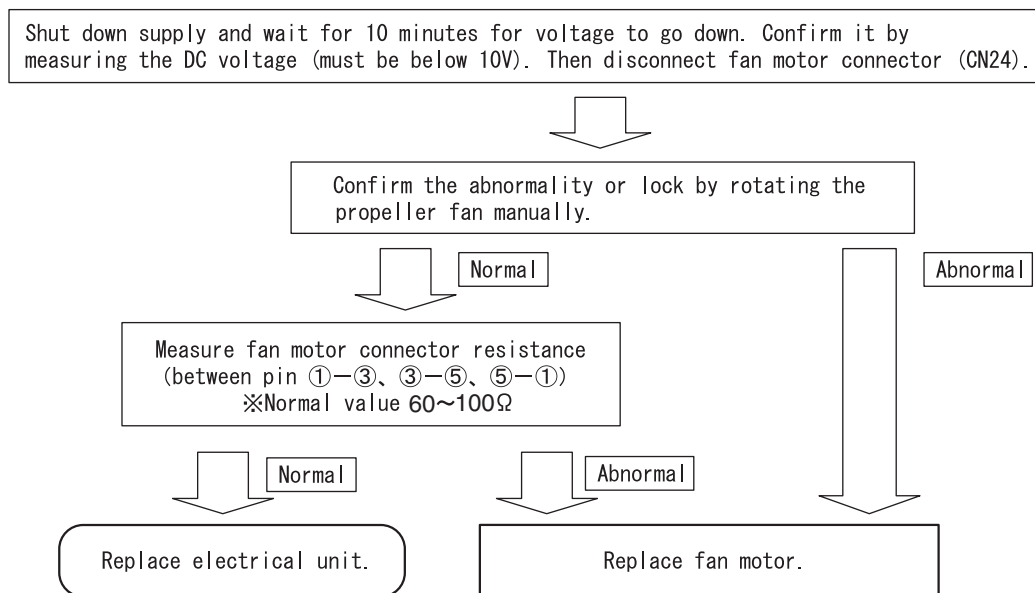
The unit will restart according to control as per during start (1).

(3) Method of confirming self diagnosis LD301 lamp : 12 times blinking

If the unit stop and LD301 on the pwb blinking 12 times [fan lock stop is detected], follow below steps to confirm it.

1. Fan lock stop is detected when something has disturb the fan rotation by inserting material into propeller fan or ice has growing inside outdoor unit caused by snow.
Remove it if found something is bloking the fan.
2. Confirmed that CN24 connector is securely inserted. Fan lock stop is detected also when connector is not properly inserted. Please securely insert if found any disconnection.
3. Fan lock stop also can be detected where strong wind blown surrounding the unit.
Please confirm after restart the unit. (It may take few minutes to operate the compressor)
It is not a malfunction of electrical unit or fan motor if the unit run continuesly after restart the unit.
4. Check fan motor condition as below procedure.

[Checking Fan Motor] procedure



5. Reconnect again fan motor connector (CN24).

※Please confirm above checking procedure if found 2A fuse blown.

If fan motor is broken, replace both electrical unit and fan motor.

Caution

※Beware of electric shock due to high voltage when conducting an operation check.

Power supply for DC fan motor and compressor is common (DC300-330V).

1. Power Circuit



The voltage become 300-330V when the compressor is operated.

(1) Intelligence Power Module (IPM)

(2) Diode Stack (DB601, DB602)

<Reference>

※ In case of Intelligence Power Module malfunction or connection failure immediately after compressor starts, its may stop due to error of [abnormal low speed], [switching failure],[lp stop] and others.

<Reference>

※ If diode stack (DB601,DB602) are faulty, DC voltage may not be generated and the compressor may not operate at all. Also be aware that the 25A fuse might have blown.

(3) Smoothing capacitors (C021-C023, 500 μ F, 450V)

This smoothes (averages) the voltage rectified by the diode stack.

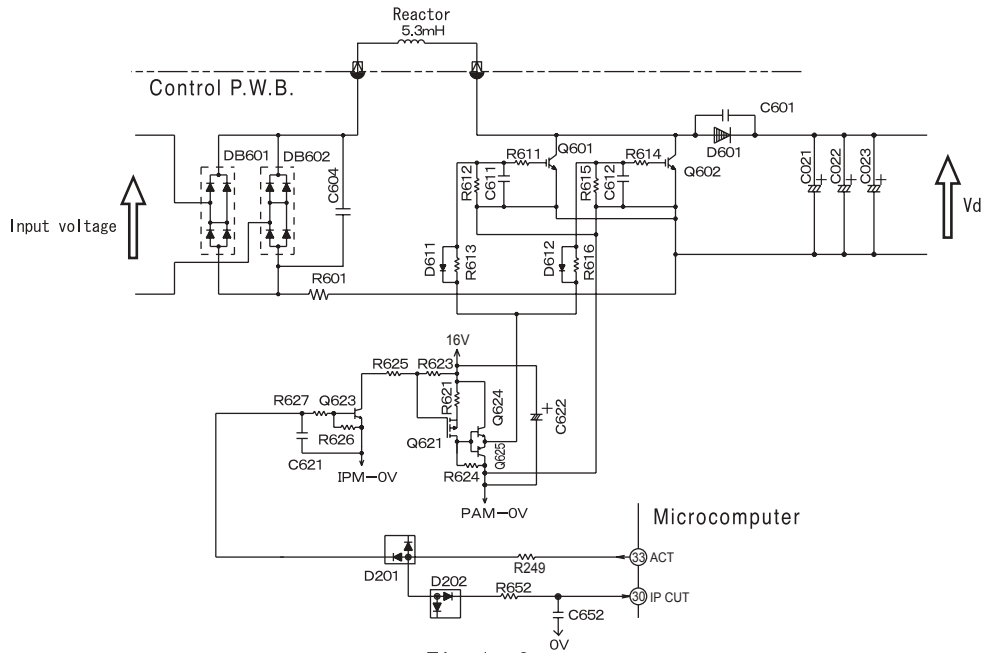


Fig. 1-2

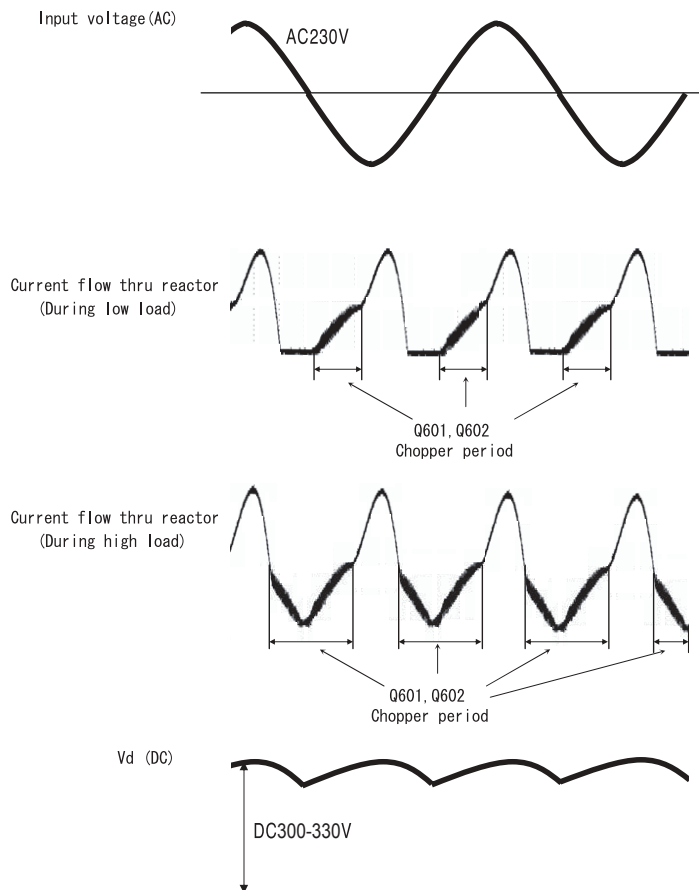


Fig. 1-3

(4) IGBT to improve efficiency (Q601, Q602)

It will improve the efficiency during compressor load become heavy when current flow thru the chopper period of Q601, Q602.

2. Power circuit (Low voltage)

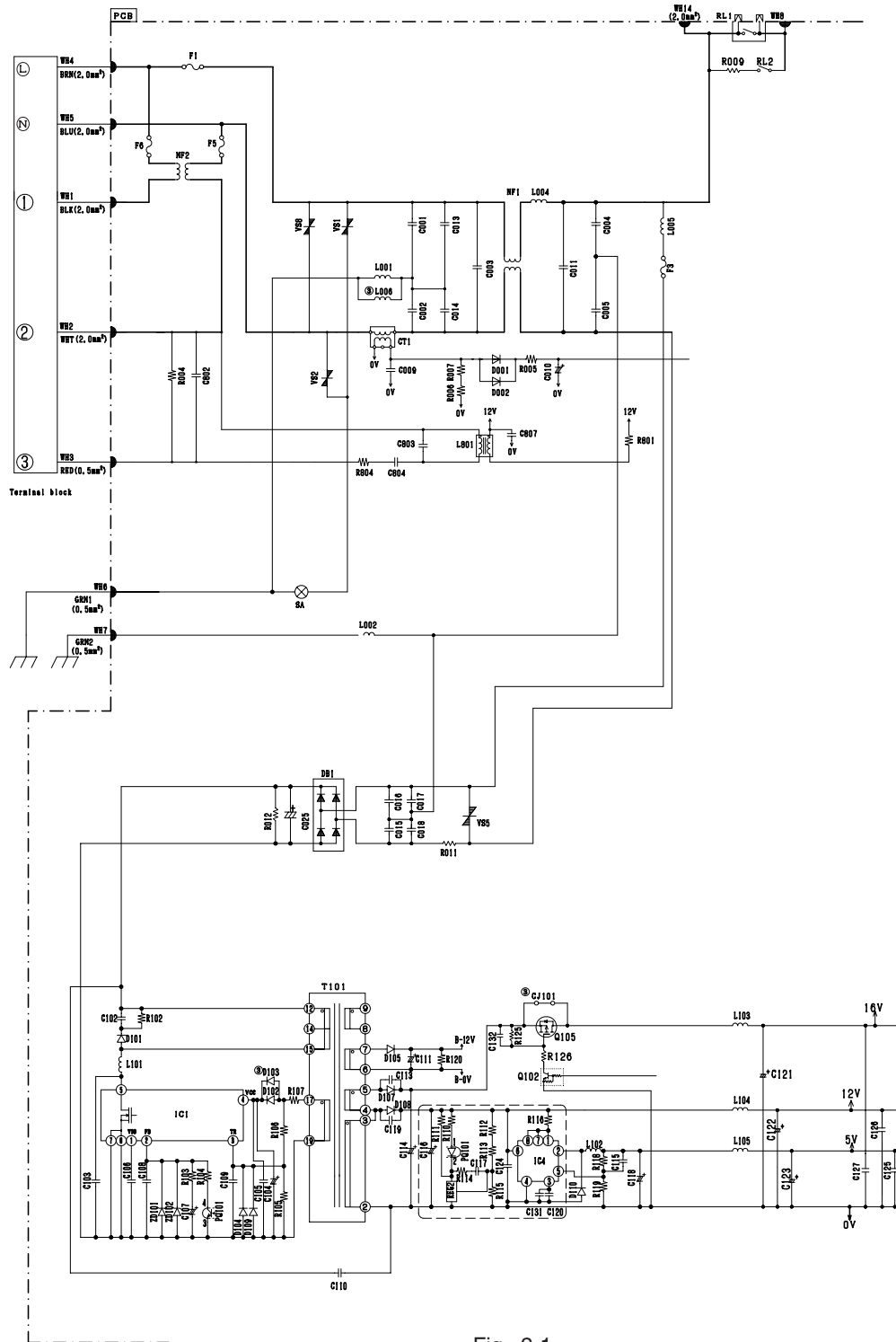


Fig. 2-1

- The 230V AC voltage is rectified to DC voltage (B-12V,16V,12V,5V) pass through switching control IC (IC1), switching transformer.
- (1) B-12V Power supply for electrical expansion valve.
- (2) 16V Power supply for IPM driver circuit of compressor and fan motor, IGBT action.
- (3) 12V Power supply for 4 way valve relay, power relay, inrush current relay, motor current amplification,
- (4) 5V Power supply for microcomputer, peripheral circuits.

Main parts

- (1) C001,C002,C003,C004,C005,C011,C013,C014, NF1

These absorb electrical noise generated during operation of compressor and also absorb external noise entering from power line to protect electronic parts.

- (2) Surge Absorber, Varistor1,2,5,8.

These absorb external power surge.

- (2) IC4

DC/DC convertor IC (DC12V → DC5V).

3. P.W.B. for power circuit

Voltage specification of power circuit as shown in below table.

〈Checking point〉

Output	Spec	Main load	Measuring point	Example of possible failure mode.
5V O/P	$5 \pm 0.4V$	Micon, Thermistor	Tester $\oplus$: L105 (JUMPER) Tester $\ominus$: D110 (EARTH)	Outdoor not operate, no blinking indication
12V O/P	$12 \pm 0.5V$	Micon, IC2, 3, 4 Relay circuit	Tester $\oplus$: L104 (JUMPER) Tester $\ominus$: D110 (EARTH)	Outdoor not operate, no blinking indication
16V O/P	$15.5^{+1.5V}_{-1.0V}$	IPM for Comp IPM for DC fan	Tester $\oplus$: L103 (JUMPER) Tester $\ominus$: D110 (EARTH)	Stop : LD301 3,4 or 12 times blinking
B-12V O/P	$13^{+2.5V}_{-1.0V}$	Expansion valve	Tester $\oplus$: R418 (B-12V) Tester $\ominus$: C401 (" - ")	Stop : LD301 5 times blinking

※ Power circuit for P.W.B can consider normal if the result is satisfied with above specification.

4. Reversing valve (4-way valve) control circuit

- This model is equipped with a reversing valve (4-way Valve).
- The reversing valve (4-way Valve) "slides" the valve in the specified direction for each operating mode and switches the route of refrigerant and holds the route with a built-in permanent magnet.
- According to an operation command from the indoor unit microcomputer, the reversing valve (4-way Valve) control circuit applies current to the reversing valve (4-way Valve) coil in the specified direction, for each operating mode and slides the valve.
- Just before the compressor starts operation, the current is applied twice at the interval of 1 sec as shown in Fig. 4-1.
- During forced cooling operation, just after the forced cooling switch turns on, the current is applied twice at the interval of 1 sec as shown in Fig. 4-1.
- When the operation stops, the position of the valve before the stop is held.

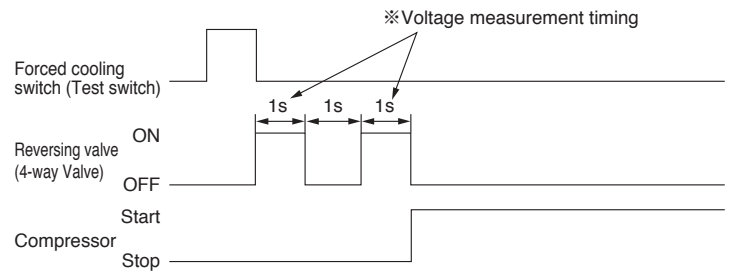


Fig. 4-1

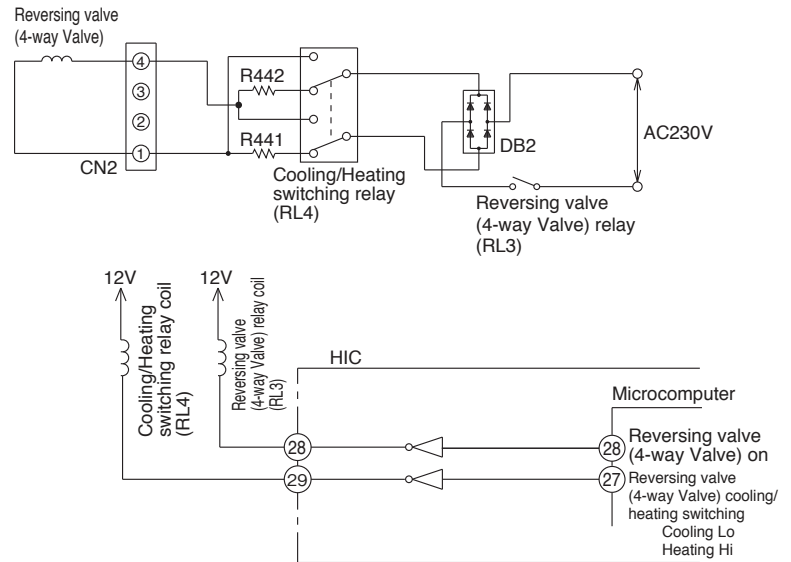


Fig. 4-2

- Before checking the application of current to the reversing valve (4-way Valve), disconnect the connector (CN2) and measure the resistance of both ends of the connector, to see if it is $[2500\Omega \pm 10\%]$. Only when the resistance is normal, check the application of current using the following procedures.
If the resistance is abnormal, it is caused by either; breakage of a lead wire, or failure of the reversing valve (4-way Valve).
- The voltage, when measured by a tester during the application of current to the reversing valve (4-way Valve) (when the voltage is measured)
※ Switches the indoor unit to the "Ion Mist operation and air cleaning operation", and keep pressing the "Test switch" of the outdoor unit electrical part from 1 sec to below 5 sec (while the self-diagnosis lamp LED301 is on).
Afterwards, when the "Test switch" is released, the application of current starts after 1 sec elapses. (Forced cooling operation)

Operating mode		Cooling operation (including forced cooling operation)	(Reference) Heating operation
Tester and CN2 terminal connection point		⊕ terminal of tester to CN2 pin ④ ⊖ terminal of tester to CN2 pin ①	⊕ terminal of tester to CN2 pin ① ⊖ terminal of tester to CN2 pin ④
Types of testers	Analog tester	The tester indicates about 80 VDC and returns to 0 V, and indicates about 80 VDC again.	The tester indicates about 160 VDC and returns to 0 V, and indicates about 160 VDC again.
	Digital tester	The tester indicates a large value for an instant and returns to 0 V, and indicates a large value again.	The tester indicates a large value for an instant and returns to 0 V, and indicates a large value again.

※ In each operating mode, if the tester is reverse-connected to the CN2 terminal, the tester indicates a value on the – (negative) side.

- At the voltage measurement timing, when the voltage is measured with a tester, if the tester indicates the values as shown in the table above, the circuit is functioning normally. (Each tester indicates values differently. Since it is often difficult to read the values of a digital tester, it is recommended to measure voltage with an analog tester.)
- ※ Since the current is applied only twice in 1 sec, if the timing is missed, correct operations cannot be measured.
- ※ If the main body of the reversing valve (4-way Valve) is functioning normally, it clicks twice synchronously with the voltage measurement timing.
If this sound is heard, the reversing valve (4-way Valve) is functioning normally.
- ※ If the checking of the application of current becomes abnormal, it is a failure of an electrical part.

5. Temperature Detection Circuit

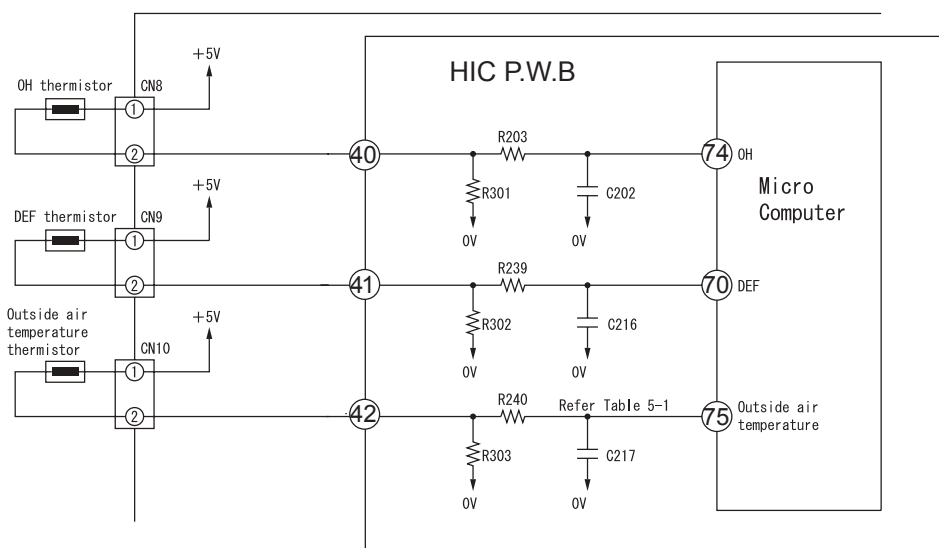


Fig. 5-1

- OH thermistor circuit detect the temperature at the surface of compressor head, DEF thermistor circuit detect the defrosting operation temperature.
- A thermistor is a negative resistor element which has characteristics that the higher(lower) the temperature, the lower(higher) the resistance.
- When the compressor is heated, the resistance of the OH thermistor becomes low and $\oplus 5V$ is divided by OH thermistor and R301 and the voltage at pin ⑦④ of microcomputer.
- Compare the voltage at microcomputer pin ⑦④ and setting value stored inside. If the value exceed the set value, microcomputer will judge that the compressor is overheated and stop the operation.
- When frost is formed on the outdoor heat exchanger, the temperature at the exchanger drops abruptly. Therefore the resistance of the DEF thermistor becomes high and the voltage at pin ⑦① of micro computer drops. If this voltage becomes lower than the set value stored inside, microcomputer will enter the defrost control.
- During defrost operation, the microcomputer will transfer the defrosting condition command to indoor unit via SDO pin of interface of IF transmission output.
- The microcomputer read the outdoor temperature by Outside Air thermistor and transfer it to the indoor unit, thus controlling the compressor rotation speed according to the set value in the EEPROM of indoor unit and switching the operation mode (outdoor fan on/off etc.) to DRY mode.

Below table show the typical values of outdoor temperature in relation to the voltage.

Table 5-1

Outside Air Temperature (°C)	-10	0	10	20	30	40
Voltage at both side of R303 (V)	1.19	1.69	2.23	2.75	3.22	3.62

<Reference>

When the thermistor is open, open condition or disconnect, microcomputer pin ⑦①⑦④⑦⑤ are approx. 0V;

When thermistor is shorted, they are approx. 5V and LD301 will blink 7 times.

However, an error is detected when only the OH thermistor is shorted and will enter blinking mode after 12 minutes start the compressor operation.

6. Electric expansion valve circuit

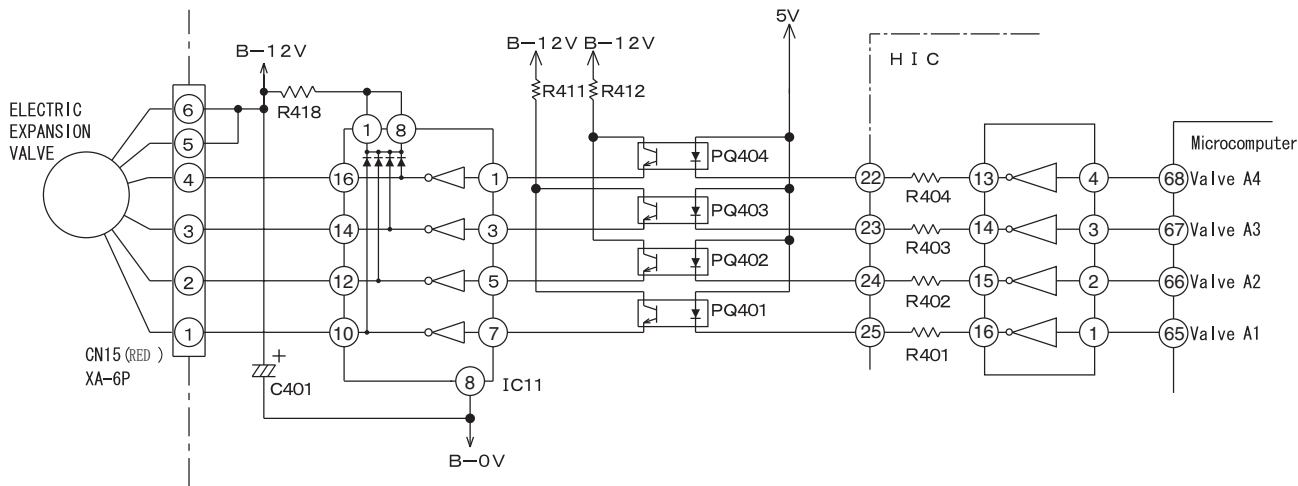


Fig. 6-1

- The electric expansion valve is driven by DC12V. Power is supplied to 1 or 2 phases of 4-phase winding to switch magnetic pole of winding in order to control the opening degree.
- Relationship between power switching direction of phase and open/close direction is shown below. When power is supplied, voltages at pins④to①of CN15 are about 0.9V and 12V when no power is supplied. When power is reset, initial operation is performed for 10 or 20 seconds. During initial operation, measure all voltages at pin④to①of CN15 by using a multimeter. If there is any pin with voltage that has not changed from 0.9V or 12V, expansion valve or microcomputer is broken.
- Fig.5-2 shows logic waveform when expansion valve is operating.

Table 6-1

CN15 pin no.	Wire	Drive status							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
①	WHT	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
②	YEL	OFF	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
③	ORG	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
④	BLU	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON
Operation mode									
1→2→3→4→5→6→7→8 VALVE CLOSE									
8→7→6→5→4→3→2→1 VALVE OPEN									

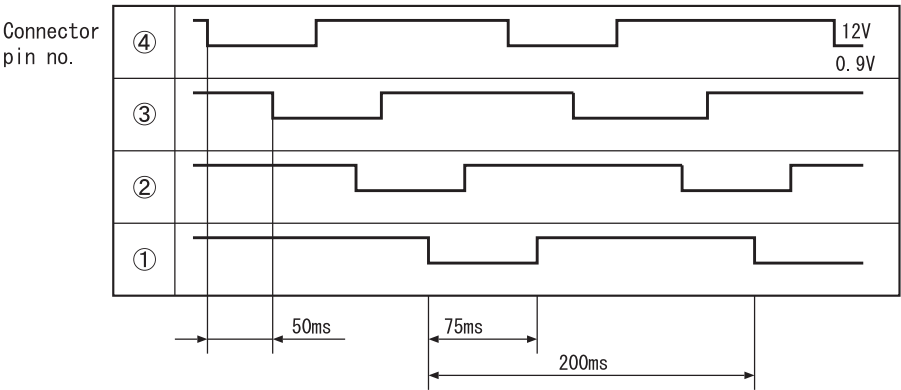


Fig. 6-2

With expansion valve control, opening degree is adjusted to stabilize target temperature by detecting compressor head temperature. The period of control is about once per 20 seconds and output a few pulse.

7. Outdoor DC fan motor control circuit

- This model is built with DC fan motor control circuit inside outdoor electrical unit.

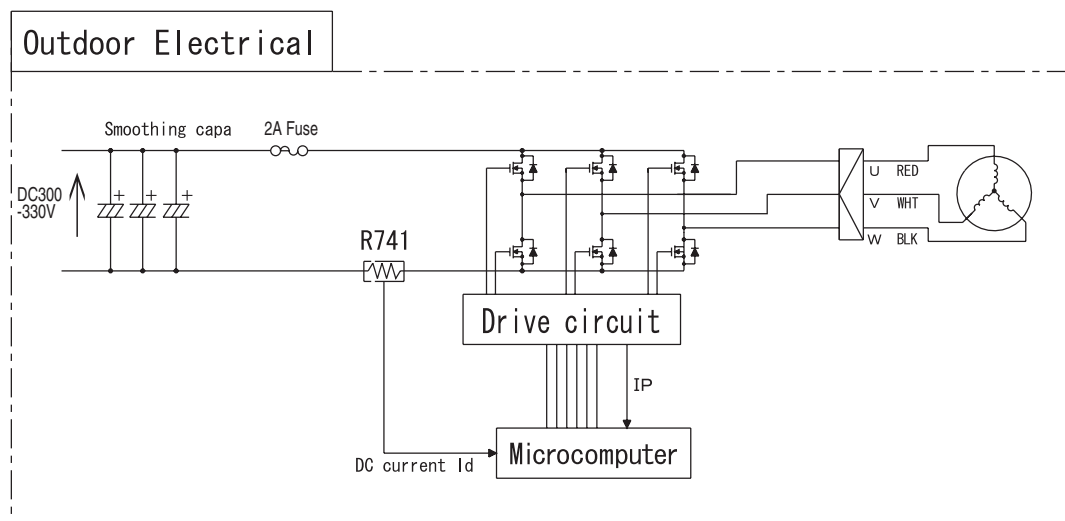


Fig 7-1

This DC fan motor is control by outdoor microcomputer that follow the operating instruction received from indoor microcomputer. The DC current that flow from R741 will presume actual operation speed and control the rotation to follow the operating instruction. Based on this DC current it will detect a over current and other fan motor failure.

(1) Fan motor speed controller during starting

Due to the interference of strong wind etc., operation movement is changed based on fan direction and rotation speed as shown below during starting of operation.

In addition, the fair wind is define as wind that blow to outside direction using Mouth Ring part.

At strong and contrary wind ... The rotational speed is not controlled as to protect the equipment and fan will rotate reversely depend on the wind. Automatically start when wind condition become weak.

At contrary wind ... The rotational speed is controlled in fair wind direction after it slowly reduce the speed and finally stop.

At fair wind ... The rotational speed is controlled as it is.

At strong fair wind ... The rotational speed is not controlled as to protect the equipment and fan will rotate reversely depend on the wind. Automatically start when wind condition become weak.

(2) Fan motor speed controller during unit operating

There is a case where fan rpm is reducing during rotating caused by interference of strong wind

If this condition continue in long period, fan will stop rotating. (LD301 : 11 times blinking)

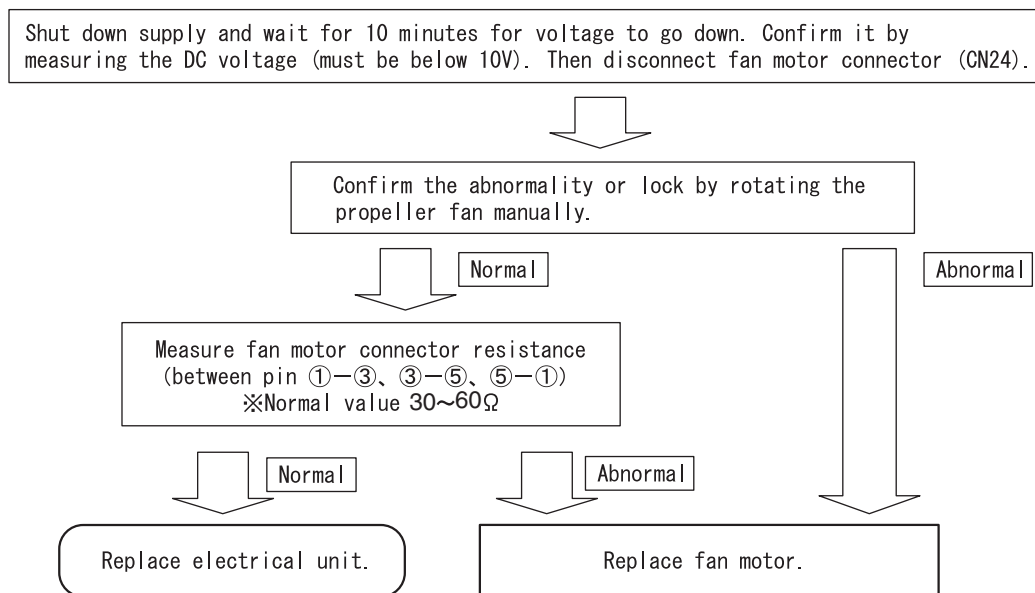
The unit will restart according to control as per during start (1).

(3) Method of confirming self diagnosis LD301 lamp : 12 times blinking

If the unit stop and LD301 on the pwb blinking 12 times [fan lock stop is detected], follow below steps to confirm it.

1. Fan lock stop is detected when something has disturb the fan rotation by inserting material into propeller fan or ice has growing inside outdoor unit caused by snow.
Remove it if found something is bloking the fan.
2. Confirmed that CN24 connector is securely inserted. Fan lock stop is detected also when connector is not properly inserted. Please securely insert if found any disconnection.
3. Fan lock stop also can be detected where strong wind blown surrounding the unit.
Please confirm after restart the unit. (It may take few minutes to operate the compressor)
It is not a malfunction of electrical unit or fan motor if the unit run continuesly after restart the unit.
4. Check fan motor condition as below procedure.

[Checking Fan Motor] procedure



5. Reconnect again fan motor connector (CN24).

※Please confirm above checking procedure if found 2A fuse blown.

If fan motor is broken, replace both electrical unit and fan motor.

Caution

※Beware of electric shock due to high voltage when conducting an operation check.

Power supply for DC fan motor and compressor is common (DC300-330V).

SERVICE CALL Q&A

Cooling operation

Q1 The compressor sometimes stops during cooling.



A1 Check if the heat exchanger of the indoor unit is covered with dew. Wait for 3 to 4 minutes until the dew disappears.

Cooling when the room temperature is low may cause the heat exchanger of the indoor unit to gather dew.

Dehumidification

Q1 The indoor unit produces a noise that goes "shaaahhh" during dehumidification.



A1 That is a noise produced by refrigerant flowing through the pipe.

Q2 Cold air comes out during a dehumidifying operation.



A2 To improve the dehumidification efficiency performs quiet fan operation. Therefore the air is cold and it is not a malfunction.

Q3 The operation does not stop even by setting the temperature higher than room temperature on the remote controller.



A3 It sets to perform dehumidifying operation by setting the temperature slightly lower than remote controller setting.

Heating operation

Q1 The product sometimes fails to produce a wind during heating.



A1 Defrosting is in progress. Wait 5 to 10 minutes until the dew on the outdoor unit disappears.

Q2 The product begins with a slight wind during heating even though set to "strong wind" or "weak wind."



A2 At the first of the heating, the product will run for 30 seconds with a slight wind. When set to strong wind, the product will begin with a slight wind operation, producing a weak wind for 30 seconds, and then switch to strong wind.

Q3 The product stops during heating even though it is set to "30°C."



A3 When heating is conducted despite the high outdoor temperature, the product may stop to protect its equipment.

Auto-fresh defrost

Q1 During heating, I turned off the product by using the START/STOP button. But the "operation lamp" is blinking and the outdoor unit is running.



A1 The "auto-fresh defrost" should be working. When stopped, the product will check its outdoor unit for dew and, if there is any dew, conduct defrosting and then stop operating.

Automatic operation

Q1 During an automatic run, switching the wind speed selector will not change the wind speed.



A1 The product will switch automatically to automatic wind speed. You cannot select strong or weak wind by remote control but you can select wind and quiet.

Q2 How is the automatic operation mode determined?



A2 According to the room temperature, heating or cooling operation is automatically selected. Refer to the basic operation section.

Common, etc.

Q1 In "automatic wind speed" mode, the indoor fan changes from strong wind to weak wind to slight wind.



A1 This does not abnormal. It is because the cold wind prevention is working.

In wind speed "automatic" mode, the product will sense the heat exchange temperature and, when the temperature goes down, the product will automatically switch to strong wind to weak wind to slight wind.

Q2 At operation startup, the outdoor unit becomes noisy.



A2 At operation startup, the product will set the rotation speed of the compressor to full power and increase its heating and cooling capacity, resulting in a slightly higher noise level. This is not a sign of a breakdown.

Q3 The outdoor unit sometimes changes in its noise.



A3 The difference between the thermometer temperature setting and room temperature will change the rotation speed of the compressor. This is not a sign of a breakdown.

Q4 There is a difference between the temperature setting and room temperature in room temperature control.



A4 The room structure, air stream, or other factor may cause a gap between the room temperature setting and actual room temperature. If there is any difference between the setting and the room temperature, adjust the temperature setting to match the living space to a comfortable temperature.

Q5 The product will not produce wind right after startup.



A5 After turning ON the power switch or breaker, setting the product to heating or dehumidification will activate a preliminary operation for 1 minute. At that time, heating will cause the operation lamp to blink. This is not a sign of a breakdown.

Q6 I performed internal cleaning, but didn't succeed in controlling the mold in the room.



A6 Internal cleaning will clean the inside of the indoor unit of the air-conditioner, thereby controlling mold generation. This will not control the mold in the room.

Wireless remote control

Q1 The timer will not become set.



A1 Have you set the product to the current time? The timer cannot be set unless it is set to the current time.

Q2 The current time display will disappear at once.



A2 The current time disappears 10 seconds later. The timer set display is given priority.

When set to the current time setting, the reading blinks for about 3 minutes.

Q3 I made a timer "reservation". But the time setting has disappeared.



A3 Is the time not past the reserved time? The set time disappears when the current time reaches the reserved time.

Q4 I tried to set the "sleep" timer while the ON timer is reserved. But it will not set itself to a desired time.



A4 The time set in the "sleep" timer can be set with a time up to the time set with the ON timer. If the end time of the "sleep" timer is past the time set with the ON timer, you cannot make that setting.

Q5 I set the "sleep" timer during operation. But ① the indoor fan will not run (it will not produce wind) ② wind intensity will not change.		A5 ① This occurs when the room temperature and humidity have reached their settings during dehumidification and the air-conditioner is in a pause. The product will begin again to run within about 3 minutes. ② The product will run with the wind speed set to a "quiet" state.
Q6 I tried to change the setting with the "room temperature" button of the remote control unit in vain.		A6 You cannot make this setting when the product is in "air purification" mode. Moreover, you cannot set the product to a desired setting when quick laundry or dew control is being performed with the "auto" or "quick dehumidification" button.
Q7 The temperature setting field on the remote control unit displays $+ \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ or $- \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$.		A7 The product will give a display when you operate the product in "auto" using the operation switch button. This can be controlled within the range of $\pm 3 ^\circ\text{C}$. The product will display $+ \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ if the temperature is $\text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ higher than the room temperature in automatic setting. The product will display $- \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ if the temperature is $\text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$ lower than the room temperature in automatic setting.
Q8 The remote control unit will give no display in response to a push of the "vertical vane" button.		A8 The remote control unit displays nothing.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

MODEL RAC-18/25/35/42/50WPE

Inspection instructions

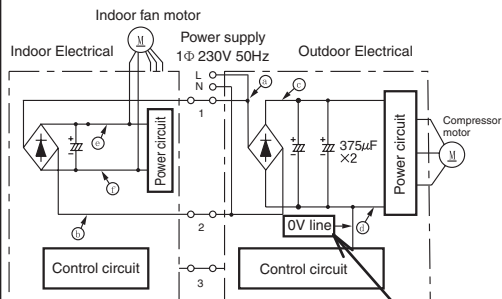


Warning

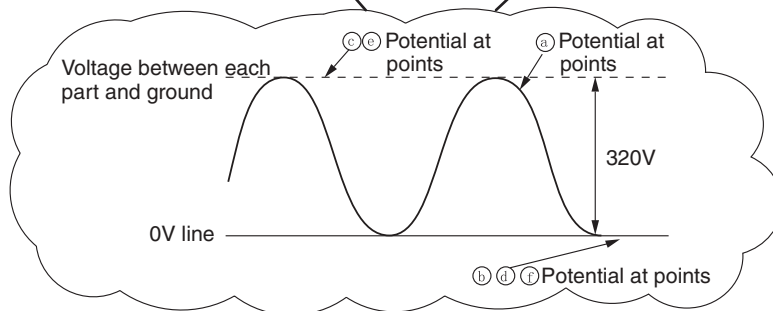
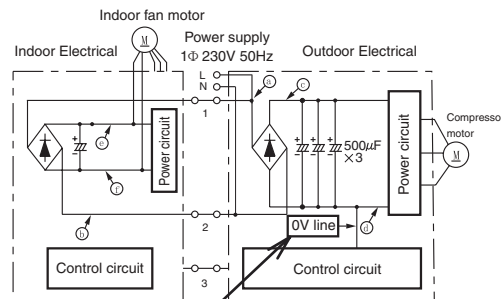
Note that the 0 V line of the outdoor electrical parts and the primary power circuit of the indoor electrical parts have voltages to ground as illustrated in the right-hand figure.



RAC-18/25/35WPE

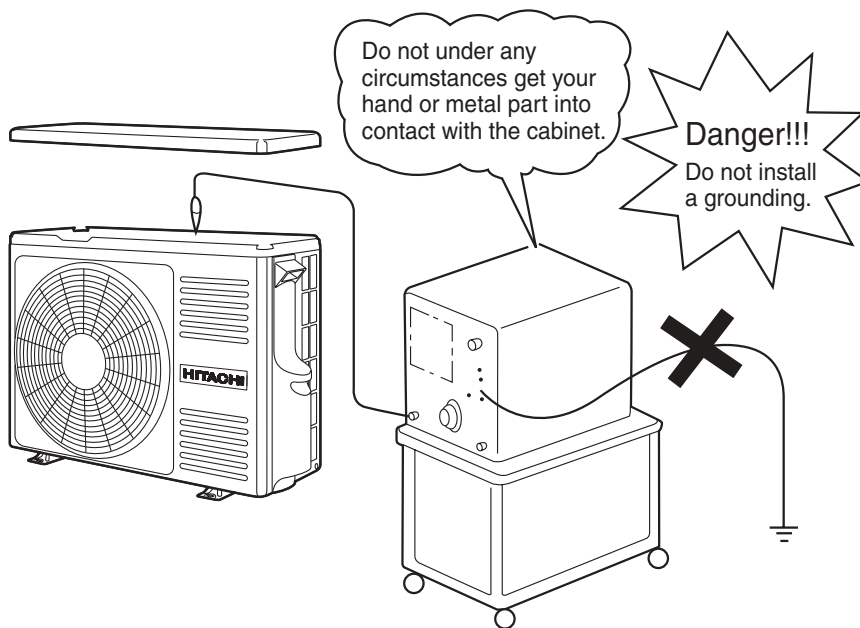


RAC-42/50WPE



Warning

When conducting a check with an oscilloscope or something similar, do not ground the oscilloscope. Note that the oscilloscope will be subjected to voltages as illustrated in the figure above.



DISCHARGE, PROCEDURE AND POWER SHUT OFF METHOD FOR POWER CIRCUIT



WARNING



Caution

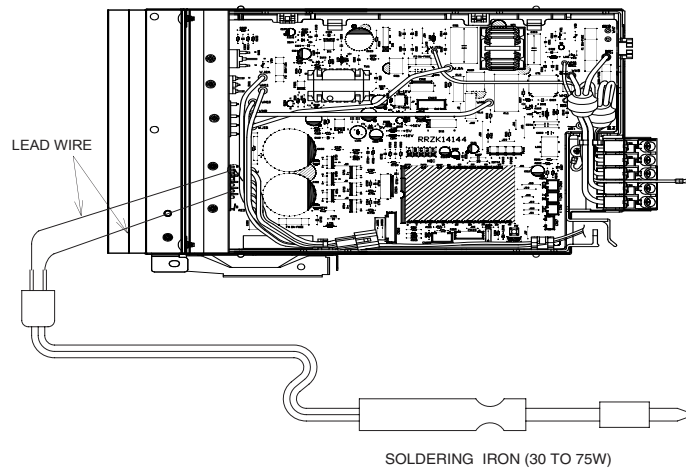
- Voltage of about 350 V is charged between the terminal of smoothing capacitors.
- During continuity check for each circuit part of the outdoor unit, be sure to discharge the smoothing capacitors.

Discharge Procedure

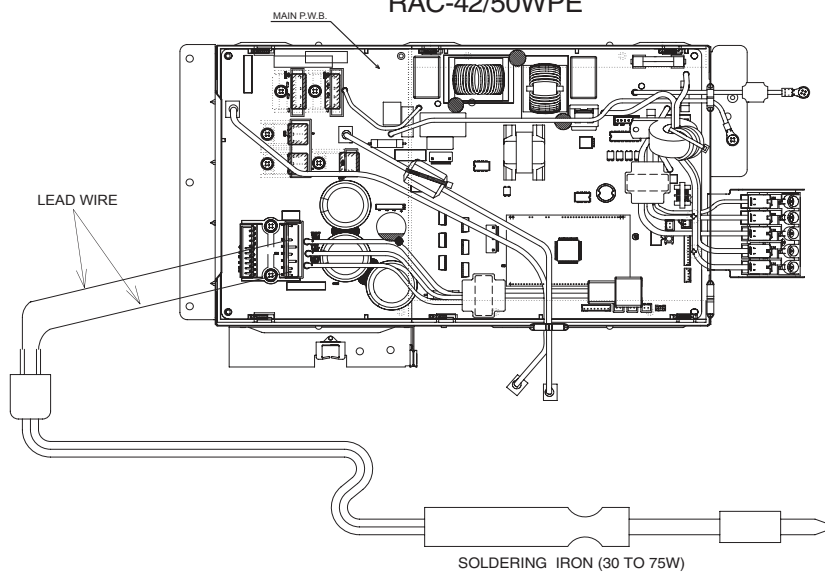
1. Turn off the power.
2. After power is turned off, wait for 10 minutes or more. Then, remove electrical parts cover and apply soldering iron of 30 to 75 W for 15 seconds or more to IPM(24) and IPM(20) terminals on the main P.W.B. as shown in the figure below, in order to discharge voltage in smoothing capacitor.

Do not use a soldering iron with transformer: Otherwise, thermal fuse inside transformer will be blown.

RAC-18/25/35WPE



RAC-42/50WPE



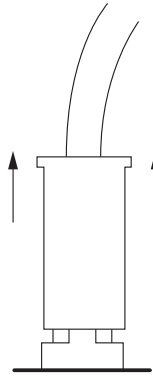
Other instructions

(1) Detaching and reattaching the receptacles for tab terminal

All the receptacles for connecting tab terminals are with a locking mechanism. Forcibly pulling any such receptacle without unlocking it will destroy it. Be on guard.

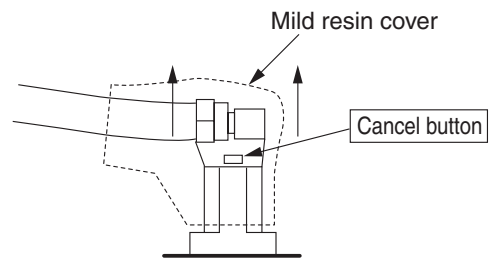
When reconnecting it, insert it securely all the way home.

· Receptacle types and how to unlock them



Vertical (with a resin case)

Hold the resin case and pull it out.



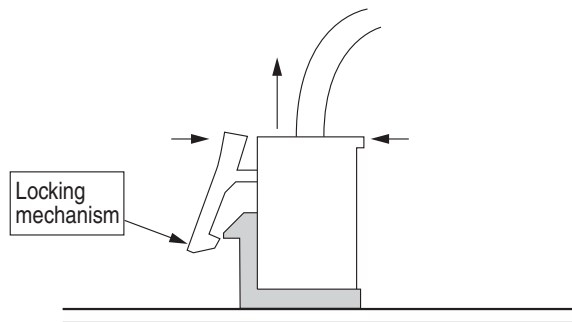
Horizontal (with a mild resin cover)

Hold the cancel button down on the mild resin cover while pulling it out.

(2) Detaching and reattaching the board connector

The product comes equipped with many board connectors provided with lock mechanism. Forcibly pulling any such part without unlocking it will destroy it. Be on guard. When reconnecting it, insert it securely all the way home.

Pinch the locking mechanism with your fingers and pull it out unlocked.



(3) Do not detach or reattach the connectors while energized

Do not under any circumstances detach or reattach the connectors while energized. That would destroy the board components and fan motor. For both the indoor and outdoor boards, ensure that the smoothing capacitor has discharged its electricity fully before you do your work.

No	Function	Description
1	[Display on the outdoor unit side]	· The failure mode detected on the outdoor unit side is displayed by blinking the "LD301". Detecting a failure will stop the outdoor unit and keep blinking the LD301 until it is restarted. (The communication error will persist until the communication is reestablished.)
2	Self-diagnosis memory	· The failure modes detected on the indoor and outdoor unit sides are stored in the nonvolatile memory of the indoor unit and can be read later on. (The memory will remain even after power-off.) · The failure modes detected on the outdoor unit side are written in memory every time any such mode occurs. The failure mode can therefore be detected on the indoor unit side without waiting for the retry frequency to reach the display of the indoor unit lamp. Moreover, the normal self-diagnosis display function which rarely occurs will store and display failure modes that do not end up displaying the indoor unit lamp. (Any such mode may be unable to be stored if indoor or outdoor communications is in a failure.) · The product stores 5 last-stored failure modes. · There is a function for deleting memory. Once you clear the memory and run the product for several days, you can read the failure modes and check them, thereby detecting the less frequent failure phenomena. · Failure modes can be checked by both the blinking of the lamp of the indoor unit and the display of the remote control liquid crystal display.

※The "self-diagnosis function of the communication circuit" available in our conventional models is now incorporated as part of the normal self-diagnosis function. In the case of a failure in the communication circuit, you do not have to conduct a special operation and the operations can be automatically divided into 3 blinking operations and 12 blinking operations of the timer lamp. However, a strong external noise may have resulted in 12 times of blinking.

SELF-DIAGNOSIS LIGHTING MODE

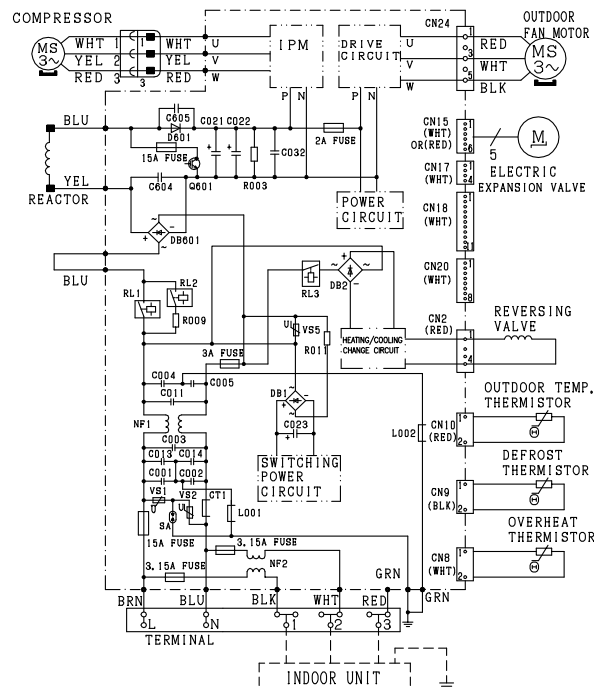
MODEL RAC-18/25/35WPE

⚠ DANGER(DC350V)

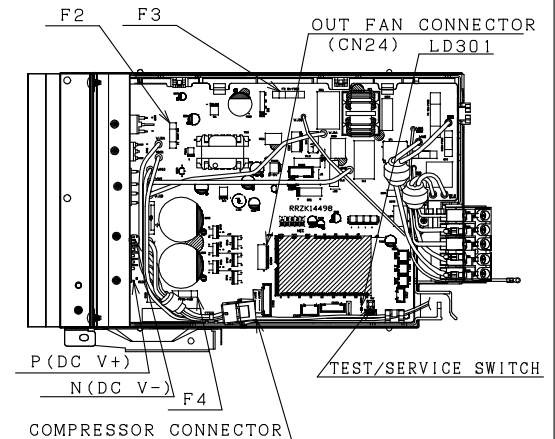
- CUT THE POWER SOURCE AND WAIT MORE THAN 10 MINUTES BEFORE SERVICE WORK.
- CONFIRM THE DC VOLTAGE AT THE MEASURING POINT SHOWN IN BELOW FIGURE MUST BE LESS THAN 10V.

WIRING DIAGRAM

BLU:BLUE RED:RED
BLK:BLACK WHT:WHITE
BRN:BROWN YEL:YELLOW
GRN:GREEN GRY:GRAY



DURING STOP			
SELF-DIAGNOSIS BLINKING MODE			
LD301 (RED)	SELF DIAGNOSIS CONTENTS	MAIN CHECK POINT	HOW TO REPAIR
□ OFF	NORMAL STOP (STOPPED BY INDOOR THERMO-STAT OR MAIN OPERATION OFF)	1. NO NEED TO CHECK	1. NOT ANY MALFUNCTION
▨ ONCE	RESET STOP	1. MICROPROCESSOR WAS REBOOTED	1. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER
▨ 2 TIMES	PEAK CURRENT CUT	1. ODU CONTROLLER DEFECTIVE 2. COMPRESSOR ABNORMAL LOAD	1. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER 2. CHECK THE COMPRESSOR
▨ 3 TIMES	ABNORMAL LOW SPEED ROTATION	1. ODU CONTROLLER DEFECTIVE 2. COMPRESSOR ABNORMAL LOAD	1. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER 2. CHECK THE COMPRESSOR
▨ 4 TIMES	SWITCHING FAILURE	1. COMPRESSOR CONNECTOR OPEN 2. COMPRESSOR ABNORMAL LOAD 3. ODU CONTROLLER DEFECTIVE	1. INSERT THE CONNECTOR 2. CHECK THE COMPRESSOR 3. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER
▨ 5 TIMES	OVERLOAD LOWER LIMIT CUT	1. OBSTACLE SURROUND THE ODU MAY CAUSE 2. OTHER CAUSE	1. REMOVE THE OBSTRUCTION 2. CHECK CYCLE PIPE
▨ 6 TIMES	OH THERMISTOR TEMPERATURE RISE	1. DUE TO OPEN CONNECTOR 2. LEAKAGE OF REFRIGERANT 3. OTHER CAUSE	1. INSERT THE CONNECTOR 2. CHECK THE CYCLE PIPE AND RECHARGE THE REFRIGERANT 3. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER
▨ 7 TIMES	THERMISTOR ABNORMAL	1. CONNECTOR INSERT MISS 2. OPEN CIRCUIT/SHORT CIRCUIT OF THERMISTOR WIRE 3. ODU CONTROLLER DEFECTIVE	1. INSERT PROPERLY 2. CHANGE THE THERMISTOR 3. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER
▨ 9 TIMES	COMMUNICATIONS ERROR	1. F CABLE MISS CONNECTION 2. F CABLE DISCONNECTION 3. ODU CONTROLLER DEFECTIVE 4. IDU CONTROLLER DEFECTIVE	1. F CABLE CONNECT PROPERLY 2. CHANGE THE F CABLE 3. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER 4. CHANGE IDU CONTROLLER
▨ 10 TIMES	ABNORMAL POWER SOURCE	1. REACTOR IS UNCONNECTED 2. ABNORMAL AC INPUT: OUT OF THE RANGE (230±10%) 3. AC INPUT IS NORMAL	1. CONNECT REACTOR PROPERLY 2. CONNECT TO NORMAL AC POWER SOURCE 3. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER
▨ 11 TIMES	ODU FAN STOP BY STRONG REVERSE WIND	1. OUTDOOR FAN STOP BY STRONG REVERSE WIND	1. IT WILL RE-START AFTER THE WIND BECOME WEAK
▨ 12 TIMES	OUTDOOR FAN LOCK ERROR	1. OUTDOOR FAN STOP BY STRONG REVERSE WIND 2. PROPELLER FAN LOCK 3. OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR LOCK 4. OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR OK	1. AUTOMATICALLY RE-START AFTER WIND BECOME WEAK 2. REMOVE THE OBSTRUCTION 3. CHANGE THE FAN MOTOR 4. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER
▨ 13 TIMES	EEPROM READ ERROR	• CHANGE OUTDOOR UNIT CONTROLLER	
▨ 14 TIMES	ACTIVE VOLTAGE ABNORMAL	1. ABNORMAL OUTDOOR CONTROLLER 2. ABNORMAL COMPRESSOR LOAD	1. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER 2. CHECK THE COMPRESSOR
▨ 15 TIMES	CIRCUIT ABNORMAL	• CHANGE OUTDOOR UNIT CONTROLLER	
▨ 16 TIMES	HIGH LORD STOP	1. SERVICE VALVE CLOSE 2. OBSTACLE SURROUND THE ODU MAY CAUSE 3. CLOGGED FILTER IN INDOOR	1. CHECK SERVICE VALVE 2. REMOVE THE OBSTRUCTION 3. CHECK FILTER UNIT CAUSE.



*OTHERS CHECK POINTS

1. DIAGNOSIS FOR [REVERSING VALVE OPERATION ERROR] ;
→ CHECK REVERSING VALVE WIRE CONNECTION EITHER WIRE BROKEN OR NOT, IF OK CHECK 3.15A FUSE, IF BROKEN REPLACE FUSE OR ODU CONTROLLER.
2. [WHEN DISPLAY THE COMMUNICATION ERROR OR THE OUTDOOR DO NOT RUN AT ALL],
→ PLEASE CHECK THE CONTINUITY OF THE INDOOR ↔ OUTDOOR CONNECTING CORD(F CABLE).

[OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR CHECK]DIAGNOSIS METHOD

1. PUT THE POWER OFF.
 2. REMOVE THE OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR'S CONNECTOR FROM "CN24".
 3. ROTATE THE FAN MOTOR BY HAND AND CHECK WHETHER THE FAN MOTOR IS LOCKED OR NOT.
 4. MEASURE THE RESISTANCE BETWEEN EACH TERMINAL OF THE FAN MOTOR CONNECTOR.
NORMAL RESISTANCE BETWEEN EACH TERMINAL: 60~100Ω
- *INSERT THE FAN MOTOR'S CONNECTOR AFTER FINISHING STEPS 1 TO 4.

*OTHERS SELF-DIAGNOSIS CONTENTS REFER TO THE SERVICE MANUAL.

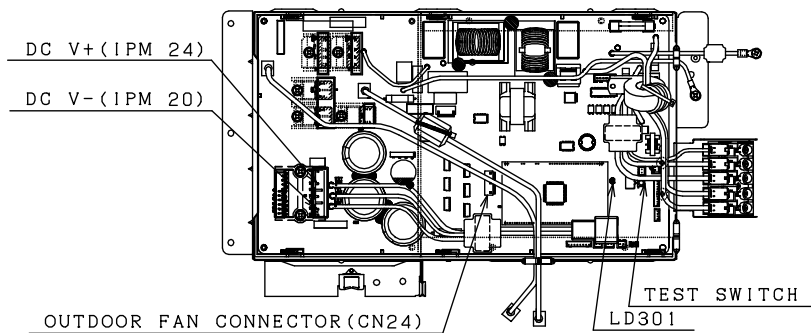
SELF-DIAGNOSIS LIGHTING MODE

MODEL RAC-42/50WPE

DANGER(DC350V)

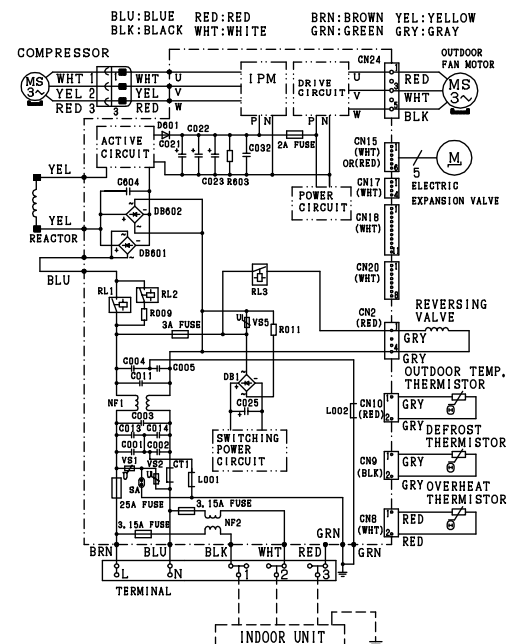
- CUT THE POWER SOURCE AND WAIT MORE THAN 10 MINUTES BEFORE SERVICE WORK.
- CONFIRM THE DC VOLTAGE AT THE MEASURING POINT SHOWN IN BELOW FIGURE MUST BE LESS THAN 10V.

DURING STOP	
LD301	CONTENTS
LIGHT	NORMAL OPERATION
2 SEC LIGHTING AND 0.3 SEC LIGHTS OUT REPETITION	OVERLOAD OPERATION(NORMAL OPERATION)



DURING STOP			
SELF-DIAGNOSIS BLINKING MODE		:BLINK □:OFF	
LD301 (RED)	SELF DIAGNOSIS CONTENTS	MAIN CHECK POINT	HOW TO REPAIR
□ OFF	NORMAL STOP (STOPPED BY INDOOR THERMOSTAT OR MAIN OPERATION OFF)	1. NO NEED TO CHECK	1. NOT ANY MALFUNCTION
ONCE	RESET STOP	1. MICROPROCESSOR WAS REBOOTED	1. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER
2 TIMES	PEAK CURRENT CUT	1. ODU CONTROLLER DEFECTIVE 2. COMPRESSOR ABNORMAL LOAD	1. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER 2. CHECK THE COMPRESSOR
3 TIMES	ABNORMAL LOW SPEED ROTATION	1. ODU CONTROLLER DEFECTIVE 2. COMPRESSOR ABNORMAL LOAD	1. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER 2. CHECK THE COMPRESSOR
4 TIMES	SWITCHING FAILURE	1. COMPRESSOR CONNECTOR OPEN 2. COMPRESSOR ABNORMAL LOAD 3. ODU CONTROLLER DEFECTIVE	1. INSERT THE CONNECTOR 2. CHECK THE COMPRESSOR 3. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER
5 TIMES	OVERLOAD LOWER LIMIT CUT	1. OBSTACLE SURROUND THE ODU MAY CAUSE 2. OTHER CAUSE	1. REMOVE THE OBSTRUCTION 2. CHECK CYCLE PIPE
6 TIMES	OH THERMISTOR TEMPERATURE RISE	1. DUE TO OPEN CONNECTOR 2. LEAKAGE OF REFRIGERANT 3. OTHER CAUSE	1. INSERT THE CONNECTOR 2. CHECK THE CYCLE PIPE AND RECHARGE THE REFRIGERANT 3. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER
7 TIMES	THERMISTOR ABNORMAL	1. CONNECTOR INSERT MISS 2. OPEN CIRCUIT/SHORT CIRCUIT OF THERMISTOR WIRE 3. ODU CONTROLLER DEFECTIVE	1. INSERT PROPERLY 2. CHANGE THE THERMISTOR 3. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER
9 TIMES	COMMUNICATIONS ERROR	1. F CABLE MISS CONNECTION 2. F CABLE DISCONNECTION 3. ODU CONTROLLER DEFECTIVE 4. IDU CONTROLLER DEFECTIVE	1. F CABLE CONNECT PROPERLY 2. CHANGE THE F CABLE 3. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER 4. CHANGE IDU CONTROLLER
10 TIMES	ABNORMAL POWER SOURCE	1. REACTOR IS UNCONNECTED 2. ABNORMAL AC INPUT: OUT OF THE RANGE (230±10%) 3. AC INPUT IS NORMAL	1. CONNECT REACTOR PROPERLY 2. CONNECT TO NORMAL AC POWER SOURCE 3. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER
11 TIMES	ODU FAN STOP BY STRONG REVERSE WIND	1. OUTDOOR FAN STOP BY STRONG REVERSE WIND	1. IT WILL RE-START AFTER THE WIND BECOME WEAK
12 TIMES	OUTDOOR FAN LOCK ERROR	1. OUTDOOR FAN STOP BY 2. PROPELLER FAN LOCK 3. OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR LOCK 4. OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR OK	1. AUTOMATICALLY RE-START AFTER WIND BECOME WEAK 2. REMOVE THE OBSTRUCTION 3. CHANGE THE FAN MOTOR 4. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER
13 TIMES	EEPROM READ ERROR	• CHANGE OUTDOOR UNIT CONTROLLER	
14 TIMES	ACTIVE VOLTAGE ABNORMAL	1. ABNORMAL OUTDOOR CONTROLLER 2. ABNORMAL COMPRESSOR LOAD	1. CHANGE ODU CONTROLLER 2. CHECK THE COMPRESSOR
15 TIMES	CIRCUIT ABNORMAL	• CHANGE OUTDOOR UNIT CONTROLLER	
16 TIMES	HIGH LOAD STOP	1. SERVICE VALVE CLOSE 2. OBSTACLE SURROUND THE ODU MAY CAUSE 3. CLOGGED FILTER IN INDOOR UNIT CAUSE.	1. CHECK SERVICE VALVE 2. REMOVE THE OBSTRUCTION 3. CHECK FILTER

WIRING DIAGRAM



*ODU=OUTDOOR UNIT, IDU=INDOOR UNIT

[OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR CHECK] DIAGNOSIS METHOD

1. PUT THE POWER OFF.
2. REMOVE THE OUTDOOR FAN MOTOR'S CONNECTOR FROM "CN24".
3. ROTATE THE FAN MOTOR BY HAND AND CHECK WHETHER THE FAN MOTOR IS LOCKED OR NOT.
4. MEASURE THE RESISTANCE BETWEEN EACH TERMINAL OF THE FAN MOTOR CONNECTOR. NORMAL RESISTANCE BETWEEN EACH TERMINAL:30-60Ω

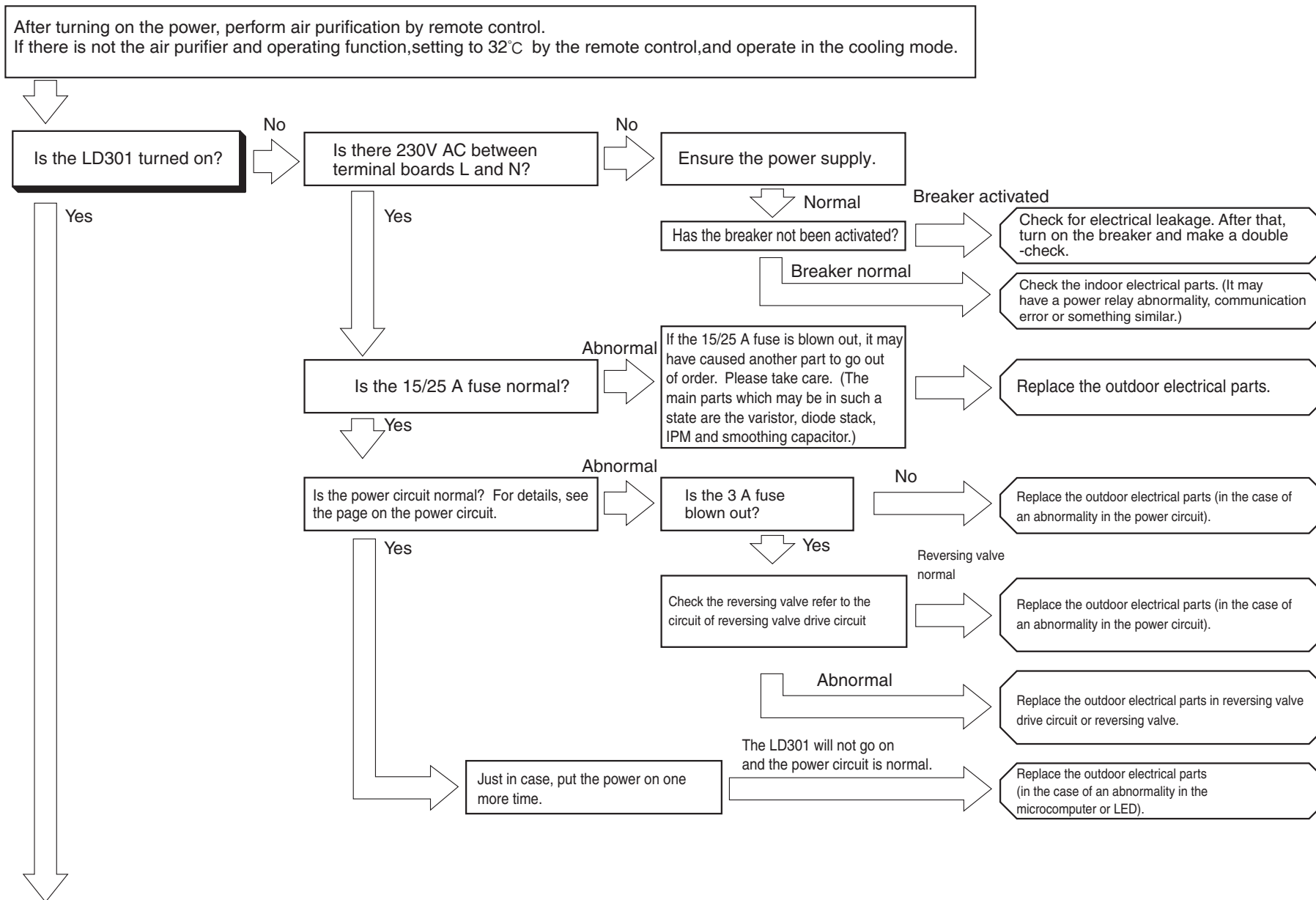
*INSERT THE FAN MOTOR'S CONNECTOR AFTER FINISHING STEPS 1 TO 4.

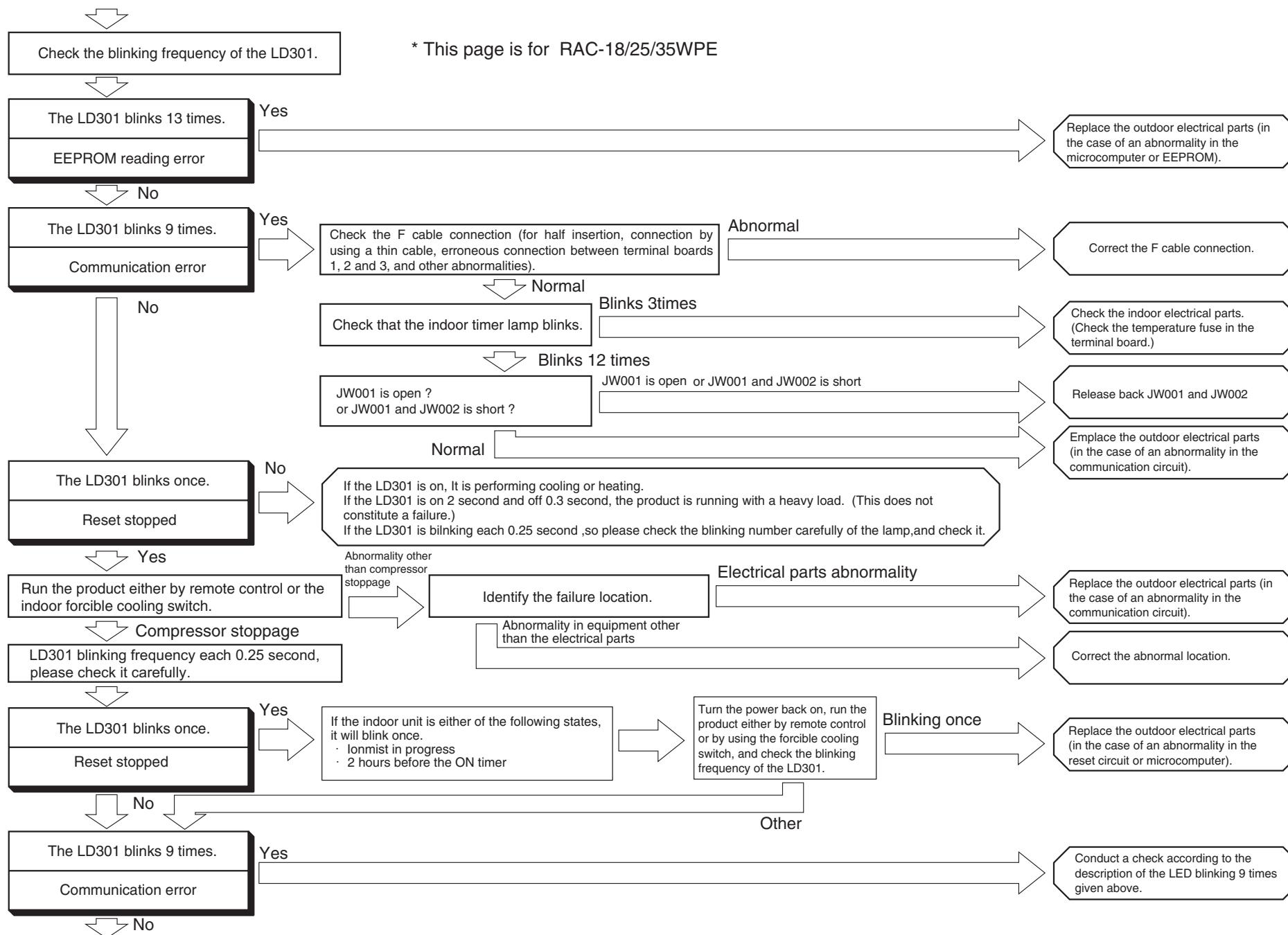
*OTHERS CHECK POINTS

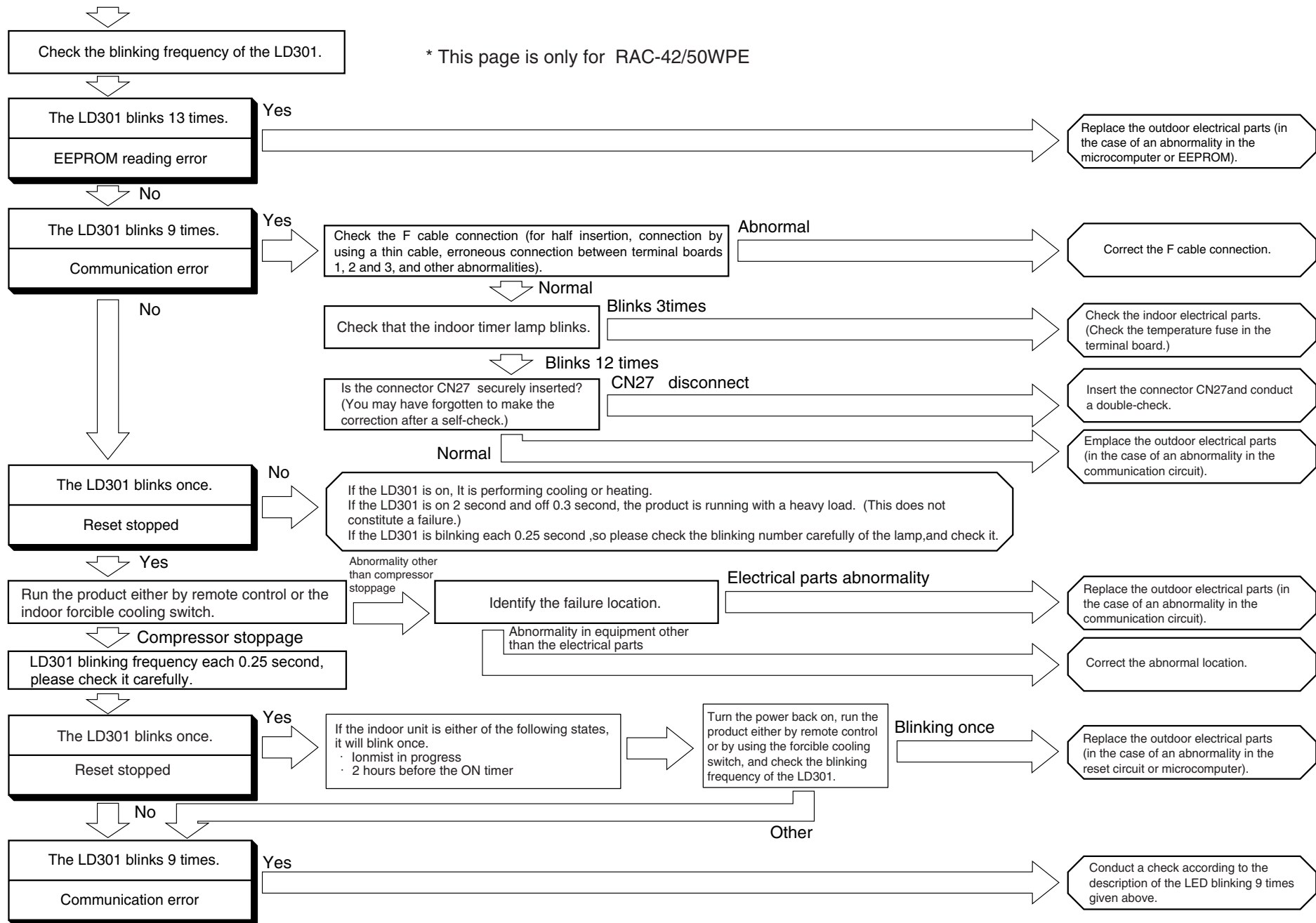
1. DIAGNOSIS FOR [REVERSING VALVE OPERATION ERROR] ;
⇒CHECK REVERSING VALVE WIRE CONNECTION EITHER WIRE BROKEN OR NOT. IF OK CHECK 3.15A FUSE. IF BROKEN REPLACE FUSE OR ODU CONTROLLER.
2. [WHEN DISPLAY THE COMMUNICATION ERROR OR THE OUTDOOR DO NOT RUN AT ALL].
⇒PLEASE CHECK THE CONTINUITY OF THE INDOOR ↔ OUTDOOR CONNECTING CORD(F CABLE).

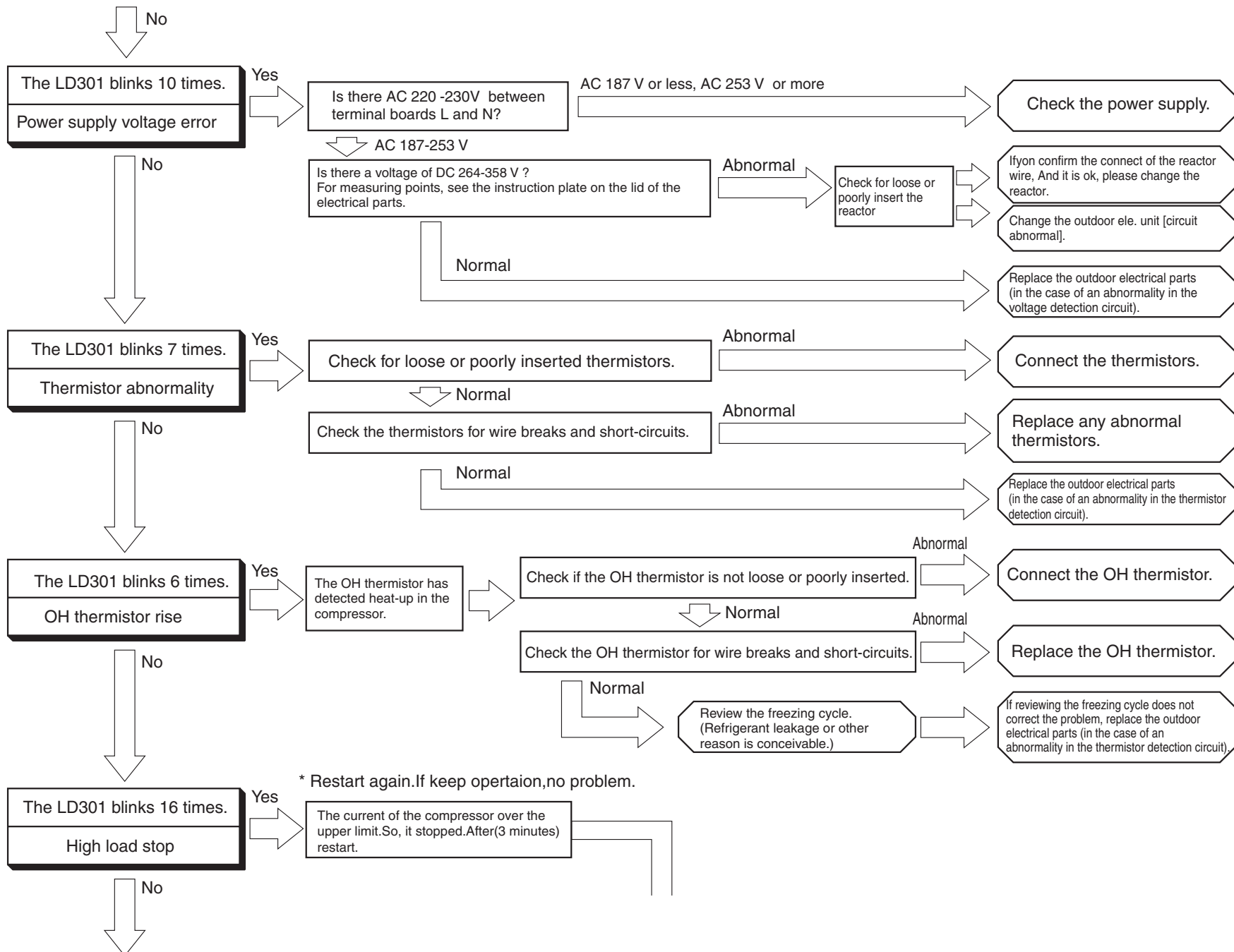
*OTHERS SELF-DIAGNOSIS CONTENTS REFER TO THE SERVICE MANUAL.

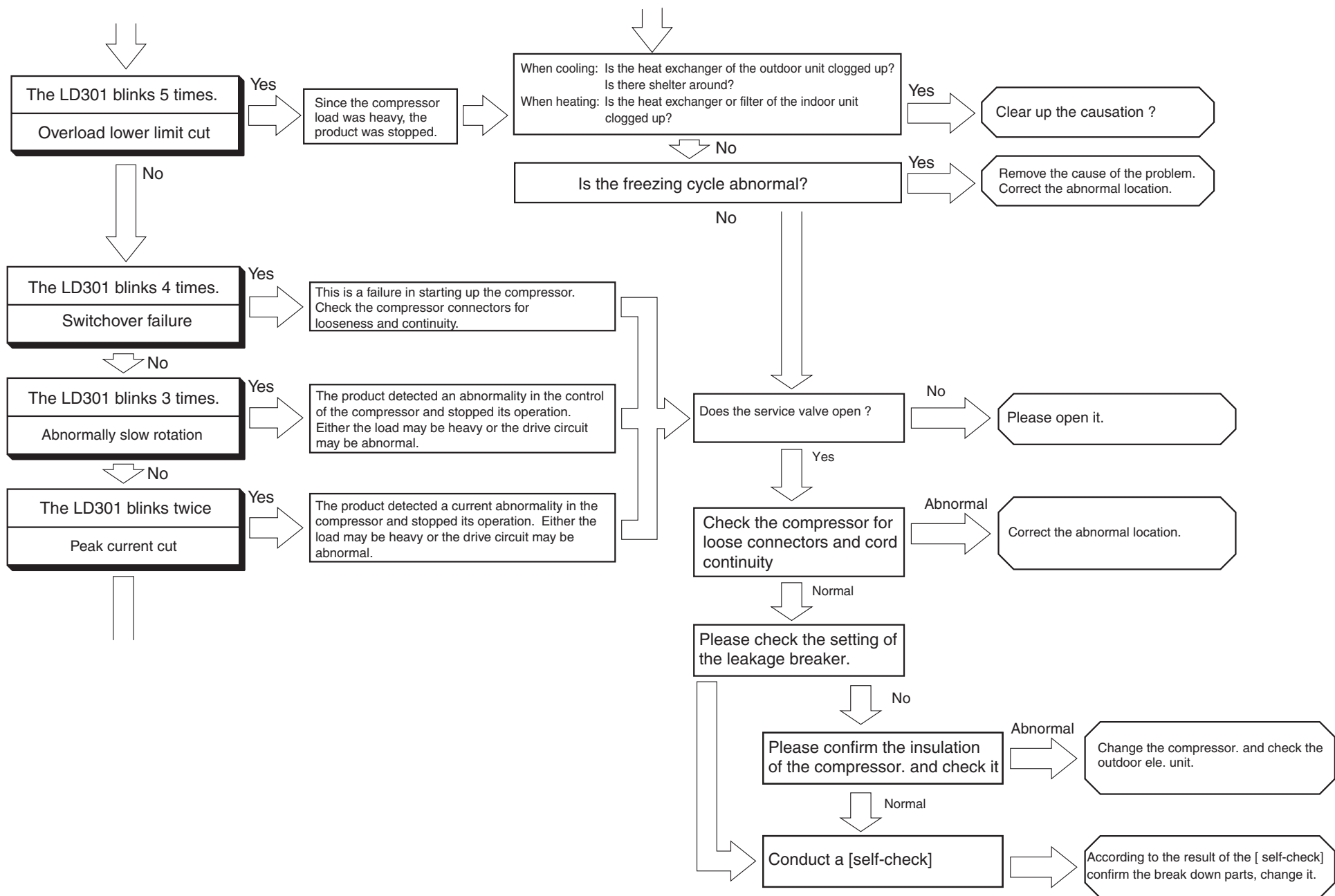
Checking the electrical parts of the outdoor unit

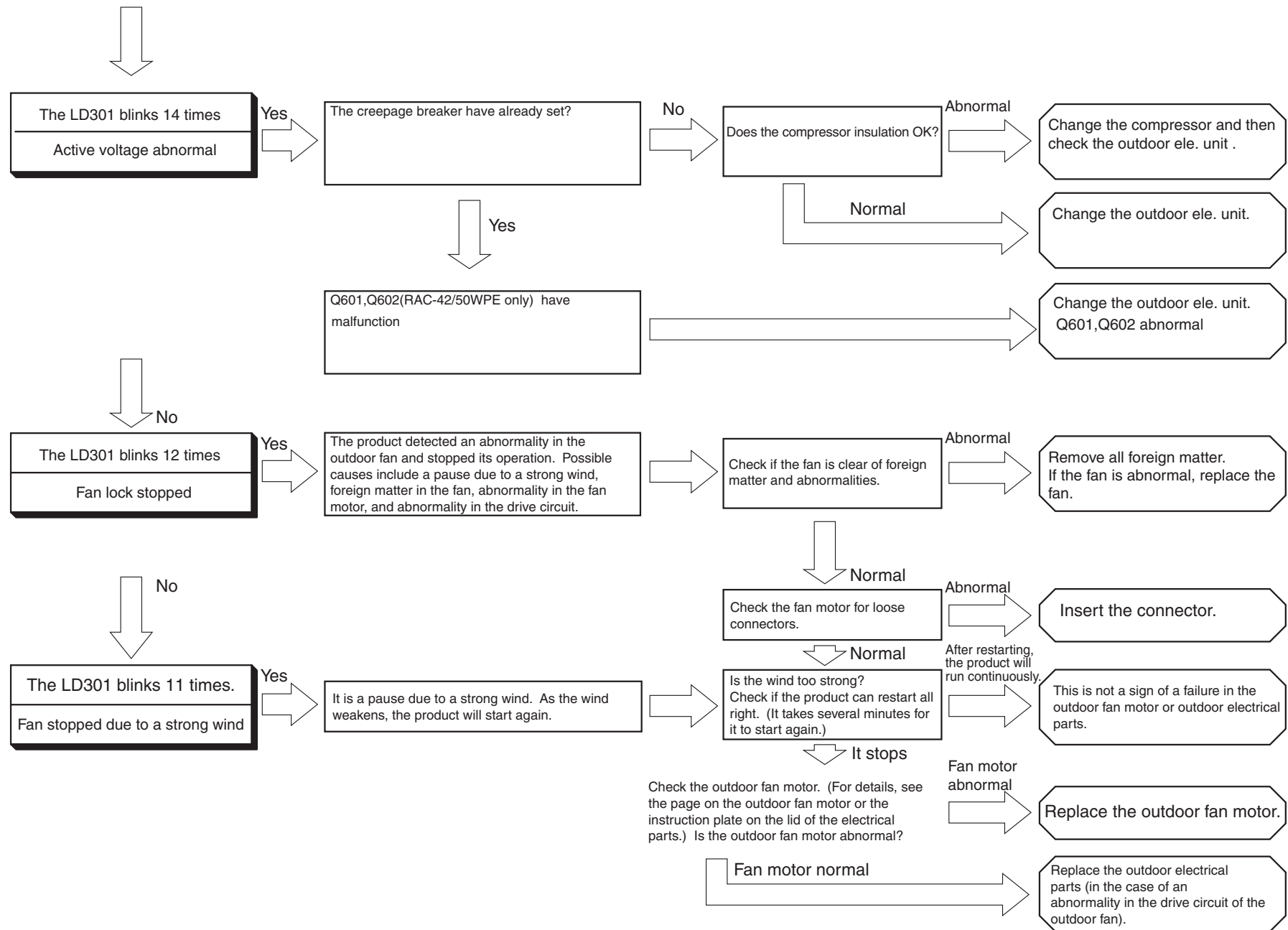












CHECKING THE REFRIGERATING CYCLE

(JUDGING BETWEEN GAS LEAKAGE AND COMPRESSOR DEFECTIVE)

1. Troubleshooting procedure (No operation, No heating, No cooling)

Connect U,V,W phase leads to the power module again and operate the air conditioner.

Is the self-diagnosis lamp mode as shown on the right?

YES

Stop to operate and check the gas pressure in balancing mode.

Error (Gas leaking)

Gas leaks.
Repair and seal refrigerant.

Normal

• Checking the IPM (main P.W.B.)

When the self-diagnosis lamp lights in the same condition as above.

The compressor is defective. Replace it and seal refrigerant.

(If the compressor checker for an inverter type air conditioner is available, re-check using it.)

Perform a final check of operation.

Lighting mode Self-diagnosis lamp	Blinks 2 times	Blinks 3 times	Blinks 4 times	Blinks 5 times	Blinks 6 times	Blinks 8 times
LD301						
Time until the lamp lights	Approx. 10 seconds			Approx. 10 seconds	Within Approx. 30 seconds	Approx. 10 seconds
Possible malfunctioning part	Compressor				Gas leakage	Compressor

 Blinking

 off

Outdoor air temperature (°C)	Charge port pressure MPa(G) {kgf/cm ² (G)}
50	2.96 {30.14}
45	2.62 {26.72}
40	2.31 {23.58}
35	2.03 {20.73}
30	1.78 {18.14}
25	1.55 {15.79}
20	1.34 {13.66}
15	1.15 {11.74}
10	0.98 {10.02}
5	0.83 {8.48}
0	0.70 {7.10}
-5	0.58 {5.89}
-10	0.47 {4.81}

(R32)

The values above are the theoretical ones.

How to run the product with the outdoor unit test switch

If the indoor electrical parts is out of order and if you wish to run the outdoor unit

1. Turn on the outdoor terminal boards L and N (220-230 V AC).
2. Confirm that the "LD301" blinks once from the terminal side of the outdoor unit. Afterwards (when about 30 sec elapses after the power turns on), confirm that the "LD301" changes to blinking 9 times (communication error).
3. When the "LD301" is blinks 9 times, if you press the test switch, the "LD301" lights up.

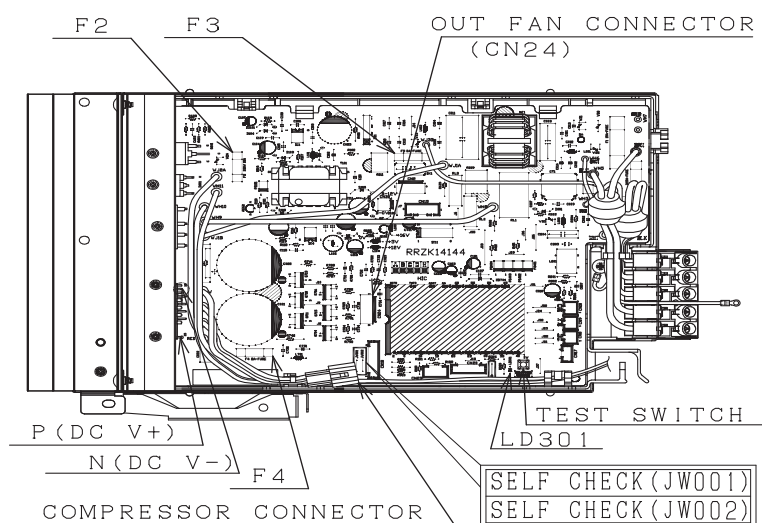
If you release your finger from the test switch within 1 sec to 5 sec after pressing the switch, the forced cooling operation starts.

※(If you press the test switch for 5 sec or longer, the self-check diagnosis starts. In this case, turn the power off and start the procedure from 1 again.)

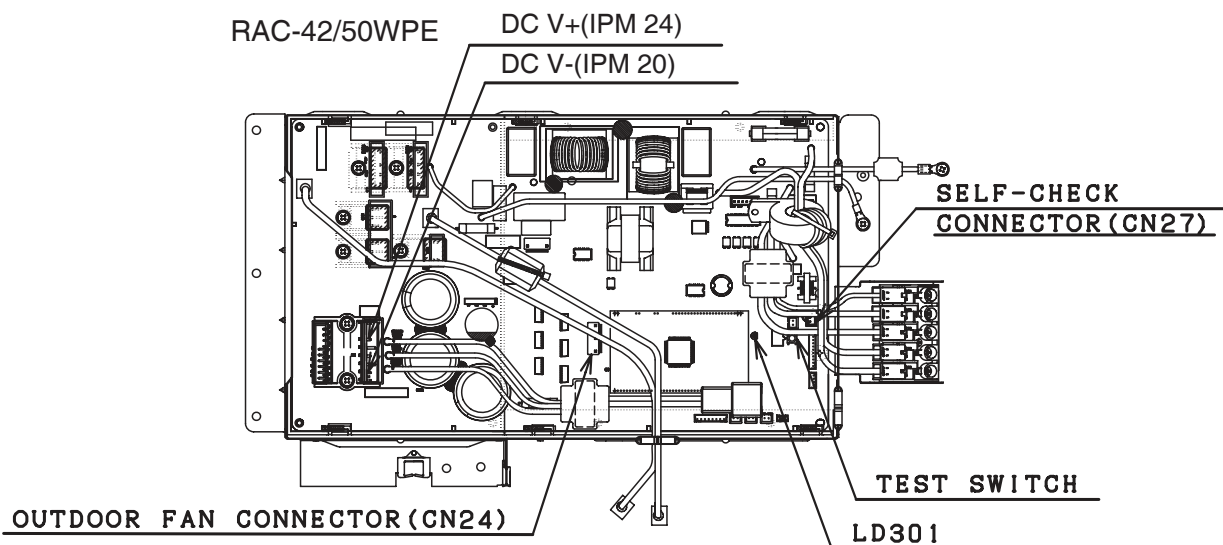
※(For the initialization of the expansion valve, it may take 1 min until the operation starts.)

4. When you press the test switch again for 1 sec or longer, the unit stops the operation.

RAC-18/25/35WPE



RAC-42/50WPE



※Cautions

1. Applying power directly to the outdoor unit will cause a rush current to stress the outdoor unit. Therefore, if the indoor unit is not out of order, do not use the method described in 2).
2. Before making the connections, be sure to turn off the breaker.
3. Do not under any circumstances run the product for more than 5 minutes.
4. Doing work with the compressor connector removed will cause the LD301 to blink 4 times. It will not start.
5. For another test run, turn off the breaker and turn it back on. (The test switch is accepted only once after power-on. After operation by remote control, it is not accepted.)
6. When the operation with the test switch is over, turn off the breaker and set the connectors back.

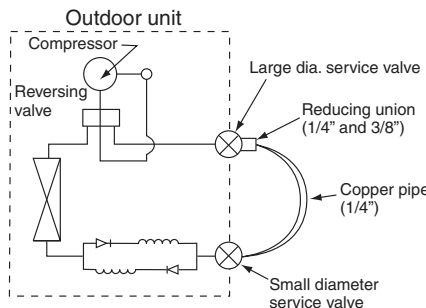
HOW TO OPERATE THE OUTDOOR UNIT INDEPENDENTLY

RAC-18/25/35WPE

1. Connect the large dia. pipe side and small dia. pipe side service valve using a pipe.

Connect the small diameter service valve and the large diameter service valve using the reducing union and copper pipe as shown on the right.

Charge refrigerant of 300g after vacuuming (※1)



Parts to be prepared

- (1) Reducing union
1/4" (6.35 mm)
3/8" (9.52 mm)
- (2) Copper pipe (1/4" and 3/8")

Do not operate for more than 5 minutes

The operation method is the same as "How to operate using the connector to servicing the outdoor unit".

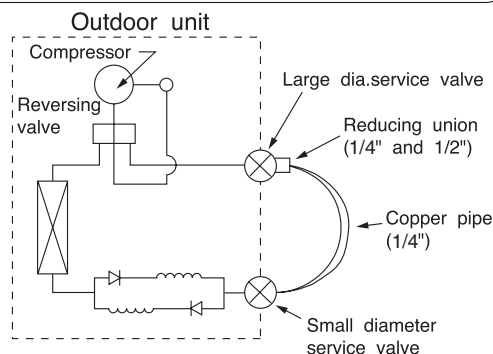
※1 The charging amount of 300g is equivalent to the load in normal operation.

RAC-42/50WPE

1. Connect the large dia. pipe side and small dia. pipe side service valves using a pipe.

Connect the small diameter service valve and the large diameter service valve using the reducing union and copper pipe as shown on the right.

Charge refrigerant of 300g after vacuuming (※1)



Parts to be prepared

- (1) Reducing union
1/4" (6.35mm)
1/2" (12.7mm)
- (2) Copper pipe (1/4" and 1/2")
- (3) Shorting leads
2 leads approx. 10 cm long
with alligator clip or IC clip

Do not operate for 5 minutes or more.

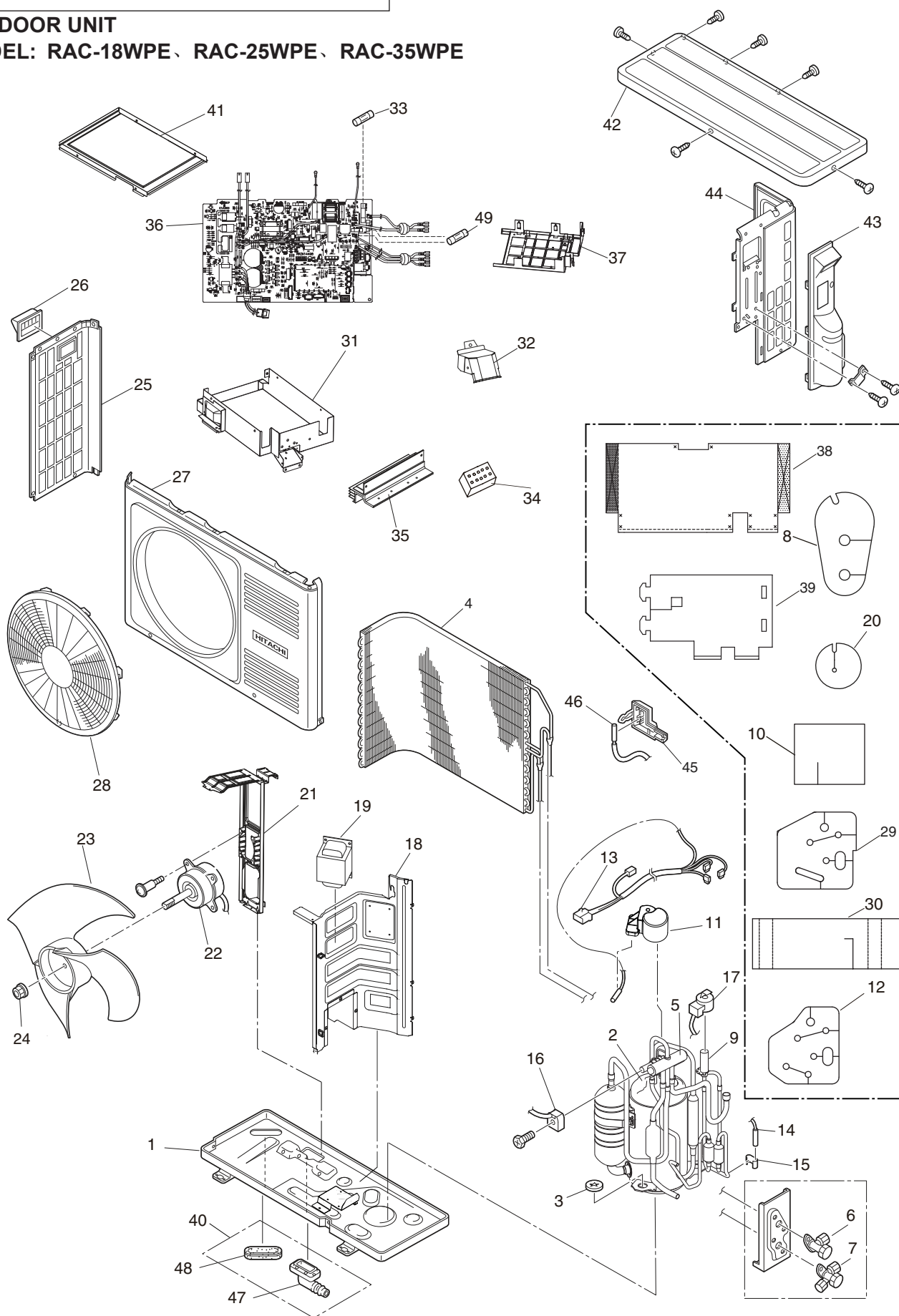
The operation method is the same as "How to operate using the connector to servicing the outdoor unit".

※1 The charging amount of 300g is equivalent to the load in normal operation.

PARTS LIST AND DIAGRAM

OUTDOOR UNIT

MODEL: RAC-18WPE、RAC-25WPE、RAC-35WPE



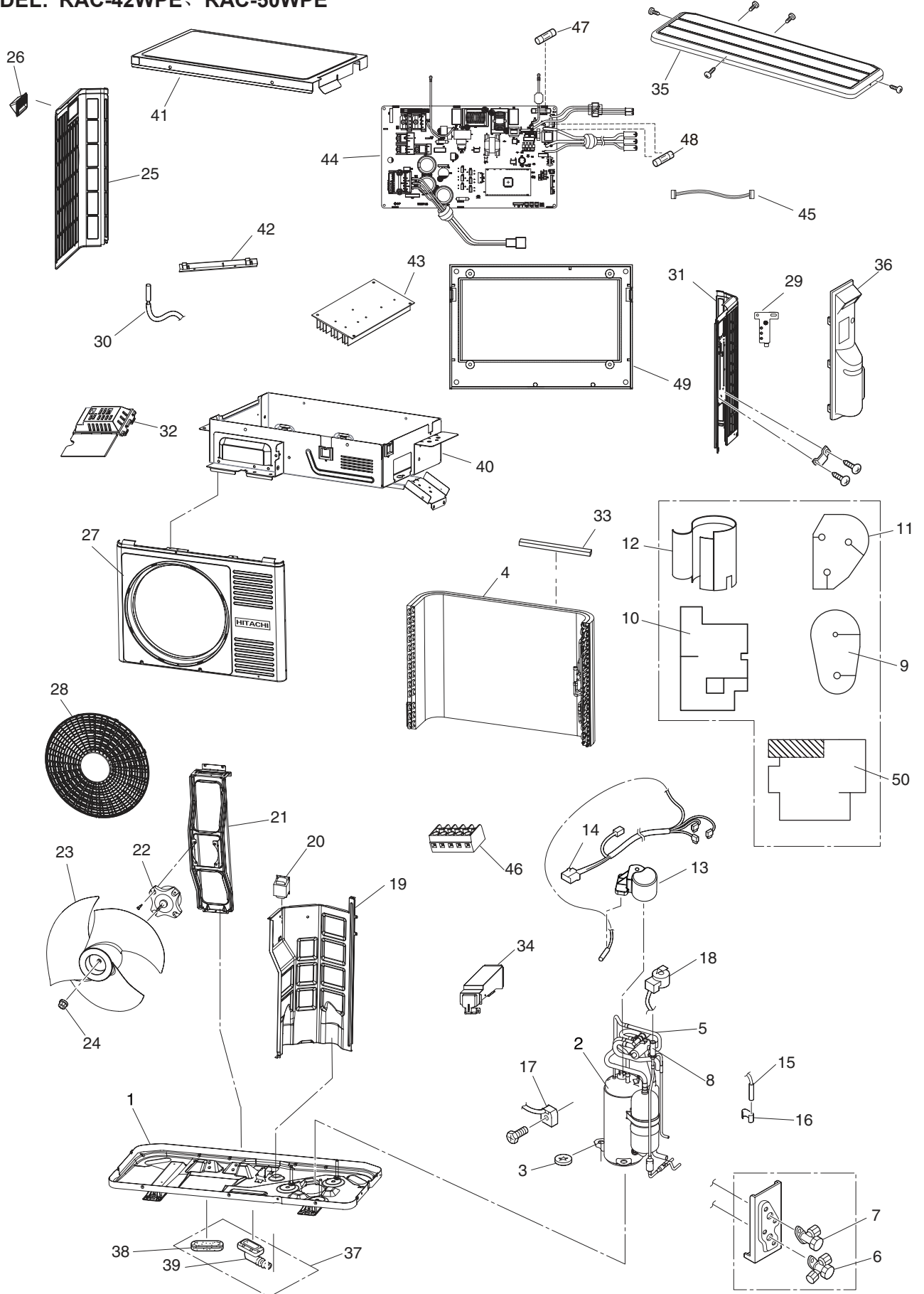
INDOOR UNIT

NO	JCH-WH PARTS NO			Q' TY/ UNIT	PARTS NAME
	RAC-18WPE	RAC-25WPE	RAC-35WPE		
1		HWRAC-35WPC A01		1	BASE
2		HWRAC-18WED A02		1	COMPRESSOR
3		HWRAC-25YH4 A04		3	PUSH NUT
4		HWRAC-18WPD A01		1	CONDENSER
5		HWRAC-18WPD A02		1	REVERSING VALVE
6		HWRAC-50WEA A06		1	2S-VALVE
7		HWRAC-10GH5 A03		1	3S-VALVE
8		HWRAC-SX10HAK A09		1	SOUND PROOF COVER ASSEMBLY
9		HWRAC-18WPD A03		1	ELECTRIC EXPANSION VALVE
10		HWRAC-25WXA A04		1	SOUND PROOF COVER ASSEMBLY
11		HWRAC-18WEB A07		1	O. L. R COVER
12		HWRAC-18WPD A04		1	SOUND PROOF COVER ASSEMBLY
13		HWRAC-18WED A06		1	CONNECTING CORD (COMP)
14		HWRAC-E10H2 A09		1	THERMISTOR (DEFROST)
15		HWRAC-25WX8 A02		1	THERMISTOR SUPPORT
16		HWRAC-25WXD A09		1	COIL (REVERSING VALVE)
17		HWRAC-50WED A07		1	COIL (EXPANSION VALVE)
18		HWRAC-18WPD A05		1	PARTITION
19		HWRAC-18WED A07		1	REACTOR 1
20		HWRAC-35WPB A05		1	SOUND PROOF COVER ASS'Y
21		HWRAC-14EH4 A08		1	FAN MOTOR SUPPORT
22		HWRAC-50WED A10		1	FAN MOTOR
23		HWRAC-18WED A09		1	PROPELLER FAN
24		HWRAC-50NX2 A25		1	NUT (PROPELLER. FAN)
25		HWRAC-25YH4 A25		1	SIDE COVER (L)
26		HWRAC-25YH4 A26		1	HANDLE
27		HWRAC-35WPC A08		1	FRONT COVER
28		HWRAC-E14H3 909		1	DISCHARGE GRILL
29		HWRAC-18WPD A06		1	SOUND PROOF COVER ASS'Y
30		HWRAC-18WPD A07		1	SOUND PROOF COVER ASS'Y
31		HWRAC-35WPC A09		1	ELECTRIC PARTS PLATE
32		HWRAC-18WPD A08		1	TERMINAL COVER
33		HWRAC-18WPD A09		1	FUSE (15A)
34		HWRAC-50WED A16		1	TERMINAL BOARD (5P)
35		HWRAC-25YHA5 A21		1	HEAT SINK (REGURATOR1)
36	HWRAC-18WPE A01	HWRAC-25WPE A01	HWRAC-35WPE A01	1	P. W. B (CONTROL)
37		HWRAC-35WPC A11		1	SUPPORT (P. W. B CONTROL)
38		HWRAC-18WPD A11		1	SOUND PROOF COVER ASS'Y
39		HWRAC-18WPD A12		1	SOUND PROOF COVER ASS'Y
40		HWRAC-25YH4 A48		1	BUSH ASSEMBLY
41		HWRAC-18WPD A13		1	ELECTRIC PARTS COVER
42		HWRAC-14EH4 A16		1	TOP COVER
43		HWRAC-18WPD A14		1	SERVICE VALVE COVER
44		HWRAC-E14H3 915		1	SIDE COVER (R)
45		HWRAC-14EH4 A15		1	COVER (OUT DOOR THERMISTOR)
46		HWRAC-E14H3 914		1	THERMISTOR (OUTDOOR TEMPERATURE)
47		HWRAC-25YH4 A50		1	DRAIN PIPE
48		HWRAC-25YH4 A49		1	BUSH
49		HWRAC-25WXD A11		2	FUSE (3. 15A)

PARTS LIST AND DIAGRAM

OUTDOOR UNIT

MODEL: RAC-42WPE、RAC-50WPE



OUTDOOR UNIT

NO	JCH-WH PARTS NO		Q' TY/ UNIT	PARTS NAME
	RAC-42WPE	RAC-50WPE		
1	HWRAC-50WPC A01		1	BASE
2	HWRAC-50WED A01		1	COMPRESSOR
3	HWRAC-50NX2 A04		3	PUSH NUT
4	HWRAC-50WEC A01		1	CONDENSER
5	HWRAC-42WPD A01		1	REVERSING VALVE
6	HWRAC-50WEA A05		1	SERVICE VALVE
7	HWRAC-50WEA A06		1	SERVICE VALVE
8	HWRAC-50WED A03		1	ELECTRIC EXPANSION VALVE
9	HWRAC-50WED A04		1	SOUND PROOF
10	HWRAC-50WPC A04		1	SOUND PROOF
11	HWRAC-50WEC A07		2	SOUND PROOF
12	HWRAC-42WPD A02		1	SOUND PROOF
13	HWRAC-25WXD A08		1	O. L. R COVER
14	HWRAC-50WEA A12		1	CONNECTING CORD (COMP)
15	HWRAC-50NX2 A16		1	THERMISTOR (DEFROST)
16	HWRAC-50NX2 A17		1	THERMISTOR SUPPORT
17	HWRAC-25WXD A09		1	COIL (REVERSING VALVE)
18	HWRAC-50WED A07		1	COIL (EXPANSION VALVE)
19	HWRAC-50WED A08		1	PARTITION
20	HWRAC-50WED A09		1	REACTOR
21	HWRAC-50WEB A02		1	FAN MOTOR SUPPORT
22	HWRAC-42WPD A03		1	FAN MOTOR
23	HWRAC-50WEC A12		1	PROPELLER FAN
24	HWRAC-50NX2 A25		1	NUT (PROPELLER FAN)
25	HWRAC-50NX2 A26		1	SIDE COVER (L)
26	HWRAC-50NX2 A27		1	HANDLE
27	HWRAC-50WED A11		1	FRONT COVER
28	HWRAC-50WEC A14		1	DISCHARGE GRILL
29	HWRAC-50WEA A14		1	EARTH-PLATE
30	HWRAC-E14H3 914		1	THERMISTOR (OUTDOOR TEMPERATURE)
31	HWRAC-50WED A12		1	SIDE COVER (R)
32	HWRAC-18WSPA A24		1	TC-COVER
33	HWRAC-50WEC A15		1	H-SHEET
34	HWRAC-50WEC A16		1	TERMINAL COVER
35	HWRAC-SX18HAK A28		1	TOP COVER
36	HWRAC-50WED A13		1	SERVICE VALVE COVER
37	HWRAC-50NX2 A36		1	BUSH ASSEMBLY
38	HWRAC-50NX2 A37		2	BUSH
39	HWRAC-50NX2 A38		1	DRAIN PIPE
40	HWRAC-50WEC A17		1	ELECTRIC PARTS PLATE
41	HWRAC-50WED A14		1	ELECTRIC PARTS COVER
42	HWRAC-50WEB A07		2	SUPPORT2 (P. W. B.)
43	RAC-1F50KVY014		1	HEAT SINK
44	HWRAC-42WPE A01	HWRAC-50WPE A01	1	P. W. B. (MAIN)
45	HWRAC-50WEB A11		2	CORD (REACTOR)
46	HWRAC-50WED A16		1	TERMINAL BOARD (5P)
47	HWRAC-50WED A17		1	FUSE (25A)
48	HWRAC-25WXD A11		2	FUSE (3. 15A)
49	HWRAC-50WEB A13		1	SUPPORT1 (P. W. B.)
50	HWRAC-25WXD A04		1	SOUND PROOF

HITACHI

RAC-18WPE
RAC-25WPE
RAC-35WPE
RAC-42WPE
RAC-50WPE

JCH-WH NO.0120E