MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC

CITY MULTI

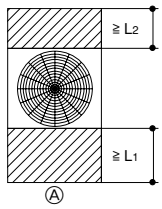
Air-Conditioners For Building Application
OUTDOOR UNIT
PUHY-TEM-A

INSTALLATION MANUAL
For safe and correct use, please read this installation manual thoroughly before installing the air-conditioner unit.

4

[Fig. 4.0.1]

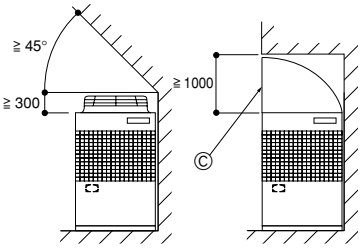
(1)



<A> : Top view
<B> : Side view
<C> : When there is little space up to an obstruction

Ⓐ : Front
Ⓑ : No restrictions on wall height (left and right)
Ⓒ : Air outlet guide (Procured at the site)

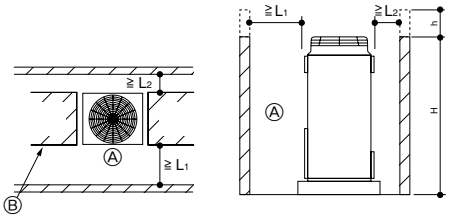
(2)



<C>

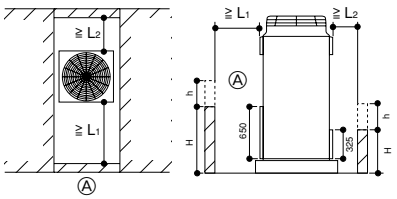
(3)

<A> <B>

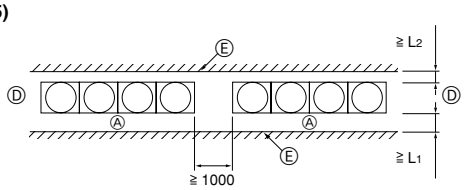


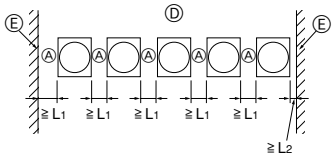
(4)

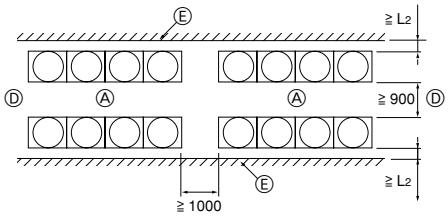
<A> <B>

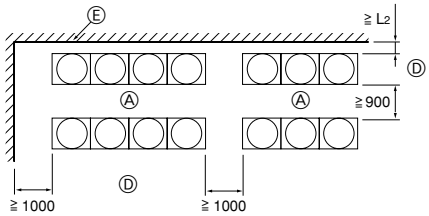


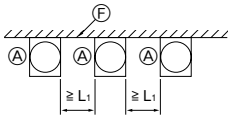
(5)











Ⓓ : Must be open
Ⓔ : Wall height (H)
Ⓕ : No restrictions on wall height

(1)~(4) (mm)

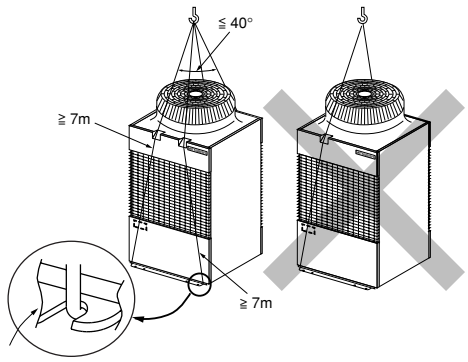
L1	L2
450	100

(5) (mm)

L1	L2
450	250

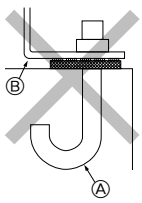
5

[Fig. 5.0.1]



6

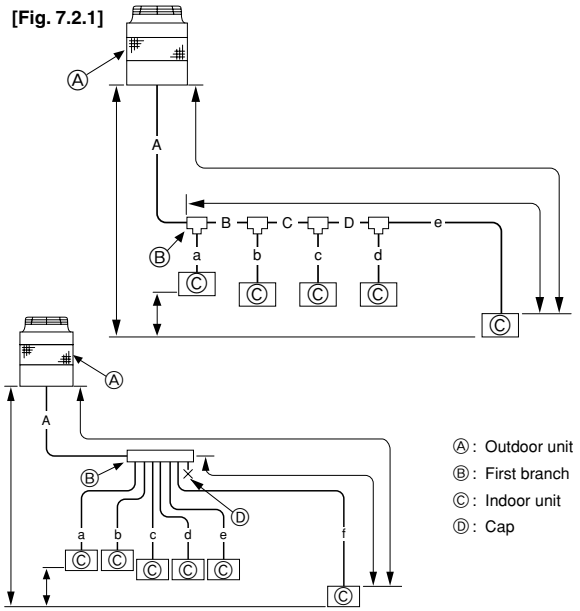
[Fig. 6.1.1]



Ⓐ : M10 anchor bolt procured at the site.
Ⓑ : Corner is not seated.

7 7.2

[Fig. 7.2.1]



A (mm)

	Ⓐ Liquid pipe	Ⓑ Gas pipe
PUHY-200	ø12.7	ø25.4
PUHY-250	ø12.7	ø28.58
PUHY-315	ø12.7	ø31.75

B, C, D (mm)

Ⓒ Total capacity of indoor units	Ⓐ Liquid pipe	Ⓑ Gas pipe
~ 80	ø9.52	ø15.88
81 ~ 160	ø12.7	ø19.05
161 ~ 330	ø12.7	ø25.4
331 ~	ø12.7	ø31.75

a, b, c, d, e, f (mm)

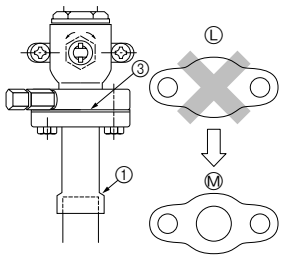
Ⓓ Model number	Ⓐ Liquid pipe	Ⓑ Gas pipe
20,25,32,40	ø6.35	ø12.7
50,63,71,80	ø9.52	ø15.88
100,125,140	ø9.52	ø19.05
200	ø12.7	ø25.4
250	ø12.7	ø28.58

Ⓔ Downstream unit model total	Ⓕ Branch kit model
~ 160	CMY-Y102S-F
161 ~ 330	CMY-Y102L-F
331 ~	CMY-Y202-F

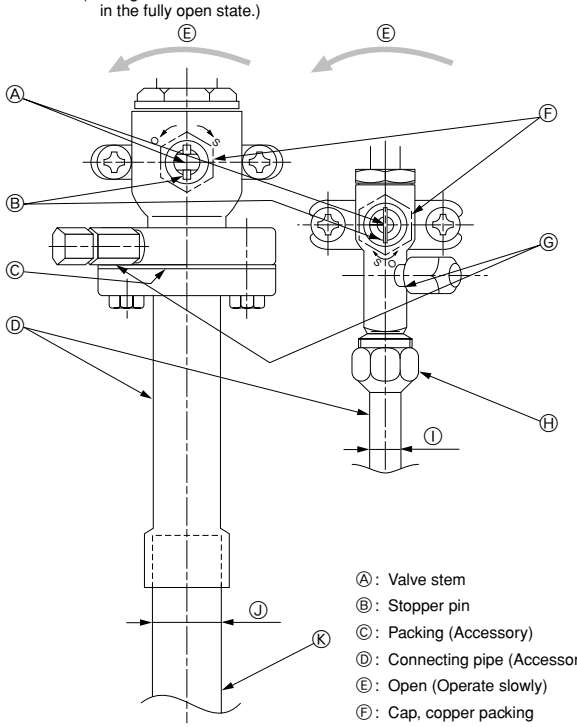
Ⓖ 4-Branching header	Ⓗ 7-Branching header	Ⓘ 10-Branching header
CMY-Y104-F	CMY-Y107-F	CMY-Y1010-F

8 8.2

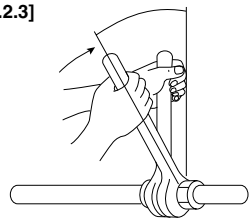
[Fig. 8.2.1]



[Fig. 8.2.2]



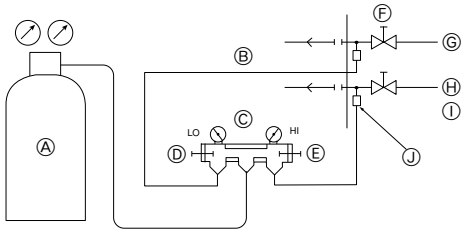
[Fig. 8.2.3]



Ⓐ: Valve stem
Ⓑ: Stopper pin
Ⓒ: Packing (Accessory)
Ⓓ: Connecting pipe (Accessory)
Ⓔ: Open (Operate slowly)
Ⓕ: Cap, copper packing
Ⓖ: Service port
Ⓗ: Flare nut
Ⓘ: ø12.7
Ⓙ: ø25.4 (PUHY-200)
ø28.58 (PUHY-250)
ø31.75 (PUHY-315)
Ⓚ: Field piping
Ⓛ: Close-packed packing
Ⓜ: Hollow packing

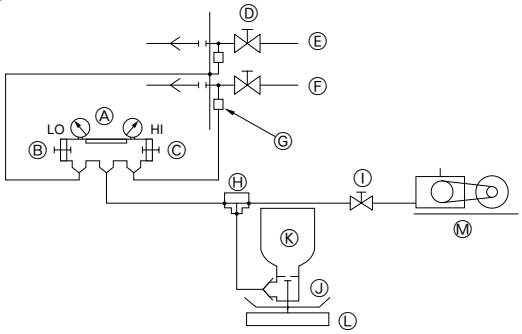
8.3

[Fig. 8.3.1]



Ⓐ: Nitrogen gas
Ⓑ: To indoor unit
Ⓒ: System analyzer
Ⓓ: Lo knob
Ⓔ: Hi knob
Ⓕ: Ball valve
Ⓖ: Liquid pipe
Ⓗ: Gas pipe
Ⓘ: Outdoor unit
Ⓙ: Service port

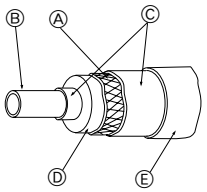
[Fig. 8.3.2]



Ⓐ: System analyzer
Ⓑ: Lo knob
Ⓒ: Hi knob
Ⓓ: Ball valve
Ⓔ: Liquid pipe
Ⓕ: Gas pipe
Ⓖ: Service port
Ⓗ: Three-way joint
Ⓘ: Valve
Ⓙ: Valve
Ⓚ: Cylinder
Ⓛ: Scale
Ⓜ: Vacuum pump

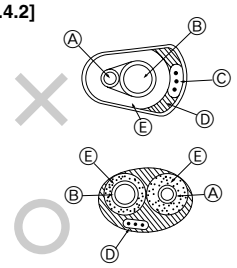
8.4

[Fig. 8.4.1]



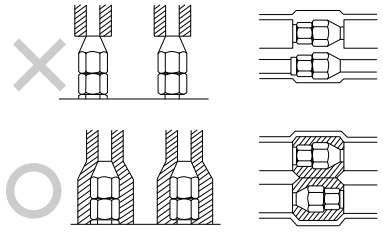
Ⓐ: Steel wire
Ⓑ: Piping
Ⓒ: Asphaltic oily mastic or asphalt
Ⓓ: Heat insulation material A
Ⓔ: Outer covering B

[Fig. 8.4.2]



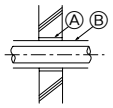
Ⓐ: Liquid pipe
Ⓑ: Gas pipe
Ⓒ: Electric wire
Ⓓ: Finishing tape
Ⓔ: Insulater

[Fig. 8.4.3]

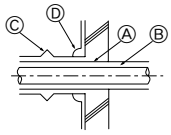


[Fig. 8.4.4]

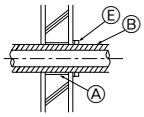
<A> Inner wall (concealed)



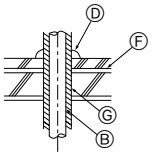
<B> Outer wall



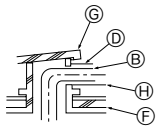
<C> Outer wall (exposed)



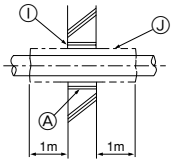
<D> Floor (waterproofing)



<E> Roof pipe shaft



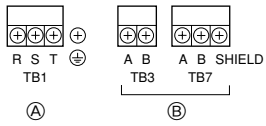
<F> Penetrating portion on fire limit and boundary wall



Ⓐ: Sleeve
Ⓑ: Heat insulating material
Ⓒ: Lagging
Ⓓ: Caulking material
Ⓔ: Band
Ⓕ: Waterproofing layer
Ⓖ: Sleeve with edge
Ⓗ: Lagging material
Ⓘ: Mortar or other incombustible caulking
Ⓙ: Incombustible heat insulation material

9 9.2

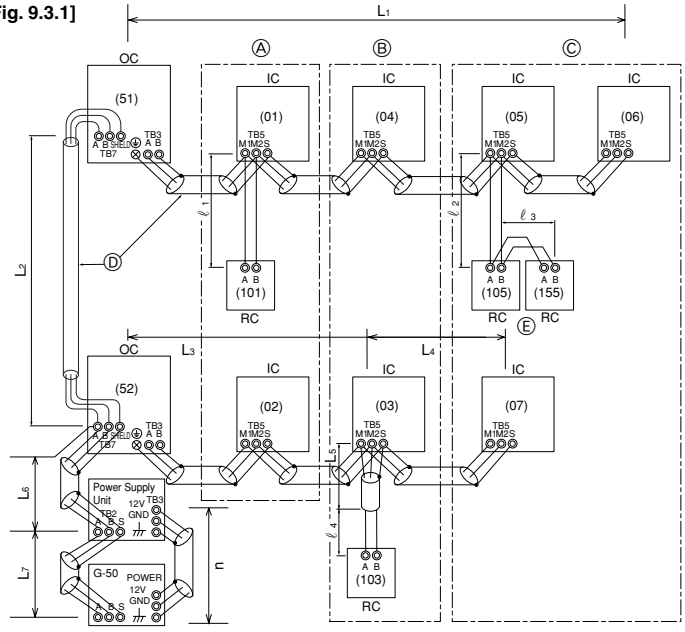
[Fig. 9.2.1]



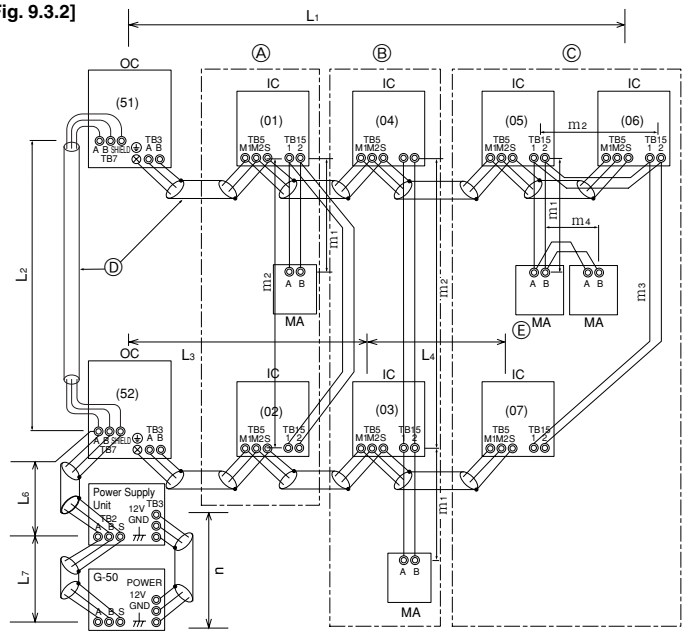
Ⓐ: Power source
Ⓑ: Transmission line

9.3

[Fig. 9.3.1]



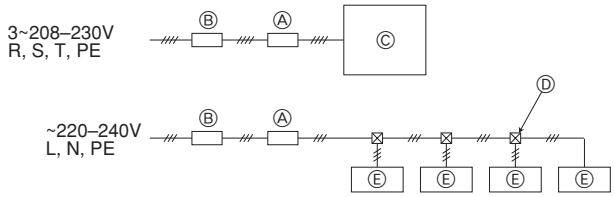
[Fig. 9.3.2]



Ⓐ: Group 1
Ⓑ: Group 3
Ⓒ: Group 5
Ⓓ: Shielded wire
Ⓔ: Sub remote controller

9.4

[Fig. 9.4.1]



Ⓐ: Switch (Breakers for wiring and current leakage)
Ⓑ: Breakers for current leakage
Ⓒ: Outdoor unit
Ⓓ: Pull box
Ⓔ: Indoor unit

Contents

1. Safety precautions 5
   1.1. Before installation and electric work 5
   1.2. Before getting installed 5
   1.3. Before getting installed (moved) - electrical work 6
   1.4. Before starting the test run 6
2. Specifications 6
3. Confirmation of parts attached 6
4. Space required around unit 6
5. Lifting method 7
6. Installation of unit 7
   6.1. Installation 7
7. Refrigerant piping installation 7
   7.1. Caution 7
   7.2. Refrigerant piping system 7
8. Additional refrigerant charge 8
   8.1. Calculation of additional refrigerant charge 8
   8.2. Caution for piping connection/valve operation 8
   8.3. Airtight test, evacuation, and refrigerant charging 9
   8.4. Thermal insulation of refrigerant piping 9
9. Wiring 10
   9.1. Caution 10
   9.2. Control box and connecting position of wiring 10
   9.3. Wiring transmission cables 10
   9.4. Wiring of main power supply and equipment capacity 11
10. Test run 11
   10.1. The following phenomena do not represent trouble (emergency) 11

1. Safety precautions

1.1. Before installation and electric work

- ▶ **Before installing the unit, make sure you read all the "Safety precautions".**
- ▶ **The "Safety precautions" provide very important points regarding safety. Make sure you follow them.**

Symbols used in the text

⚠ Warning:
Describes precautions that should be observed to prevent danger of injury or death to the user.

⚠ Caution:
Describes precautions that should be observed to prevent damage to the unit.

Symbols used in the illustrations

⃠ : Indicates an action that must be avoided.

❗ : Indicates that important instructions that must be followed.

⏚ : Indicates a part which must be grounded.

⚠ : Beware of electric shock. (This symbol is displayed on the main unit label.) <Color: yellow>

⚠ Warning:
Carefully read the labels affixed to the main unit.

⚠ Warning:

- **Ask the dealer or an authorized technician to install the air conditioner.**
  - Improper installation by the user may result in water leakage, electric shock, or fire.
- **Install the unit in a place that can withstand its weight.**
  - Inadequate strength may cause the unit to fall down, resulting in injuries.
- **Use the specified cables for wiring. Make the connections securely so that the outside force of the cable is not applied to the terminals.**
  - Inadequate connection and fastening may generate heat and cause a fire.
- **Prepare for typhoons and other strong winds and earthquakes and install the unit at the specified place.**
  - Improper installation may cause the unit to topple over and result in injury.
- **Always use filter and other accessories specified by Mitsubishi Electric.**
  - Ask an authorized technician to install the accessories. Improper installation by the user may result in water leakage, electric shock, or fire.
- **Never repair the unit. If the air conditioner must be repaired, consult the dealer.**
  - If the unit is repaired improperly, water leakage, electric shock, or fire may result.
- **Do not touch the heat exchanger fins.**
  - Improper handling may result in injury.
- **If refrigerant gas leaks during installation work, ventilate the room.**
  - If the refrigerant gas comes into contact with a flame, poisonous gases will be released.
- **Install the air conditioner according to this Installation Manual.**
  - If the unit is installed improperly, water leakage, electric shock, or fire may result.
- **Have all electric work done by a licensed electrician according to "Electric Facility Engineering Standard" and "Interior Wire Regulations"and the instructions given in this manual and always use a special circuit.**
  - If the power source capacity is inadequate or electric work is performed improperly, electric shock and fire may result.
- **Securely install the outdoor unit terminal cover (panel).**
  - If the terminal cover (panel) is not installed properly, dust or water may enter the outdoor unit and fire or electric shock may result.
- **When installing and moving the air conditioner to another site, do not charge it with a refrigerant different from the refrigerant (R22) specified on the unit.**
  - If a different refrigerant or air is mixed with the original refrigerant, the refrigerant cycle may malfunction and the unit may be damaged.
- **If the air conditioner is installed in a small room, measures must be taken to prevent the refrigerant concentration from exceeding the safety limit if the refrigerant should leak.**
  - Consult the dealer regarding the appropriate measures to prevent the safety limit from being exceeded. Should the refrigerant leak and cause the safety limit to be exceeded, hazards due to lack of oxygen in the room could result.
- **When moving and reinstalling the air conditioner, consult the dealer or an authorized technician.**
  - If the air conditioner is installed improperly, water leakage, electric shock, or fire may result.
- **After completing installation work, make sure that refrigerant gas is not leaking.**
  - If the refrigerant gas leaks and is exposed to a fan heater, stove, oven, or other heat source, it may generate noxious gases.
- **Do not reconstruct or change the settings of the protection devices.**
  - If the pressure switch, thermal switch, or other protection device is shorted and operated forcibly, or parts other than those specified by Mitsubishi Electric are used, fire or explosion may result.
- **To dispose of this product, consult your dealer.**
- **The installer and system specialist shall secure safety against leakage according to local regulation or standards.**
  - Following standards may be applicable if local regulation are not available.
- **Pay special attention to the place of installation, such as a basement, etc. where refrigeration gas can accumulate, since refrigeration is heavier than the air.**

1.2. Before gettiing installed

⚠ Caution:

- **Do not install the unit where combustible gas may leak.**
  - If the gas leaks and accumulates around the unit, an explosion may result.
- **Do not use the air conditioner where food, pets, plants, precision instruments, or artwork are kept.**
  - The quality of the food, etc. may deteriorate.
- **Do not use the air conditioner in special environments.**
  - Oil, steam, sulfuric smoke, etc. can significantly reduce the performance of the air conditioner or damage its parts.
- **When installing the unit in a hospital, communication station, or similar place, provide sufficient protection against noise.**
  - Inverter equipment, private power generator, high-frequency medical equipment, or radio communication equipment may cause the air conditioner to operate erroneously, or fail to operate. On the other hand, the air conditioner may affect such equipment by creating noise that disturbs medical treatment or image broadcasting.
- **Do not install the unit on a structure that may cause leakage.**
  - When the room humidity exceeds 80 % or when the drain pipe is clogged, condensation may drip from the indoor unit. Perform collective drainage work together with the outdoor unit, as required.

1.3. Before gettiing installed (moved) - electrical work

⚠ Caution:

- **Ground the unit.**
  - Do not connect the ground wire to gas or water pipes, lightning rods, or telephone ground lines. Improper grounding may result in electric shock.
- **The reverse phase of L lines (R, S,T) can be detected (Error cord: 4103).**
  - Some electric parts may be damaged when power is supplied under the miss wiring.
- **Install the power cable so that tension is not applied to the cable.**
  - Tension may cause the cable to break and generate heat and cause a fire.
- **Install a leak circuit breaker, as required.**
  - If a leak circuit breaker is not installed, electric shock may result.
- **Use power line cables of sufficient current carrying capacity and rating.**
  - Cables that are too small may leak, generate heat, and cause a fire.
- **Use only a circuit breaker and fuse of the specified capacity.**
  - A fuse or circuit breaker of a larger capacity, a steel or copper wire may result in a general unit failure or fire.
- **Do not wash the air conditioner units.**
  - Washing them may cause an electric shock.
- **Be careful about that the installation base is not damaged by long use.**
  - If the damage is left uncorrected, the unit may fall and cause personal injury or property damage.
- **Install the drain piping according to this Installation Manual to ensure proper drainage. Wrap thermal insulation around the pipes to prevent condensation.**
  - Improper drain piping may cause water leakage causing damage to furniture and other possessions.
- **Be very careful about transporting the product.**
  - One person should not carry the product as it weighs more than 20 kg.
  - Some products use PP bands for packaging. Do not use any PP bands as a means of transportation. It is dangerous.
  - Do not touch the heat exchanger fins. Doing so may cut your fingers.
  - When transporting the outdoor unit, support it at the specified positions on the unit base. Also support the outdoor unit at four points so that it cannot slip sideways.
- **Safely dispose of the packing materials.**
  - Packing materials, such as nails and other metal or wooden parts, may cause stabs or other injuries.
  - Tear apart and throw away plastic packaging bags so that children will not play with them. If children play with a plastic bag which was not torn apart, they face the risk of suffocation.

1.4. Before starting the test run

⚠ Caution:

- **Turn on the power at least 12 hours before starting operation.**
  - Starting operation immediately after turning on the main power switch can result in irreversible damage to internal parts. Keep the power switch turned on during the operational season.
- **Do not touch the switches with wet fingers.**
  - Touching a switch with wet fingers can cause electric shock.
- **Do not touch the refrigerant pipes during and immediately after operation.**
  - During and immediately after operation, the refrigerant pipes may be hot or cold, depending on the condition of the refrigerant flowing through the refrigerant piping, compressor, and other refrigerant cycle parts. Your hands may suffer burns or frostbite if you touch the refrigerant pipes.
- **Do not operate the air conditioner with the panels and guards removed.**
  - Rotating, hot, or high-voltage parts can cause injuries.
- **Do not turn off the power immediately after stopping operation.**
  - Always wait at least five minutes before turning off the power. Otherwise, water leakage and trouble may occur.
- **Do not touch the surface of the compressor during servicing.**
  - If unit is connected to the supply and not running, crank case heater at compressor base is operating.

2. Specifications

Model		PUHY-200	PUHY-250	PUHY-315
Noise level		56 dB <A>	57 dB <A>	60 dB <A>
Net weight		214 kg		229 kg
Allowable pressure		HP: 2.94 MPa, LP: 1.3 MPa		
External static pressure		0 Pa		
Refrigerant		R22: 7 kg		R22: 9 kg
Indoor units	Total capacity	50 ~ 130 %		
	Model / Quantity	20 ~ 250 / 1 ~ 13	20 ~ 250 / 1 ~ 16	
Operation temperature		Cooling mode: – 5 °CDB ~ 43 °CDB (10 °CDB ~ 43 °CDB with outdoor unit at lower position) Heating mode: – 15 °CWB ~ 15.5 °CWB		

3. Confirmation of parts attached

① Wiring mounting board × 1
② Conduit mounting plate (ø40) × 1
③ Conduit mounting plate (ø33) × 1
④ Conduit mounting plate (ø27) × 1
⑤ Tapping screw M4 × 6
⑥ Connecting pipe × 1 (Connecting pipe is fixed with the unit.)
⑦ Packing (inside ø23, outsideø35) × 1

4. Space required around unit

[Fig. 4.0.1] (P.2)

<A> Top view
<B> Side view
<C> When there is little space up to an obstruction
Ⓐ Front
Ⓑ No restrictions on wall height (left and right)
Ⓒ Air outlet guide (Procured at the site)
Ⓓ Must be open
Ⓔ Wall height (H)
Ⓕ No restrictions on wall height

(1)~(4) (mm)

L_1	L_2
450	100

(5) (mm)

L_1	L_2
450	250

(1) Basic space required

A space of at least 100 mm is necessary at the back for inlet air. Taking servicing, etc. from the rear into account, a space of about 450 mm should be provided, the same as at the front.

(2) When there is an obstruction above the unit

(3) When inlet air enters from right and left sides of unit

- Wall heights (H) of the front and the rear sides shall be within overall height of unit.
- When the total height is exceeded, add the "h" dimension of the **Fig. 4.0.1** to L_1 and L_2.

(4) When unit is surrounded by walls

Note:

- **Wall heights (H) of the front and the rear sides shall be within overall height of unit.**
- **If the panel height is exceeded, add the "h" dimension of the Fig. 4.0.1 to L_1 and L_2.**

(1)~(4) (mm)

L_1	L_2
450	100

(5) (mm)

L_1	L_2
450	250

Example: When h is 100 mm,
the L_1 dimension becomes 450 + 100 = 550 mm.

(5) Collective installation and continuous installation

- Space required for collective installation and continuous installation:
  When installing several units, leave the space between each block considering passage for air and people.
- Open in two directions.
- In case wall height (H) exceeds overall height of unit, add "h" dimension (h = wall height <H> – overall height of unit) to * marked dimension.
- If there is a wall at both the front and the rear of the unit, install up to four units consecutively in the side direction and provide a space of 1000 mm or more as inlet space/passage space for each four units.

5. Lifting method

[Fig. 5.0.1] (P.2)

⚠Caution:

Be very careful when carrying the product.

- Do not have only one person to carry product if it weighs more than 20 kg.
- PP bands are used to pack some products. Do not use them as a mean for transportation because they are dangerous.
- Do not touch heat exchanger fins with your bare hands. Otherwise you cut your hands.
- Tear plastic packaging bag and scrap it so that children cannot play with it. Otherwise plastic packaging bag may suffocate children.
- When carrying outdoor unit, be sure to support it at four points. Carrying with 3-point support may make outdoor unit unstable, resulting in it falling.

6. Installation of unit

6.1. Installation

[Fig. 6.1.1] (P.2)

Ⓐ M10 anchor bolt procured at the site. Ⓑ Corner is not seated.

- Fix unit tightly with bolts so that unit will not fall down due to earthquake or gust.
- Use concrete or angle bracket for foundation of unit.
- Vibration may be transmitted to the installation section and noise and vibration may be generated from the floor and walls, depending on the installation conditions. Therefore, provide ample vibrationproofing (cushion pads, cushion frame, etc.).
- Be sure that the corners are firmly seated. If the corners are not firmly seated, the installation feet may be bent.

⚠Warning:

- **Be sure to install unit in a place strong enough to withstand its weight. Any lack of strength may cause unit to fall down, resulting in a personal injury.**
- **Have installation work in order to protect against a strong wind and earthquake.**
  Any installation deficiency may cause unit to fall down, resulting in a personal injury.

When building the foundation, give full attention to the floor strength, drain water disposal <during operation, drain water flows out of the unit>, and piping and wiring routes.

Down piping and down wiring precautions

When down piping and down wiring are performed, be sure that foundation and base work does not block the base through holes. When down piping is performed, make the foundation at least 100 mm high so that the piping can pass under the bottom of the unit.

7. Refrigerant piping installation

Connecting the piping is a terminal-branch type in which refrigerant piping from the outdoor unit is branched at the terminal and connected to each of the indoor units.
The method of connection consists of flare connections at the indoor units, flange connections for the piping of the outdoor unit and flare connections for the liquid piping. Note that the branched sections are brazed.

⚠ Warning:

Always use extreme care to prevent the refrigerant gas from leaking while using fire or flame. If the refrigerant gas comes in contact with the flame from any source, such as a gas stove, it breaks down and generates a poisonous gas which can cause gas poisoning. Never weld in an unventilated room. Always conduct an inspection for gas leakage after installation of the refrigerant piping has been completed.

7.1. Caution

① Use the following materials for refrigeration piping.
- Material: Use refrigerant piping made of phosphorus deoxidized copper. In addition, be sure that the inner and outer surfaces of the pipes are clean and free of hazardous sulphur, oxides, dust/dirt, shaving particles, oils, moisture, or any other contaminant.

② Commercially available piping often contains dust and other materials. Always blow it clean with a dry inert gas.

③ Use care to prevent dust, water or other contaminants from entering the piping during installation.

④ Reduce the number of bending portions as much as possible, and make bending radius as big as possible.

⑤ Always observe the restrictions on the refrigerant piping (such as rated length, the difference between high/low pressures, and piping diameter). Failure to do so can result in equipment failure or a decline in heating/cooling performance.

⑥ The City Multi Y Series will stop due to an abnormality due to excessive or insufficient coolant. At such a time, always properly charge the unit. When servicing, always check the notes concerning pipe length and amount of additional refrigerant at both locations, the refrigerant volume calculation table on the back of the service panel and the additional refrigerant section on the labels for the combined number of indoor units.

⑦ **Use liquid refrigerant to fill the system.**

⑧ Never use refrigerant to perform an air purge. Always evacuate using a vacuum pump.

⑨ Always insulate the piping properly. Insufficient insulation will result in a decline in heating/cooling performance, water drops from condensation and other such problems.

⑩ When connecting the refrigerant piping, make sure the ball valve of the outdoor unit is completely closed (the factory setting) and do not operate it until the refrigerant piping for the outdoor and indoor units has been connected, a refrigerant leakage test has been performed and the evacuation process has been completed.

⑪ Always use a non-oxidizing brazing material for brazing the parts. If a non-oxidizing brazing material is not used, it could cause clogging or damage to the compressor unit.

⑫ **Never perform outdoor unit piping connection work when it is raining.**

⚠ Warning:

When installing and moving the unit, do not charge it with refrigerant other than the refrigerant specified on the unit.

- Mixing of a different refrigerant, air, etc. may cause the refrigerant cycle to malfunction and result in severe damage.

⚠ Caution:

- **Use a vacuum pump with a reverse flow check valve.**
  - If the vacuum pump does not have a reverse flow check valve, the vacuum pump oil may flow back into the refrigerant cycle and cause deterioration of the refrigerator oil and other trouble.
- **Manage the tools carefully.**
  - If dust, dirt, or water gets in the refrigerant cycle, the refrigerator oil will deteriorate.
- **Store the piping to be used during installation indoors and keep both ends of the piping sealed until just before brazing.**
  - If dust, dirt, or water gets into the refrigerant cycle, the oil will deteriorate and the compressor may fail.
- **Do not use special detergents for washing piping.**

7.2. Refrigerant piping system

Connection Example

[Fig. 7.2.1] (P.3)

A	Liquid pipe	B	Gas pipe
C	Total capacity of indoor units	D	Model number
E	Downstream unit model total	F	Branch kit model
G	4-Branching header	H	7-Branching header
I	10-Branching header		
Ⓐ	Outdoor unit	Ⓑ	First branch
Ⓒ	Indoor unit	Ⓓ	Cap

- The pipe of 28.58 mm can be used for the gas pipe of PUHY-200.
- The pipe of 34.93 mm can be used for the gas pipe of PUHY-315.

8. Additional refrigerant charge

At the time of shipping, the outdoor unit is charged with the refrigerant. As this charge does not include the amount needed for extended piping, additional charging for each refrigerant line will be required on site. In order that future servicing may be properly provided, always keep a record of the size and length of each refrigerant line and the amount of additional charge by writing it in the space provided on the outdoor unit.

8.1. Calculation of additional refrigerant charge

- Calculate the amount of additional charge based on the length of the piping extension and the size of the refrigerant line.
- Use the table below as a guide to calculating the amount of additional charging and charge the system accordingly.
- If the calculation results in a fraction of less than 0.1 kg, round up to the next 0.1 kg. For example, if the result of the calculation was 12.62 kg, round the result up to 12.7 kg.

<Additional Charge>

Additional refrigerant charge	=	Liquid pipe size Total length of ø12.7 × 0.12	+	Liquid pipe size Total length of ø9.52 × 0.06	+	Liquid pipe size Total length of ø6.35 × 0.024	+ α
(kg)		(m) × 0.12 (kg/m)		(m) × 0.06 (kg/m)		(m) × 0.024 (kg/m)	

<Example>

Indoor	1: 40	A: ø12.7	40 m	a: ø6.35	10 m	At the conditions below:
	2: 100	B: ø12.7	10 m	b: ø9.52	5 m	
	3: 40	C: ø12.7	15 m	c: ø6.35	10 m	
	4: 32	D: ø12.7	10 m	d: ø6.35	10 m	
	5: 63			e: ø9.52	10 m	

The total length of each liquid line is as follows:
ø12.7: A + B + C + D = 40 + 10 + 15 + 10 = 75 m
ø9.52: b + e = 5 + 10 = 15 m
ø6.35: a + c + d = 10 + 10 + 10 = 30 m
Therefore,
<Calculation example>
Additional refrigerant charge
= 75 × 0.12 + 15 × 0.06 + 30 × 0.024 + 2 = 12.7 kg

Value of α

Total capacity of connecting indoor units	α
to Model 80	1.0 kg
Models 81 to 160	1.5 kg
Models 161 to 330	2.0 kg
Models 331 or more	2.5 kg

8.2. Caution for piping connection/valve operation

- Conduct piping connection and valve operation accurately.
- The gas side connecting pipe is assembled in factory before shipment.
  ① For brazing to the connecting pipe with flange, remove the connecting pipe with flange from the ball valve, and braze it outside of the unit.
  ② During the time when removing the connecting pipe with flange, remove the seal attached on the rear side of this sheet and paste it onto the flange surface of the ball valve to prevent the entry of dust into the valve.
  ③ The refrigerant circuit is closed with a round, close-packed packing upon shipment to prevent gas leak between flanges. As no operation can be done under this state, be sure to replace the packing with the hollow packing attached at the piping connection.
  ④ At the mounting of the hollow packing, wipe off dust attached on the flange sheet surface and the packing. Coat refrigerating machine oil onto both surfaces of the packing.

  [Fig. 8.2.1] (P.3)
- After evacuation and refrigerant charge, ensure that the handle is fully open. If operating with the valve closed, abnormal pressure will be imparted to the high- or low-pressure side of the refrigerant circuit, giving damage to the compressor, four-way valve, etc.
- Determine the amount of additional refrigerant charge by using the formula, and charge refrigerant additionally through the service port after completing piping connection work.
- After completing work, tighten the service port and cap securely not to generate gas leak.

  [Fig. 8.2.2] (P.3)

  <A> [Ball valve (gas side)]
  <B> [Ball valve (liquid side)]
  (This figure shows the valve in the fully open state.)
  Ⓐ Valve stem
  [Fully closed at the factory, when connecting the piping, when evacuating, and when charging additional refrigerant. Open fully after the operations above are completed.]
  Ⓑ Stopper pin [Prevents the valve stem from turning 90° or more.]
  Ⓒ Packing (Accessory)
  [Manufacturer: Nichiasu corporation]
  [Type: T/#1991-NF]
  Ⓓ Connecting pipe (Accessory)
  [Use packing and securely install this pipe to the valve flange so that gas leakage will not occur. (Tightening torque: 25 N·m) Coat both surfaces of the packing with refrigerator oil.]
  Ⓔ Open (Operate slowly)
  Ⓕ Cap, copper packing
  [Remove the cap and operate the valve stem. Always reinstall the cap after operation is completed. (Valve stem cap tightening torque: 25 N·m or more)]
  Ⓖ Service port
  [Use this port to evacuate the refrigerant piping and add an additional charge at the site.
  Open and close the port using a double-ended wrench.
  Always reinstall the cap after operation is completed. (Service port cap tightening torque: 14 N·m or more)]
  Ⓗ Flare nut
  [Tightening torque: 55 N·m
  Loosen and tighten this nut using a double-ended wrench.
  Coat the flare contact surface with refrigerator oil]
  Ⓘ ø12.7
  Ⓙ ø25.4 (PUHY-200)
  ø28.58 (PUHY-250)
  ø31.75 (PUHY-315)
  Ⓚ Field piping
  [Braze to the connecting pipe. (When brazing, use nonoxidized brazing.)]
  Ⓛ Close-packed packing
  Ⓜ Hollow packing

Appropriate tightening torque by torque wrench:

Copper pipe external dia. (mm)	Tightening torque (N·m)
ø6.35	14 to 18
ø9.52	35 to 42
ø12.7	50 to 57.5
ø15.88	75 to 80
ø19.05	100 to 140

Tightening angle standard:

Pipe diameter (mm)	Tightening angle (°)
ø6.35, ø9.52	60 to 90
ø12.7, ø15.88	30 to 60
ø19.05	20 to 35

[Fig. 8.2.3] (P.3)

Note:
If a torque wrench is not available, use the following method as a standard: When you tighten the flare nut with a wrench, you will reach a point where the tightening torque will abruptly increase. Turn the flare nut beyond this point by the angle shown in the table above.

⚠Caution:

- **Always remove the connecting pipe from the ball valve and braze it outside the unit.**
  - Brazing the connecting pipe while it is installed will heat the ball valve and cause trouble or gas leakage. The piping, etc. inside the unit may also be burned.
- **Do not use a leak detection additive.**

8.3. Airtight test, evacuation, and refrigerant charging

① **Airtight test**
Perform with the ball valve of the outdoor unit closed, and pressurize the connection piping and the indoor unit from the service port provided on the ball valve of the outdoor unit. (Always pressurize from both the high press pipe and the low press pipe service ports.)

[Fig. 8.3.1] (P.3)

Ⓐ Nitrogen gas Ⓑ To indoor unit Ⓒ System analyzer
Ⓓ Lo knob Ⓔ Hi knob Ⓕ Ball valve
Ⓖ Liquid pipe Ⓗ Gas pipe Ⓘ Outdoor unit
Ⓙ Service port

Airtight test procedure	Restriction
1. Nitrogen gas pressurization (1) After pressurizing to the design pressure (2.94 MPa) using nitrogen gas, allow it to stand for about one day. If the pressure does not drop, airtightness is good. However, if the pressure drops, since the leaking point is unknown, the following bubble test may also be performed. (2) After the pressurization described above, spray the flare connection parts, brazed parts, flanges, and other parts that may leak with a bubbling agent (Kyuboflex, etc.) and visually check for bubbles. (3) After the airtight test, wipe off the bubbling agent.	• If a flammable gas or air (oxygen) is used as the pressurization gas, it may catch fire or explode.
2. Pressurization using refrigerant gas and nitrogen gas (1) Pressurizing to a gas pressure of approximately 0.2 MPa, pressurize to the design pressure (2.94 MPa) using nitrogen gas. However, do not pressurize at one time. Stop during pressurization and check that the pressure does not drop. (2) Check for gas leaks by checking the flare connection parts, brazed parts, flanges, and other parts which may leak using R22 compatible electric leak detector. (3) This test may be used together with the bubble type gas leak test.	• Do not use a refrigerant other than that indicated on the unit. • Do not use a haloid torch. (Leaks cannot be detected.)

② **Evacuation**
Evacuate with the ball valve of the outdoor unit closed and evacuate both the connection piping and the indoor unit from the service port provided on the ball valve of the outdoor unit using a vacuum pump. (Always evacuate from the service port of both the high pressure pipe and the low pressure pipe.) After the vacuum reaches 650 Pa [abs], continue evacuation for at least one hour or more.
* Never perform air purging using refrigerant.

[Fig. 8.3.2] (P.3)

Ⓐ System analyzer Ⓑ Lo knob Ⓒ Hi knob
Ⓓ Ball valve Ⓔ Liquid pipe Ⓕ Gas pipe
Ⓖ Service port Ⓗ Three-way joint Ⓘ Valve
Ⓙ Valve Ⓚ Cylinder Ⓛ Scale
Ⓜ Vacuum pump

Note:
- **Always add an appropriate amount of refrigerant. Also always seal the system with liquid refrigerant. Too much or too little refrigerant will cause trouble.**
- **Use a gauge manifold, charging hose, and other parts for the refrigerant indicated on the unit.**
- **Use a graviometer. (One that can measure down to 0.1 kg.)**
- **Use a vacuum pump with a reverse flow check valve.**
  (Recommended vacuum gauge: ROBINAIR 14830A Thermistor Vacuum Gauge)
  Also use a vacuum gauge that reaches 0.5 Torr or greater after operating for five minutes.

8.4. Thermal insulation of refrigerant piping

Be sure to give insulation work to refrigerant piping by covering liquid pipe and gas pipe separately with enough thickness heat-resistant polyethylene, so that no gap is observed in the joint between indoor unit and insulating material, and insulating materials themselves. When insulation work is insufficient, there is a possibility of condensation drip, etc. Pay special attention to insulation work to ceiling plenum.

[Fig. 8.4.1] (P.4)

Ⓐ Steel wire Ⓑ Piping
Ⓒ Asphaltic oily mastic or asphalt Ⓓ Heat insulation material A
Ⓔ Outer covering B

Heat insulation material A	Glass fiber + Steel wire	
	Adhesive + Heat - resistant polyethylene foam + Adhesive tape	
Outer covering B	Indoor	Vinyl tape
	Floor exposed	Water-proof hemp cloth + Bronze asphalt
	Outdoor	Water-proof hemp cloth + Zinc plate + Oily paint

Note:
- **When using polyethylene cover as covering material, asphalt roofing shall not be required.**
- **No heat insulation must be provided for electric wires.**

[Fig. 8.4.2] (P.4)

Ⓐ Liquid pipe Ⓑ Gas pipe Ⓒ Electric wire
Ⓓ Finishing tape Ⓔ Insulater

[Fig. 8.4.3] (P.4)

Penetrations

[Fig. 8.4.4] (P.4)

<A> Inner wall (concealed) <B> Outer wall
<C> Outer wall (exposed) <D> Floor (waterproofing)
<E> Roof pipe shaft
<F> Penetrating portion on fire limit and boundary wall
Ⓐ Sleeve Ⓑ Heat insulating material
Ⓒ Lagging Ⓓ Caulking material
Ⓔ Band Ⓕ Waterproofing layer
Ⓖ Sleeve with edge Ⓗ Lagging material
Ⓘ Mortar or other incombustible caulking
Ⓙ Incombustible heat insulation material

When filling a gap with mortar, cover the penetration part with steel plate so that the insulation material will not be caved in. For this part, use incombustible materials for both insulation and covering. (Vinyl covering should not be used.)

9. Wiring

9.1. Caution

① Follow ordinance of your governmental organization for technical standard related to electrical equipment, wiring regulations and guidance of each electric power company.

② Wiring for control (hereinafter referred to as transmission line) shall be (5 cm or more) apart from power source wiring so that it is not influenced by electric noise from power source wiring. (Do not insert transmission line and power source wire in the same conduit.)

③ Be sure to provide designated grounding work to outdoor unit.

④ Give some allowance to wiring for electrical part box of indoor and outdoor units, because the box is sometimes removed at the time of service work.

⑤ Never connect the main power source to terminal block of transmission line. If connected, electrical parts will be burnt out.

⑥ Use 2-core shield cable for transmission line. If transmission lines of different systems are wired with the same multiplecore cable, the resultant poor transmitting and receiving will cause erroneous operations.

⑦ Only the transmission line specified should be connected to the terminal block for outdoor unit transmission.
(Transmission line to be connected with indoor unit : Terminal block TB3 for transmission line, Other : Terminal block TB7 for centralized control)
Erroneous connection does not allow the system to operate.

⑧ In the case of connecting with an upper class controller or to conduct group operation in different refrigerant systems, the control line for transmission is required between the outdoor units.
Connect this control line between the terminal blocks for centralized control. (2-wire line with no polarity)
When conducting group operation in different refrigerant systems without connecting to the upper class controller, replace the insertion of the short circuit connector from CN41 of one outdoor unit to CN40.

⑨ Group is set by operating the remote controller.

9.2. Control box and connecting position of wiring

1. Connect the indoor unit transmission line to transmission terminal block (TB3), or connect the wiring between outdoor units or the wiring with the central control system to the central control terminal block (TB7).
When using shielded wiring, connect shield ground of the indoor unit transmission line to the earth screw (⏚) and connect shield ground of the line between outdoor units and the central control system transmission line to the shield (S) terminal of the central control terminal block (TB7) shield (S) terminal. In addition, in the case of outdoor units whose power supply connector CN41 has been replaced by CN40, the shield terminal (S) of terminal block (TB7) of the central control system should also be connected to the ground (⏚).

[Fig. 9.2.1] (P.4)

Ⓐ Power source Ⓑ Transmission line

2. Conduit mounting plates (ø27) are being provided. Pass the power supply and transmission wires through the appropriate knock-out holes, then remove the knock-out piece from the bottom of the terminal box and connect the wires.
3. Fix power source wiring to terminal box by using buffer bushing for tensile force (PG connection or the like).

9.3. Wiring transmission cables

① **Types of control cables**

1. Wiring transmission cables

- Types of transmission cables: Shielding wire CVVS or CPEVS
- Cable diameter: More than 1.25 mm²
- Maximum wiring length: Within 200 m

2. Remote control cables

Kind of remote control cable	2-core cable (unshielded)
Cable diameter	0.3 to 1.25 mm²
Remarks	When 10 m is exceeded, use cable with the same specifications as (1) Transmission line wiring

② **Wiring examples**

- Controller name, symbol and allowable number of controllers.

Name	Symbol	Allowable number of controllers
Outdoor unit controller	OC	
Indoor unit controller	IC	One to sixteen controllers for one OC
Remote controller	RC	Maximum of two per group

Example of a group operation system with multiple outdoor units (Shielding wires and address setting are necessary.)

<Examples of Transmission Cable Wiring>

[Fig. 9.3.1] M-NET Remote Controller (P.4)

[Fig. 9.3.2] MA Remote Controller (P.4)

Ⓐ Group 1 Ⓑ Group 3 Ⓒ Group 5 Ⓓ Shielded wire Ⓔ Sub remote controller
( ) Address

<Wiring Method and Address Settings>

a. Always use shielded wire when making connections between the outdoor unit (OC) and the indoor unit (IC), as well for all OC-OC, and IC-IC wiring intervals.

b. Use feed wiring to connect terminals A and B and the ground terminal on the transmission cable terminal block (TB3) of each outdoor unit (OC) to terminals A, B and terminal S on the transmission cable block of the indoor unit (IC).

c. Connect terminals 1 (A) and 2 (B) on the transmission cable terminal block of the indoor unit (IC) that has the most recent address within the same group to the terminal block on the remote controller (RC).

d. Connect together terminals A, B and terminal S on the terminal block for central control (TB7) for the outdoor unit (OC).

e. On one outdoor unit only, change the jumper connector on the control panel from CN41 to CN40.

f. Connect the terminal shield on the terminal block for central control (TB7) for the outdoor unit (OC) for the unit into which the jumper connector was inserted into CN40 in Step above to the ground terminal ⏚ in the electrical component box.

g. Set the address setting switch as follows.

* To set the outdoor unit address to 100, the outdoor address setting switch must be set to 50.

Unit	Range	Setting Method
IC (Main)	01 to 50	Use the most recent address within the same group of indoor units
IC (Sub)	01 to 50	Use an address, other than that of the IC (Main) from among the units within the same group of indoor units. This must be in sequence with the IC (Main)
Outdoor unit	51 to 100	Use the most recent address of all the indoor units plus 50
M-NET R/C (Main)	101 to 150	Set at an IC (Main) address within the same group plus 100
M-NET R/C (Sub)	151 to 200	Set at an IC (Main) address within the same group plus 150
MA R/C	–	Unnecessary address setting (Necessary main/sub setting)

h. The group setting operations among the multiple indoor units is done by the remote controller (RC) after the electrical power has been turned on.

<Permissible Lengths>

① **M-NET Remote controller**

- Max length via outdoor units: $L_1+L_2+L_3+L_4$ and $L_1+L_2+L_3+L_5$ and $L_1+L_2+L_6+L_7$ ≦ 500 m (1.25 mm² or more)
- Max transmission cable length: L_1 and L_3+L_4 and L_3+L_5 and L_6 and L_2+L_6 and L_7 ≦ 200 m (1.25 mm² or more)
- Remote controller cable length: ℓ_1, ℓ_2, ℓ_3, ℓ_4 ≦ 10 m (0.3 to 1.25 mm²)
  If the length exceeds 10 m, use a 1.25 mm² shielded wire. The length of this section (L_8) should be included in the calculation of the maximum length and overall length.
- DC 12V power supply line: n ≦ 10 m (0.7 to 2 mm²)

② **MA Remote controller**

- Max length via outdoor unit (M-NET cable): $L_1+L_2+L_3+L_4$ and $L_1+L_2+L_6+L_7$ ≦ 500 m (1.25 mm² or more)
- Max transmission cable length (M-NET cable): L_1 and L_3+L_4 and L_6 and L_2+L_6 and L_7 ≦ 200 m (1.25 mm² or more)
- Remote controller cable length: m_1+m_2 and $m_1+m_2+m_3+m_4$ ≦ 200 m (0.3 to 1.25 mm²)

9.4. Wiring of main power supply and equipment capacity

Schematic Drawing of Wiring (Example)

[Fig. 9.4.1] (P.4)

Ⓐ Switch (Breakers for wiring and current leakage) Ⓑ Breakers for current leakage Ⓒ Outdoor unit
Ⓓ Pull box Ⓔ Indoor unit

Thickness of Wire for Main Power Supply and On/Off Capacities

Model		Minimum wire thickness (mm²)			Switch (A)		Breaker for wiring (NFB)	Breaker for current leakage
		Main cable	Branch	Ground	Capacity	Fuse		
Outdoor unit	200TEM	4.0	–	4.0	32	32	30 A	30 A 100 mA 0.1sec. or less
	250TEM	6.0	–	6.0	40	40	40 A	40 A 100 mA 0.1sec. or less
	315TEM	10.0	–	10.0	63	63	60 A	60 A 100 mA 0.1sec. or less
Indoor unit		1.5	1.5	1.5	15	15	15 A	15 A 30 mA 0.1sec. or less

1. **Use a separate power supply for the outdoor unit and indoor unit.**
2. **Bear in mind ambient conditions (ambient temperature,direct sunlight, rain water,etc.) when proceeding with the wiring and connections.**
3. **The wire size is the minimum value for metal conduit wiring. The power cord size should be 1 rank thicker consideration of voltage drops. Make sure the power-supply voltage does not drop more than 10 %.**
4. **Specific wiring requirements should adhere to the wiring regulations of the region.**
5. **Power supply cords of parts of appliances for outdoor use shall not be lighter than polychloroprene sheathed flexible cord (design 245 IEC57). For example, use wiring such as YZW.**
6. **A switch with at least 3 mm contact separation in each pole shall be provided by the Air conditioner installation.**

⚠ Warning:

- **Be sure to use specified wires to connect so that no external force is imparted to terminal connections. If connections are not fixed firmly, it may cause heating or fire.**
- **Be sure to use the appropriate type of overcurrent protection switch. Note that generated overcurrent may include some amount of direct current.**

⚠ Caution:

- **Some installation site may require attachment of an earth leakage breaker. If no earth leakage breaker is installed, it may cause an electric shock.**
- **Do not use anything other than breaker and fuse with correct capacity. Using fuse and wire or copper wire with too large capacity may cause a malfunction of unit or fire.**

10. Test run

10.1. The following phenomena do not represent trouble (emergency)

Phenomenon	Display of remote controller	Cause
Indoor unit does not perform cooling (heating) operation.	**"Cooling (heating)" flashes**	When another indoor unit is performing the heating (cooling) operation, the cooling (heating) operation is not performed.
The auto vane runs freely.	**Normal display**	Because of the control operation of auto vane, it may change over to horizontal blow automatically from the downward blow in cooling in case the downward blow operation has been continued for 1 hour. At defrosting in heating, hot adjusting and thermostat OFF, it automatically changes over to horizontal blow.
Fan setting changes during heating.	**Normal display**	Ultra-low speed operation is commenced at thermostat OFF. Light air automatically changes over to set value by time or piping temperature at thermostat ON.
Fan stops during heating operation.	**Defrost display**	The fan is to stop during defrosting.
Fan does not stop while operation has been stopped.	**No lighting**	Fan is to run for 1 minute after stopping to exhaust residual heat (only in heating).
No setting of fan while start SW has been turned on.	**Heat ready**	Ultra low-speed operation for 5 minutes after SW ON or until piping temperature becomes 35°C, low speed operation for 2 minutes thereafter, and then set notch is commenced. (Hot adjust control)
Outdoor unit does not operate by turning switch on.	**Normal display**	When the outdoor unit is being cooled and the refrigerant is resting, warming up operation is performed for at least 35 minutes to warm the compressor. During this time, only the fan operates.
Indoor unit remote controller shows "HO" indicator for about two minutes when turning ON universal power supply.	**"HO" flashes**	System is being driven. Operate remote controller again after "HO" disappear.
Drain pump does not stop while unit has been stopped.	**Light out**	After a stop of cooling operation, unit continues to operate drain pump for three minutes and then stops it.
Drain pump continues to operate while unit has been stopped.		Unit continues to operate drain pump if drainage is generated, even during a stop.

This product is designed and intended for use in the residential, commercial and light-industrial environment.

Please be sure to put the contact address/telephone number on this manual before handing it to the customer.

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION
HEAD OFFICE: MITSUBISHI DENKI BLDG., 2-2-3, MARUNOUCHI, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO 100-8310, JAPAN

WT04217X01

Printed in Japan