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To prevent injury to the user or other people and property damage, the following instructions must be followed.

Incorrect operation due to ignoring instructions will cause harm or damage. The seriousness is classified by the following indications.

**WARNING** This symbol indicates the possibility of death or serious injury.

**CAUTION** This symbol indicates the possibility of injury or damage to property only.

Meanings of symbols used in this manual are as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Be sure not to do.</th>
<th>Be sure to follow the instruction.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Symbol" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**WARNING**

Always install the expansion panel(s).

- Improper assembly or installation may cause incorrect operation, including injury, fire, and electric shock hazards.

Do not place the power cord near a heater.

- It may cause fire and electric shock.

Do not use the power cord near flammable gas or combustibles such as gasoline, benzene, thinner, etc.

- It may cause explosion or fire.

Do not disassemble or modify products.

- It may cause failure and electric shock.
**Safety Precautions**

Plug in the power plug properly.

- Otherwise, it will cause electric shock or fire.

Do not operate or stop the unit by inserting or pulling out the power plug.

- It will cause electric shock or fire.

Do not damage or use an unspecified power cord.

- It will cause electric shock or fire.

---

Do not modify power cord length.

- It will cause electric shock or fire.

Use the air conditioner on a single outlet circuit. (see page 7.) Do not share the outlet with other appliances.

- It will cause electric shock or fire.

Always plug into a grounded outlet.

- No grounding may cause electric shock.

---

Ventilate before operating air conditioner when gas goes out.

- It may cause explosion, fire, and burn.

Do not use the socket if it is loose or damaged.

- It may cause fire and electric shock.

Do not operate with wet hands or in damp environment.

- It will cause electric shock.
If water enters the product, turn off the power switch of the main body of appliance. Contact service center after taking the power-plug out from the socket.

• It will cause electric shock or failure of machine.

Do not clean the air conditioner with water.

• Water may enter the unit and degrade the insulation. It may cause an electric shock.

CAUTION

Never touch the metal parts of the unit when removing the filter.

• They are sharp and may cause injury.

Do not block the inlet or outlet.

• It may cause failure of appliance or performance deteriorate.

Ensure that the outer case is not damaged by age or wear.

• Leaving it damaged could result in the air conditioner falling out of the window, creating a safety hazard.

Be cautious not to touch the sharp edges when installing.

• It may cause injury.
### Symbols Used in this Manual

⚠️ This symbol alerts you to the risk of electric shock.

⚠️ This symbol alerts you to hazards that could cause harm to the air conditioner.

NOTICE This symbol indicates special notes.

### Outside Dimensions

![Dimensions Diagram]

- **Width:** 525 (20 11/16")
- **Height:** 470 (18 1/2")
- **Depth:** 353 (13 7/8")
### Product Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>MODELS</th>
<th>CP10F10</th>
<th>CP12F10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POWER SUPPLY</td>
<td></td>
<td>10, 115, 60Hz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOLING CAPACITY (Btu/h)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>INPUT (W)</td>
<td></td>
<td>920</td>
<td>1,110</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUNNING CURRENT (A)</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>10.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>E.E.R (BTU/W :h)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATING CONDITION</td>
<td>INDOOR ('F)</td>
<td>80 (DB)* 67(WB)**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OUTDOOR ('F)</td>
<td>95 (DB)* 75(WB)**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFRIGERANT (R410) CHARGE</td>
<td></td>
<td>530g(18.7oz)</td>
<td>540g(19.0oz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVAPORATOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ø9.52, 2ROW 13STACKS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDENSER</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ø6.0, 3ROW 18STACKS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAN, INDOOR</td>
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<td>TURBO FAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAN, OUTDOOR</td>
<td>PROPELLER TYPE FAN WITH SLINGER RING</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAN SPEEDS, FAN/COOLING</td>
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<td>3/3</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAN MOTOR</td>
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<td>6 POLES</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPERATION CONTROL</td>
<td>REMOTE CONTROLLER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ROOM TEMP. CONTROL</td>
<td>THERMISTOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIR DIRECTION CONTROL</td>
<td>HORIZONTAL LOUVER (UP &amp; DOWN), VERTICAL LOUVER (RIGHT&amp;LEFT)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>SLIDE IN-OUT CHASSIS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTECTOR</td>
<td>COMPRESSOR</td>
<td>OVERLOAD PROTECTOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FAN MOTOR</td>
<td>INTERNAL THERMAL PROTECTOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POWER CORD</td>
<td>3 WIRE WITH GROUNDING</td>
<td></td>
<td>ATTACHMENT PLUG (CORD-CONNECTED TYPE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAIN SYSTEM</td>
<td>DRAIN PIPE OR SPLASHED BY FAN SLINGER</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OUTSIDE DIMENSION (W x H x D)</td>
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<td>235/8x1431/32x225/16</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(mm)</td>
<td>380 x 600 x 555</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* DB: Dry Bulb
**WB: Wet Bulb

### Operation

- DESIGNED FOR COOLING ONLY
- POWERFUL AND INCREDIBLE COOLING
- TOP-DOWN CHASSIS FOR THE SIMPLE INSTALLATION AND SERVICE
- BUILT-IN ADJUSTABLE THERMOSTAT
- WASHABLE ONE-TOUCH FILTER
- COMPACT SIZE
How to operate your Friedrich CP

Control and Remote Control Operations

1. **POWER**
   Operation begins when this button is pressed and stops when you press the button again.

2. **TEMPERATURE CONTROL**
   The thermostat monitors room temperature to maintain the desired temperature.
   The thermostat can be set between 60°F~86°F (16°C~30°C).
   The unit takes an average of 30 minutes to adjust the room temperature by 1°F.

3. **OPERATION MODE SELECTOR**
   Select cooling mode to cool the room.
   Select Money Saver® mode for energy saving operation.
   Select fan mode for basic ventilating fan operation.
   Select dry mode for dry operation.

4. **FAN SPEED SELECTOR**
   For increased power while cooling, select a higher fan speed.
   3 speeds: High; Low; Med

5. **ON/OFF TIMER**
   ON: If the unit is off, use Timer to set number of hours before unit starts.
   - Push Timer button to advance setting from 1hr
   - 2hrs - ...12hrs maximum.
   OFF: You will usually use shut-off time while you sleep.
   - If unit is running, use Timer to set number of hours until shut-off.
   - For your sleeping comfort, once Time is set, the temperature setting will rise 2°F after 30min, and once again after 30min.
   - Push Timer button to advance setting from 1hr
   - 2hrs....12hrs maximum.

6. **AUTO SWING**
   This button can automatically control the air flow direction.

7. **REMOTE CONTROL SENSOR**

Inserting the Remote Control Batteries

1. Push out the cover on the back of the remote control with your thumb.
2. Pay attention to polarity and insert two new AAA 1.5V batteries.
3. Reattach the cover.

**NOTE:** Do not use rechargeable batteries. Make sure that both batteries are new.
- In order to prevent discharge, remove the batteries from the remote control if the air conditioner is not going to be used for an extended period of time.
Keep the remote control away from extremely hot or humid places.
To maintain optimal operation of the remote control, the remote sensor should not be exposed to direct sunlight.
Disassembly

Before the following disassembly, POWER SWITCH set to OFF and disconnect the power cord.

Mechanical Parts

1. FRONT GRILLE
1. Open the Inlet grille upward or downward.
2. Remove the screw which fastens the front grille.
3. Pull the front grille from the right side.
4. Remove the front grille.
5. Re-install the component by referring to the removal procedure, above. (See Figure 1)

2. CABINET
1. After disassembling the FRONT GRILLE, remove the 2 screws which fasten the cabinet at both sides.
2. Remove the 2 screws which fasten the cabinet at back.
3. Pull the base pan forward. (See Figure 2)
4. Remove the cabinet.
5. Re-install the component by referring to the removal procedure, above.

3. CONTROL BOX
1. Disconnect the unit from the power source.
2. Remove the front grille.
3. Remove the cabinet.
4. Remove the screw which fastens the control box cover.
5. Remove the housing which connects motor wire in the control box.
6. Remove the 3 leads from the compressor.
7. Discharge the capacitor by placing a 20,000 ohmresistor across the capacitor terminals.
8. Remove the 2 screws which fasten the control box. (See Figure 19)
9. Pull the control box forward completely.
10. Re-install the components by referring to the removal procedure, above. (See Figure 3)
Air Handling Parts

1. AIR GUIDE AND BLOWER
1. Remove the front grille.
2. Remove the cabinet.
3. Remove the control box.
4. Remove the 3 screws which fasten the brace.
5. Remove the brace.
6. Remove the 2 screws which fasten the evaporator.
7. Move the evaporator forward and pulling it upward slightly. (See Figure 4)
8. Move the evaporator to the left carefully.
9. Pull out the hook of orifice by pushing the tabs and remove it. (See Figure 5)
10. Remove the clamp with a hand plier which secures the blower.
11. Remove the blower.
12. Remove the 4 screws which fasten the air guide from the barrier.
13. Move the air guide backward, pulling out from the base pan.
14. Re-install the components by referring to the removal procedure, above.

2. FAN AND SHROUD
1. Remove the cabinet.
2. Remove the brace.
3. Remove the 3 screws which fasten the condenser.
4. Move the condenser to the left carefully.
5. Remove the clamp which secures the fan.
6. Remove the fan and then pull out the shroud. (See Figure 6)
7. Re-install by referring to the removal procedure.
3. MOTOR
1. Remove the cabinet.
2. Remove the evaporator.
3. Remove the orifice.
4. Remove the blower.
5. Remove the fan.
6. Remove the control box cover and housing of the motor in the control box.
7. Remove the 2 screws which fasten the motor from the mount motor. (See Figure 7)
8. Remove the motor.
9. Re-install the components by referring to the removal procedure, above. (See Figure 7)

Electrical Parts

1. OVERLOAD PROTECTOR
1. Remove the cabinet.
2. Remove the nut which fastens the terminal cover.
3. Remove the terminal cover. (See Figure 8)
4. Remove all the leads from the overload protector.
5. Remove the overload protector.
6. Re-install the component by referring to the removal procedure, above.

2. COMPRESSOR
1. Remove the cabinet.
2. Discharge the refrigerant system using a Freon™ Recovery System.
   If there is no valve to attach the recovery system, install one (such as a WATCO A-1) before venting the Freon™. Leave the valve in place after servicing the system.
3. Remove the overload protector.
4. After purging the unit completely, unbraze the suction and discharge tubes at the compressor connections.
5. Remove the 3 nuts and the 3 washers which fasten the compressor.
6. Remove the compressor. (See Figure 9)
7. Re-install the components by referring to the removal procedure, above.
3. CAPACITOR

**MODEL : TOUCH & REMOTE CONTROL TYPE MODEL**

1. Remove the control box.

2. Remove the screw which fasten control panel from control box.

3. Remove the screw which located in the front.

4. Open the bottom side of control box.

5. Remove the screw and the clamp which fastens the capacitor.

6. Disconnect all the leads of capacitor terminals.

7. Re-install the components by referring to the removal procedure, above. (See Figure 10)

4. POWER CORD

1. Remove the control box.

2. Open the control box.

3. Disconnect the grounding screw from the control box.

4. Disconnect the 2 receptacles.

5. Remove a screw which fastens the clip cord.

   (See Figure 11)

6. Remove the power cord.

7. Re-install the component by referring to the above removal procedure, above.

   (Use only one ground-marked hole for ground connection.)

8. If the supply cord of this appliance is damaged, it must be replaced by the special cord. (The special cord means the cord which has the same specification marked on the supply cord attached at the unit.)

---

**Refrigerating Cycle**

**CAUTION:** Discharge the refrigerant system using a Freon™ Recovery System. If there is no valve to attach the recovery system, install one (such as a WATCO A-1) before venting the Freon™. Leave the valve in place after servicing the system.

1. CONDENSER

1. Remove the cabinet.

2. Remove the 3 screws which fasten the brace.

3. Remove the 3 screws which fasten the condenser and shroud.

4. After discharging the refrigerant completely, unbraze the interconnecting tube at the condenser connections.

5. Remove the condenser carefully.

6. Re-install the component by referring to notes.

   (See Figure 12)
Disassembly

2. EVAPORATOR
1. Remove the cabinet.
2. Remove the 2 screws which fasten the evaporator.
3. Move the evaporator sideways carefully.
4. After discharging the refrigerant completely,
   unbraze the interconnecting tube at the evaporator
   connections.
5. Remove the evaporator carefully.
6. Re-install the component by referring to notes.
   (See Figure 1)

3. CAPILLARY TUBE
1. Remove the cabinet.
2. After discharging the refrigerant completely,
   unbraze the interconnecting tube at the capillary
   tube.
3. Remove the capillary tube.
4. Re-install the component by referring to notes.

NOTICE
— Replacement of the refrigeration cycle.
1. When replacing the refrigeration cycle, be sure to
   Discharge the refrigerant system using a Freon™
   recovery System.
   If there is no valve to attach the recovery system,
   install one (such as a WATCO A-1) before venting
   the Freon™. Leave the valve in place after
   servicing the system.
2. After discharging the unit completely, remove the
   desired component, and unbraze the pinch-off
   tubes.
3. Solder service valves into the pinch-off tube ports,
   leaving the valves open.
4. Solder the pinch-off tubes with Service valves.
5. Evacuate as follows.
   1) Connect the vacuum pump, as illustrated figure
      14A.
   2) Start the vacuum pump, slowly open manifold
      valves A and B with two full turns counterclock-
      wise and leave the valves open.
      The vacuum pump is now pulling through valves
      A and B up to valve C by means of the manifold
      and entire system.
   3) Operate the vacuum pump vacuum for 20 to 30
      minutes, until 600 microns of vacuum is
      obtained. Close valves A and B, and observe
      vacuum gauge for a few minutes. A rise in pres-
      sure would indicate a possible leak or moisture
      remaining in the system. With valves A and B
      closed, stop the vacuum pump.
4) Remove the hose from the vacuum pump and
   place it on the charging cylinder. See figure
   14B. Open valve C.
   Discharge the line at the manifold connection.
5) The system is now ready for final charging.
6. Recharge as follows :
   1) Refrigeration cycle systems are charged from
      the High-side. If the total charge cannot be put
      in the High-side, the balance will be put in the
      suction line through the access valve which you
      installed as the system was opened.
   2) Connect the charging cylinder as shown in figure
      33B.
      With valve C open, discharge the hose at the
      manifold connection.
   3) Open valve A and allow the proper charge to
      enter the system. Valve B is still closed.
   4) If more charge is required, the high-side will not
      take it. Close valve A.
   5) With the unit running, open valve B and add the
      balance of the charge.
      a. Do not add the liquid refrigerant to the Low-side.
      b. Watch the Low-side gauge; allow pressure to
         rise to 39 lbs.
      c. Turn off valve B and allow pressure to drop.
      d. Repeat steps b. and c. until the balance of the
         charge is in the system.
   6) When satisfied the unit is operating correctly,
      use the pinch-off tool with the unit still running
      and clamp on to the pinch-off tube. Using a tube
      cutter, cut the pinch-off tube about 2 inches from
      the pinch-off tool. Use sil-fos braze and braze
      pinch-off tube closed. Turn off the unit, allow it to
      set for a while, and then test the leakage of the
      pinch-off connection.

NOTICE
— Replacement of the refrigeration cycle.
1. When replacing the refrigeration cycle, be sure to
   Discharge the refrigerant system using a Freon™
   recovery System.
   If there is no valve to attach the recovery system,
   install one (such as a WATCO A-1) before venting
   the Freon™. Leave the valve in place after
   servicing the system.
2. After discharging the unit completely, remove the
   desired component, and unbraze the pinch-off
   tubes.
3. Solder service valves into the pinch-off tube ports,
   leaving the valves open.
4. Solder the pinch-off tubes with Service valves.
5. Evacuate as follows.
   1) Connect the vacuum pump, as illustrated figure
      14A.
   2) Start the vacuum pump, slowly open manifold
      valves A and B with two full turns counterclock-
      wise and leave the valves open.
      The vacuum pump is now pulling through valves
      A and B up to valve C by means of the manifold
      and entire system.

CAUTION: If high vacuum equip-
ment is used, just crack valves A
and B for a few minutes, then open
slowly with the two full turns counter-
clockwise. This will keep oil from foaming
and being drawn into the vacuum pump.

3) Operate the vacuum pump vacuum for 20 to 30
minutes, until 600 microns of vacuum is
obtained. Close valves A and B, and observe
vacuum gauge for a few minutes. A rise in pres-
sure would indicate a possible leak or moisture
remaining in the system. With valves A and B
closed, stop the vacuum pump.
4) Remove the hose from the vacuum pump and
   place it on the charging cylinder. See figure
   14B. Open valve C.
   Discharge the line at the manifold connection.
5) The system is now ready for final charging.
6. Recharge as follows :
   1) Refrigeration cycle systems are charged from
      the High-side. If the total charge cannot be put
      in the High-side, the balance will be put in the
      suction line through the access valve which you
      installed as the system was opened.
   2) Connect the charging cylinder as shown in figure
      33B.
      With valve C open, discharge the hose at the
      manifold connection.
   3) Open valve A and allow the proper charge to
      enter the system. Valve B is still closed.
   4) If more charge is required, the high-side will not
      take it. Close valve A.
   5) With the unit running, open valve B and add the
      balance of the charge.
      a. Do not add the liquid refrigerant to the Low-side.
      b. Watch the Low-side gauge; allow pressure to
         rise to 39 lbs.
      c. Turn off valve B and allow pressure to drop.
      d. Repeat steps b. and c. until the balance of the
         charge is in the system.
   6) When satisfied the unit is operating correctly,
      use the pinch-off tool with the unit still running
      and clamp on to the pinch-off tube. Using a tube
      cutter, cut the pinch-off tube about 2 inches from
      the pinch-off tool. Use sil-fos braze and braze
      pinch-off tube closed. Turn off the unit, allow it to
      set for a while, and then test the leakage of the
      pinch-off connection.
**Equipment needed:** Vacuum pump, Charging cylinder, Manifold gauge, Brazing equipment. Pin-off tool capable of making a vapor-proof seal, Leak detector, Tubing cutter, Hand Tools to remove components, Service valve.

**Figure 14A-Pulling Vacuum**

**Figure 14B-Charging**
MODEL : TOUCH & REMOTE CONTROL TYPE MODEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION NO.</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>QTY PER SET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>POWER CORD ASSEMBLY</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FAN MOTOR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>COMPRESSOR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DISPLAY P.W.B ASSEMBLY</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MAIN P.W.B ASSEMBLY</td>
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</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>THERMISTOR</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>CAPACITOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>OVERLOAD PROTECTOR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 15 is a brief description of the important components and their function in what is called the refrigeration system. This will help you to understand the refrigeration cycle and the flow of the refrigerant in the cooling cycle.
In general, possible trouble is classified in two kinds. The one is called Starting Failure which is caused from an electrical defect, and the other is ineffective Air Conditioning caused by a defect in the refrigeration circuit and improper application.

**Unit runs but poor cooling.**

**Ineffective Cooling**

- Check cold air circulation for smooth flow.
- Dirty indoor coil (heat exchanger)
- Malfunction of fan.
- Clogging of air filter.
- Obstruction at air outlet.
- Remove obstruction.
- Check clogging in refrigeration circuit.
- Repair clogging in refrigeration circuit.
- Satisfactory operation with temperature difference of inlet & outlet air; 44~50°F (7~10°C)

- Check outdoor coil (heat exchanger) and fan operation.
- Check gas leakage.
- Repair gas leak.
- Replacement of unit if the unit is beyond repair.
- Check heat load increase.
- Clean condenser.
- Not on separate circuit.
- Check inside gas pressure.
- Adjust refrigerant charge.
- Malfunction of compressor.
- Replacement of compressor.
Troubleshooting Guide

Fails to Start

- Check of power source.
- Check of control panel setting.

Compressor fails only to start.
- Improper thermistor setting
- Loose terminal connection
- Improper wiring

Drop of power voltage.
- Capacitor check.
- Replacement.

Defect of compressor capacitor.
- Irregular motor resistance ($\Omega$)
- Irregular motor insulation ($\Omega$)
- Replacement of compressor (Motor damaged).

Check of control panel setting.
- Fan only fails to start.
- Improper wiring.
- Defect of fan motor capacitor.
- Irregular motor resistance ($\Omega$)
- Irregular motor insulation ($\Omega$)
- Replacement of fan motor.

Irregular motor resistance ($\Omega$)

Irregular motor insulation ($\Omega$)

Regular but fails to start.
- Replacement of compressor.
  (Locking of piston, metal.)

Check of circuit breaker and fuse.
- Check control panel.

Check of circuit breaker and fuse.
- Check control panel.

Check of control panel setting.
- Improper thermistor setting
- Loose terminal connection
- Improper wiring

Fan only fails to start.
- Improper wiring.
- Defect of fan motor capacitor.
- Irregular motor resistance ($\Omega$)
- Irregular motor insulation ($\Omega$)
- Replacement of fan motor.

Irregular motor resistance ($\Omega$)

Irregular motor insulation ($\Omega$)

Replacement of compressor.
  (Locking of piston, metal.)
MODEL : BG8000ER, WG8000RY4, WG1000RY4

ELECTRIC PARTS TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE:

Possible Trouble 1

- The unit does not operate.

Is the Trans input power AC 115V?

NO

- Check the Fuse.
- Check the wiring diagram.

YES

Is the Trans output power about AC 14V?

NO

Is shorted the Trans. output?

NO

- Check the Main P.W.B pattern.

YES

- Exchange the Trans.

YES

Is output Voltage of IC01D DC 12V?

NO

- Exchange D02D~D05D.
- Exchange IC01D.

YES

- Exchange IC02D.

YES

Is output Voltage of IC02D DC 5V?

YES

- Exchange IC01A.

YES

Is the reset circuit all right? (The No.14 of Micom is 5V.)

NO

- Connect connector exactly.

YES

Is the connection between Main and Display all right?

NO

- Check the P.W.B pattern.

YES

Is the voltage No.18 of Micom DC 5V?

NO

- Check Main P.W.B Ass'y.

YES

- Exchange Main P.W.B Ass'y.
**Possible Trouble 2**  
• The compressor does not operate.

Is Temp. setting set lower than Room Temp.-0.5°C?  

- **NO**  
  • Set the Temp. setting to lower Temp.  

- **YES**  
  Is the voltage No.10 of IC01M 0V?  
   
  - **NO**  
    Is the voltage No.7 of IC01M DC 5V?  
     
    - **NO**  
      Is the Unit for 3 minutes delay?  
       
      - **NO**  
        • Exchange MAIN P.W.B Ass'y.  
       
      - **YES**  
        • Wait 3 Minutes  
     
    - **YES**  
      • Exchange IC01M.  
   
  - **YES**  
    • Check the RY-COMP.  
     
    • Check the wiring Diagram.

**Possible Trouble 3**  
• The compressor always operate.

Is the wire connection of RY-COMP all right?  

- **NO**  
  • Connect LEAD Wire to RY-COMP again.  

- **YES**  
  • Check the RY-COMP.

**Possible Trouble 4**  
• Fan does not operate.

Is the voltage NO.1 or 4 of IC01M DC 5V?  

- **NO**  
  • Exchange IC01M.  

- **YES**  
  Is the voltage NO.13 or 16 of IC01M 0V?  
   
  - **NO**  
    • Exchange IC01M.  
   
  - **YES**  
    • Check the RY-Hi or RY-Lo.  
     
    • Check the wiring diagram.
Possible Trouble 5

- Remote controller does not operate.

Is the voltage of Battery about over 2.3V?

NO

- Exchange the battery.

YES

Is the voltage No.16 of CN-DISP1 on Main P.W.B Ass'y DC 5V?

NO

- Check the P.W.B pattern.

YES

Is the connection of CN-DISP1 all right?

NO

YES

- Connect connector to CN-DISP1 exactly.

- Exchange Receiver Ass'y.

Possible Trouble 6

- It displays abnormally on Display P.W.B Ass'y.

Is the IC01G all right?

NO

- Exchange IC01G.

YES

Is the connection of CN-DISP1 all right?

NO

YES

Does the Q01G, Q02G, Q03G Q04G operate normally on main P.W.B Ass'y?

NO

YES

- Exchange the display P.W.B Ass'y.

- Connect connector to CN-DISP1 exactly.

- Exchange Q01G, Q02G, Q03G, Q04G
ROOM AIR CONDITIONER VOLTAGE LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME PLATE RATING</th>
<th>MINIMUM</th>
<th>MAXIMUM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>115V ± 10%</td>
<td>103.5V</td>
<td>126.5V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Troubleshooting Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPLAINT</th>
<th>CAUSE</th>
<th>REMEDY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fan motor will not run.</td>
<td>No power</td>
<td>Check voltage at outlet. Correct if none.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wire disconnected or connection loose</td>
<td>Connect wire. Refer to wiring diagram for terminal identification. Repair or replace loose terminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacitor (Discharge capacitor before testing.)</td>
<td>Test capacitor. Replace if not within ±10% of manufacturer's rating. Replace if shorted, open, or damaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will not rotate</td>
<td>Fan blade hitting shroud or blower wheel hitting scroll. Re-align assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Units using slinger ring condenser fans must have 0.22~0.25 inch clearance to the base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If necessary, shim up the bottom of the fan motor with mounting screw(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Check fan motor bearings; if motor shaft will not rotate, replace the motor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan motor runs.</td>
<td>Revolves on overload</td>
<td>Check voltage. See limits on this page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If not within limits, call an electrician.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Test capacitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Check bearings. Does the fan blade rotate freely?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If not, replace fan motor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pay attention to any change from high speed to low speed. If the speed does not change, replace the motor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLAINT</td>
<td>CAUSE</td>
<td>REMEDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan motor noise.</td>
<td>Fan</td>
<td>If cracked, out of balance, or partially missing, replace it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blower</td>
<td>If cracked, out of balance, or partially missing, replace it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loose set screw</td>
<td>Tighten it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worn bearings</td>
<td>If knocking sounds continue when running or loose, replace the motor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If the motor hums or noise appears to be internal while running,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>replace motor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressor will not run, fan motor runs.</td>
<td>Voltage</td>
<td>Check voltage. See the limits on the preceding page. If not within limits, call an electrician.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wiring</td>
<td>Check the wire connections; if loose, repair or replace the terminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If the wires are disconnected, refer to wiring diagram for identification, and replace the wires. Check the wire connections; If not according to the wiring diagram, correct the connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thermistor</td>
<td>Check the TEMP control. If not at the lowest number, set TEMP control to this setting and restart the unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Check the continuity of the thermistor. Replace the thermistor if the circuit is open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rotary</td>
<td>Check for continuity, refer to the wiring diagram for terminal identification. Replace the switch if the circuit is open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacitor (discharge capacitor before servicing.)</td>
<td>Check the capacitor. Replace if not within ±10% of manufacturer’s rating, replace if shorted, open, or damaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compressor</td>
<td>Check the compressor for open circuit or ground. If open or grounded, replace the compressor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overload</td>
<td>Check the compressor overload if externally mounted. Replace if open. (If the compressor temperature is high, remove the overload, cool, and retest.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPLAINT</td>
<td>CAUSE</td>
<td>REMEDY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressor cycles on overload.</td>
<td>Voltage</td>
<td>Check the voltage. See the limits on the preceding page. If voltage is not within these limits, call an electrician.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overload</td>
<td>Check overload, if externally mounted. Replace if open. (If the compressor temperature is high, remove the overload, cool, and retest.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressor cycles on overload.</td>
<td>Fan motor</td>
<td>If not running, determine the cause. Replace if required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Condenser air flow restriction</td>
<td>Remove the cabinet, inspect the interior surface of the condenser. If restricted, clean carefully with a vacuum cleaner (do not damage fins) or brush. Clean the interior base before re-assembling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Condenser fins (damaged)</td>
<td>If the condenser fins are closed over a large area on the coil surface, head pressures will increase, causing the compressor to cycle. Straighten the fins or replace the coil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacitor</td>
<td>Test the capacitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wiring</td>
<td>Check the terminals. If loose, repair or replace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refrigeration system</td>
<td>Check the system for a restriction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient cooling</td>
<td>Air filter</td>
<td>If restricted, clean or replace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit undersized</td>
<td>Determine if the unit is properly sized for the area to be cooled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive noise</td>
<td>Blower or fan</td>
<td>Check the set screw, or clamp. If loose or missing, correct. If the blower or fan is hitting scroll or barrier, rearrange the air handling parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Copper tubing</td>
<td>Remove the cabinet and carefully rearrange the tubing not to contact the cabinet, compressor, shroud, and barrier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LocNo</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>CP10F10</td>
</tr>
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<td>130410</td>
<td>Base Assembly, Single</td>
<td>67305518</td>
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<td>130910</td>
<td>Cabinet Assembly, Single</td>
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<td>135303</td>
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<td>135312</td>
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<td>349480</td>
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<td>268711-2</td>
<td>PCB Assembly, Main</td>
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<td>Capacitor, Film, Box</td>
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<td>W48602</td>
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Use Factory Certified Parts...