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PORTABLE AIR CONDITIONER (LOCAL)



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Read the instructions carefully before operating the appliance or carrying out maintenance work. Observe all the safety instructions; failure to do so may lead to accidents and/or damage. Store these instructions in a safe place for future reference.



Appliance is filled with flammable gas R290.



Before installing and using the appliance, read the owner manual.



Before installing the appliance, read the installation manual.



Any repairs you need, contact the nearest authorized Service Centre and strictly follow manufacturer's Service Manual.

THE REFRIGERANT R290

- To realize the function of the air conditioner unit, a special refrigerant circulates in the system. The refrigerant is R290 = 3 GWP (Global warming potential). This refrigerant is flammable and inodorous. It can lead to explosions under certain conditions, however the flammability of this refrigerant is very low and it can be ignited only by fire.
- Compared to other common refrigerants, R290 is a non-polluting refrigerant with no harm to the ozonosphere and a no effect upon the greenhouse effect. R290 has very good thermodynamic features which lead to a really high energy efficiency. The units therefore need less filling.

Warning:

Do not try to accelerate the defrosting process or to clean the appliance in different ways other than those recommended by the manufacturer.

Should repair be necessary, contact your nearest authorized Service Centre.

Any repairs carried out by unqualified personnel may be dangerous.

The appliance has to be stored in a room that doesn't have any continuously operating ignition sources. (for example: open flames, an operating gas appliance or an operating electric heater.)

Do not pierce or burn.

Appliance has to be installed, used and stored in a room with a floor area larger than 6 m².

Attention, the refrigerant gases have no smell.



GENERAL OPERATING AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- This appliance is a local air conditioner designed for domestic use.
- Only use this air-conditioner as described in this manual.
- Ensure that the required voltage and frequency (250V~/50 Hz) match the available power source.
- Fuse style: 4T, 31TC, 334, L3CT, 4F or RTI-10, the electricity passing through the fuse cannot be greater than 2A or 3.15A.
- This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and people 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.
- Children shall not play with the appliance.
- Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.
- Ensure that the electricity system is able to deliver the operating current required by the air conditioner, in addition to that normally absorbed by other appliances (household appliances, lighting system, etc.). Please refer to the maximum power input data indicated on the air conditioner's data plate.
- Connection to the electricity grid must take place in accordance with current installation standards.
- Ensure that the automatic switches and system protection valves are able to withstand a start-up current of 6A (normally for less than 1 second).
- The system socket must always be fitted with an efficient earth connection.
- Make sure that the plug is fully inserted. Do not use multiple adapters. Do not touch the plug with wet hands. Make sure that the plug is clean.
- Do not use the plug as a means by which to start/stop the air conditioner: use the ON/OFF button on the remote control or on the control panel.
- Do not install the air conditioner in rooms where it may receive water splashes (e.g. laundry rooms).
- This air conditioner can be used by children of 8 years of age or older, and by persons with reduced physical, sensory and mental abilities or who lack the necessary know-how and experience to operate it, if under the supervision or instruction of a person responsible for their safety, so that they are fully aware of the attendant risks.

- Before moving or cleaning the device, ensure that it is unplugged from the socket.
- Do not move the air conditioner while it is operating; first turn the appliance off, check for any condensate build-up and empty it if necessary.
- To turn the appliance off, set the remote control to OFF and remove the plug from the socket. Pull on the plug only. Do not pull the cord.
- **Do not use the appliance if the cord or plug are damaged.** If the power supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer, dealer or a similarly qualified person so as to avoid any safety risks.
- Keep the unit away from fire, possible fire sources, inflammable or explosive objects.
- Do not leave the unit unattended while it's operating, turn the unit off and unplug it.
- If drainage hose is used, the ambient temperature mustn't be lower than 0 °C. It can cause water leakage to the air conditioner.
- Do not splash or pour water on the air conditioner

PRECAUTION!

- **Do not insert any objects into the air conditioner: this is very dangerous as the fan turns at high speed.**
- **Ensure that air circulates freely around the unit. Do not cover the air intake and delivery grilles with drapes or any other means.**

WARNING!

- The air conditioner must be positioned **at least 50 cm** from the wall or any other obstacles, on a flat and stable surface so as to avoid water leaks.
- **The air conditioner is fitted with a system for protecting the compressor from overload. This means that the compressor only starts 3 minutes after its previous stoppage.**
- **Please wait at least 3 minutes before starting the unit. This helps prevent the compressor from being damaged.**

WARNING!

In the event of an anomaly, switch the appliance off and unplug it from the socket. Do not dismantle or attempt to repair or modify the product.

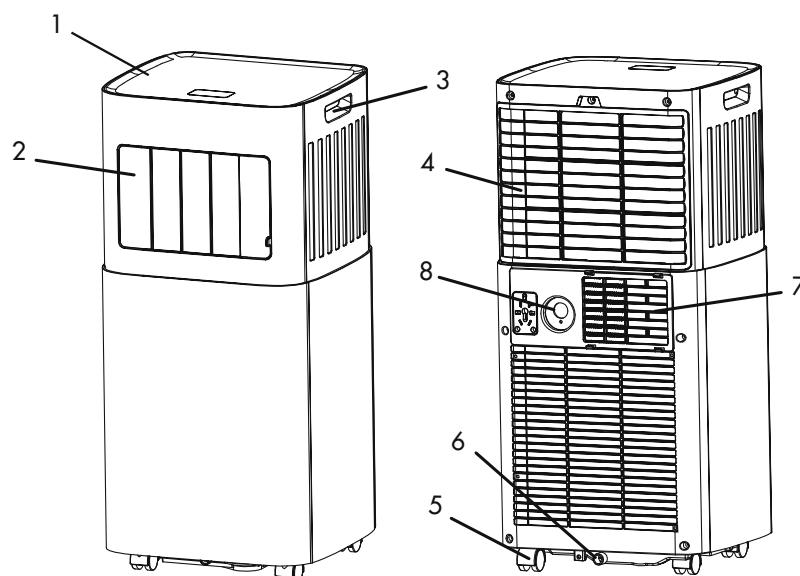
In the event of a malfunction, contact the service centre directly.

WARNING!

- Do not expose the air conditioner to direct sunlight, as the colour of the materials may change; moreover, the appliance may overheat causing the protection mechanism to intervene and switch the appliance off.
- Do not use insecticides, oils, detergents or spray paints near the appliance; do not use aggressive chemical detergents to clean the casing: this may damage the finish and colour.
- Close all open windows to maximise air conditioning efficiency.

The manufacturer will not be held liable if safety and accident prevention rules are not observed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLIANCE



1. Control panel
2. Air outlet
3. Handle
4. Air inlet with air filter
5. Caster

6. Hole for continuous condensate drainage (in cooling mode)
7. Air exhaust
8. Hole for condensate drainage (in dehumidification mode)

Min/max operating limits (internal temperature)

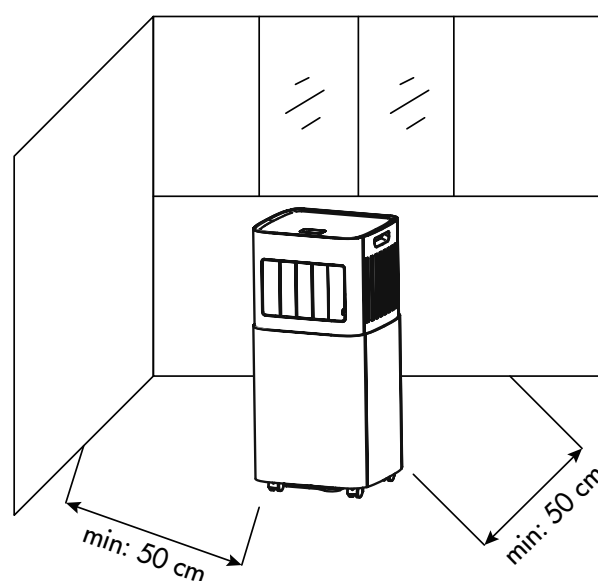
Cooling: 16°C D.B./35°C D.B.

Dehumidification: 17°C D.B./35°C D.B.

Cooling mode room temperature adjustment range: 16°C D.B./32°C D.B.

PRE-OPERATING CHECKS AND OPERATION

The following space must be maintained to ensure the operating efficiency of the portable air conditioner.



APPLIANCE START-UP

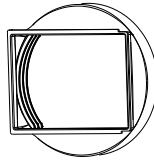
Open the packaging and pull out the box. Remove the product and the other elements supplied (illustrated in the box below).



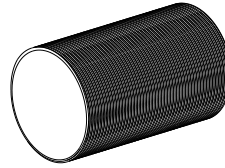
Remote
Controller



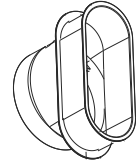
Batteries for remote controller
type AAA – LR03 – 1,5 V



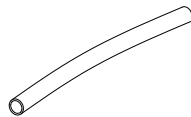
Hose connector



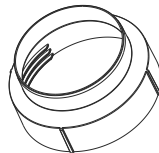
Exhaust hose



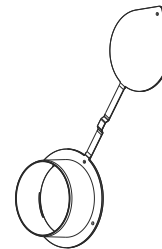
Window kit adaptor



Drainage pipe



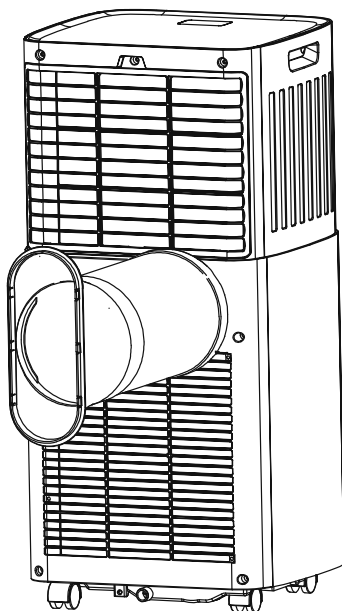
Circular fitting for kit
porthole to be positioned between the
final part of the tube and the porthole



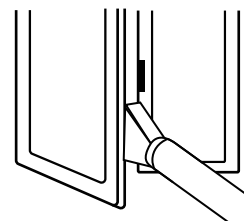
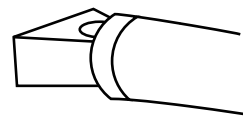
Window kit with cap

USE WITH END FITTING FOR WINDOW

1. Stretch the flexible hose sufficiently so that it reaches the outside (max 1.5 m) and hook it to the rear part of the air conditioner (Fig.1).
2. Open the window and lock one of the two leaves with the handle. Rest the terminal connection on the fixed leaf, bring the other leaf of the window close (Fig.2).



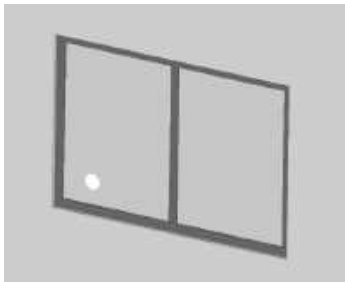
(Fig. 1)



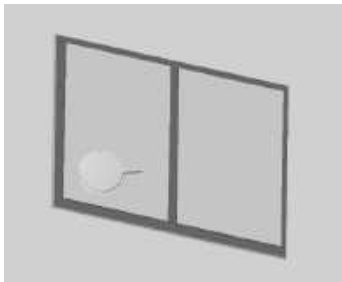
(Fig. 2)

USE WITH WINDOW UNIT KIT

1. To make the hole in the glass, it is also advisable to take the porthole kit accessory to the glazier (Fig. 1).
2. Insert the porthole into the window (Fig. 2).
3. Insert the circular connector for the porthole kit into the retractable hose and insert the retractable hose with the circular connector into the porthole without the cap (Fig. 3).
4. When not in use, disconnect the hose and close the porthole with the cap (Fig. 4).



(Fig. 1)



(Fig. 2)



(Fig. 3)

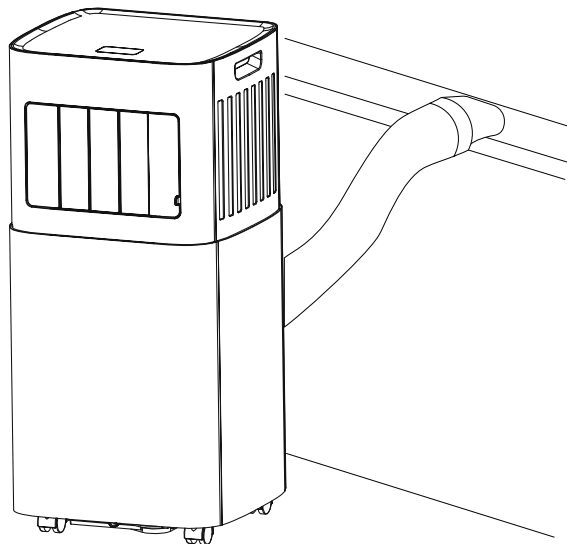
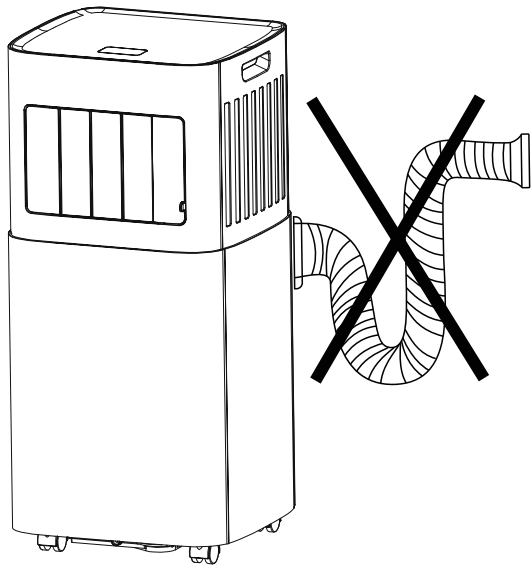


(Fig. 4)

Avoid sharp bends or kinks in the hose.

The hose, after being fully extended, must be placed at a higher height than the hose attachment positioned on the machine, approximately between 40 and 160 cm to ensure the correct height that does not compromise the performance of the air conditioner

During periods of non-use, disconnect the hose and close the porthole with the cap.

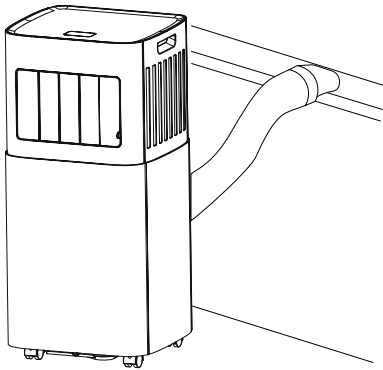


HOW TO USE THE APPLIANCE

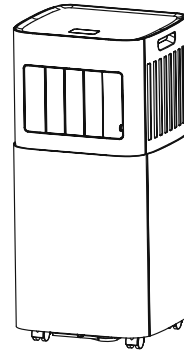
This appliance can be used for cooling, dehumidifying and ventilation purposes. Before using the appliance, leave it standing erect for at least two hours.

When switching between modes, the fan continues to turn but the compressor stops: the compressor will re-start after 3 minutes. This delay protects the compressor from potential damage.

This appliance is equipped with an automatic defrosting system. When the appliance starts defrosting, the Power LED flashes on the control panel. In cooling and dehumidification mode, the compressor stops for 10 minutes, after which the appliance continues to operate regularly.



Cooling, Fan



Dehumidifying

THE DRAINAGE TUBE MUST BE CONNECTED to the appliance AT ALL TIMES: the only exception is when the appliance is used in dehumidification mode only, in which case the appliance should be left to discharge directly into the room for maximum efficiency (see the “Dehumidification Mode” paragraph).

Clean the air filter under the easily removable rear grille regularly to keep the air conditioner working efficiently.

OPERATING MODES

1. COOLING MODE (COOL)

- The “Cool” LED on the control panel will turn on.
- The temperature can be adjusted to between 16 °C and 32 °C.
- In this mode, each time the ON/OFF button is pressed the unit switches off, the appliance saves the temperature setting and retains this setting when it is switched on again.
- In this mode, the fan speed can be adjusted and the Timer and SLEEP functions can be set.
- For more silent operation, run the fan at low speed.

2. DEHUMIDIFICATION MODE (DRY)

- Press the MODE button to select the dehumidification mode.
- The temperature is controlled by the electronic board and cannot be adjusted.
- In this mode, each time the ON/OFF button is pressed the unit switches off, the appliance saves the settings and retains them when it is switched on again.
- The fan speed is set to low and cannot be adjusted.

NOTE: the air conditioner does not cool the room when operating as a dehumidifier. When the appliance is used as a dehumidifier, the flexible pipe must not be connected. **For maximum dehumidification efficiency, leave the rear discharge attachment free to discharge directly into the environment.** The dehumidification mode is recommended during autumn and winter. **If used during summer, it is best to leave the flexible pipe attached so that the hot air is discharged towards the outside rather than into the room.** During dehumidification, continuous drainage should be implemented (see the next chapter, “HOW TO ELIMINATE CONDENSATE”).

3. FAN MODE (FAN)

- Press the MODE button to select ventilation until the corresponding icon appears.
- In this mode, the fan speed can be adjusted.
- The temperature cannot be adjusted.

HOW TO ELIMINATE CONDENSATE

Cooling

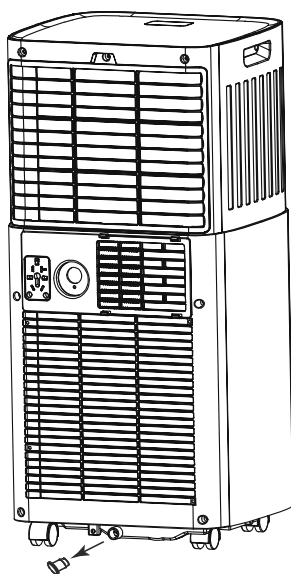
This appliance automatically vaporises condensate in cooling mode. Ensure that when the unit is operating in cooling mode, the rubber caps closing the drainage holes on the rear of the appliance are properly positioned.

When the air conditioner operates in cooling mode, there is no need for continuous condensate drainage; only in specific weather conditions with very high air humidity levels may water deposit inside the unit. When the container is full, on display appears error code "Ft" and block the appliance's operation.

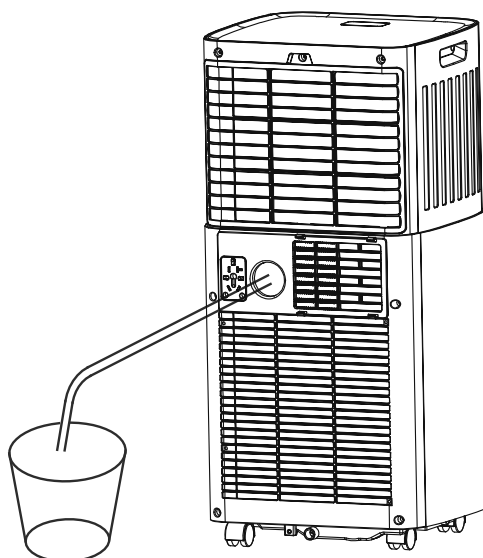
To empty the container, switch the air conditioner off and unplug it. Remove the cap from the rear drainage hole and direct it over a normal drain. Ensure that the tube is not twisted or bent. The tube must slope downwards. Re-close the drainage hole with the cap and resume use of the air conditioner.

Dehumidification

Warning: when using the air conditioner in dehumidification mode, it is advisable to always arrange for **continuous drainage**, so as to maximise dehumidification efficiency. Connect one end of the PVC pipe to the upper discharge hole and place the other end above a drain.



Manual drainage
(Cooling mode)



Continuous drainage
(Dehumidification mode)

OPERATION WITH THE REMOTE CONTROL

1. Slide the cover open in the direction indicated by the arrow.
2. Insert alkaline batteries (type AAA, LR03/1.5 V) compliant with Battery Directive no.2006/66/EC and amendments Directive 2013/56/EC into the remote control and make sure the poles match.
3. Put the cover back on.
4. Point the remote control towards the receiver on the air conditioner.
5. The remote control should be positioned within 6 metres from the receiver.
6. There must be no obstacles between the remote control and the receiver.
7. Do not drop or launch the remote control.
8. Do not leave the remote control under strong sunlight or heating devices and other source of heat.
9. Remove the batteries from the remote control when the latter is not used for a long time.
10. If no sound is heard and the transmission symbol on the display does not flash, the batteries must be replaced.
11. If the system resets when the remote control button is pressed, the electrical signal is poor and the batteries must be replaced.
12. Flat batteries must be disposed of correctly.



WARNINGS FOR BATTERIES

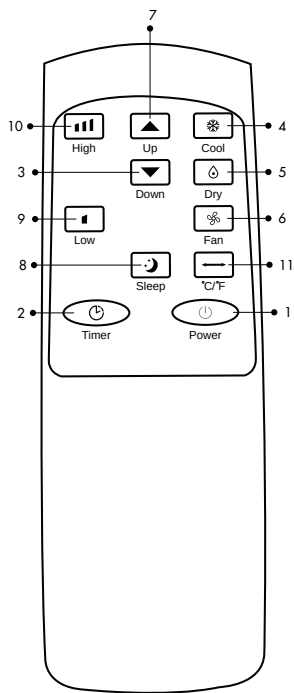
- Batteries must not be exposed to heat sources such as fire, sun or similar sources; remove batteries if they start to heat up or if the appliance is not used for a long time
 - Batteries must be installed correctly in the appropriate battery compartment;
 - Dispose of batteries that have reached the end of life or have been damaged in accordance with the national regulations in force and listed below.
 - In case of loss of battery fluid, remove all batteries, preventing the spilled liquid from coming into contact with the skin or clothing. If the liquid from the battery comes into contact with the skin or clothing, wash the skin with water immediately. Before inserting new batteries, thoroughly clean the battery compartment with a paper towel cloth, or follow the battery manufacturer's recommendations for cleaning. Misuse of batteries can cause them to leak, overheat or explode. This liquid is corrosive and can be toxic. It can cause burns of the skin and eyes, and is harmful to swallow.
- To reduce the risk of injury:
- Keep batteries out of the reach of children.
 - Do not heat, open, puncture, cut or throw batteries into fire.
 - Do not mix old and new batteries or batteries of different types
 - Do not leave metal objects that may come into contact with the battery terminals and therefore may heat up and/or cause burns.



INFORMATION FOR THE CORRECT DISPOSAL OF BATTERIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE 2006/66/EC and amendments Directive 2013/56/EU

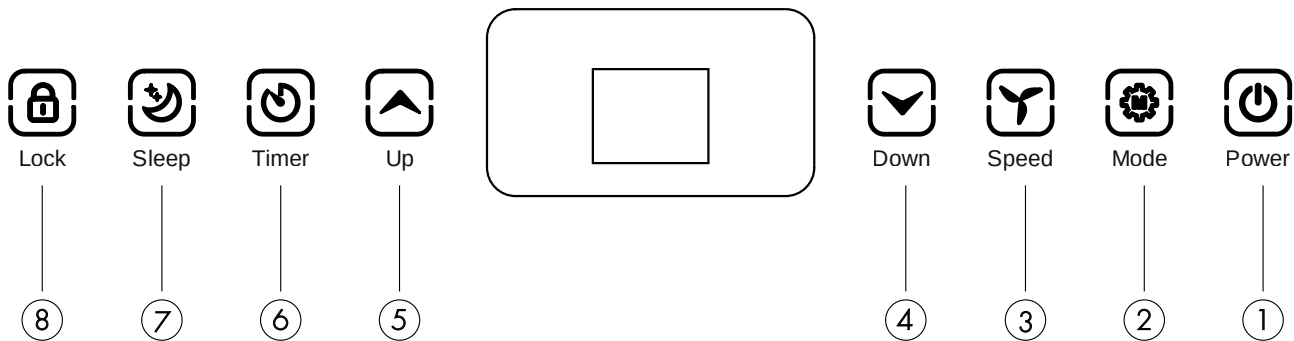
Replace batteries when they are depleted. At the end of their life, batteries must be disposed of separately from unsorted waste. They must be taken to designated recycling centres or returned to a retailer providing this service. Separate disposal of batteries prevents potential negative effects on the environment and human health due to inadequate disposal, and also allows for recovering and recycling their constituent materials, resulting in significant savings in terms of energy and resources. The separate disposal obligation is underlined by the crossed-out dustbin symbol appearing on the battery. Illegal disposal of the product by the user implies administrative sanctions applied as per current regulations.

FOR OPTIMAL REMOTE CONTROL OPERATION, POINT THE TRANSMITTER HEAD TOWARDS THE RECEIVER ON THE AIR CONDITIONER.



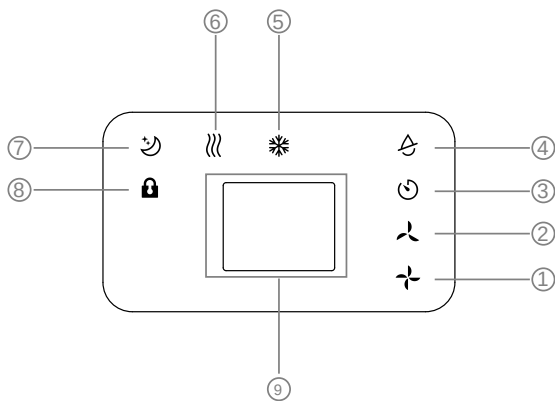
- 1. Power button
- 2. Timer button
- 3. Down button
- 4. Cool button
- 5. Dry button
- 6. Fan button
- 7. Up button
- 8. Sleep button
- 9. Low fan speed button
- 10. High fan speed button
- 11. Temperature button

CONTROL PANEL



- 1. Power button
- 2. Mode button
- 3. Speed button
- 4. Down button
- 5. Up button
- 6. Timer button
- 7. Sleep button
- 8. Child Lock

DISPLAY ON CONTROL PANEL



- 1. High fan speed
- 2. Low fan speed
- 3. Timer
- 4. Dry mode
- 5. Cooling mode
- 6. Fan mode
- 7. Sleep
- 8. Child lock
- 9. Display

1. POWER BUTTON

Press this button to switch the unit on or off.
2. MODE BUTTON

When the unit is on, press this button to choose the desired mode among: fan, dehumidifying and cooling.
The corresponding LEDs will light up according to your selection
3. SPEED BUTTON

In the cooling mode, press this button to adjust the ventilation speed to low (Low) or high (High).
In dehumidifying mode, it's not possible to select the ventilation speed, therefore fan will forcefully choose the low fan speed.
4. DOWN BUTTON

Press this button to adjust the temperature and set the time.
5. UP BUTTON

Press this button to adjust the temperature and set the time.
6. TIMER BUTTON

1. When the air conditioner is off, press "TIMER" to set when to switch the unit on. Press "UP" or "DOWN" to set the time, and press "TIMER" again to confirm.

2. When the air conditioner is on, press "TIMER" to set when to switch the unit off. Press "UP" or "DOWN" to set the time, and press "TIMER" again to confirm.

To deactivate the Timer function, press the UP and DOWN buttons repeatedly until the display shows "00"
Pressing the POWER button deactivates the timer function. The timer time selection interval is 0-24 hours.
7. SLEEP BUTTON

In cooling mode, press the button to activate the Sleep function, then the unit will operate silently and save energy.
After 1 hour of operation the temperature increases by 1 °C, after the second hour the temperature increases again by 1 °C.
Note: the Sleep function is not available in dehumidification or ventilation mode but only in cooling.
8. CHILD LOCK BUTTON

Press this key to turn the control panel lock function on or off.

TEMPERATURE AND ERROR DISPLAY
The display will show the temperature set in cooling mode, while if the unit is operating in dehumidification, the display will show the room temperature.
Refer to the table below if the following errors appear on the display:

Problem	Cause	Solution
E1	Room temperature sensor failure.	Contact a service centre.
E2	Failure of temperature sensor on the evaporator.	Contact a service centre.
E0	Communication faults between main PCB and display PCB.	Contact a service centre.
Ft	Alarm of full water tank	Connect the PVC pipe to the condensate drain hole

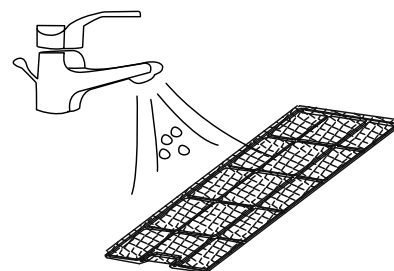
CARE AND MAINTENANCE

WARNING!

Before carrying out any cleaning or maintenance operations, unplug the appliance.

1. Cleaning the air filter

The air filter must be checked at least once every two weeks of use. Operating the appliance with dirty or clogged filters will decrease the air conditioner's efficiency and may cause serious problems. To remove the filter, unhook the grill by grabbing it from both sides and pulling it towards you. Use a vacuum cleaner to remove the dust from the filter. Should this not suffice, wash the filter with lukewarm water and some neutral detergent (if necessary), then rinse it thoroughly in cold water and leave it to dry in air before putting it back in place.



2. Cleaning the casing

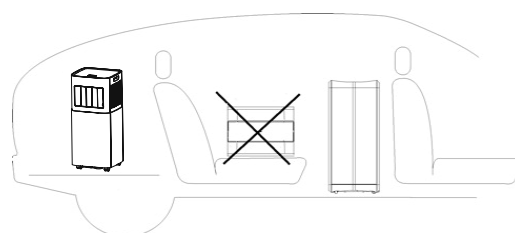
Use a damp and soft cloth to clean the outer surface of the appliance. Do not use excessively hot water, solvents, petrol or other aggressive chemical compounds, talcum powder or brushes: these may damage the surface or colour of the casing. Remove any stains using lukewarm water with a little neutral detergent. Do not pour water onto the air conditioner to clean it, as this may damage its internal components or cause a short-circuit.

3. Storage

When the air conditioner is not expected to be used for a long time, clean the filters before storing it away. Keep the appliance in a vertical position at all times. Do not place heavy objects on top of the air conditioner. It is advisable to protect the appliance with a plastic sheet.

4. Transport

Transport the air conditioner in the vertical position. Should this not be possible, rest it on its right-hand side; when the appliance reaches its final destination, place it immediately in the vertical position and wait at least 4 hours before operating it in cooling mode.



5. For complete safety, regularly check the condition of the power cord; should it be damaged as a result of wear, contact the Service Centre to replace it.

TIPS FOR MAXIMISING COMFORT AND MINIMISING CONSUMPTION

CHECK that:

- the unit intake and delivery grilles are always free;
- the air filters are always clean; a dirty filter will decrease the passage of air and reduce the unit's performance;
- all doors and windows are closed, so as to avoid infiltration of unconditioned air;
- the flexible pipe is correctly positioned, without tight bends or curves;
- the room temperature is above 7 °C for the cooling mode, and above 17 °C for the dehumidifying mode.

REGULATION (EU) No. 517/2014 – F-GAS

The unit contains R290, a natural greenhouse gas with global warming potential (GWP) = 3 - Kg. 0,115 = 0,00035 Tons CO₂ equiv. Do not release R290 into the atmosphere.



INFORMATION FOR CORRECT DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE 2012/19/EU

At the end of its working life this equipment must not be disposed of as an household waste. It must be taken to special local community waste collection centres or to a dealer providing this service. Disposing of electrical and electronic equipment separately avoids possible negative effects on the environment and human health deriving from an inappropriate disposal and enables its components to be recovered and recycled to obtain significant savings in energy and resources. In order to underline the duty to dispose of this equipment separately, the product is marked with a crossed-out dustbin.

SPECIALIST’S MANUAL

Aptitude requirement for maintenance man (repairs. should be done only be specialists).

- Any person who is involved with working on or breaking into a refrigerant circuit should hold a current valid certificate from an industry-accredited assessment authority, which authorises their competence to handle refrigerants safely in accordance with an industry recognised assessment specification.
- Servicing shall only be performed as recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Maintenance and repair requiring the assistance of other skilled personnel shall be carried out under the supevision of the person competent in the use of flammable refrigerants.

Safety preparation work

The maximum refrigerant charge amount is shown on the following table a
(Note: Please refer to the nameplate for the charging quantity of R290).

Room area (m ²)	4	11	15
Maximum charge (kg)	<0.152	0.225	0.304

Table a - Maximum charge (kg)

Prior to beginning work on systems containing flammable refrigerants, safety checks are necessary to ensure that the risk of ignition is minimised. For repair to the refrigerating system, the following precautions shall be complied with prior to conducting work on the system.

- Work procedure**
Work shall be undertaken under a controlled procedure so as to minimise the risk of a flammable gas or vapour being present while the work is being performed.
- General work area**
All maintenance staff and others working in the local area shall be instructed on the nature of work being carried out. Work in confined spaces shall be avoided. The area around the workspace shall be sectioned off. Ensure that the conditions within the area have been made safe by control of flammable material.
- Checking for presence of refrigerant**
The area shall be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially toxic or flammable atmospheres. Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with all applicable refrigerants, i.e. non-sparking, adequately sealed or intrinsically safe.
- Presence of fire extinguisher**
If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigeration equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment shall be available to hand. Have a dry powder or CO₂ fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.
- No ignition sources**
No person carrying out work in relation to a refrigeration system which involves exposing any pipe work shall use any sources of ignition in such a manner that it may lead to the risk of fire or explosion. All possible ignition sources, including cigarette smoking, should be kept sufficiently far away from the site of installation, repairing, removing and disposal, during which refrigerant can possibly be released to the surrounding space. Prior to work taking place, the area around the equipment is to be surveyed to make sure that there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks. "No Smoking" signs shall be displayed.
- Ventilated area**
Ensure that the area is in the open or that it is adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation shall continue during the period that the work is carried out. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it externally into the atmosphere.
- Checks to the refrigeration equipment**
Where electrical components are being changed, they shall be fit for the purpose and the correct specification. At all times the manufacturer's maintenance and service guidelines shall be followed. If in doubt, consult the manufacturer's technical department for assistance.

The following checks shall be applied to installations using flammable refrigerants:

- The actual refrigerant charge is in accordance with the room size within which the refrigerant containing parts are installed;
- The ventilation machinery and outlets are operating adequately and are not obstructed;
- If an indirect refrigerating circuit is being used, the secondary circuit shall be checked for the presence of refrigerant;
- Marking to the equipment continues to be visible and legible. Markings and signs that are illegible shall be corrected;
- Refrigeration pipe or components are installed in a position where they are unlikely to be exposed to any substance which may corrode refrigerant containing components, unless the components are constructed of materials which are inherently resistant to being corroded or are suitably protected against being so corroded.

- **Checks to electrical devices**

Repair and maintenance to electrical components shall include initial safety checks and component inspection procedures. If a fault exists that could compromise safety, then no electrical supply shall be connected to the circuit until it is satisfactorily dealt with. If the fault cannot be corrected immediately but it is necessary to continue operation, an adequate temporary solution shall be used. This shall be reported to the owner of the equipment so all parties are advised.

Initial safety checks shall include:

- That capacitors are discharged: this shall be done in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking;
- That no live electrical components and wiring are exposed while charging, recovering or purging the system;
- That there is continuity of earth bonding.

- **Repairs to sealed components**

During repairs to sealed components, all electrical supplies shall be disconnected from the equipment being worked upon prior to any removal of sealed covers, etc. If it is absolutely necessary to have an electrical supply to equipment during servicing, then a permanently operating form of leak detection shall be located at the most critical point to warn of a potentially hazardous situation. Particular attention shall be paid to the following to ensure that by working on electrical components, the casing is not altered in such a way that the level of protection is affected. This shall include damage to cables, excessive number of connections, terminals not made to original specification, damage to seals, incorrect fitting of glands, etc.

- Ensure that the apparatus is mounted securely.
- Ensure that seals or sealing materials have not degraded to the point that they no longer serve the purpose of preventing the ingress of flammable atmospheres. Replacement parts shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

NOTE: the use of silicon sealant can inhibit the effectiveness of some types of leak detection equipment. Intrinsically safe components do not have to be isolated prior to working on them.

- **Repair to intrinsically safe components**

Do not apply any permanent inductive or capacitance loads to the circuit without ensuring that this will not exceed the permissible voltage and current permitted for the equipment in use. Intrinsically safe components are the only types that can be worked on while live in the presence of a flammable atmosphere. The test apparatus shall bear the correct rating. Replace components only with parts specified by the manufacturer. Other parts may result in the ignition of refrigerant in the atmosphere from a leak.

- **Cabling**

Check that cabling will not be subject to wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges or any other adverse environmental effects. The check shall also take into account the effects of aging or continual vibration from sources such as compressors or fans.

- **Detection of flammable refrigerants**

Under no circumstances shall potential sources of ignition be used in the searching for or detection of refrigerant leaks. A halide torch (or any other detector using a naked flame) shall not be used.

- **Leak detection methods**

The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for all refrigerant systems. Electronic leak detectors may be used to detect refrigerant leaks but, in the case of flammable refrigerants, the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment shall be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant used. Leak detection equipment shall be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and shall be calibrated to the refrigerant employed, and the appropriate percentage of gas (25 % maximum) is confirmed. Leak detection fluids are suitable

for use with most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine shall be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipe-work. If a leak is suspected, all naked flames shall be removed/extinguished. If a leakage of refrigerant is found which requires brazing, all of the refrigerant shall be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system remote from the leak. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, oxygen free nitrogen (OFN) shall then be purged through the system both before and during the brazing process.

- **Removal and evacuation**

When breaking into the refrigerant circuit to make repairs or for any other purpose conventional procedures shall be used. However, for flammable refrigerants it is important that best practice is followed since flammability is a consideration.

The following procedure shall be adhered to:

- remove refrigerant;
- purge the circuit with inert gas; evacuate;
- purge again with inert gas;
- open the circuit by cutting or brazing.

The refrigerant charge shall be recovered into the correct recovery cylinders. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, the system shall be flushed with OFN to render the unit safe. This process may need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen shall not be used for purging refrigerant systems. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, flushing shall be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with OFN and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved, then venting to atmosphere, and finally pulling down to a vacuum. This process shall be repeated until no refrigerant is within the system. When the final OFN charge is used, the system shall be vented down to atmospheric pressure to enable work to take place. This operation is absolutely vital if brazing operations on the pipe-work are to take place. Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not close to any ignition sources and that ventilation is available.

- **Charging procedures**

In addition to conventional charging procedures, the following requirements shall be followed.

- Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Hoses or lines shall be as short as possible to minimise the amount of refrigerant contained in them.
- Cylinders shall be kept upright.
- Ensure that the refrigeration system is earthed prior to charging the system with refrigerant.
- Label the system when charging is complete (if not already).
- Extreme care shall be taken not to overfill the refrigeration system.

Prior to recharging the system, it shall be pressure-tested with the appropriate purging gas. The system shall be leak-tested on completion of charging but prior to commissioning. A follow up leak test shall be carried out prior to leaving the site.

- **Decommissioning**

Before carrying out this procedure, it is essential that the technician is completely familiar with the equipment and all its detail. It is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are recovered safely. Prior to the task being carried out, an oil and refrigerant sample shall be taken in case analysis is required prior to re-use of reclaimed refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before the task is commenced.

1. Become familiar with the equipment and its operation.
2. Isolate system electrically.
3. Before attempting the procedure, ensure that:
 - mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;
 - all personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly;
 - the recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person;
 - recovery equipment and cylinders conform to the appropriate standards.
4. Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.
5. If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.
6. Make sure that cylinder is situated on the scales before recovery takes place.
7. Start the recovery machine and operate in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
8. Do not overfill cylinders. (No more than 80% volume liquid charge).
9. Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinder, even temporarily.
10. When the cylinders have been filled correctly and the process completed, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.
11. Recovered refrigerant shall not be charged into another refrigeration system unless it has been cleaned and checked.

- **Labelling**

Equipment shall be labelled stating that it has been de-commissioned and emptied of refrigerant. The label shall be dated and signed. For appliances containing flammable refrigerants, ensure that there are labels on the equipment stating the equipment contains flammable refrigerant.

- **Recovery**

When removing refrigerant from a system, either for servicing or decommissioning, it is recommended good practice that all refrigerants are removed safely. When transferring refrigerant into cylinders, ensure that only appropriate refrigerant recovery cylinders are employed. Ensure that the correct number of cylinders for holding the total system charge are available. All cylinders to be used are designated for the recovered refrigerant and labelled for that refrigerant (i.e. special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant). Cylinders shall be complete with pressure-relief valve and associated shut-off valves in good working order. Empty recovery cylinders are evacuated and, if possible, cooled before recovery occurs. The recovery equipment shall be in good working order with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and shall be suitable for the recovery of all appropriate refrigerants including, when applicable, flammable refrigerants. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales shall be available and in good working order. Hoses shall be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and in good condition. Before using the recovery machine, check that it is in satisfactory working order, has been properly maintained and that any associated electrical components are sealed to prevent ignition in the event of a refrigerant release. Consult manufacturer if in doubt. The recovered refrigerant shall be returned to the refrigerant supplier in the correct recovery cylinder, and the relevant waste transfer note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders. If compressors or compressor oils are to be removed, ensure that they have been evacuated to an acceptable level to make certain that flammable refrigerant does not remain within the lubricant. The evacuation process shall be carried out prior to returning the compressor to the suppliers. Only electric heating to the compressor body shall be employed to accelerate this process. When oil is drained from a system, it shall be carried out safely.



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