



Optyma™ iCO₂ Condensing units

114X6005: OP – UPAC 030 COP04E

R744 | 50 Hz



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Optyma™ iCO₂

OP-UPAC030COP04E



WARNING

This indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.



CAUTION

This indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in injury to operator or material loss only.



Indicates Prohibition.



Indicates a compulsory matter.

It indicates an instruction on general act of user, which is not specified.



Indicates a compulsory matter.

Indicates that it must be earthed

To facilities designer and installer

- Read the "Safety precautions" carefully before installation.
- After reading the manual, keep it at a place where you can refer to whenever it is necessary.

Installation, electrical work and test run		
 WARNING	Have the unit installed by your agent or specialized contractor. Electrical work needs to be done by a qualified electrical work contractor. Improper installation made by yourself may cause electric shock, or fire.	
	Installation should be made properly according to this manual. Otherwise it may cause electric shock, or fire.	
	Install the condensing unit (CDU) on a sturdy foundation that can bear its weight sufficiently. Imperfect installation may cause injury if it collapses or crumbles.	
	Where it is installed in a small room, take measures to prevent the refrigerant from accumulating beyond the critical concentration. For the measures, consult with your dealer. When the refrigerant has leaked in the room, and accumulated beyond the critical concentration, it could cause suffocation if the space in the room is limited.	
	Implement the electrical work according to this manual, and use always dedicated circuits. If it fails to observe descriptions in the manual, the capacity of circuits becomes insufficient, or the work is done improperly, it could cause electric shock, or fire.	
	Implement the class D grounding by professional electrical work contractor. Do not connect the grounding cable to the gas pipe, water work pipe, lightning rod, or grounding cable of telephone. Imperfect grounding could cause electric shock, or fire.	
	Be sure to install the earth leakage breaker according to appropriate local standard where the unit is installed. Unless it is installed, it could cause fire, or electric shock, owing to ground fault.	
	Tighten wire terminals securely to specified torque. If they are not tightened securely, it could cause fire, or electric shock, owing to overheat on the terminal.	
 WARNING	Use specified cables for wiring, and connect them securely, avoiding external force. If they are not connected, or fixed, securely, it could cause fire.	
	When wiring at site, take care to avoid wires being bit, by small animals like rat. If they are damaged, it could cause fire.	
	To wash refrigerant pipes, use cleaning solution which is not combustible, or toxic. Use of combustible material like alcohol or ether could cause explosion, or fire.	
	Wash refrigerant pipes at outdoor, or where it can be ventilated sufficiently. There is risk of oxygen shortage. If open flame is present nearby, it could generate toxic gas.	
	If fluorocarbons are used to wash refrigerant pipes, collect them after use. It is prohibited by laws to release fluorocarbons carelessly.	
	When using a burner, take care not to burn nearby parts, oil return pipe, or sound insulation cover. If the oil return cover is burned, oil under high pressure will burst out, causing fire, or injury.	

Installation, electrical work and test run		
 WARNING	Before starting brazing work, evacuate combustible matters from around the site. It could cause fire. Provide a fire extinguisher at the work place.	
	Implement the airtight test. If refrigerant leaks, it could cause oxygen shortage.	
	Open, and close, all valves according to instructions given on nameplates, or this manual. If the valves are opened or closed incorrectly, there is a risk of injury due to refrigerant spouting or the internal pressure of the equipment increasing, causing the refrigerant system to burst.	
	When handling refrigerant, put on leather gloves. Direct contact with hand could cause frostbite, or injury.	
	Always use nitrogen gas for airtight test. If oxygen gas, acetylene gas, fluorocarbon gas, is used by mistake, it could cause explosion, or poisoning.	
	This condensing unit is specially designed for use of R744. It is strictly prohibited to mix any material other than R744 during installation, repair, or relocation. If other refrigerant, or other combustible materials like air, oxygen, propane, or alcohol, are mixed, it could cause explosion, fire, or injury.	
 CAUTION	During installation, connect the refrigerant pipe securely before operating the compressor. During repair, relocation, or disposal, remove the refrigerant pipe after stopping the compressor. If it is operated while the refrigerant pipe is removed and the gate valve is opened, it could inhale air, or other, and raise the pressure in the refrigerating cycle excessively, causing explosion, fire, or injury.	
	Avoid installing at a place where combustible gas may leak. If the gas leaks, and accumulates around the condensing unit, it could catch fire.	
	Ventilate effectively. If refrigerant leaks accidentally, it could cause oxygen shortage. If it touches open flame, it may generate toxic gas.	
	Be sure to provide suitable sewer. If frost adhered to the surface of equipment melts, and flows out, it could wet around the equipment.	
	Place a sign board prohibiting people other than operating personnel from touching the condensing unit, or enclose it with protective fence. If it is mishandled, it could cause injury.	
	Produce the refrigerant cycle within the range of specifications. If it is produced beyond the range, it could cause rupture, smoke, fire, or electric shock.	
	Turn off the source power supply before starting maintenance in the condensing unit.	
	Use a circuit breaker with the contact gap of category 3, or higher, at the source power supply.	
	Shield communication cables used for communication with and remote monitoring of the indoor unit.	

To personnel for daily operation and control

- Please read this "Safety precautions" carefully beforehand to use the unit properly.
- Servicing needs to be performed by qualified personnel, who are approved by us, or specialized personnel, who are specified by us.

During operation		
 WARNING	Do not operate with covers removed from the condensing unit. If you touch live internal electric parts, it could cause electric shock.	
	None but qualified personnel is allowed to unfasten, or remove, wiring connection. Inside of pipes on the condensing unit is highly pressurized. Handling by unqualified person could result in serious accident.	
	Do not modify, or change, the main unit of condensing unit. It could cause serious accident.	
	Do not remove the protective net from the air blow outlet. Do not poke at the inside with fingers or stick. You could get hurt by the fan running at high speed.	
	When the condensing unit will not stop after taking proper steps for stop, shut down all power supplies immediately. It could cause electric shock, fire, or explosion. In such occasion, consult immediately with your dealer or customer service desk specified by maker.	
	If refrigerant has leaked, stop operation immediately, extinguish flame on a stove. Ventilate the place with care to sweep over the floor, and consult with your dealer or customer service desk specified by maker. Since the refrigerant is heavier than air, it tends to accumulate over the floor, which could cause oxygen shortage. Report the accident to your dealer, or customer service desk of maker.	
	When any abnormal condition (burning smell) is encountered, stop operation immediately, and turn off the source power supply. If operation is continued without repair, it could cause failure, electric shock, or fire. Consult with your dealer or customer service desk specified by maker.	
 CAUTION	Consideration for children Children shall not play with the appliance. <In the European Market> Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance. <In the Australian and New Zealand market>	
	Restriction on use of equipment This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. <In the European Market>	
	Refrain from placing something on mechanical sections or insert hand at the inside. It could overheat, you could get hurt by the fan running at high speed.	
	Refrain from using inflammable spray, or placing combustible materials, nearby. If it ignite with sparks from switch, it could cause fire.	

Others		
 WARNING	Do not damage, process, bend forcibly, pull, or bundle the power cable. If it is damaged under heavy object, or by being pinched, it could cause fire, or electric shock.	
	When disconnecting a wire connector, hold the plug at the end. If it is pulled forcibly holding the wire, part of core wires may be broken, causing fire by overheat.	
	In the event of fire, "stop operation command from the equipment" shut down all power supplies. It could cause electric shock, or explosion. To extinguish fire, use "Oil fire extinguisher or electrical fire extinguisher".	
	Provide a secure foothold during servicing. Otherwise, it could cause injury if it collapses.	
	Check regularly the foundation frame for damage after using for a long period of time. If it is used without repair, it could cause injury if the condensing unit drops off.	
	Before cleaning or inspecting the equipment, turn the "ON/OFF" switch to "OFF" to shut down the power supply. Otherwise, you could get injured by the fan, or it could cause electric shock.	

Others		
 CAUTION	Do not mount or place something on the condensing unit. It could cause injury if you fall, damage the machine, or drop the object.	
	Refrain from touching hands on the gas cooler fin directly. You could get hurt.	
 CAUTION	When washing the gas cooler, take care not to splash water directly over electric parts. It could cause failure on devices.	
	After washing the gas cooler, collect cleaning solution, and dispose after treating appropriately, or have it consigned to a specialized contractor for disposal.	
	Avoid touching exposed pipes, or wires. It could cause burns and electric shock.	
	Avoid touching highly heated sections. Compressor, condenser, or wiring could be heated up beyond 100 °C locally, which could cause burns if touched.	
	Avoid touching electric parts, or operating switches, with wet hands. It could cause electric shock.	
	Regularly inspect the earth leakage breaker for proper operation. If it is defective and fails to trip when current leaks, it could cause electric shock, or fire.	
	When the unit is not used for a long period of time, turn off the source power supply. It may generate heat, resulting in fire accident.	
Repair, relocation and disposal		
 WARNING	No person other than repair personnel or specialized contractor should attempt to disassemble, repair, or modify the unit. Improper practice in disassembly, repair, or modification, could cause injury, electric shock, or fire, if it operates abnormally.	
	When it becomes necessary to relocate the unit, ask the work to your dealer, or specialized contractor. Imperfect installation could cause electric shock, or fire.	
	When releasing R744 refrigerant, choke the valve to release little by little, and direct it where no person is present. If it gets into eyes, you could lose eyesight. R744 refrigerant itself is harmless but inhaling highly concentrated R744 could cause various influences over human body. In the solid state, R744 is called generally as dry ice, which is very cold at -75 °C under the atmospheric pressure. If it is touched by bare hand, it could cause frostbite.	

2.1 Outline of refrigerant R744

R744 is an environmentally friendly refrigerant with the ozone depleting coefficient at "0" and a smaller global warming potential. Refrigerant R410A is comparable with this in terms of the ozone depleting coefficient but has a higher global warming potential. R744 has a higher pressure of 64 bar at the same temperature, it is approximately 4 times higher than 16.5 bar of R410A.

Caution of refrigerant R744

1. Refrigeration cycle operates at higher pressures.

As a result, it becomes necessary to change the airtight test pressure and setting pressures, including the airtight pressure, withstanding test pressure, operating pressure, etc., for devices that constitute the refrigerating, and measuring instruments and tools. It is necessary to change also the material and wall thickness of refrigerant pipe (Using K64 class standard pipe).

Refrigerant leak detector needs to have a higher sensitivity.

2. Only use Condensing unit oils recommended by Danfoss.

Synthetic oil (ester oil) compatible with R744 is used.

2.2 Optyma™ iCO2 condensing unit

Scroll-rotary type compressor		
 WARNING	Scroll-rotary compressor is prohibited to turn in reverse. Contrary to conventional reciprocal type compressor which can rotate in both directions, it can rotate in one direction only with the scroll-rotary compressor.	
	Scroll-rotary compressor becomes very hot It is highly heated during and immediately after stop of operation. Special care must be taken during maintenance and service.	
	Oil is retained at the high pressure side of scroll-rotary compressor. Care must be taken particularly when charging or discharging oil during maintenance, service, or test run.	

Optyma™ iCO2 combines our market leading expertise in condensing unit design with the unique benefits of stepless inverter Scroll+Rotary technology. The result is 20-30% higher energy efficiency in a flexible plug-and-play package.

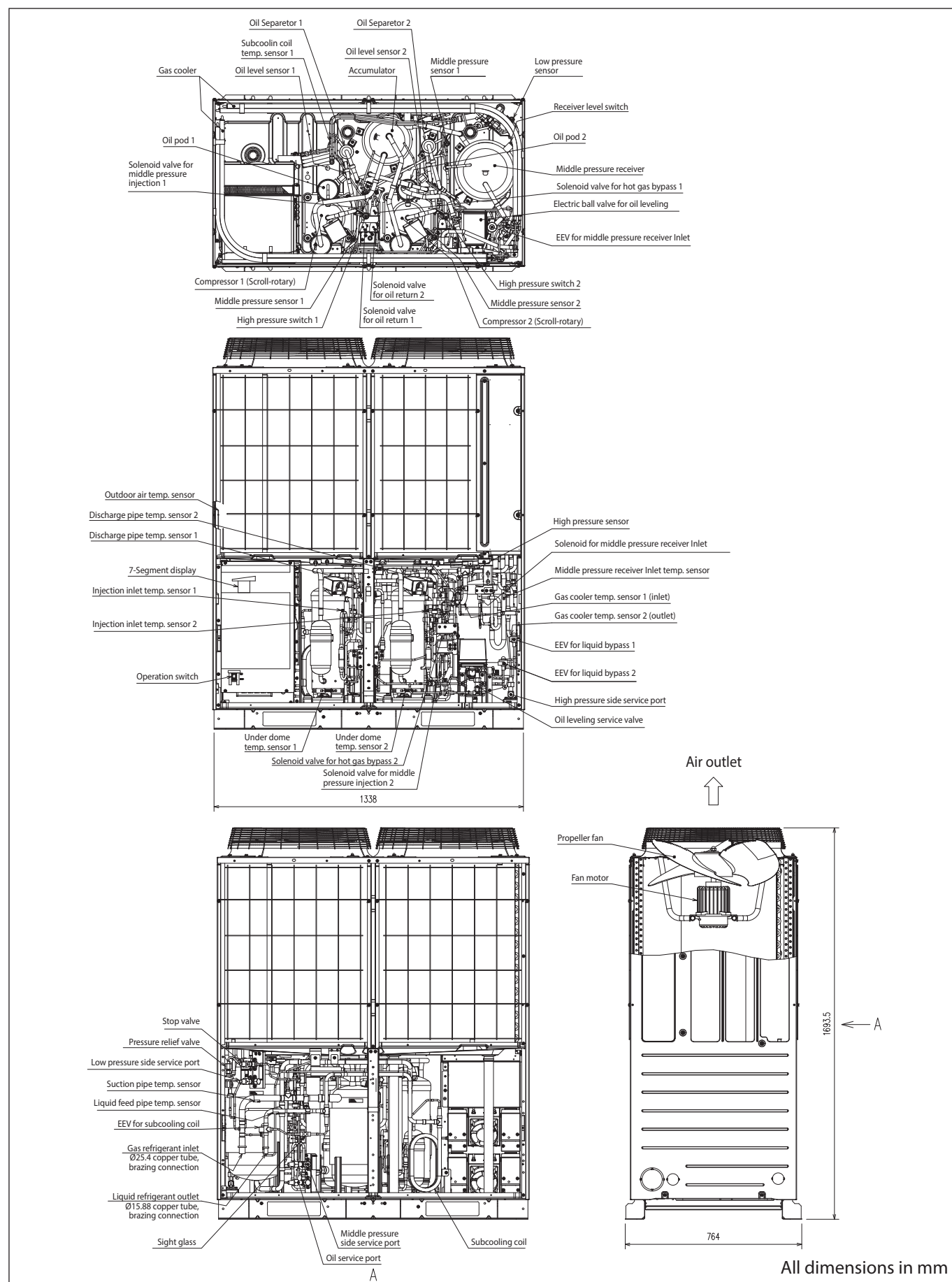
The condensing unit includes following:

- Inverter Compressor (Scroll + Rotary)
- 2 parallel gas cooler (Coated fin and tube Heat exchanger)
- Unit controller
- 2 DC fan Assembly
- Receiver
- The condensing unit assembly is CE, PED certified CAT II
- This condensing unit controls its capacity by the speed control by means of inverter
- Compressor is connected to the inverter, and operated at variable speed. The inverter changes the power supply frequency supplied to the compressor of which speed changes nearly proportional to this frequency. The capacity is controlled in this way.
- Whether the load is high or low it is judged by detecting the low pressure (LP) of compressor. If the low pressure (LP) is high, it is judged that the load is high so that the output capacity of condensing unit is increased.
- The speed control by inverter features that it allows to change the capacity more finely than the unit number control of compressor. For this reason, it is better to install a plural number of evaporators, as much as possible, so as to control respective liquid solenoid valves individually, for effective operation.
- Since the inverter is in the advancing phase, if an advancing capacitor is installed, the power factor drops in reverse. Never install an advancing capacitor, because it may be broken.

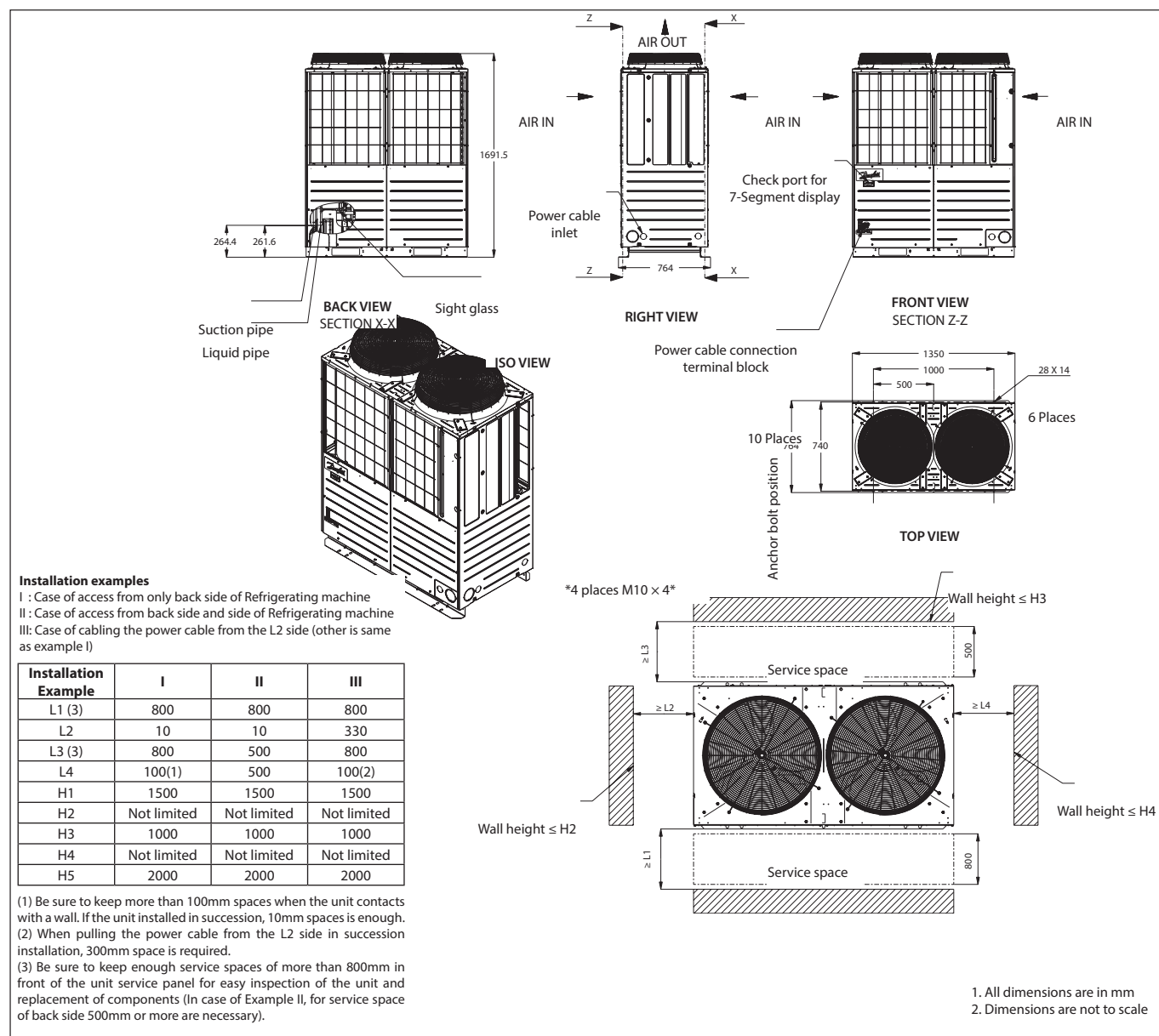
2.3 Specification

Features			Description
Condensing unit	Code number		114X6005
	Model designation		OP-UPAC030COP04E
	Power source		3 ph 380 V / 400V / 415V 50Hz
	Refrigerant		R744 (CO ₂)
	Enclosure protection		IP24
	Evaporating temperature range		-45 °C ~ +5°C
	Ambient temperature range		-20 °C ~ +43°C
	Design pressure	High pressure	140 bar
		Low pressure	80 bar
	Capacity modulation		Inverter control by low-pressure sensor
	Unit exterior dimension in mm (Width X Depth X Height)		1350 X 720 X 1691.5 mm
	Accumulator	Volume	11 L
	Receiver (Medium pressure)	Volume	19.8L
	Oil separator	Volume	0.87 L X 2 Unit
	Connection	Suction connection	Ø25.4 mm (Brazing)
		Liquid connection	Ø15.88 mm (Brazing)
	Net weight		448 Kg
	Sound pressure at 1 m distance		62.0dBA
	Enclosure painting specification		Stucco white
	PED category		III
	Approval		CE, UKCA
Compressor	Type		Hermetic inverter Type
	Oil		Diamond freeze MA68
	Displacement		15 CC x 2 Unit
	Technology		Scroll + rotary
	Nominal output		15.2 kW (7.6kW/Unit X 2 unit)
	Crank case heater		20W X 2 unit
Gas cooler and fan assembly	Type		Axial flow Type (Motor direct connection)
	Fan blade diameter		572 mm
	Power source		DC
	Motor output		386 W
	No. of fans		2
Electrical specifications	Starting current		5A (Inverter Start) X 2 Unit
	MCC		40A
	Power input		23.78 kW
	Earth leakage breaker - rated current		50 A
	Earth leakage breaker - sensitivity	Class B	50mA at 0.1sec or less
	Power cord specification		L1, L2, L3 :16 sq.mm X 3 core X 70 m length, N:25 Sq.mm
	Main switch rating		50 A
	Fuse rating		50 A
Module controller assembly	Dimension in mm		182 x 180 x 90
	Enclosure protection		IP64
	Gateway power input		12 VDC

2.4 Structural drawing

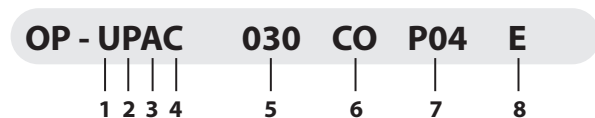


2.5 Dimensions



2.6 Nomenclature

Designation system for the Optyma™ iCO2 range



1	Application: U = Universal (MBP & LBP)
2	Condensing unit family: P = Optyma™ iCO2
3	Refrigerant: A = R744 (CO2)
4	Gas cooler type C = Fin and tube heat exchanger
5	Compressor Displacement in cm³: Example 030 = 30 cm³
6	Compressor platform CO = Two stage Rotary & Scroll compressor
7	Version: P04: Optyma™ Plus iCO2 standard version with dedicated accessories for CO2 refrigerant.
8	Electrical code: E = Compressor 133–308V 3-phase & Fan DC 280/339V

Version control

Model	Optyma™ iCO ₂
Version	(P04)
Condensing unit: IP level	IP24
Refrigerant	R744 / CO ₂
Compressor technology	2 stage – Scroll+Rotary
Control box (pre-wired E-panel)	Yes
Fin and Tube condenser	Yes
Fan speed controller	Yes
Main switch (circuit breaker)	Yes
Filter drier	Yes
Sight glass	Yes
Crankcase heater	Yes
HP Switch	Auto/Manual reset mode
Acoustic insulation	Yes
Condensing unit electronic controller	Yes
Network connectivity	Yes
Stack mounting	Not possible
Oil separator	Yes
Discharge gas Temperature Sensor	Yes
Suction gas Temperature Sensor	Yes
Ambient Temperature Sensor	Yes
HP/LP Alarm	Yes
Injection kit	Premounted
Adjustable time delay (Compressor)	Yes (available in Controller)
Electronic Expansion Valve	Yes
Solenoid valve	Yes
Receiver	Yes
Service valves	Yes
Accumulator	Yes
Oil separator	Yes
Subcooling coil	Yes
Pressure relief valve	Yes
Stop valve	Yes
Check Valve	Yes

2.7 Nameplate

A → **OP-UPAC030COP04E**

B → **114X6005**

C → Application UBP IP24

D → Refrigerant R744 PED Category III

PS_{HP} 140 bar PT_{HP} 140 bar

E → PS_{LP/MP} 80 bar PT_{LP/MP} 80 bar

TS -20 / 43 °C

F → Voltage 400V 3N~50Hz RLA 38.0 A

MCC 40.0 A

OIL INSIDE POE Diamond Freeze MA68

G → Serial No. *****

Danfoss

MADE IN JAPAN



EAN No. 5702424686109







0 0 2 6

MANUFACTURING DATE 2023

LCA011F007C

Danfoss Ltd., 22Wycombe End, HP9 1NB, GB

Danfoss A/S, 6430 Nordborg, Denmark

NOTES

The CO₂ refrigerant (R744) is used for this unit. Pressure of CO₂ refrigerant is 14MPa at the maximum.

For using this unit properly and safety, please read the instruction manual and the installation manual carefully before use.

For installing or servicing this unit, be sure to ask qualified professionals to do it.

WARNING

System contains refrigerant under high pressure. Do not temper with the system. It must be serviced by qualified professionals only.

Consider measures not to exceed the critical concentration of refrigerant in the event of leakage especially when it is installed in a small room. If the concentration of CO₂ exceeds 0.1%, it may affect the human body.

When servicing this unit with the brazing work, be sure to discharge any CO₂ refrigerant and nitrogen gas for air tightness test that may be remaining inside, before starting the brazing work. The high pressure in the circuit becomes extremely high by the rapid rise of temperature and it may cause burst or serious injury.

Be sure to charge the CO₂ refrigerant with 99.95% of purity with using the dedicated gauge manifold for CO₂ refrigerant. If the air is mixed in, the high pressure in the circuit becomes extremely high and it may cause burst or serious injury.

- A:** Model
- B:** Code number
- C:** Application, Protection
- D:** Refrigerant
- E:** Housing Service Pressure (Maximum working pressure)
- F:** Supply voltage, Rated Load Ampere, Maximum Continuous Current
- G:** Serial Number and bar code

2.8 Approvals and certificates

PED	OP-UPAC030COP04E
	OP-UPAC030COP04E
	OP-UPAC030COP04E
Other	Contact Danfoss

Application Guidelines 2. Product description

2.9 Spare part

Sl.No	Spare Code Number	Description	Unit Dimension (mm)			Gross Weight	Packing Style	MOQ/ Qty's per Packaging	Remarks
			Length	Width	Height				
1	PCB123A090R	PANEL ASSY,SIDE	1500	750	55	10.1	Carton box	1	
2	PCB123A090S	PANEL ASSY,SIDE	1530	780	55	10.1	Carton box	1	
3	LCA122A004	PANEL ASSY,FRONT	780	780	55	4.9	Carton Box	1	
4	PCB122A122C	PANEL ASSY,FRONT	720	720	90	6.1	Carton box	1	
5	LCA125A004	PANEL ASSY,REAR	750	730	40	5.2	Carton box	1	
6	PCB122A091B	PANEL ASSY,FRONT	700	700	50	3.9	Carton box	1	
7	PCB122A094C	PANEL,FRONT(U)	860	200	120	1.6	Carton box	1	
8	LCA201A006B	COMPRESSOR ASSY	510	390	770	50.9	Wood crate	1	ONLY FOR SUPPLY PARTS CM1 GSR2115AD21
9	LCA354A005	SEPARATOR,OIL	700	200	190	4.6	Carton box	1	
10	SSA532A086A	SWITCH,HP	145	70	70	0.162	Carton box	1	63H1-1
11	LCA354A005A	SEPARATOR,OIL	700	200	190	4.6	Carton box	1	
12	SSA532A086A	SWITCH,HP	145	70	70	0.162	Carton box	1	63H1-2
13	SSA351A269	ACCUMULATOR	520	460	730	33.2	Wood Crate	1	
14	SSA551D031	SENSOR,LP	105	85	55	0.093	Carton box	1	PSL
15	SSA352A151A	RECEIVER	580	460	700	46.2	Wood Crate	1	
16	LCA387F006A	VALVE ASSY,EXP(SC)	510	280	120	1.1	Carton Box	1	
17	SSA387F071	VALVE,EXP	150	125	20	0.068	bag	1	EEVSC
18	SSA357A050B	STRAINER	150	85	20	0.038	bag	1	
19	LCA551H002C	SENSOR ASSY,LEVEL	160	160	80	0.223	Carton box	1	
20	LCA387F007	VALVE ASSY(G,EEVG,	750	550	520	5.2	Carton box	1	
21	SSA382A278A	VALVE,S(2WAY)	150	85	20	0.07	bag	1	SV-G
22	SSA387F058	VALVE,EXP	175	150	25	0.108	bag	1	EEVG
23	SSA387F070	VALVE,EXP	150	125	20	0.067	bag	1	EEVLB1,2
24	SSA357A050D	STRAINER	150	85	20	0.051	bag	1	
25	LCA304A014	PIPING ASSY(INJ)	750	550	520	4.8	Carton box	1	
26	SSA551D031	SENSOR,LP	105	85	55	0.093	Carton box	1	PSM-1,PSM1-2,PSM2-2
27	SSA385A053	VALVE,CHECK	150	125	25	0.185	bag	1	
28	SSA382A278A	VALVE,S(2WAY)	150	85	20	0.07	bag	1	SVINJ1,2
29	LCA304A010	PIPING ASSY(HP)	870	740	380	8.1	Carton box	1	
30	SSA551D030	SENSOR,HP	105	85	55	0.094	Carton box	1	PSH
31	SSA385A053A	VALVE,CHECK	150	125	25	0.189	bag	1	
32	LCA303A004A	HEAT EXCH ASSY(LIQ	830	650	330	8.5	Carton Box	1	
33	SSA358A208	GLASS,SIGHT	175	150	20	0.104	bag	1	Substitute Parts: SSA358A208A
34	LCA382A014	VALVE ASSY,S(OIL(L	600	200	150	0.9	Carton box	1	
35	SSA382A279	VALVE,S(2WAY)	150	85	20	0.044	bag	1	SV-OIL1-2
36	SSA357A050A	STRAINER	150	85	30	0.051	bag	1	
37	LCA382A013	VALVE ASSY,S(OIL(R	650	380	250	1.5	Carton box	1	
38	SSA382A279	VALVE,S(2WAY)	150	85	20	0.044	bag	1	SV-OIL2-2
39	SSA357A050A	STRAINER	150	85	30	0.051	bag	1	
40	LCA382A011	VALVE ASSY,S(HG)	650	300	100	0.9	Carton box	1	
41	SSA382A278A	VALVE,S(2WAY)	150	85	20	0.07	bag	1	SV-HG1
42	SSA357A050A	STRAINER	150	85	30	0.051	bag	1	
43	LCA382A011A	VALVE ASSY,S(HG)	510	450	180	1.4	Carton box	1	

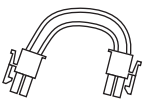
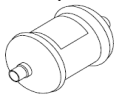
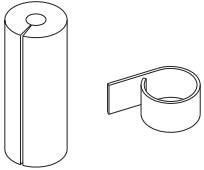
Application Guidelines 2. Product description

SI.No	Spare Code Number	Description	Unit Dimension (mm)			Gross Weight	Packing Style	MOQ/ Qty's per Packag-ing	Remarks
			Length	Width	Height				
44	SSA382A278A	VALVE,S(2WAY)	150	85	20	0.07	bag	1	SV-HG2
45	SSA357A050A	STRAINER	150	85	30	0.051	bag	1	
46	LCA381A006	VALVE ASSY,SERVICE	195	125	60	0.458	Carton box	1	
47	LCA116A037	BRACKET	250	175	60	0.15	bag	1	
48	LCA381A008	VALVE ASSY,SERVICE	195	125	60	0.471	Carton box	1	
49	LCA381A010	VALVE ASSY,SERVICE	180	120	120	0.471	Carton box	1	
50	LCA381A011	VALVE ASSY,SERVICE	230	220	120	0.612	Carton box	1	
51	SSA388P001	VALVE,SAFETY	150	85	30	0.112	bag	1	
52	LCA381A025	VALVE ASSY,SERVICE	180	120	120	0.49	Carton box	1	
53	LCA381A025A	VALVE ASSY,SERVICE	240	95	110	0.497	Carton box	1	
54	LCA382A009AA	VALVE ASSY,S(OIL)	220	210	180	3.4	Carton box	1	ONLY FOR SUPPLY PARTS
55	SSA357A050F	STRAINER	150	85	20	0.052	bag	1	
56	PCA541B016L	HEATER ASSY(CRANK)	300	175	20	0.066	bag	1	
57	PCA541B016M	HEATER ASSY(CRANK)	300	175	20	0.07	bag	1	
58	LCA382F007D	COIL ASSY,SOLENOID	105	85	55	no data	Carton box	1	FOR SV-INJ1
59	LCA382F007F	COIL ASSY,SOLENOID	105	85	55	no data	Carton box	1	FOR SV-HG1
60	LCA382F006G	COIL ASSY,SOLENOID	105	85	55	no data	Carton box	1	FOR SV-OIL1-2
61	LCA382F006H	COIL ASSY,SOLENOID	105	85	55	no data	Carton box	1	FOR SV-OIL2-2
62	SSA382F218M	COIL,SOLENOID	105	85	55	no data	Carton box	1	FOR SV-G
63	SSA382F218N	COIL,SOLENOID	105	85	55	no data	Carton box	1	FOR SV-HG2
64	SSA382F218P	COIL,SOLENOID	105	85	55	no data	Carton box	1	FOR SV-INJ2
65	SSA382F224C	COIL,SOLENOID	150	110	50	0.202	Carton box	1	FOR EEVG
66	SSA382F230C	COIL,SOLENOID	150	110	50	0.173	Carton box	1	FOR EEVLB1
67	SSA382F230F	COIL,SOLENOID	150	110	50	0.176	Carton box	1	FOR EEVLB2
68	SSA382F230D	COIL,SOLENOID	150	110	50	0.183	Carton box	1	FOR EEVSC
69	LCA504A020AS	WIRING ASSY	160	160	80	0.308	Carton box	1	FOR CM1
70	LCA504A020AT	WIRING ASSY	160	160	80	0.354	Carton box	1	FOR CM2
71	LCA006A012B	KIT,LEVEL SENSOR	450	300	30	0.302	bag	1	ONLY FOR SUPPLY PARTS
72	LCA301A005	HEAT EXCH ASSY(AIR	1420	960	750	60.6	Wood crate	1	FRONT
73	LCA301A007	HEAT EXCH ASSY(AIR	1420	960	750	60.6	Wood crate	1	Rear
74	SSA431B242B	FAN,PROPELLER	630	630	290	4.6	Carton box	1	
75	SSA512T155	MOTOR,DC	450	250	240	8.2	Carton box	1	
76	PCM505A011CB	PWB ASSY(CONTROL)	360	285	90	0.946	Carton box	1	ONLY FOR SUPPLY PARTS PWB1
77	PCB505A107CB	PWB ASSY(INV.)	220	200	80	0.468	Carton box	1	ONLY FOR SUPPLY PARTS PWB2-1,2 Substitute Parts: PCB505A107KA
78	PCB505A035K	PWB ASSY(N.F)	250	180	70	1.1	Carton box	1	PWB3-1,2
79	PCB505A114C	PWB ASSY(POWER)	305	175	100	0.989	Carton box	1	ONLY FOR SUPPLY PARTS PWB4 Substitute Parts: PCB505A114BC
80	LCA505A003H	PWB ASSY	170	150	70	0.145	Carton box	1	ONLY FOR SUPPLY PARTS PWB6 Substitute Parts: LCA505A003PH
81	PCM505A009A	PWB ASSY(REMOTE)	195	125	60	0.13	Carton box	1	PWB7
82	SSA521A715A	RELAY	105	85	55	0.159	Carton box	1	52X1-1,1-2,2-1,2-2
83	PCB554A021	TRANSFORMER ASSY	300	175	10	0.03	bag	1	CT1
84	PCB554A021C	TRANSFORMER ASSY	150	125	10	0.02	bag	1	CT2
85	SSA553A549	RESISTOR	105	85	55	0.113	Carton box	1	
86	LCA553A001A	RESISTOR ASSY	150	85	5	0.003	bag	1	
87	SSA523F308	SWITCH ASSY	215	75	65	0.061	Carton box	1	

Application Guidelines 2. Product description

SI.No	Spare Code Number	Description	Unit Dimension (mm)			Gross Weight	Packing Style	MOQ/ Qty's per Packaging	Remarks
			Length	Width	Height				
88	PCA552D003H	KILLER,NOISE ASSY	300	100	10	0.041	bag	1	
89	SSA552D081	FILTER,NOISE	150	125	30	0.059	bag	1	
90	PCB008A177B	TRANSISTOR(POWER)	160	95	65	0.429	Carton box	1	ONLY FOR SUPPLY PARTS IPM1,2
91	PCB008A121A	DIODE(MODULE)	125	80	55	0.231	Carton box	1	ONLY FOR SUPPLY PARTS DM1,2
92	SSA553A536	RESISTOR	105	85	55	0.124	Carton box	1	R1-1,2,3,R2-1,2,3
93	SSA551A192P	SENSOR ASSY	300	175	20	0.024	bag	1	THO-P1 Substitute Parts: SSA551A192CP
94	SSA551A192V	SENSOR ASSY	175	150	5	0.01	bag	1	THO-P2 Substitute Parts: SSA551A192CV
95	PCB555B003C	VARIATOR ASSY	105	85	55	0.024	Carton box	1	
96	SSA552F694	CAPACITOR	105	85	55	0.125	Carton box	1	
97	SSA554B097B	REACTOR	240	170	100	2.8	Carton box	1	L1-1,2,L2-1,2 Substitute Parts: SSA554B141
98	SSA554B073	REACTOR	120	90	70	1.2	Carton box	1	L3
99	LCA554A001	TRANSFORMER ASSY	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	1	TR1,2
100	SSA552F427AK	CAPACITOR	165	90	85	0.811	Carton box	1	C1-1,2,C2-1,2
101	SSA553A380	RESISTOR	150	80	15	0.049	bag	1	R3-1,2,R4-1,2
102	PCB511A006F	MOTOR ASSY,AC	160	160	80	0.725	Carton box	1	
103	LCA551A002C	SENSOR ASSY	300	225	25	0.063	bag	1	THO-G1,2
104	LCA551A002D	SENSOR ASSY	300	225	25	0.061	bag	1	THO-M,INJ1
105	LCA551A002B	SENSOR ASSY	300	175	15	0.031	bag	1	THO-INJ2
106	LCA551A003A	SENSOR ASSY	300	225	30	0.095	bag	1	THO-SC,R,A
107	LCA551A005D	SENSOR ASSY	300	225	10	0.08	bag	1	THO-D1,S,C1
108	LCA551A005A	SENSOR ASSY	300	175	20	0.055	bag	1	THO-D2,C2
109	LCA504A020J	WIRING ASSY	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	1	PWB3-2 L1 ,PWB3-2 N ,PWB3-2 L2 - PWB1 CNW1
110	LCA504A013J	WIRING ASSY	250	175	25	0.09	bag	1	PWB4 CN13V-2 PWB1 CNDR,PWB1 CN13V
111	LCA504A013K	WIRING ASSY	250	175	10	0.02	bag	1	PWB4 CN15V-2 PWB1 CN15V
112	LCA504A013L	WIRING ASSY	105	85	55	0.052	Carton box	1	PWB1 CN18V-2 PWB1 CN18V
113	LCA504A020AP	WIRING ASSY	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	1	52X1-1 5,52X1-2 5,52X1-1 6,52X1-1 6- PWB1 CNM1
114	LCA504A020AR	WIRING ASSY	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	1	52X1-1 5,52X1-2 5,52X1-1 6,52X1-1 6- PWB1 CNM2
115	PCM504A018AC	WIRING ASSY	175	150	15	0.02	bag	1	PWB1 CNN3- FMC1,FMC2
116	LCA504A020K	WIRING ASSY	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	1	PWB4 CNA1_2- FM1 CNDC1
117	LCA504A020L	WIRING ASSY	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	1	PWB4 CNA1_2- FM2 CNDC2
118	LCA504A020AJ	WIRING ASSY	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	1	IPM1 P,IPM1 N- PWB2-1 CNAIPM2 P,IPM2 N- PWB2-2 CNA
119	LCA504A013AB	WIRING ASSY	300	175	20	0.04	bag	1	PWB1 CN1- PWB2-2 CN12
120	LCA504A013AC	WIRING ASSY	225	100	15	0.016	bag	1	PWB2-1 CN13- PWB2-2 CN13
121	PCA504A273	WIRING ASSY	250	175	10	0.016	bag	1	DM1 G,DM1 K- PWB2-1 CNRDM2 G,DM2 K- PWB2-2 CNR
122	LCA504A013AR	WIRING ASSY	250	175	10	0.02	bag	1	THO-P2- PWB1 CNP2
123	LCA504A020AH	WIRING ASSY	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	1	L3,L3,PWB3-1 L1 ,PWB3-1 N - PWB4 CNW1-2
124	LCA504A016	HARNESS ASSY	150	110	50	0.089	Carton box	1	
125	PCM504A023	WIRING ASSY	300	175	10	0.022	bag	1	CN1- CNV1
126	PSA933H001B	REDUCER ASSY	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	1	
127	LCA933H001B	REDUCER SET	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	1	
128	SSA356A004A	DRYER	300	110	100	2	Carton box	1	

Accessories

Name	Q'ty	Location of use	
Wiring 	3	Connect these to CNG1, 2 or CNS3 on the outdoor unit PCB when external inputs are used.	These are fixed in the control box with tapes. When using the wiring, refer to the "External input harness installation manual", page 49.
Wiring 	2	When using external outputs, cut the harness at the center to produce a pair of connectors, and connect them to CNH, CNY, CNZ1 and CNZ2 on the outdoor unit PCB.	These are fixed in the control box with tapes. When using the wiring, refer to the "External output harness installation manual", page 50.
Dryer 	1	Install in liquid pipe. Dryer pipe diameter need to reduce with reducer to connect liquid pipe.	This is fixed to unit base plate with tapes.
Reducer (for dryer) 	2	Connect to dryer pipe.	These are fixed to unit base plate with tapes.
Reducer (for service port) 	3	Using for airtight test and vacuuming. Connect to service port.	These are fixed to unit base plate with tapes. When using the reducer, refer to the page 14-15 of Instructions "5.1 - Leak detection" and "6 - Vacuum dehydration".
Pipe insulation and tape 	2	Attach on the section of bare pipe of suction for each compressor.	Plastic package (including 2 pieces of pipe Insulation and 2 pieces of tape) is implemented inside of Condensing unit. Before operation, there is bare pipe section (where Cushioning cardboard between compressor and pipe had been existed) for each compressor, therefore to attach 1 pipe insulation on the section of bare pipe not to generate the clearance from upper (existing) insulation and to fix with them with 1 tape (to perform totally 2 times) (Page 37)

2.10 Refrigeration capacity

Refrigeration capacity list

Unit: kW

Model		OP-UPAC030COP04E
Outdoor air temperature		32 °C
Refrigerant		R744(CO ₂)
Evaporation temperature (°C)	-45	15.7
	-40	17.2
	-35	19.3
	-30	22.6
	-25	26.0
	-20	29.6
	-15	33.2
	-10	37.1
	-5	41.5
	0	37.7
	5	30.9

Notes:

1. This shows the case of refrigerant R744, power source voltage 400V, and gas cooler outdoor air temperature 32 °C.
2. The evaporating temperature is the saturated temperature of the suction pressure, and shows the value when the suction gas superheat degree is 10K.
3. When evaporating temperature exceeds -5°C, rated capacity decreases due to the operation of the protection control, and rated capacity decreases as the evaporation temperature increases.

Refrigeration capacity curve and power consumption curve

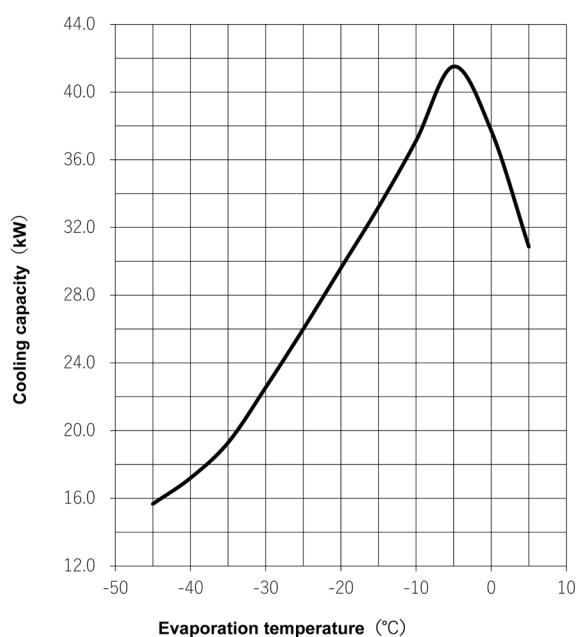


Fig. 1

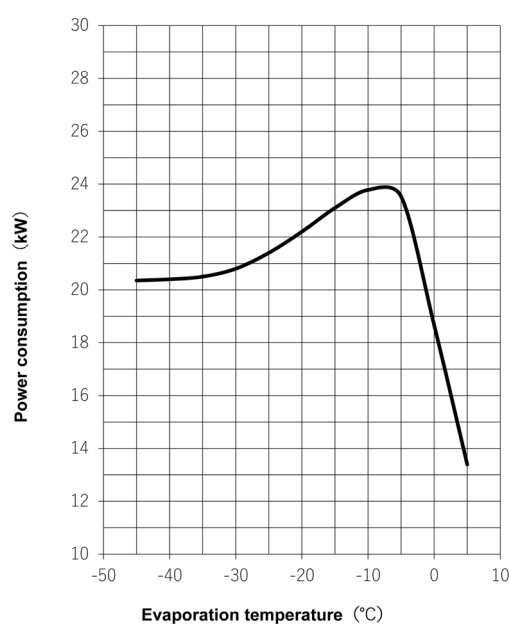


Fig. 2

Notes:

1. When evaporating temperature exceeds -5°C, power consumption decreases due to the operation of the protection control, and power consumption decreases as the evaporation temperature increases.

Application Guidelines 2. Product description

2.11 Noise level

Cooling mode

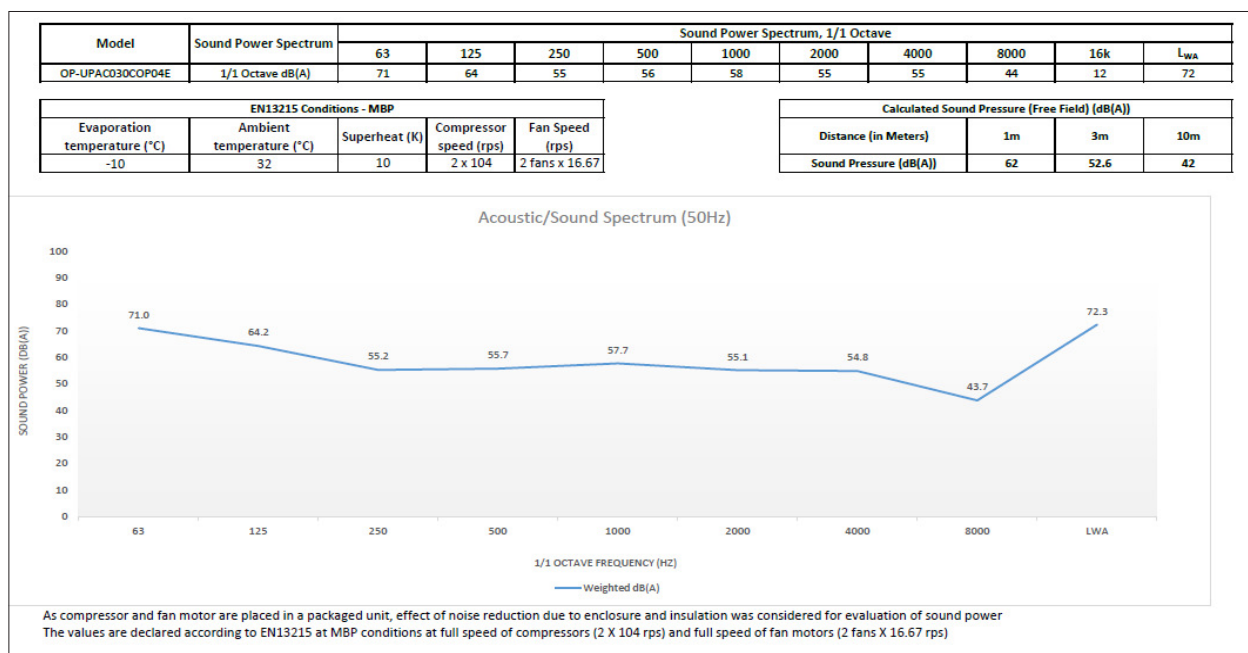


Fig. 3

Freezing mode

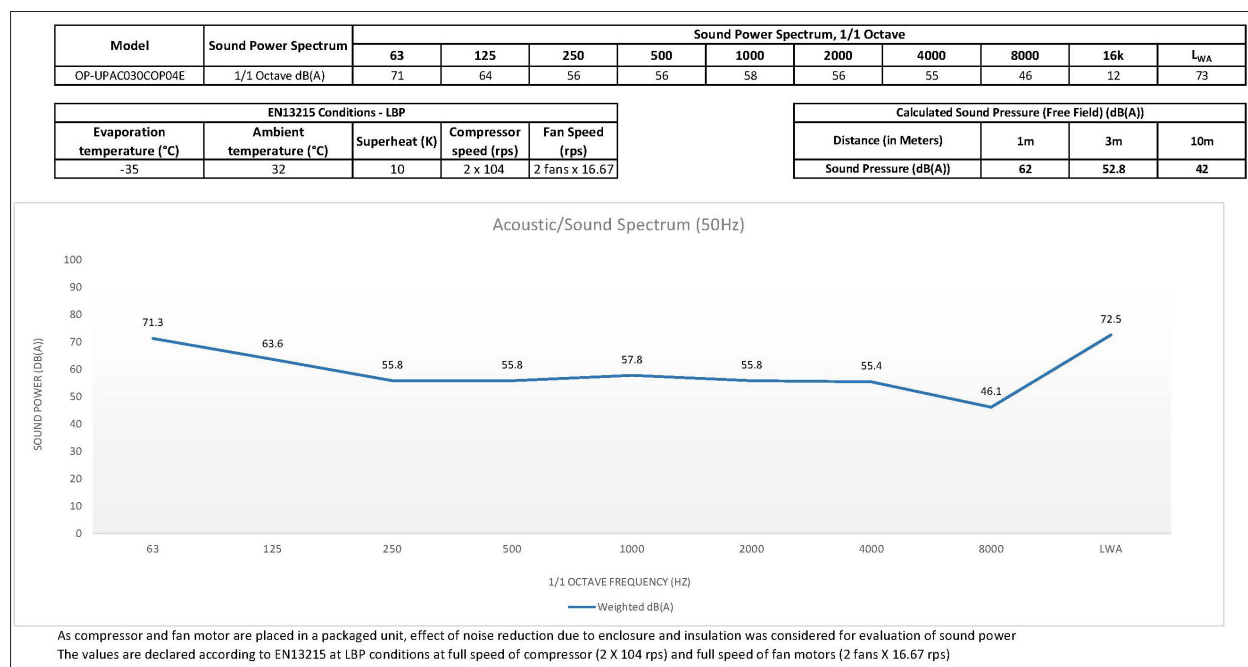


Fig. 4

2.12 Reference data for anti-vibration design

Position of the center of gravity

Model / Item	Product external dimensions W × D × H (mm)	Product weight (kg)	Position of center (mm) ¹⁾								
			W direction				D direction				Height Z
			X	X ₁	X ₂	L ₁	Y	Y ₁	Y ₂	L ₂	
OP-UPAC030COP04E	1350 x 720 x 1690	448	636	386	464	850	347	350	376	726	575

¹⁾ Note: Dimensions L₁ (X₁, X₂) and L₂ (Y₁, Y₂) indicate the position of installation bolts.

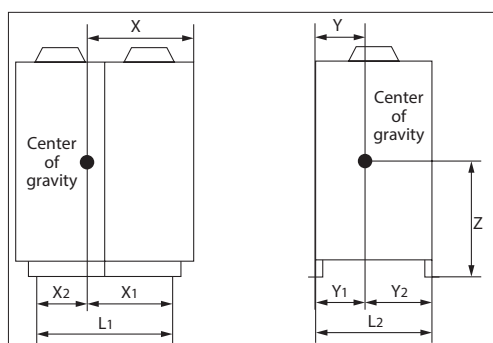


Fig. 5

Anti-vibration data

Model / Item	Compressor speed (min ⁻¹)	Fan speed (min ⁻¹)
OP-UPAC030COP04E	6240	1000

3.1 Operation range

Use this condensing unit within the following operation ranges.

Item	Unit	Specifications
Refrigerant	-	R744
Evaporation temperature	°C	-45 ~ 5
Low pressure (LP)	bar abs	8.3 ~ 39.7
Suction gas temperature(Ts)	°C	Evaporating temperature +40°C
Discharge temperature(Td)	°C	125 or under
Ambient temperature	°C	-20 ~ 43
Power supply voltage	-	Within ±10% of rated voltage (380/400/415 V)
Voltage unbalance rate	-	Within ±2% of rated voltage

Note:

1. Install sufficient insulation on liquid feed piping and suction gas piping. (Refer to the insulation (*) thickness in the following table.)

Type	OP-UPAC030COP04E	
Pipe section	Liquid feed	Suction
For cooling	30mm	40mm
For freezing	40mm	50mm

Note:

Where the thermal conductivity of insulator is 0.035W/m-K, if the liquid feed pipe and the suction gas pipe touch each other, it could cause a superheat as a result of heat transfer between these pipes. Separate these pipes effectively.

2. Do not use the unit in a corrosive atmosphere.

3. Arrange at site such that the degree of superheat of suction gas will fall within a range of 5 deg to 40 deg.

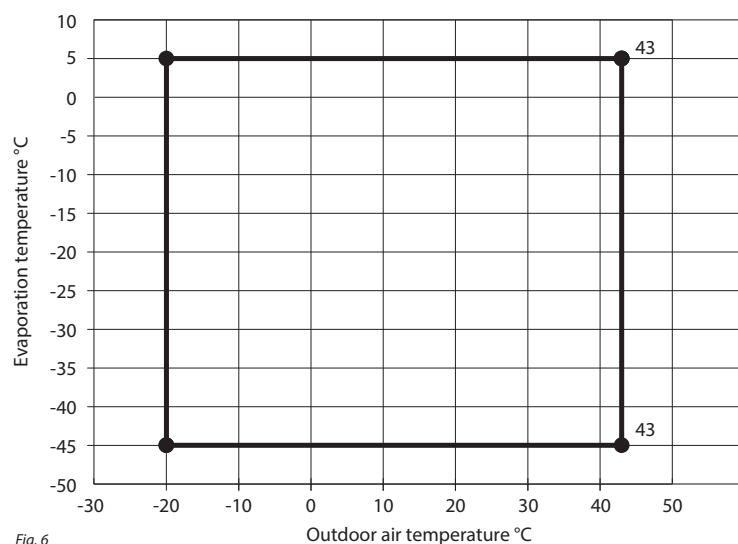


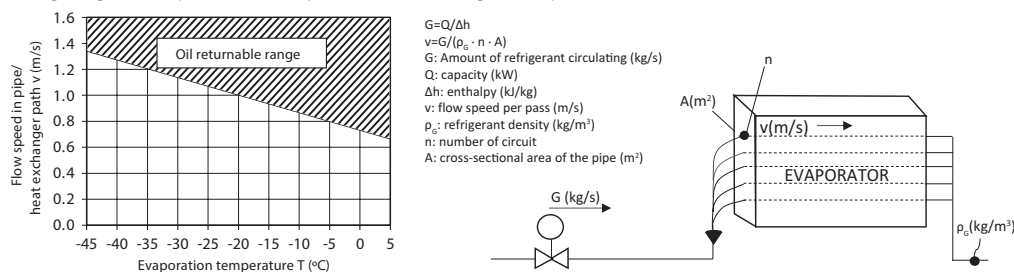
Fig. 6

3.2 Device to be connected to low pressure side

Select and connect devices (show case, etc.) to be connected to the low pressure side of condensing unit according to the following table.

Item	Specifications
Number of connectable units	1 unit - 24 units
Load capacity	Determine the capacity of indoor units (show cases, etc.) connecting to the low pressure side of refrigeration unit, such that the total rated nominal capacities of these units, is over 50% and below 100% of the refrigeration unit's capacity
Minimum load during operation	If the load capacity remains low, the compressor of the condensing unit will start and stop frequently. It may cause the condensing unit to malfunction. The minimum load capacity of the connected load unit should be designed so that the compressors do not exceed 10 start/stop cycles per hour.
Module controller	Use specific module controllers and expansion valves recommended by Danfoss
Expansion valve	Select an appropriate diameter for electronic expansion valve. Recommended (Example) ... When 3 units of low pressure side devices are connected: AKV 10P4
Heat exchanger specifications	Select specifications with which the refrigerant flow speed in the heat exchanger piping is within the oil returnable range in the following figure.

Range of gas flow speed at the evaporator outlet during rated operation.



Install the earth leakage breaker on the electric circuit to provide more safe protective function. It will prevent electric shock in the event of earth leakage.
Cleaning solution of gas cooler, or antifreeze solution, should not be disposed in a sewer, but disposed according to provisions of applicable laws. For details, consult your dealer or the customer service desk of maker.

3.3 Location & fixings

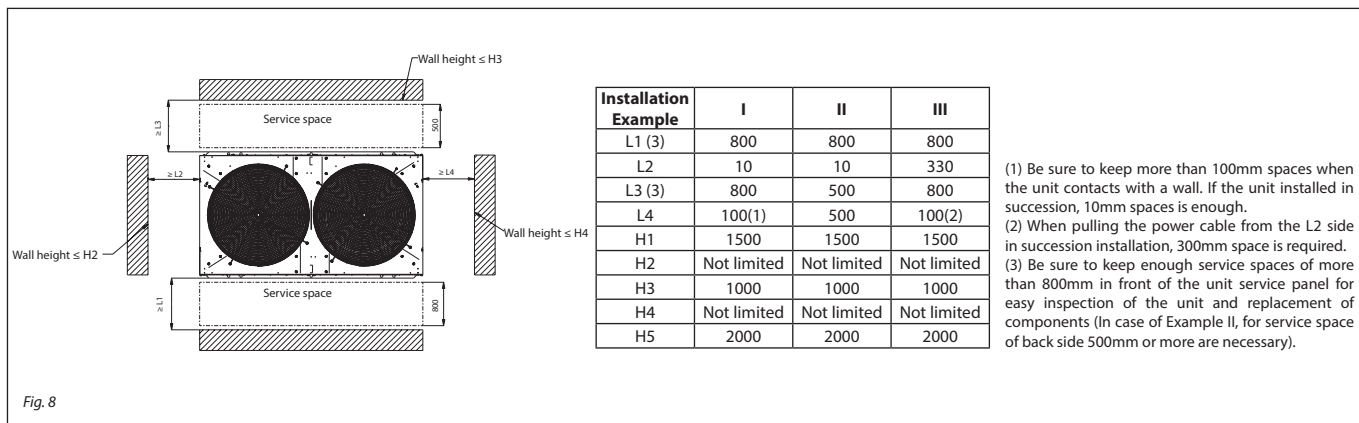


Be sure to secure installation spaces.
It could cause failures on the compressor or electric equipment owing to short-circuit in air flow

Install the equipment in a plane surface where air circulates around the equipment and the equipment operates correctly.

So not install in the following locations:

- A dusty place
- Place with flammable gas atmosphere
- Place where water or oil (contain machine oil) is scattered or where there is a lot of steam
- Place exposed to direct sunlight for a long time.
- Area with high corrosive atmosphere
- Install the unit in areas with a lot of snow, wind, and lightning so that it does not interfere with the operation of the unit. If snow accumulates on its feet, it will cause problems with outside air temperature measurement.
- Areas with large voltage fluctuations
- Place where there is a machine that generates electromagnetic waves
- Place where not blocking or expose an obstacle for walking areas, doors, windows etc.



4.1 Outline of installation

Flow of installation work and points to note during installation

<Refrigerant piping work, airtight test, vacuum drying and additional refrigerant charge>

Note :

1. Conventional R410A application products are absolutely incompatible with R744 application products.
2. Replace all measuring instruments and tools directly in contact with the refrigerant with those special to R744.

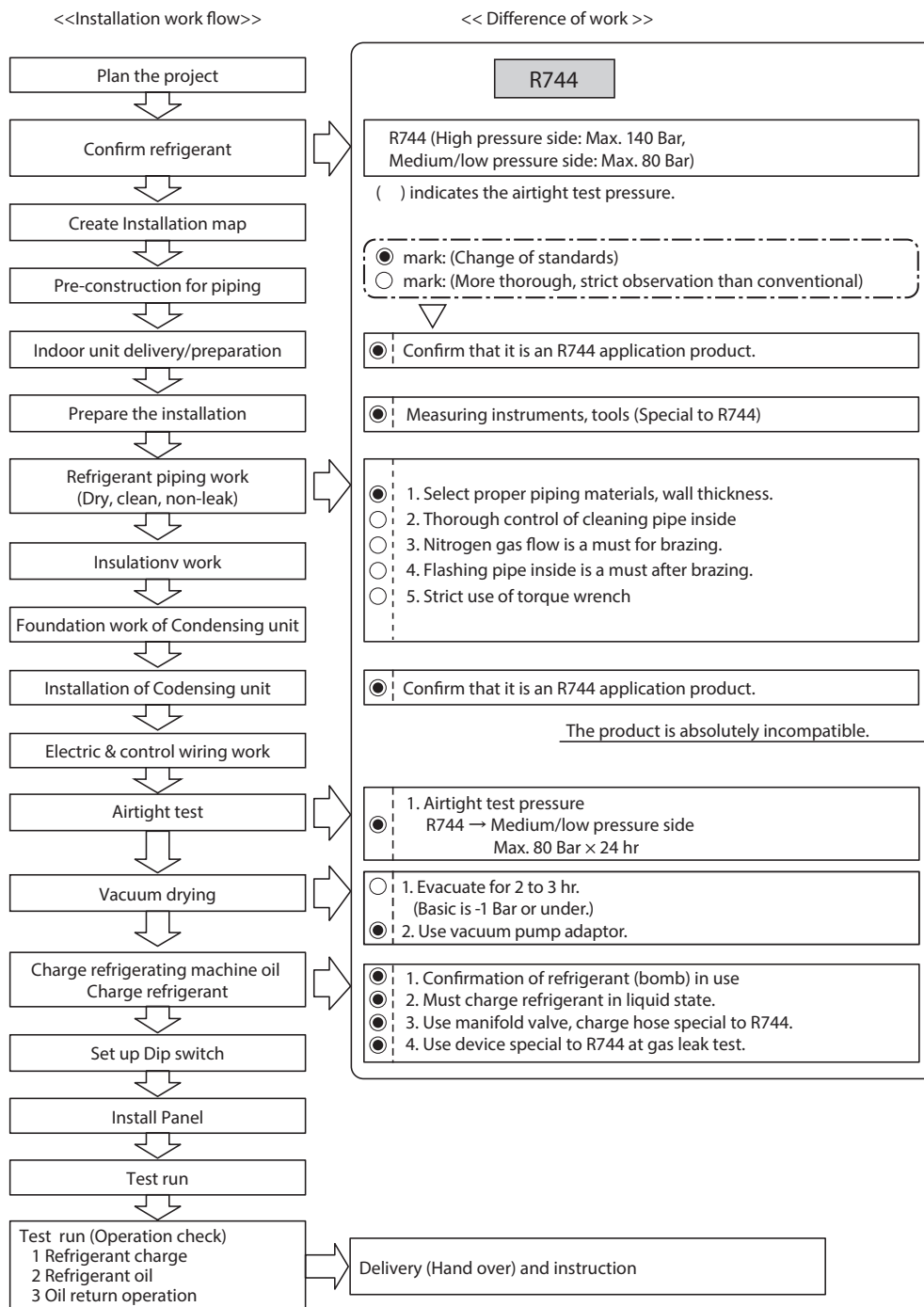


Fig. 9

4.2 Caution for installation work

- Install the unit on the leeward of building, or under the eaves.
- When installing the unit at coastal area, protect it from briny air with a windshield plate, or the like.
- Provide measures to wash off salt particles adhered to external panels of the unit. Take care not to cover the unit with a sun shield, etc.
- Standing water over the bottom plate of outdoor unit accelerates corrosion badly. Tilt the plate, or take other means to drain water effectively.
- Secure a better draining capacity at the foundation.
- When installing the unit at coastal area, wash off with water adhered salt or fouling at regular intervals from the surface.

Caution for maintenance:

When the unit is not operated for a long time after the season, or other, protect it unit with a cover, etc.

4.3 Delivery and installation of the condensing unit

Anchor bolt position

- Make sure to fix the fixing legs of refrigerating machine with 4 pieces of anchor bolt (M10). Optimum height of bolt above the surface is 20 mm.

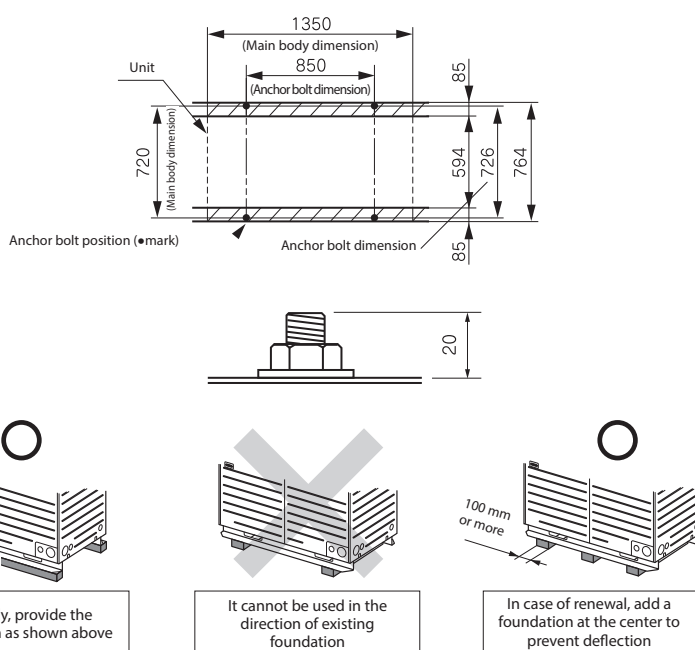


Fig. 10

Foundation

- Confirm that the strength and levelness of foundation can prevent vibration and noise.
- The foundation must be larger than the shadowed areas in the above figures (larger than the front of the fixing legs of condensing unit).
- The foundation must run in the lateral direction of condensing unit as shown above (in the direction of the width of 1,350 mm).
- Fix the unit securely so that it will not be toppled by earthquake, or sudden gust.

Rubber cushion

- Size of rubber cushion must be able to support the entire bottom area of fixing leg. (See following figure.)

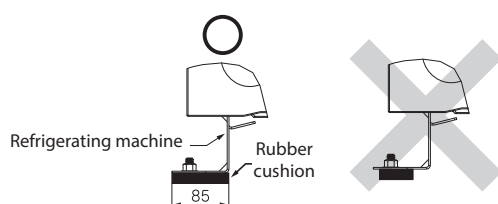


Fig. 11

NOTE:

- Install the cushion rubber such that it will support the entire bottom area of the fixing leg of condensing unit.
- It is prohibited that the bottom area of the fixing leg runs out the cushion rubber partially, or it is supported partially only by the cushion rubber.

Provision at snowy region

Provide following measures at snowy region not to bury the suction inlet, blow outlet, or the bottom of base plate, under snow.

1. Install the outdoor unit on a stand that is higher than expected surface of snow.
2. Install the unit under the eaves, or a snow roof (provided at site).



When the condensing unit is hoisted with ropes for delivery, take care to maintain the centre of gravity. It could drop off if the stability is lost.

Delivery

Determine the delivery route, and deliver the unit to the installation place without removing the packing.

When hoisting the unit, use a pair of ropes and cushions to protect sections chafed by the ropes.

NOTE:

Make sure to pass the ropes through square holes on the fixing legs of condensing unit.

Protect surfaces of the condensing unit where the ropes are applied with wear plates or cushions.

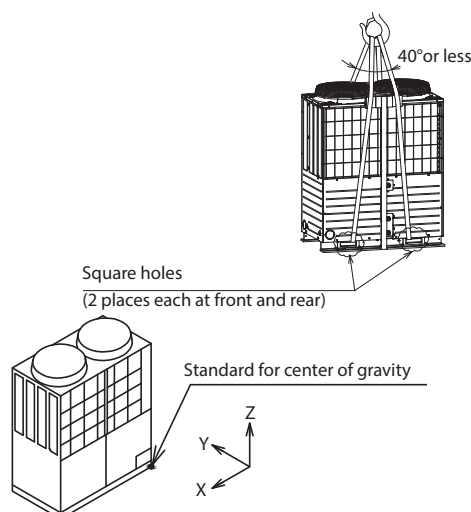


Fig. 12

Center of gravity position

Type	OP-UPAC030COP04E
Weight (kg)	448
X (mm)	636
Y (mm)	347
Z (mm)	575

4.4 Caution for piping work

1. General caution

How well designed and practiced the refrigerant piping work plays a critical influence over the capacity, life, or failures, on the refrigerating unit. Design and practice the piping work as instructed below.

Design and practice the piping work as instructed below.

- Sufficiently wash the inside of low pressure device, pipes, etc., to remove dirt or moisture, and dry them before use. Use always a pipe cutter to cut refrigerant pipes, and blow off dirt with nitrogen, or air, before connection. (Avoid to use a saw, or grinder, because it could produce a lot of chips.)
- Use the nitrogen gas blow when brazing pipes to prevent oxide scale.
- Where the condensing units is positioned lower than the low pressure device, limit the level difference between them no larger than 5 m or, if it is positioned higher, no larger than 22 m. Length of piping between them needs to be no longer than 100 m. (When the level difference, or piping length, exceeds these standards, special measures may be required, such as the enlargement of pipe diameter.)

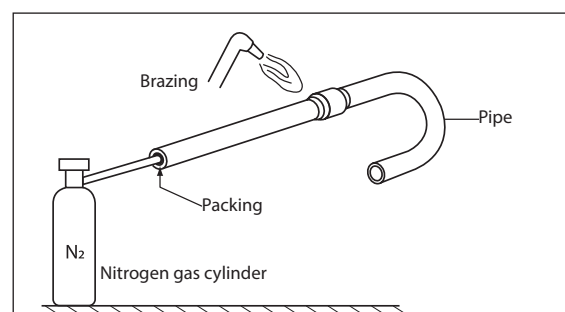
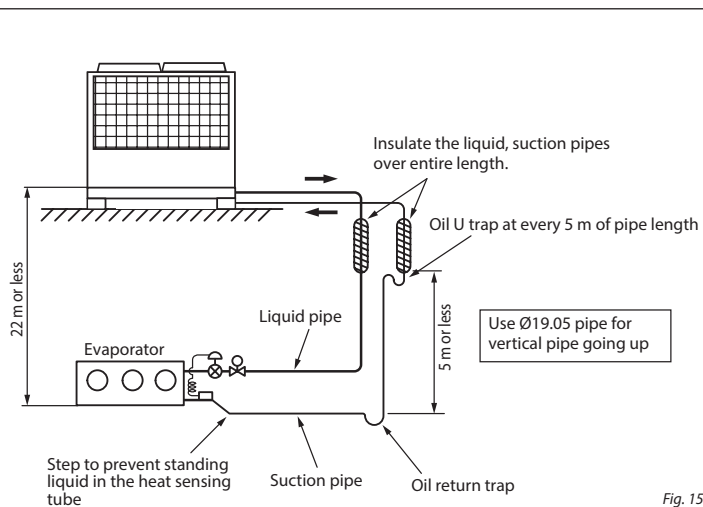
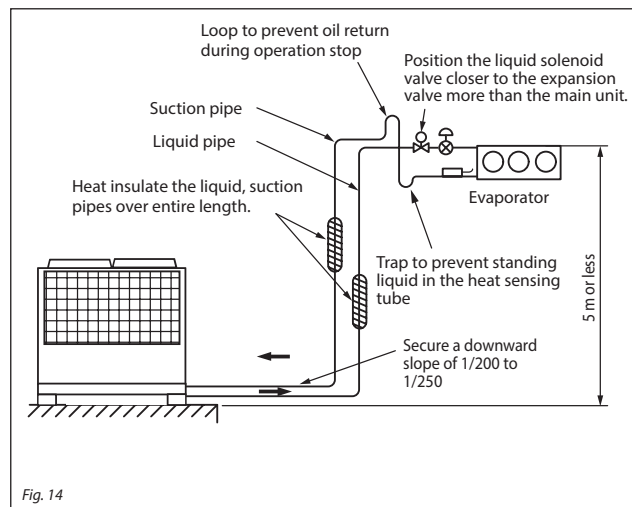


Fig. 13

Typical instillation



- The suction piping connected to the condensing unit must be flexible in 3 dimensions to dampen vibrations. Furthermore piping has to be done in such a way that oil return for the compressor is ensured and the risk of liquid slug over in compressor is eliminated.
- Take care to avoid direct contact between suction and liquid pipes without insulation material too large temperature difference.
- The condensing unit is charged with Nitrogen gas at approx. 0.1 bar at shipping from the factory. Make sure to keep the seal intact till just before connecting pipes in order to keep out dirt or moisture. Release to the atmosphere must be made through service ports at the high, medium and low sides.

*Dryer (accessory of refrigerant machine) is recommended to install in liquid pipe. Also strainer is recommended to install before the low pressure expansion valve.

Note on R744

	Refrigeration cycle pressures (airtight test pressure, operation pressure, etc.) become approx. 4 times larger than the same of R410A.
	Wall thickness of refrigerant pipes varies depending on the refrigerant and pipe size. Check if specified thickness is observed, and correct if necessary. It could vary depending on pipe materials as well.
	Ester oil is used as the condensing unit oil for the refrigeration cycle of R744.
	In order to avoid contamination with impurities such as moisture, dirt, etc., as much as possible, the same fundamental control as Freon is required at the installation of refrigerant piping.
	Practice thorough control on the storage and curing of pipes to protect them from dirt or moisture.
	Make sure to practice the nitrogen blowing before brazing to prevent oxide scale.

Piping work at site

1. Pipe diameter

Prepare refrigerant pipes at site. Pipe joints are as shown below.

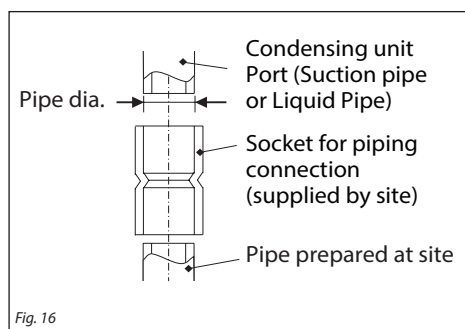


Fig. 16

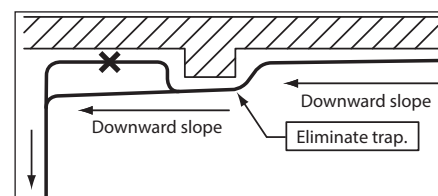
Dimension

Type	Connecting pipe dia. (Example) (mm)	
	Suction pipe	Liquid pipe
OP-UPAC030COP04E	Ø25.40 (Brazing)	Ø15.88 (Brazing)

*Pipe wall thickness shows that of C1220T 1/2H.

2. Suction pipe

- Normally, adjust the pipe size to the end diameter of copper pipe at the joint of condensing unit.
- Provide a downward slope (1/200 to 1/250) at the sidewise run of suction pipe. To return lubrication oil smoothly, do not provide a trap at the sidewise run section. Where heights differ larger than 5 m between the condensing unit and the low pressure device, provide a small trap.



3. Liquid piping

- Install the liquid solenoid valve just before the expansion valve.
- If the liquid feed piping is overheated by the effect of other heat source, it generates flash gas, reducing the cooling capacity. Run the liquid feed piping at a place as cool as possible. Where it passes at a place at high temperature by any chance, insulate it.

4. Pipe bending

When bending a pipe, it is necessary to compensate for possible thinning of pipe wall by bending, where the bending radius R is 4 times of pipe O.D., or less, at the center line of pipe being bent.

When a pipe is bent, it could cause creases, reduced wall thickness, or increased resistance in refrigerant flow. It is recommended to make the pipe bending radius R to be 3 times of pipe O.D., or more, at the center line of pipe being bent.

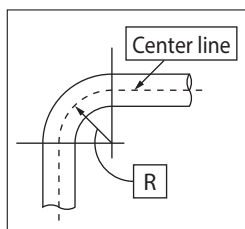


Fig. 17

Pipe O.D.(mm)	Wall thickness (mm)	
	With bend	Without bend
Ø12.7	1.0, or more	0.8, or more
Ø15.88	1.2, or more	1.0, or more
Ø19.05	1.4, or more	1.2, or more
Ø 25.4	1.8, or more	1.8, or more

* In case of pipe material: C1220T 1/2H.

4.5 Caution for electric wiring work

- Switch off and isolate the main power supply.
- Ensure that power supply can not be switched on during installation.
- All electrical components must be selected as per local standards and unit requirements.
- Refer to wiring diagram for electrical connections details.
- Ensure that the power supply corresponds to the unit characteristics and that the power supply is stable (nominal voltage $\pm 10\%$ and nominal frequency $\pm 2,5$ Hz).
- Dimension the power supply cables according to unit data for voltage and current.
- Make the power supply according to local standards and legal requirements.
- The unit equips with high pressure switch/sensor and low pressure sensor, which activated to cut power supply to the compressor as protection in case of protection condition established. Parameters for high and low pressure cut outs are preset in the controller, adapted to the compressor installed in the unit.

Wiring capacity

Electrical installation work must be performed by an electrical installation service provider qualified by a power provider of the country.

Electrical installation work must be executed according to the technical standards and other regulations applicable to electrical installations in the country.



Please install an earth leakage breaker without fail. The installation of an earth leakage breaker is compulsory in order to prevent electric shocks or fire accidents. (Since this condensing unit employs inverter control, please use an impulse withstanding type one to prevent the earth leakage breaker from false activation.)

Note

- Use only copper wire.*
Do not use any supply cord other than the one specified in parenthesis for each type of cord mentioned below.
 - Braided cord (Cord designation 60245 IEC 51), if allowed in the relevant part 2.
 - Ordinary tough rubber sheathed cord (Cord designation 60245 IEC 53)
 - Flat twin tinsel cord (Cord designation 60227 IEC 41)
 - Ordinary polyvinyl chloride sheathed cord (Cord designation 60227 IEC 53)
 Please do not use any cord other than polychloroprene sheathed flexible cord (Cord designation 60245 IEC 57) for condensing unit use.
- A grounding wire must be connected before connecting the power cable. Provide a grounding wire longer than the power cable.*
- Ground the unit. Do not connect the ground wire to a gas pipe, lighting rod or telephone grounding wire.*
If improperly grounded, an electric shock or malfunction may result.
Never connect the grounding wire to a gas pipe because if gas leaks, it could cause explosion or ignition.
- The installation of an impulse withstanding type earth leakage breaker is necessary. A failure to install an earth leakage breaker can result in an accident such as an electric shock or fire. Do not turn on the power until the electrical work is completed. Be sure to turn off the power when servicing.*
- Please do not use a phase advance capacitor for power factor improvement under any circumstances. (It does not improve power factor, while it can cause an anomalous overheat accident.)*
- For power supply cables, use conduits.*
- Please do not lay electronic control wires (remote controller and signal wires) and other high current cables together outside the unit. Laying them together can result in malfunction or failure of the unit due to electric noise.*
- Power cables and signal wires must always be connected to the terminal blocks respectively and secured them with cable fastening clamps provided in the unit.*
- Clamp cables so that they may not touch the pipe, etc.*
- When cables are connected, please make sure to check no loose connection or disconnection at connecting coupling of all electrical components in the control box and then attach the cover to control box securely. (Improper cover attachment can result in malfunction or a failure of the unit, if water penetrates into the control box.)*
- Make sure to use circuit breakers (earth leakage breaker and circuit breaker) of proper capacity.*
Use of breakers of larger capacity could result in trouble on components or fire accident.
The circuit breaker should isolate all poles under over current.
- Install an isolator or a cut-off switch on the power supply line in accordance with the local codes and regulations. The isolator shall be locked to keep the power supply line in OFF state in conformity with EN60204-1.*
- After maintenance service, be sure to restore all wiring, bundling wire and wiring route to their original state in order for them not to touch to the metal parts.*
- When tightening electric wires and operation circuit wires to the terminal block, tighten the screws at torques as shown in the table at right.*

Screw size	Tightening torque (Nm)
M4	1.0 ~ 1.3
M5	2.0 ~ 2.5
M6	4.0 ~ 5.0
M8	9.0 ~ 11.0
M10	18.0 ~ 23.0

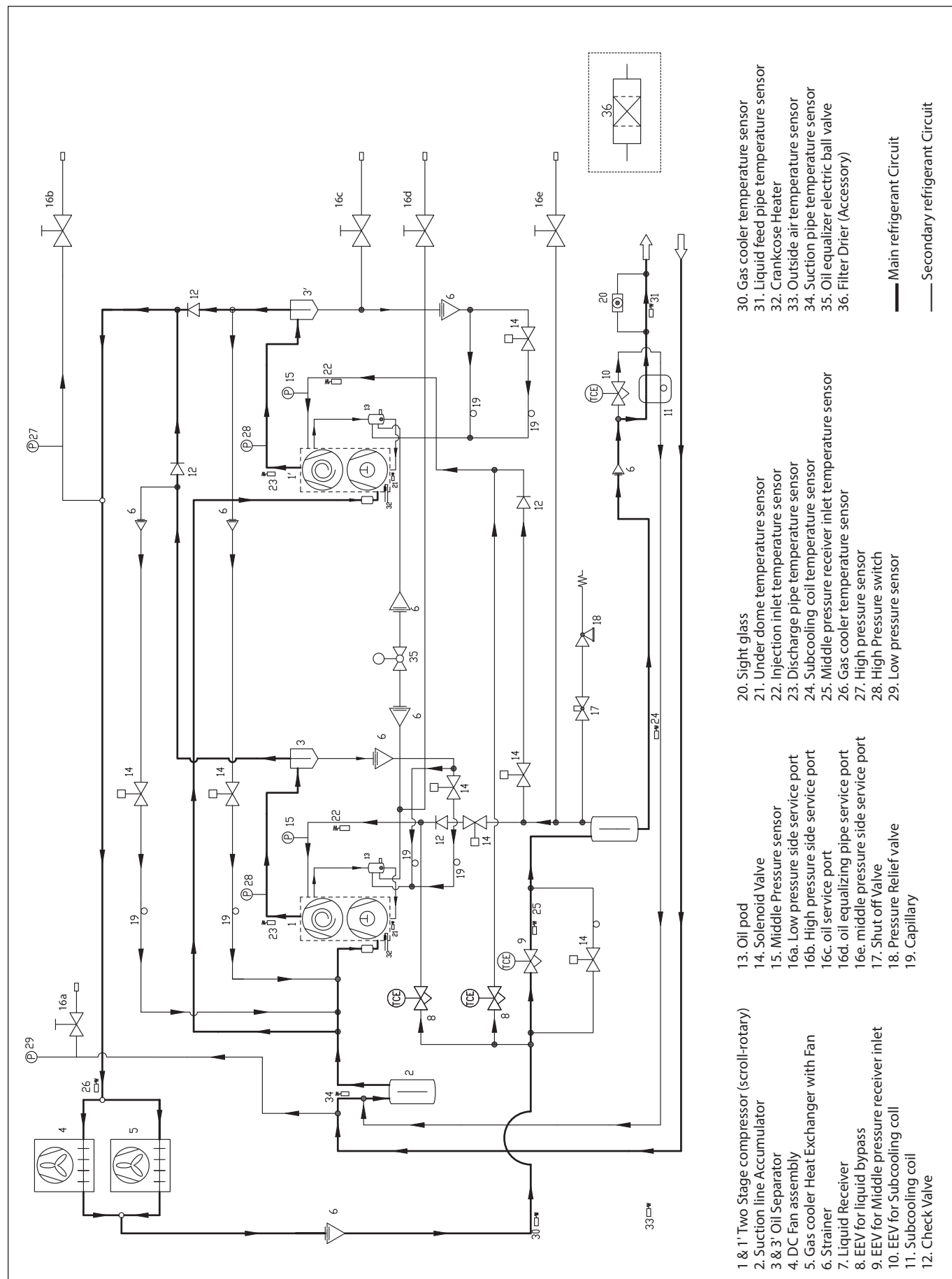
Electric characteristics for (50Hz)

Item	(Unit)	OP-UPAC030COP04E
Nominal output	(kW)	15.2 (7.6/unit × 2 units)
Power supply		380/400/415V 3N ~ 50Hz
Electric characteristics	Power consumption	(kW) 23.78/ 23.78/23.78
	Operation current	(A) 40.0/ 38.0/36.6
Min. wire size	(mm ²)	L1, L2, L3 : 16mm ² [70m], N 25mm ²
Operation circuit wire size	(mm ²)	2.0
Earth cable size	(mm ²)	16
Earth leakage breaker	Rated current	(A) 50
	Rated sensitivity current	(mA) 50 (Operation time 0.1 sec or less)

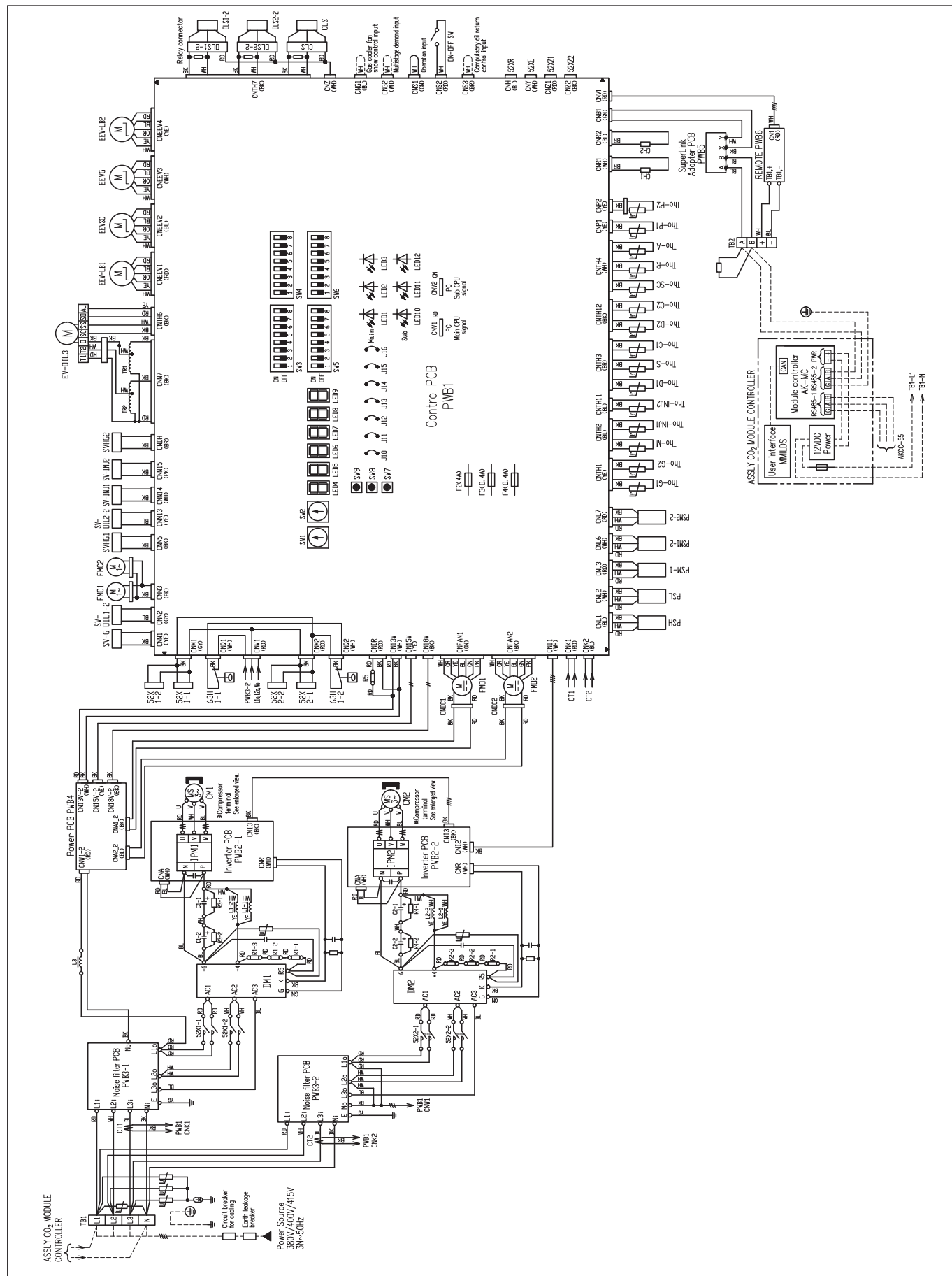
Note:

1. Electric characteristics are based on the condenser suction air temperature at 32°C, evaporation temperature -10°C and condensing unit inlet superheat degree 10 deg.
2. Figure in [] of the minimum wire size shows the maximum wire length (m) with the voltage drop at 2%.
3. This table's Earth cable size is based on "Minimum wire size". If power cable size would be selected bigger than "Minimum wire size", please select appropriate Earth cable size based on the power cable size.

PID



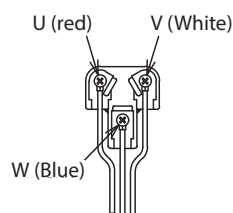
Wiring Diagram



Application Guidelines

Symbol	Name
C1-1,2 C2-1,2	Electrolytic capacitor
CH1,2	Crankcase heater
CLS	Receiver level switch
CM1,2	Compressor motor
CNA-Z	Connector
CT1,2	Compressor current
DM1,2	Diode module
EEVG	EEV for middle pressure receiver inlet
EEV-LB1,2	EEV for liquid bypass
EEVSC	EEV for subcooling coil
EV-OIL3	Electric ball valve for oil leveling
F	Fuse
FMC1,2	Inverter cooling fan
FMO1,2	Fan motor
IPM1,2	intelligent power module
J10	Spare
J11,12	Power supply, voltage switching
J13	External input signal type switching
J14~16	Spare
L1-1,2	DC reactor
L2-1,2	DC reactor
L3	DC reactor
TR1,2	AC Transformer
LED1	Main, inspection (red)
LED2	Main, normal (green)
LED3	Main, service (green)
LED4~6	7-segment LED (function display)
LED7~9	7-segment LED (data display)
LED10	Sub, normal (green)
LED 11	Sub, inspection (red)
LED 12	Sub, service (green)
OLS1-2, 2-2	Oil level sensor
ON-OFF SW	Operation switch
PSH	High pressure sensor
PSL	Low pressure sensor
PSM-1	Middle pressure sensor
PSM-1-2, 2-2	Middle pressure sensor
PWB1~6	Printed wiring board
R1~5	Inrush suppression resistance
SV-G	Solenoid valve for middle pressure receiver inlet
SVHG1,2	Solenoid valve for hot gas bypass
SV-INJ1,2	Solenoid valve for gas injection
SV-OIL1-2	Solenoid valve for oil return

Symbol	Name
SV-OIL2-2	Solenoid valve for oil return
SW1	Compressor low pressure control setting (10s)
SW2	Compressor low pressure control setting (1s)
SW3-1	Spare
SW3-2	Automatic backup operation
SW3-3	Spare
SW3-4	Protection start II cancel
SW3-5	Gas cooler fan control
SW3-6~8	Spare
SW4-1~4	Model selection
SW4-5,6	Spare
SW4-7,8	Compressor stop pressure setting
SW5-1~3	For target middle pressure adjustment
SW5-4,5	Spare
SW5-6~8	Pressure check operation mode
SW6-1~3	Spare
SW6-4	Presence of subcooling suppression control
SW6-5	Oil level error/oPE display switching
SW6-6	Presence of regular inspection and maintenance contract
SW6-7	Oil level error
SW6-8	Spare
SW7	Data erase/write
SW8	7-segment display (1s)
SW9	7-segment display (10s)
TB1,2	Terminal block
Tho-A	Outdoor air temp. sensor
Tho-C1,2	Under dome temp. sensor
Tho-D1,2	Discharge pipe temp. sensor
Tho-G1	Gas cooler temp. sensor 1 (inlet)
Tho-G2	Gas cooler temp. sensor 2 (outlet)
Tho-INJ1,2	Gas injection inlet temp. sensor
Tho-M	Middle pressure receiver inlet temp. sensor
Tho-P1,2	Power transistor temp. sensor
Tho-R	Liquid feed pipe temp. sensor
Tho-SC	Subcooling coil temp. sensor
Tho-S	Suction pipe temp. sensor
52X1-1,2	Magnetic contactor for CM
52X2-1,2	Magnetic contactor for CM
52XR	Operation output
52XE	Error output
52XZ1	External output 1
52XZ2	External output 2
63H1-1,2	High pressure switch



※ Enlarged drawing of
compress terminals

Notes

1. This drawing shows the electrical circuit of CO₂ condensing unit.
2. Dotted line (----) shows the wiring on site.
Long dashed double-short dashed line (----) shows installation on site.
3. Separate signal line from power line.
4. CNG1,CNG2,CNS1,CNS2 and CNS3 are no voltage contact inputs.
If they will be used, use the attached harness for level input.
5. Output of CNH,CNY,CNZ1 and CNZ2 is 12V. Maximum current is less than 20mA (+ side (1 PIN side) is common) .
If they will be used, use the attached harness and be sure to connect to unit relay (Coil resistance of 750Ω or more provided on site).
6. Connect the A and B terminals of the TB2 to ASSLY CO2 MODULE CONTROLLER.

5.1 Airtight Method

	Do not pressurize to specified pressure all at once, but raise it gradually.
	Stop the pressurizing at each step of 10 bar, 30 bar and 70 bar, and leave it alone to see if the pressure drops.
	Raise then the pressure to the design pressure, and record the ambient temperature and the pressure.

Apply a foam liquid over the surface. If no foam generates, it passes the test. It passes the test also if the pressure does not drop after leaving it alone for approx. a day under the specified pressure.

It is necessary to apply correction for ambient temperature variation.

Example for 1 K (Kelvin) Ambient Temperature difference:

T1=20°C

=293K; (20 +273K)

T2=21°C

= 294K; (21 +273K)

PT1=80,0 bar; PT2=?

PT2 = PT1*T2/T1

= 80,0bar*294K/293K

= 80,3bar

Therefore, 1K temperature difference can cause a 0.3 bar pressure difference.

$$\text{Absolute pressure at measurement} = \text{Absolute pressure at pressuring} \times \frac{(273^{\circ}\text{C} + \text{Temperature at measurement})}{(273^{\circ}\text{C} + \text{Temperature at pressurizing})}$$

Absolute pressure = Gauge pressure + 1.0133 (bar)

(Gauge pressure is the pressure indicated on the manifold.)

If the pressure drops, it leaks at some places. Find and repair the leak spots.

When it leaks, check welded section and screwed section using foaming liquid.

Work sequence

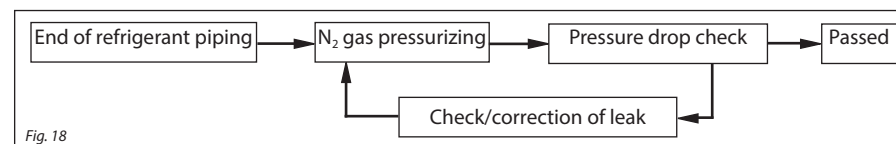


Fig. 18

Recommended bubble leak test liquid

Bubble leak test liquid	Maker
Gupoflex	Yokogawa & Co., Ltd.

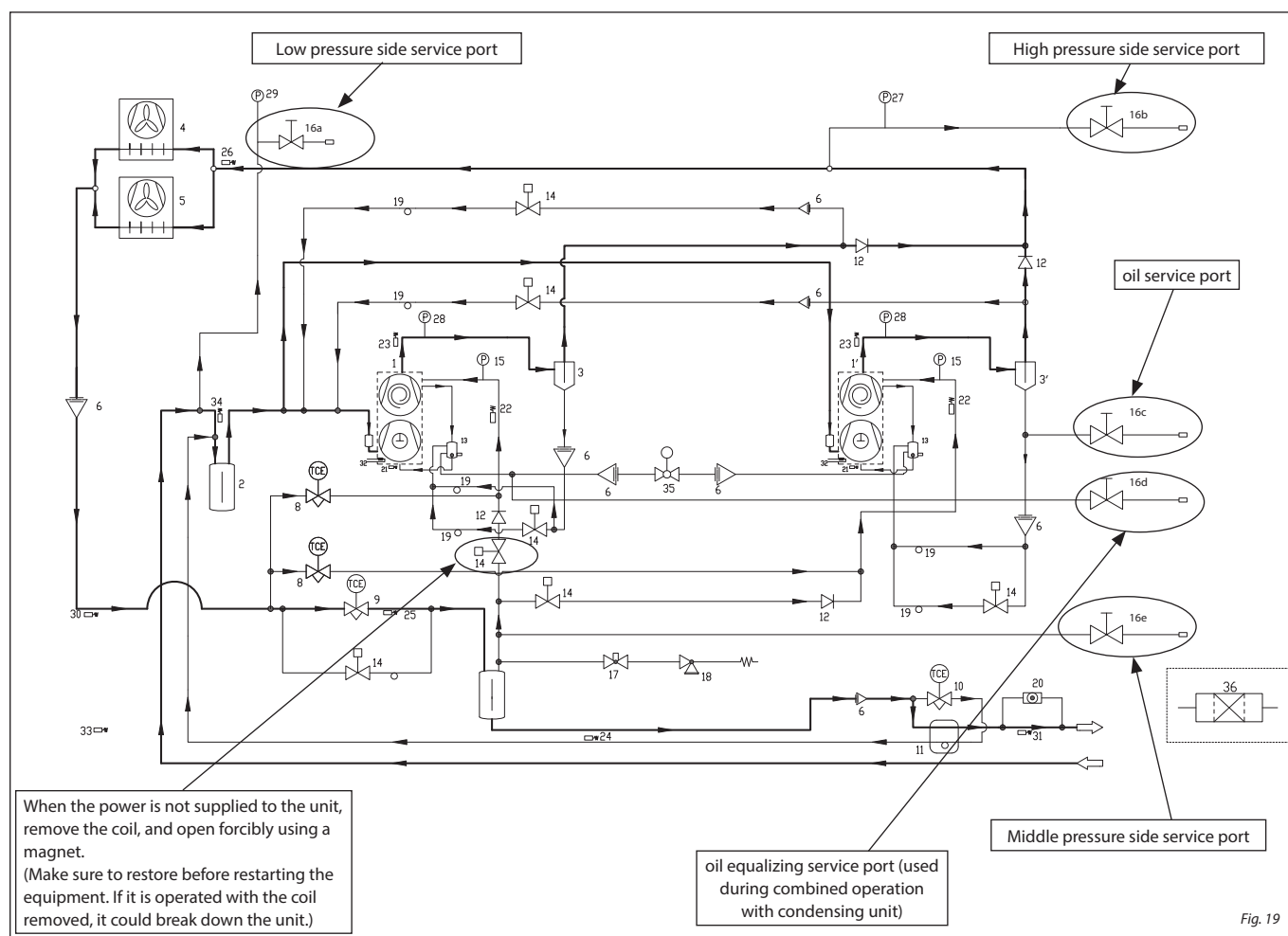
Note

High, medium and low pressures of this unit are displayed at the 7-segment indicator on the control PCB. They are not displayed when the power supply is turned off. In such occasion, check them by installing a gauge manifold at the service ports of high, medium and low pressure sides.

(For the location of service ports, see the following figure.)

When venting the gas, start from the low pressure side. (Take care not to make the low pressure side of compressor higher than the high pressure side.)

Application Guidelines



5.2 Vacuuming

- After the airtight test, connect the vacuum pump to the low pressure side service port and high pressure side service port, and evacuate.
- Use always a vacuum pump to the equipment. Never attempt to evacuate by its own in any event.
- This unit displays the low pressure digitally on the controller. If the unit is not energized during the evacuation, the controller does not display the low pressure. Check the low pressure with the gauge manifold or vacuum gauge.
- When the unit is not energized, remove the coil from the medium pressure suction solenoid valve, and open it forcibly using a special magnet.
- When the unit is energized, turn the DIP switch SW5-7 to ON (Up) to turn on the unit's power source. The electronic expansion valve and solenoid valve in the unit open. The vacuum pump is connected to the low pressure side only at that time.

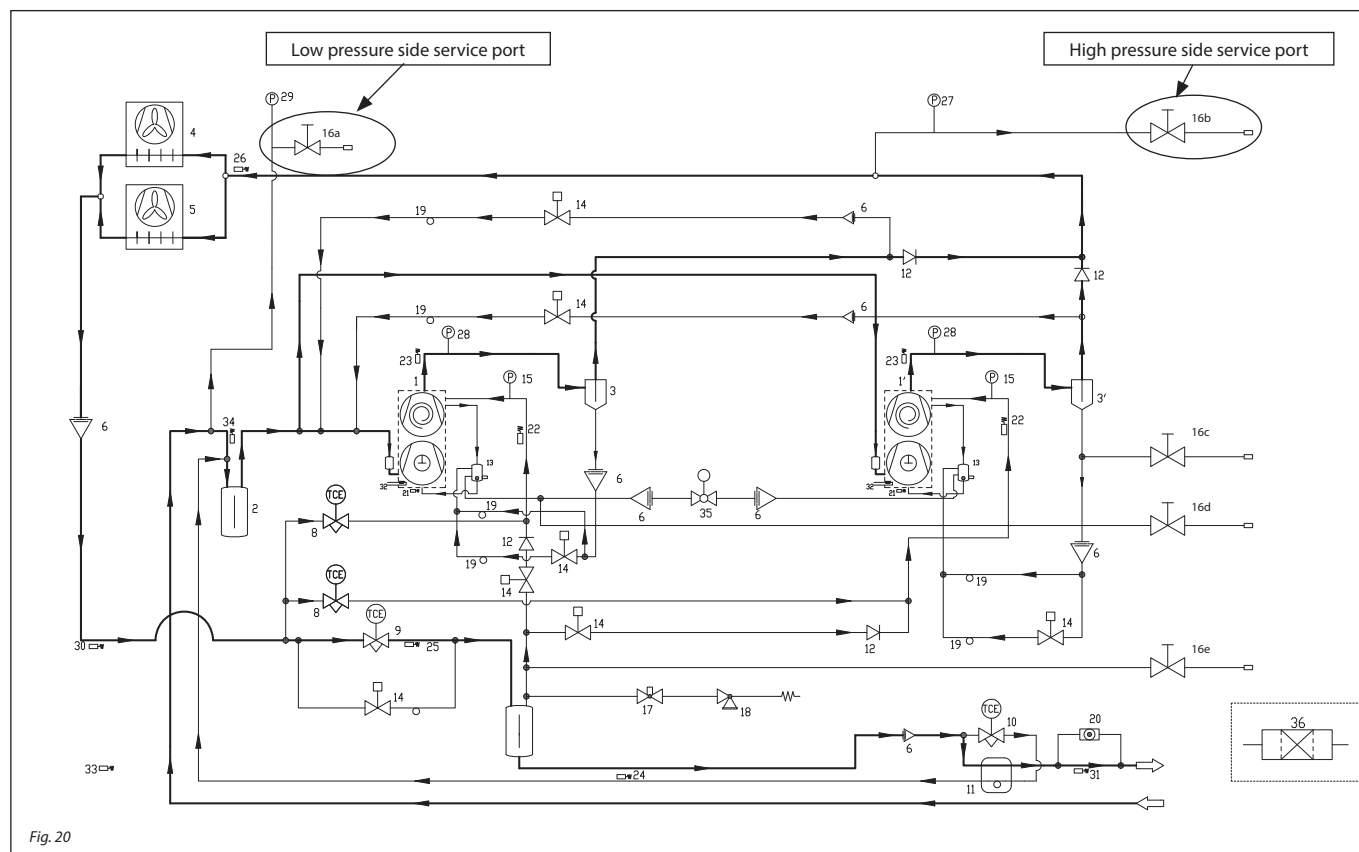


Fig. 20

Note on R744 (CO₂):

Since R744 (CO₂) may corrode metals if it solves into water, becoming weakly acidic, it is necessary to dry sufficiently by the vacuum drying.

	Start evacuation from the low pressure side to prevent the reverse phase on the compressor.
	Vacuum sufficiently for 2 to 3 hours after reaching a degree of vacuum at lower than -1 bar.
	Use a vacuum pump with a higher exhaust speed. (Conventional small pumps with exhaust speed of 20 to 30 l/min, which are in use widely, will take too much time.)
	Install a vacuum pump adaptor to prevent oil from returning from the pump to the refrigeration cycle.
	Use a manifold valve and a charge hose special to R744 (CO ₂).
	A joint (Reducer) to install on the service valve is included in the accessories. When performing the airtight test or vacuuming, finish the connection form of the joint according to purposes.
	When the degree of vacuum rises, presence of moisture, or leaks, is suspected. Check for moisture, or leaks. (Special vacuum dry) i. Vacuum dry (1st). ii. Vacuum dry (1st). : Pressurize nitrogen gas to 0.5 bar, and charge. Use nitrogen always. iii. Vacuum dry (2nd). iv. Ultimate vacuum must be maintained at -1 bar after letting it alone. If it is not, repeat the vacuum dry and vacuum break.

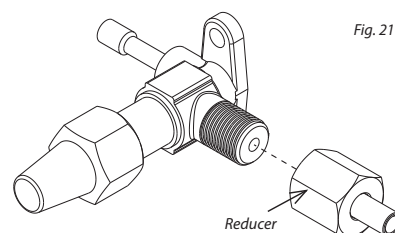


Fig. 21

5.3 Charge of condensing unit oil

- On the way of vacuuming, refill condensing unit oil from the service port.
- When the unit is not energized, remove coils from the hot gas bypass solenoid valve and oil return solenoid valve, and open the solenoid valve forcibly using a special magnet.
- When the unit is energized, turn off the unit's power supply, turn the dip switch SW5-7 to ON (Up), and turn the power ON. The electronic expansion valve and solenoid valve and electric ball valve in the unit open. Make sure to turn SW5-7 to OFF (Down) when the work is over. The vacuum pump is connected to the service port at the low pressure side only at that time.
- In the event that the pipe is long or there is an oil sump in the evaporator, the condensing unit oil retained in the compressor becomes insufficient. Charge additional condensing unit oil according to 5.4 Calculation of the charge quantity of condensing unit oil.
- After charging the additional oil, confirm that 7-segment display "C32 (Level switch)" indicates "1 (With oil)". When the oil is insufficient, it indicates "0". (After stopping the freezing operation, for example, the oil level may turn to "0" temporarily because of the pressure difference in the compressor. If it indicates "0" continually while the compressor is running, refill additional oil.) When the left 3 of 7-segment shows C32, the third digit from the right indicates the OLS1-2 status.
- If the condensing unit oil becomes insufficient during operation, tripping OLS1-2, the oil level alarm "oPE-88" or oil level error "E88-1" is indicated on 7-segment display. (Dip switch SW6-5 OFF is for Alarm or ON for Error.) When the alarm or error occurs, refill additional condensing unit oil.
- Time of oil level low with OLS1-2 during compressor running can be summed and checked with 7-segment display "C42", which displays "Accumulated time of CM1 ON and OLS1-2 OFF" (Note: This matter is only for service personnel and "C42" can be checked by service personnel.)
- As well, tripping OLS2-2, oil level alarm "oPE-88" or oil level error "E88-2" is indicated.
- Time of oil level low with OLS2-2 during compressor running can be summed and checked with 7-segment display "C43", which displays "Accumulated time of CM1 ON and OLS2-2 OFF". (This matter is also only for service personnel.)

5.4 Calculation of the charge quantity of condensing unit oil

Use the following equation.

$$\text{Condensing unit oil quantity (cc)} = \text{Standard condensing unit oil quantity} * 1 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} + \text{Piping condensing unit oil quantity} * 2 \text{ (cc)}$$

As to the standard condensing unit oil quantity of condensing unit and piping condensing unit oil quantity for the above equation, refer to 1 and 2.

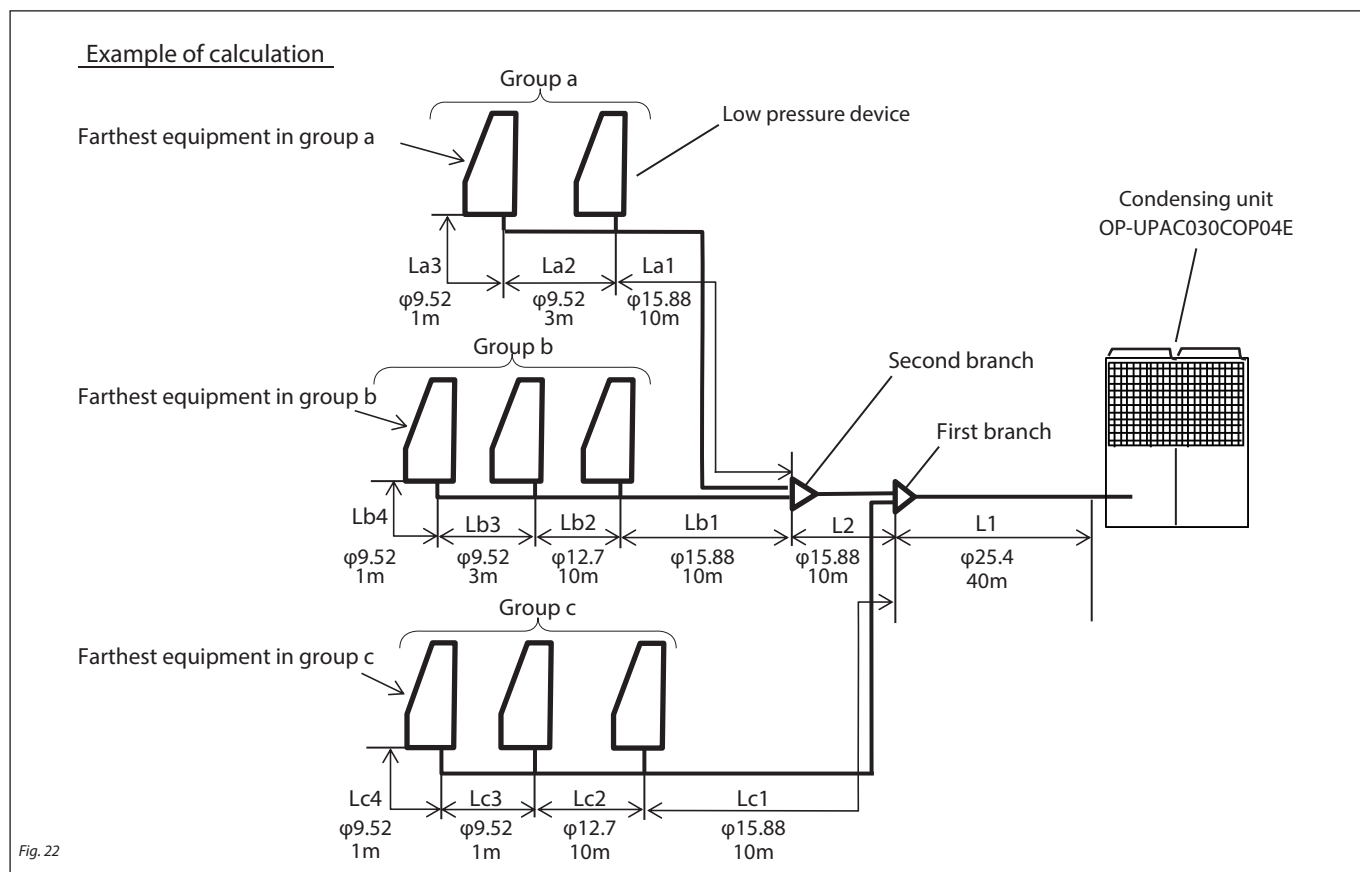
Since the standard condensing unit oil of 1 is charged at the shipment from factory, calculate the charge quantity of oil from the piping condensing unit oil of 1.

1. Standard condensing unit oil quantity of condensing unit (Charged at the shipment from factory.)

	Diamond Freeze MA68
Condensing unit oil initial charge quantity	4,800cc

2. Piping condensing unit oil quantity

• This is calculated based on the specifications of connecting gas pipe (pipe size) and the length of each pipe. Where no branching pipe is used, take the length of pipe to the farthest low pressure device as the pipe length. Where it is used, the oil quantity is calculated using the length of the longest pipe and the second longest pipe from the low pressure device to Condensing unit. However, when selecting the second longest pipe, omit the length of the pipe shared with the longest pipe and compare it with the length from the branch. Example of calculation where there are branch pipes is as shown below.



• Items necessary to calculate the oil quantity vary depending on the distance to the farthest length from first branch.

Farthest in group a: $LA = L2 + La1 + La2 + La3$

Farthest in group b: $LB = L2 + Lb1 + Lb2 + Lb3 + Lb4$

Farthest in group c: $LC = Lc1 + Lc2 + Lc3 + Lc4$

Where $LB > LC > LA$, LB is selected as the longest pipe.

The second longest pipe:

Farthest in group a (from Second branch): $LA' = La1 + La2 + La3$

Farthest in group c (from First branch): $LC = Lc1 + Lc2 + Lc3 + Lc4$

Where $LC > LA'$, LC is selected as the second longest pipe.

Then, to calculate the piping oil quantity with L1, LB and LC in this case.

Sum up the oil quantity for each piping as "Piping condensing unit oil quantity". The oil quantity per unit length is different for each pipe size. Reference value is shown in following table of "Oil quantity/m of refrigerant pipe (gas pipe)".

• Piping condensing unit oil quantity = (Oil quantity/unit length of L1 pipe) x L1 (m) + (Oil quantity/unit length of L2 pipe) x L2 (m)

+ (Oil quantity/unit length of Lb1 pipe) x Lb1 (m) + (Oil quantity/unit length of Lb2 pipe) x Lb2 (m)

+ (Oil quantity/unit length of Lb3 pipe) x Lb3 (m) + (Oil quantity/unit length of Lb4 pipe) x Lb4 (m)

+ (Oil quantity/unit length of Lc1 pipe) x Lc1 (m) + (Oil quantity/unit length of Lc2 pipe) x Lc2 (m)

+ (Oil quantity/unit length of Lc3 pipe) x Lc3 (m) + (Oil quantity/unit length of Lc4 pipe) x Lc4 (m) (a)

Oil quantity/m of refrigerant pipe (gas pipe)

Refrigerant pipe size x Wall thickness (For material: C1220 1/2H)	Ø6.35x0.5	Ø9.52x0.8	Ø12.7x1.0	Ø15.88x1.2	Ø19.05x1.4	Ø25.4x1.8
Charge quantity (cc/m)	3	5	7	11	16	39

- Calculate the piping condensing unit oil quantity from the equation (a) above.

$$\text{Piping refrigerating oil quantity} = 39 \times 40 + 11 \times 10 + 11 \times 10 + 7 \times 10 + 5 \times 3 + 5 \times 1 + 11 \times 10 + 10 \times 7 + 5 \times 1 + 5 \times 1 = 2060 \text{ cc}$$

3 Additional condensing unit oil quantity

Additional condensing unit oil is calculated to be 2060cc from 2. Round up the oil quantity calculated with 2 by the unit of 100 cc.

If the piping refrigerating unit oil calculated with (*2) is less than 780 cc (39cc/m × 20 m), it is not necessary to add the piping oil quantity. In case that piping refrigerating machine oil quantity, which is calculated from (*2), is more than 780 cc, to add the amount of increment from 780 cc.

Total condensing unit oil in the system becomes 4800cc + 2100 cc - 780 = 6120 cc from 1, 2 and 3.

4. Maximum refrigerant machine oil quantity

Maximum refrigerant machine oil quantity is different by equivalent pipe length. Below equation shows calculation of Ø25.4 equivalent pipe length and below graph shows maximum refrigerant machine oil quantity for each Ø25.4 equivalent pipe length.

$$\text{Ø25.4 equivalent pipe length} = \text{Piping refrigerating oil quantity(cc)} / 39(\text{cc/m})$$

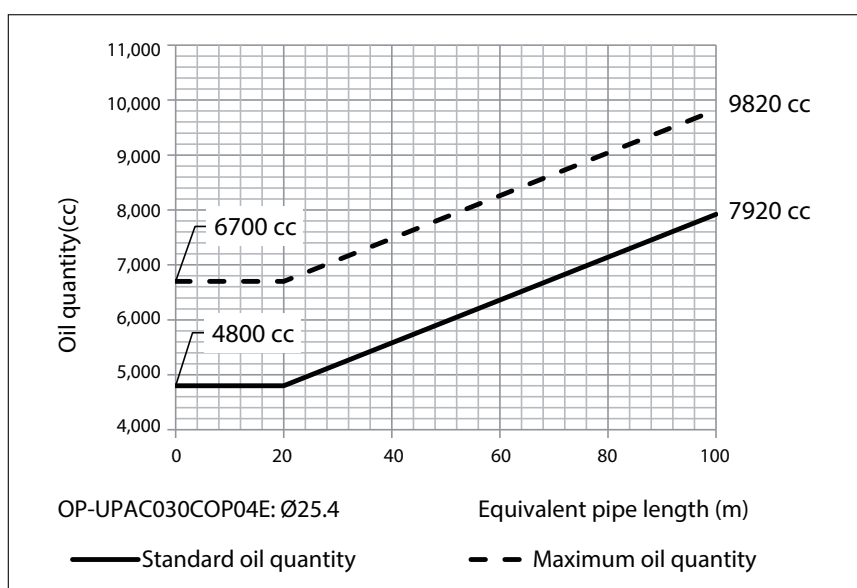
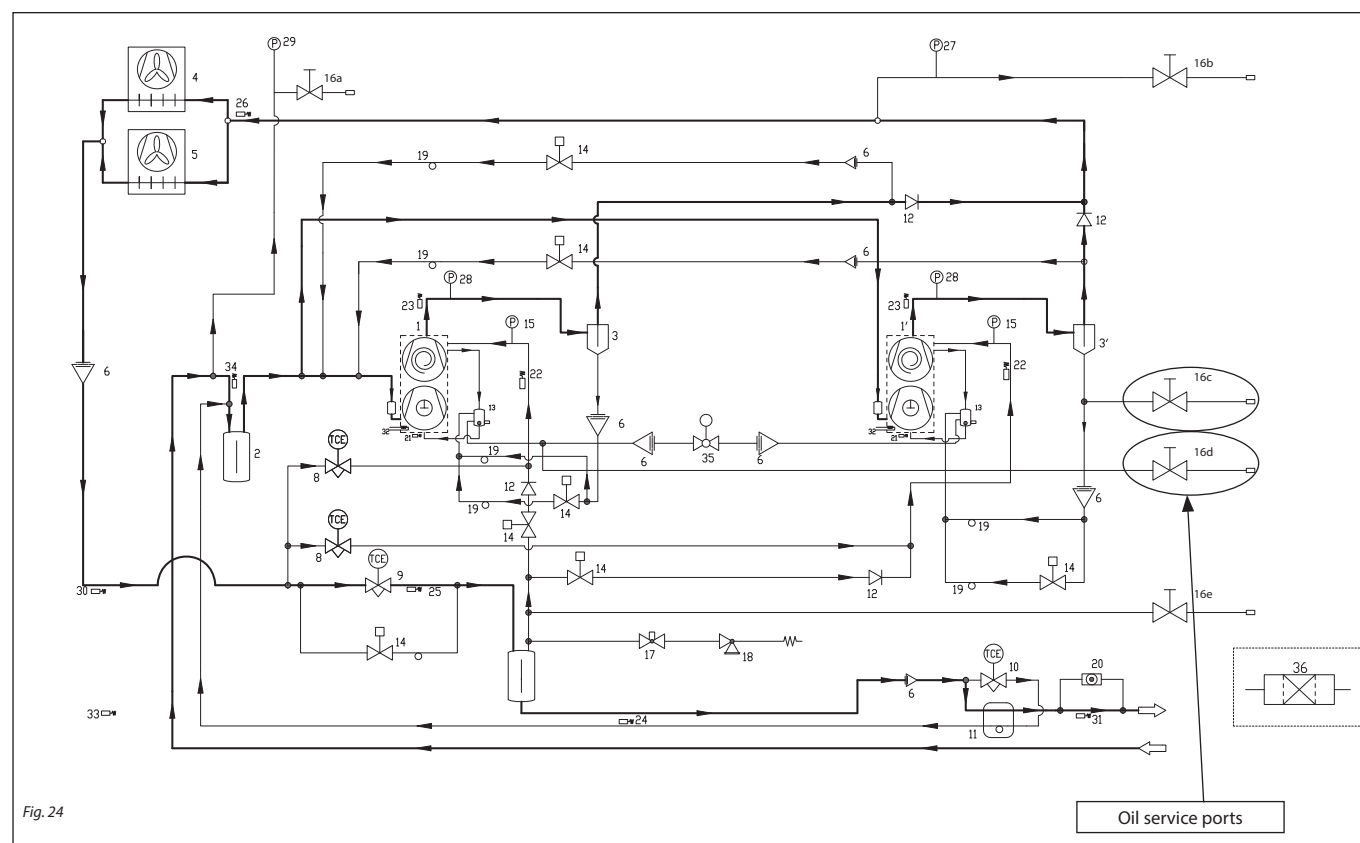


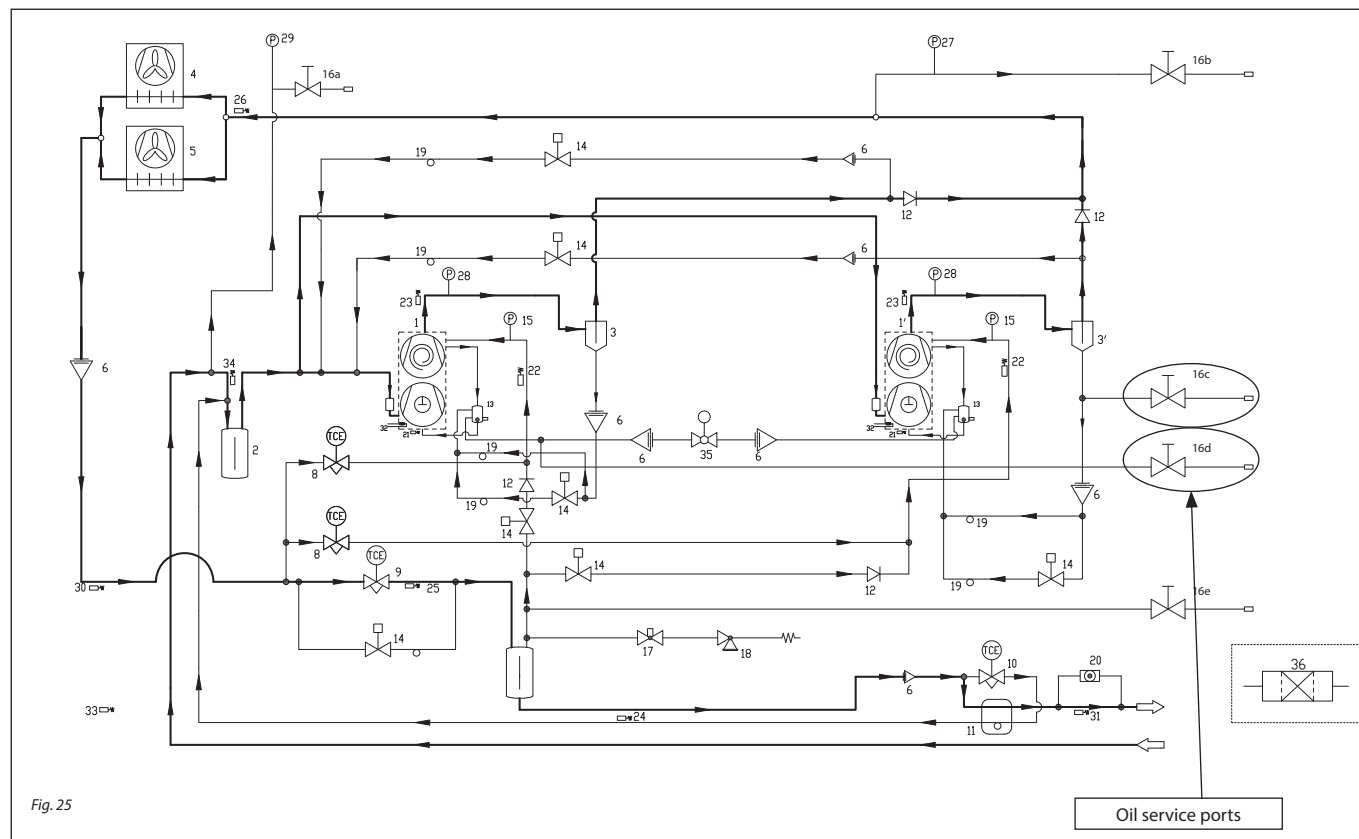
Fig. 23



Caution for installation

1. Time to open up the condensing unit oil to the atmosphere should be as short as possible.
2. Use up the condensing unit oil for replenishment. Once oil container is opened, it should be used entirely and should not be stored for future use.
3. Ambient temperature at storage should be no higher than 40 °C, and avoid places where it is exposed to direct sunlight or temperatures change widely.
4. The oil become colorless and transparent.
5. Since the unit inside becomes in the state of vacuum during the replenishment of condensing unit oil, pay utmost attention not to introduce air.
6. Please note that a special device (manual pump) is required when condensing unit oil is charged after operating the unit,
7. Dispose of the condensing unit oil and container after opening according to the regulations of each country.

Replenishment of Condensing unit oil after operation



Note:

Entire compressor becomes very hot and under high pressure immediately after operation. Handle it with utmost care.

1. Stop the unit.
2. Connect the manual pump and the unit with a charging pressure hose (for CO₂).
* Before connecting the pressure hose, confirm that the valve at the oil service port is closed.
3. Compress condensing unit oil with the manual pump. When the pressure becomes higher than the balance pressure, open the valve at the oil service port, and charge the condensing unit oil.
4. After charging oil, close the valve at the oil service port, and remove the charging pressure hose (for CO₂).
5. Operating the unit, check the oil level in the oil pod.

5.6 Refrigerant charge

After vacuuming and charging the condensing unit oil, charge the refrigerant as follows.

5.6.1 Confirmation of refrigerant bomb

- Bombs are designated by color depending on kinds of refrigerant. Bomb containing CO₂ is painted in green.
- Kind of refrigerant is also stamped on the bomb according to the provision of container inspection.
- Use a refrigerant that satisfies the conditions "Purity > 99.95 (vol%), Moisture < 0.005 (vol%)".

5.6.2 Weight check of refrigerant bomb

- Use a weight whenever the refrigerant is charged, and charge in the specified quantity as calculated with the following equation.

5.6.3 Calculation of refrigerant charge quantity

Calculate the charge quantity with the following equation.

Refrigerant charge quantity (kg) = Standard refrigerant quantity of condensing unit + Refrigerant quantity for show case or unit cooler + Piping refrigerant quantity.

Regarding these refrigerant quantities, refer to 5.6.3.1, 5.6.3.2 and 5.6.3.3.

5.6.3.1. Standard refrigerant quantity of condensing unit

	Maximum total volume L	Maximum allowable volume variation (Volume difference between indoor unit ON/OFF) L	Standard refrigerant quantity of condensing unit kg	Cooling capacity kW
Evaporation temperature setting ≤ -20°C	50	46.5	11.7	19.29 kW (at AT 32 °C ET -35 °C)
-20°C < Evaporation temperature setting ≤ +5°C				32.5 kW (at AT 32 °C ET -10 °C)
	43	26.5	15.7	37.12 kW (at AT 32 °C ET -10 °C)

5.6.3.2. Refrigerant quantity for connected show case or unit cooler

Check the total capacity (ℓ) of show cases and unit coolers to be connected. Calculate the charge quantity by multiplying the refrigerant charge rate.

Refrigerant of show cases or unit coolers to be connected = Total capacity of show cases or unit coolers to be connected (ℓ) x Refrigerant charge rate

* Refrigerant charge rate of show cases or unit coolers: 0.2 (kg/ℓ)

5.6.3.3. Piping refrigerant quantity

Piping refrigerant charge quantity is calculated from the specifications of liquid pipe of connecting pipe (pipe size) and the length of each pipe.

Piping refrigerant charge quantity (kg) = Additional charge quantity/m of Ø6.35 (kg/m) x L1 + Additional charge quantity/m of Ø9.52 (kg/m) x L2 + Additional charge quantity/m of Ø12.7 (kg/m) x L3 + Additional charge quantity/m of Ø15.88 (kg/m) x L4 + Additional charge quantity/m of Ø19.05 (kg/m) x L5

Each Additional charge quantity/m is indicated in table in clause 5.6.5.

L1: Total length of Ø6.35 (m), L2: Total length of Ø9.52 (m), L3: Total length of Ø12.7 (m), L4: Total length of Ø15.88 (m), L5: Total length of Ø19.05 (m)

5.6.3.4 Calculation of the equivalent piping length with size Ø15.88 as following equation based on Piping refrigerant quantity

Leq : Ø15.88 equivalent pipe length (m) = Piping refrigerant quantity (kg) / 0.155 (kg/m)

5.6.3.5 Check the whether Leq equivalent piping length from (5.6.3.4) is same or less than maximum length of liquid pipe with the total volume of connected show case or unit cooler.

Maximum length of Liquid pipe is following Y-axis in Fig.26.

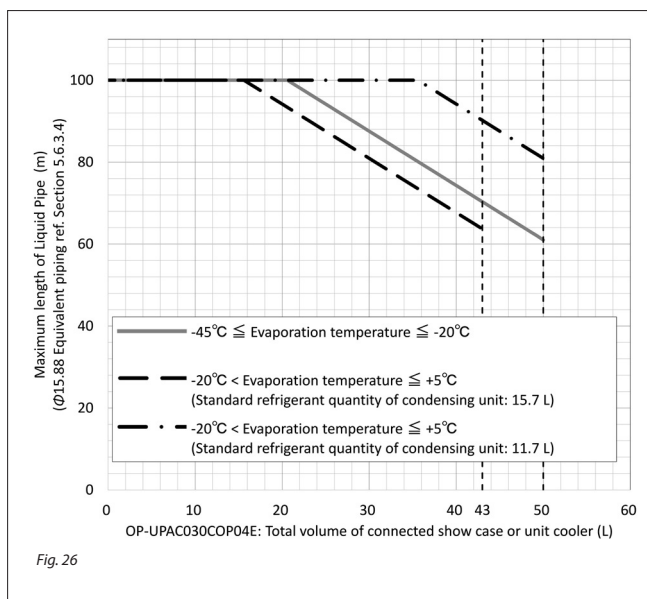
5.6.3.6 Correction of the Piping refrigerant charge quantity

As per the Ø15.88 equivalent pipe length (hereafter Leq), piping refrigerant charge quantity (kg) need to be corrected.

a) Leq > 20m : To correct additional charge quantity from 0.155kg/m to 0.151kg/m in the section of increment Leq from 20m.

Corrected piping refrigerant quantity = 0.155(kg/m) x 20(m) + 0.151(kg/m) x (Leq (m) - 20(m))

b) Leq ≤ 20m : No correction is necessary. Corrected piping refrigerant charge quantity (kg) is same value of 5.6.3.3



5.6.4. Maximum refrigerant charge quantity

Confirm that the refrigerant charge quantity as calculated in the step 5.6.3 is not larger than the maximum refrigerant charge quantity. Maximum refrigerant charge quantity is the limit value to be charged in system.

Unit	Maximum refrigerant charge quantity	
	Evaporation temperature setting ≤ -20°C	-20°C < Evaporation temperature setting ≤ +5°C
OP-UPAC030COP04E	31kg	34kg

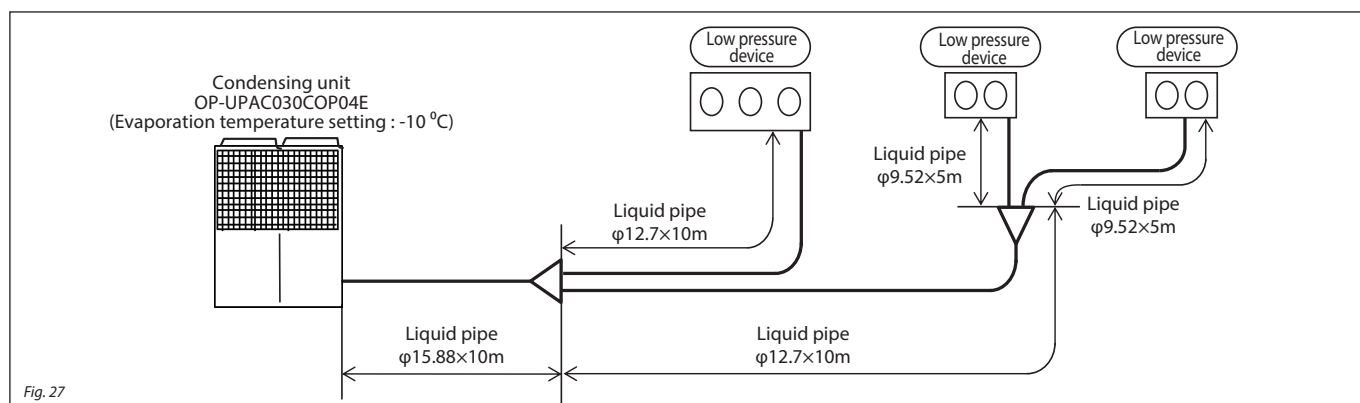
(i) Sum up with 5.6.3.1 Standard refrigerant quantity of condensing unit, 5.6.3.2 Refrigerant quantity for connected show case or unit cooler and 5.6.3.6 Corrected piping refrigerant charge quantity as "Refrigerant charge quantity".

Refrigerant charge quantity (kg) = Standard refrigerant quantity (kg) + Refrigerant quantity for connected show case or unit cooler (kg) + Corrected piping refrigerant quantity (kg)

When Refrigerant charge quantity calculated in the step 5.6.4.(i) < Maximum refrigerant charge quantity, charge the refrigerant in the quantity calculated in the step 5.6.4.(i).

When Refrigerant charge quantity calculated in the step 5.6.4.(i) ≥ Maximum refrigerant charge quantity, charge the refrigerant in the maximum refrigerant charge quantity.

5.6.5 Example of calculation – Determination of refrigerant charge quantity



In case of the piping system as above, the piping refrigerant charge quantity becomes 6.3 kg from the following calculation.

Piping refrigerant quantity = 0.155 (kg/m) x 10 (m) + 0.098 (kg/m) x (10 (m) + 10 (m)) + 0.054 (kg/m) x (5 (m) + 5 (m)) = 4.05 kg.....(a)

Additional charge quantity/m of refrigerant pipe (Liquid feed pipe)					
Refrigerant pipe size x Wall thickness (For material: C1220 1/2H)	Ø6.35x0.5	Ø9.52x0.8	Ø12.7x1.0	Ø15.88x1.2	Ø19.05x1.4
Additional charge quantity (kg/m)	0.025	0.054	0.098	0.155	0.225

In addition, Ø15.88 equivalent pipe length is calculated to confirm that the refrigerant charge quantity is smaller than the maximum refrigerant charge quantity.

Ø15.88 equivalent pipe length = Piping refrigerant quantity (ℓ)/0.155 = 26.1 (m) (b)

Check the equivalent pipe length: 26.1 (m) is longer than 20m.

Thus, Corrected piping refrigerant quantity = $0.155(\text{kg/m}) \times 20(\text{m}) + 0.151(\text{kg/m}) \times (26.1(\text{m}) - 20(\text{m})) = 4.02(\text{kg})$

Calculate the refrigerant charge quantity for when total capacity of connected unit coolers is 21 (ℓ).

Refrigerant charge quantity = 15.7 (kg) + 21 (ℓ) x 0.2 (kg/ℓ) + 4.02 (kg) = 23.9 (kg) (c)

Since the refrigerant charge quantity (c) : 23.9kg is the smaller than the value of the maximum refrigerant charge quantity 34kg. 23.9kg is taken as refrigerant charge quantity. (When Calculated refrigerant charge quantity $\geq$ Maximum refrigerant charge quantity, charge in the maximum refrigerant charge quantity.)

5.6.6 Refrigerant charge to stopped compressor

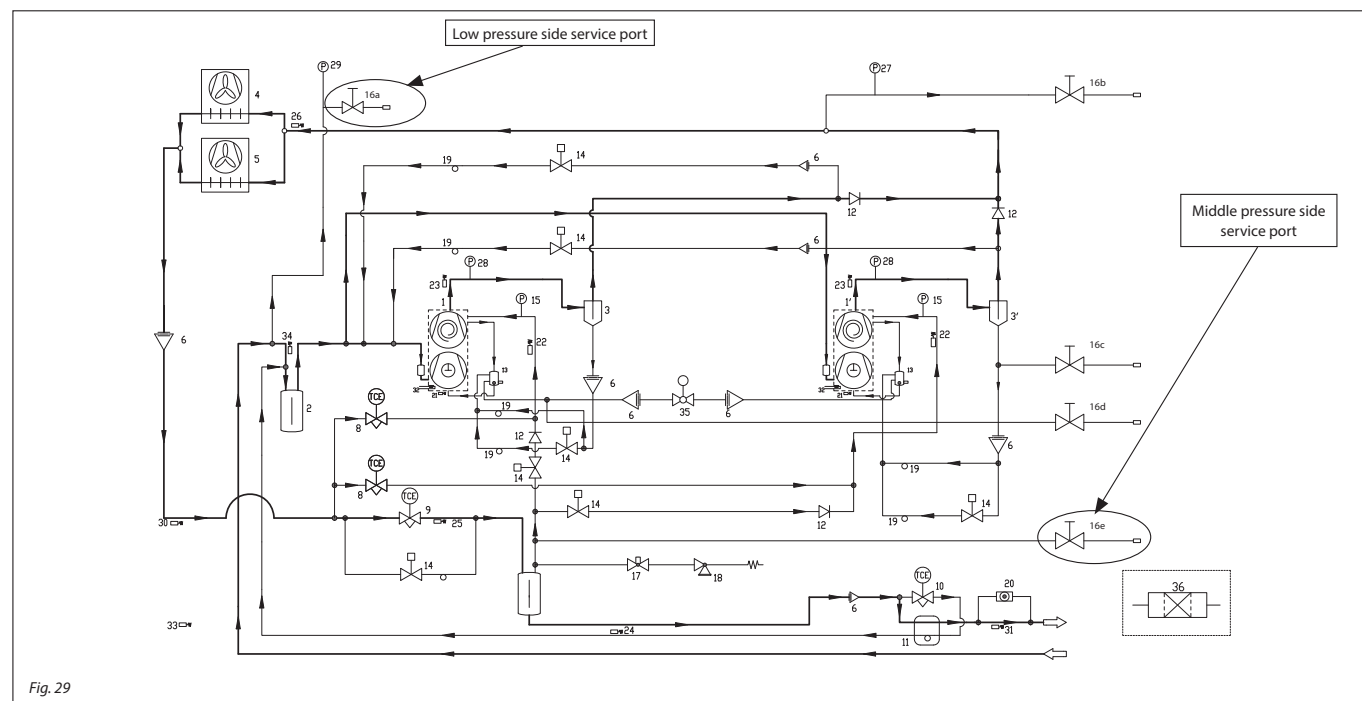
- Charge liquid refrigerant
- Charge must be done through middle pressure side service port.
- Charge first in vapor phase to pressure 7 - 10 bar to break the vacuum.
- When the unit is energized, turn off the unit's power supply. Turn the dip switch SW5-7 to ON (Up) and turn ON the unit's power supply. All electronic expansion valves, solenoid valves and oil equalizer electric ball valve in the unit will be opened. When the work is over, turn the dip switch SW5-7 to OFF (Down).

5.6.7 Refrigerant charge in the cycle when the compressor is running

- While the compressor is running, charge liquid refrigerant from the low pressure side service port. Open the valve on the bomb gradually after operating the compressor. (Don't open the valve quickly. It could cause liquid back, resulting in failures on the unit.)

Note:

Overcharge of refrigerant could cause the liquid back from the suction line accumulator. While the condensing unit is operating, take care to avoid the degree of superheat of under-dome (under-dome temperature - saturation temperature of medium pressure sensor) becomes lower than 10 deg.



Note on R744 (CO₂) :

R744 (CO₂) uses pressures higher than equipment based on Freon. Sufficient care must be taken when charging the gas.

Caution for work

1. Charge in liquid phase after breaking the vacuum at 7 or 10 bar.
2. Confirm that it is contained in a cylinder special to R744 (CO₂).
3. Use the manifold valve and the charge hose special to R744 (CO₂).
4. Show a warning sign board stating "High pressure gas charge" at a place where it can be seen by people. (When the charging place can be approached from more than one place, show the board at respective places.)
5. Even when the charge pressure dropped in the cylinder, never heat the cylinder higher than 40°C for reason of security.
6. Do not lay flat the cylinder during charging.
7. Before disconnecting the charge hose, open the blow valve of gauge manifold to release CO₂ refrigerant. Take care to prevent frostbite because the liquid refrigerant may be released.

5.7 External signal output

Part of operating states can be output from the controller of condensing unit.

1. Alarm signal :

If the condensing unit stops under abnormal condition, an alarm signal is released.

2. Compressor operation signal :

Signals of compressor operation and stop can be extracted.

- Extract signals via a relay.

Where the power for the relay contacts is taken from a terminal box, connect the wires as shown by the electric wiring in the next section.

List of external output

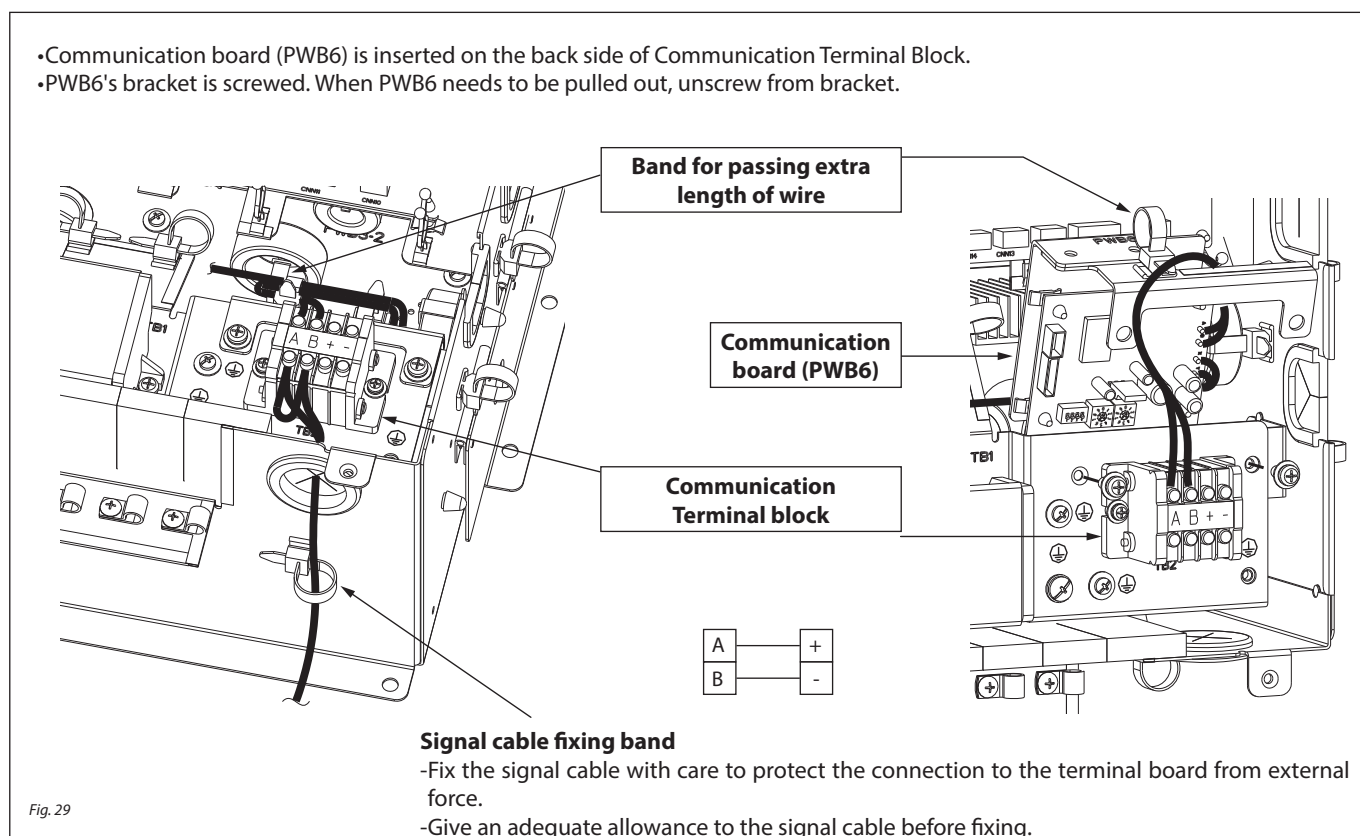
Name	Purpose (Factory default)	Specifications	Point of caution
External input	CNS1(Green)	no use	Stops when open.
	CNS2(Red)	ON-OFF SW	Valid when short-circuited.
	CNS3(Brown)	Compulsory oil return control input	Valid when short-circuited.
	CNG1(Blue)	Gas cooler fan snow control input	Valid when short-circuited.
	CNG2(White)	Multistep demand input	Valid when short-circuited.
External output	CNH(Blue)	Operation output	-
	CNY(White)	Error output	-
	CNZ1, CNZ2 (Red) (Black)	Set with 7-segment (*)	(Molex: Provide 5557-2R, 5556T at site.)

(*) 0: Operation output 1: Error output 2: Compressor ON output 3: Fan ON output 4: Oil return operation output 5: High pressure control output 6: Compressor operation time (Maintenance time) time-over output

For the default output, see Instruction manual page 48

3. Signal cable connection procedures for connecting Module controller

- Signal cables use DC 5 V. Never connect wires for 400 V. It trips the protective fuse on the PCB.
- Confirm that it is so arranged that 400 V power will not be applied to signal cables.
- Check the resistance of signal cable terminal board before turning power on . If the resistance is 100Ω, or less, a power cable may be connected to the signal cable terminal board.
- Communication method is based on RS485.
- Connect signal cable to A, B on the terminal board.
- Signal cables has the polarity. Connect them as shown in fig. 29.



- Connect it to the terminal board using M3.5 crimp terminal as shown in the sketch below.

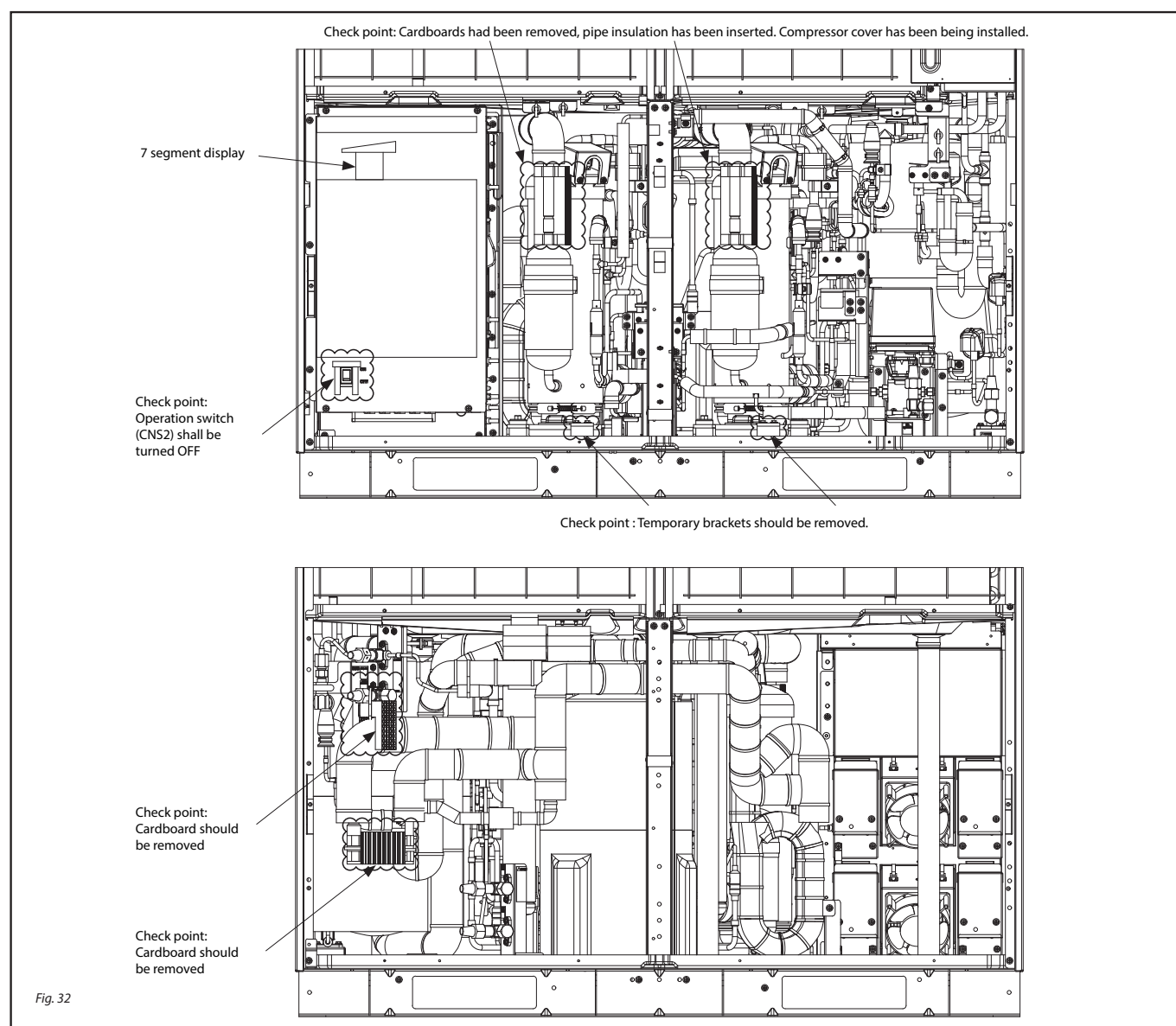


- Use an adequate screwdriver to tighten terminal screws. If it is tightened too much, it could destroy screws. For the tightening torque of screw, see the table below.

Tightening torque (N·m)		
M3.5	Power cable/signal cable terminal board	0.68 ~ 0.82

5.8 Checking before turning on the power supply

1. Reconfirm that wires are connected correctly.
2. Check the power terminal board and installation face with a 500 V megger to see if it is 1 MΩ, or more.
3. Charge specified condensing unit oil and specified quantity of refrigerant after evacuation. (Refer to instruction manual 6.1. Charge of condensing unit oil, 6.2. Calculation of the charge quantity of condensing unit oil, 6.3. Replenishment of condensing unit oil after operation, 6.4. Refrigerant charge)
4. Confirm that the operation switch (CNS2) at the bottom of controller is turned OFF.
5. Check no cushioning material and no temporary bracket in refrigerating unit. They should have been removed before operation. Check that pipe insulation have been being added on the bare pipe section (where Cushioning cardboard between compressor and pipe had been existed) and it has been fixed with tape for each compressor.
6. Turn on the source power supply 6 hours or more before starting the compressor to energize the crankcase without turning on the operation switch (CNS2).



5.9 Compressor Oil Dilution Protection (DLC)

1. DLC (Diluted Lubricant Control) is a compressor protection function and is not an alarm or fault code.
2. Applicable to OP-UPAC030COP04E (114X6005) models only.
3. When DLC protection is active, the 7-segment display shows DLC-XXX.
4. XXX indicates the remaining protection time in minutes.
5. Compressor start-up is temporarily inhibited until adequate oil temperature and viscosity are achieved.
6. The crankcase heater is used to warm the compressor oil during this protection period.
7. DLC protection is automatically cleared when the required compressor's oil temperature condition is satisfied or when the protection timer expires.
8. Upon release of DLC protection, the display returns to normal operation, and compressor start-up is permitted.
9. No corrective action is required. Keep the unit energized and allow the protection sequence to complete.

5.10 Check after Start: after a couple of hours of stable operation following has to be checked

1. Unit current consumption.
2. Rotation of fan (suction through condenser).
3. Check for leakages in refrigerant system.
4. Check superheat.
5. Check oil level.
6. Check for abnormal noises.
7. Check for abnormal vibrations.
8. Suction and discharge pressures

6.1 General recommendations

	Even if main switch of condensing unit is in position OFF power still available at income terminals of main switch.
	In case of any service related to electrical components inside condensing unit it is recommended to disconnect condensing unit from the power by switch located before condensing unit.

It is recommend to check the unit for leakages minimum once a year and in accordance with national requirements. Furthermore following should be checked:

1. Electrical and refrigerant connections for damages, corrosion etc.
2. The mounting devices (bolts, nuts, etc) of the unit.
3. Vibrations: if it is on the same level as after installation or any signs of abnormal vibration.
4. Operation conditions.
5. Gas cooler heat exchanger.
6. Oil level.
7. Tightness of electrical connections.
8. Operation of the crankcase and oil separator heaters.

Compressor must always be warmer than any other component in the circuit, even if the circuit is switched off for seasonal stop.

6.2 Service and safety advice

If the refrigerant system has been opened the system has to be flushed with dry air or nitrogen to remove moisture and a new filter dryer has to be installed. If evacuation of refrigerant has to be done, it shall be done in such a way that no refrigerant can escape to the environment. Beware of hot and cold components in the refrigeration system. The components in the refrigeration system are pressurized; as a consequence special attention has to be paid during operation on these components.

	Do not operate condensing unit without refrigerant charge or without being connected to the system.
	Safety goggles, gloves, protective clothing, safety boots, hard hats or another safety equipment should be worn when necessary.
	Never install a system in the field and leave it unattended when it has no charge, a holding charge, or with the service valves closed without electrically locking out the system.
	Do not touch the compressor until it has cooled down. Ensure that other materials in the area of the compressor do not get in touch with it.
	Before Starting Repair Work - Disconnect from mains - Wait as stated before for discharge of the DC-link. - Remove compressor cable.

7.1 Unpacking

When unit reaches your warehouse, inspect the packing for any visible damage and make sure it is in good condition. In the event you detect any damage, please contact your forwarder immediately: send a registered letter to the shipping company claiming the suffered damage, a copy of which should be sent responsible contact in Danfoss.

7.2 Transportation and handling

Move the condensing unit only with appropriate mechanical or handling equipment according to weight. It is recommended not to open the packaging before the unit is at the final place for installation. Handle the unit with care. The packaging allows for the use of a forklift or pallet jack. Use appropriate and safe lifting equipment. Store and transport the unit in an upright position. After unpacking, check that the unit is complete and undamaged.

7.3 Disposal Instruction

Equipment containing electrical components must not be disposed of together with domestic waste. It must be separately collected with electrical and electronic waste according to local and currently valid legislation.

Always transmit the model number and serial number with any claim filed regarding this product.

The product warranty may be invalid in following cases:

- Absence of nameplate.
- External modifications, in particular, drilling, welding, broken feet and shock marks.
- Compressor opened or returned unsealed.
- Rust, water or leak detection dye inside the compressor.
- Use of a refrigerant or lubricant not approved by Danfoss.
- Any deviation from recommended instructions pertaining to installation, application or maintenance.
- Use in mobile applications.
- Use in explosive atmospheric environment.
- No model and serial number transmitted with the warranty claim.



Danfoss Cooling

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We have 40 years of experience within the development of hermetic compressors which has brought us amongst the global leaders in our business, and positioned us as distinct variable speed technology specialists. Today we operate from engineering and manufacturing facilities spanning across three continents.



Our products can be found in a variety of applications such as rooftops, chillers, residential air conditioners, heatpumps, coldrooms, supermarkets, milk tank cooling and industrial cooling processes.

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