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Daikin remote control instructions

Full manual PDF Specifications Error code Contact ATTENTION Before making an inquiry or a request for repair, please check the following. If the problem persists, consult your dealer. Not a problem This case is not a problem. Check Please check again before requesting repairs. Has the circuit breaker been tripped or the fuse blown? Is there a power failure? Are batteries set in the remote controller? OPERATION lamp is blinking Turn off the power with the circuit breaker and restart operation with the remote controller. If the OPERATION lamp is still blinking, check the error code and consult your dealer. To protect the system, the air conditioner may stop operating after sudden large voltage fluctuations. It automatically resumes operation in about 3 minutes. OPERATION lamp is blinking Is there anything blocking the air inlet or air outlet of the indoor unit or outdoor unit? Stop operation and after turning off the circuit breaker, remove the obstruction. Then restart operation with the remote controller. If the OPERATION lamp is still blinking, check the error code and consult your dealer. The air conditioner continues operating even after operation is stopped The outdoor unit fan continues rotating for about another 1 minute to protect the system. When the outdoor temperature is high, the outdoor unit fan may start rotating to protect the system. MOLD PROOF operation is being performed. It is possible to stop MOLD PROOF operation while it is in progress. (If this does not suit your preferences, set MOLD PROOF to “Off”.) If COOL/DRY operation is started with the airflow setting on “AUTO”, the indoor unit will initially deodorise, which functions to suppress any internal odours. As a result, the indoor unit will not emit air immediately. (Wait for about 1 minute.) Air does not come out / Air comes out Is the airflow rate setting low, such as “Indoor unit quiet” or “Airflow rate 1”? Increase the airflow rate setting. Is there any furniture directly under or beside the indoor unit? Is the air conditioner in ECONO operation or OUTDOOR UNIT QUIET operation? Are the air filters dirty? Is there anything blocking the air inlet or air outlet of the indoor unit or outdoor unit? Is a window or door open? Is an exhaust fan turning? The room temperature does not reach the set temperature If the air coming out of the air conditioner is blowing against a wall, the set temperature may not be reached correctly. Mist comes out of the indoor unit This happens when the air in the room is cooled into mist by the cold airflow during COOL or other operation. The unit does not receive signals from the remote controller or the remote controller has a limited operating range The batteries may be exhausted. Replace both batteries with new dry batteries AAA.LR03 (alkaline). For details, refer to “Preparation before operation”. Signal communication may be disabled if an electronic-starter-type fluorescent lamp (such as an inverter-type lamp) is in the room. Consult your dealer if that is the case. The remote controller may not function correctly if the transmitter is exposed to direct sunlight. The LCD is faint, is not working, or the display is erratic The batteries may be exhausted. Replace both batteries with new dry The LCD screen is blinking and the remote controller won't turn on because the batteries have run out. Replacing them with new AAA.LR03 alkaline batteries should fix the issue. Leaving old batteries in the remote can cause problems like leakage, overheating, or equipment failure. If other devices start operating when you try to use the remote, move them away or consult your dealer. The air conditioner might give off an unpleasant smell due to moisture absorption, but this is normal and doesn't affect health. To clean the indoor unit, consult your dealer. Some models may emit a slight ozone smell during operation, but this is negligible and harmless. If the display brightness isn't set to "Off", it might be dark because of Mold PROOF mode. Check if this is enabled and adjust as needed. Weak airflow can stop streamer discharge, which might cause an unpleasant sound. If the air conditioner behaves strangely, it may have malfunctioned due to lightning or radio waves. For wireless LAN issues, refer to the FAQ on the website for more details. If the device can't connect, try moving the router closer to the indoor unit and check if your smartphone or router is supported. The wireless LAN connecting adapter lamp should be lit when functioning. However, if it's not blinking, it might be disabled due to a communication issue with the indoor unit. Contact your dealer for repair services. If an abnormal smell occurs during operation, stop the air conditioner immediately and turn off the circuit breaker to avoid electric shock or fire. Do not attempt to repair the air conditioner yourself. The air conditioner has been malfunctioning due to an abnormal cord, damage, or a faulty electrical component. The unit may have a burning smell and water leaks from the indoor unit. If you notice any of these symptoms, please wait for about 3 minutes before restarting the operation. To diagnose the fault, check the error code on your remote controller. Press and hold the button until the temperature display section blinks with the code. Repeat the process until a long beep is produced, indicating the correct code. The following codes may indicate common issues: - SYSTEM 00: Normal operation - UA INDOOR-OUTDOOR UNIT COMBINATION: Fault in indoor or outdoor unit - U0: Refrigerant shortage - U2: Voltage drop or main circuit overvoltage - U4: Failure of transmission between units For specific codes, refer to the provided table: | Code | Issue | | --- | --- | | A1 | Indoor PCB defective | | A5 | High pressure control or freeze-up protector faulty | | A6 | Fan motor faulty | | C4 | Faulty heat exchanger temperature sensor | | C9 | Faulty suction air temperature sensor | | CC | Faulty humidity sensor | | EA | Cooling-heating switching error | | E1 | Circuit board fault | | E5 | Overload of compressor | | E6 | Faulty compressor start-up | | F3 | High temperature discharge pipe control faulty | | F6 | High pressure control (in cooling) faulty | | F8 | Operation halt due to compressor internal temperature | If you encounter any of these issues, please note that a short beep indicates non-corresponding codes. To cancel the code display, press and hold the button for about 5 seconds. It is also recommended to check the operating conditions before starting the air conditioner: - Outdoor temperature: 19.4-46.0°C - Indoor temperature: 16.0-32.0°C - Indoor humidity: 80% max If you are unsure about any of these symptoms or codes, consult a service professional for assistance. Occasional water sounds are emitted by the air conditioner due to temperature changes or refrigerant control valve operation. These sounds can also be heard from inside when the exhaust fan is on, but will cease once a window is opened or the fan turned off. Another sound source comes from the streamer discharge during normal operation. This is not indicative of any malfunction and occurs as a result of the vertical swing flaps moving, which may be more pronounced in quieter environments with airflow set to Quiet Mode or Low Mode. The outdoor unit also emits water due to moisture condensation on its cool surface, resulting in drips. is not tripping the circuit breaker but still will not turn on or cool then you can try a ‘hard’ reset to see if this solves the problem with your air conditioner. You can do this by going to the outdoor unit and turning the isolator off and leaving it off for at least 30 minutes. Then, turn the isolator on and see if the air conditioner has reset itself and returned to normal operation. If this does not work you will need to consult a licenced air conditioning technician to carry out diagnosis and repair of your air conditioner. First, check to ensure that you don’t have dirty air filters. Air conditioner filters should be cleaned every 3-4 months or sooner in some instances. A clogged air filter can block air flow and prevent your air conditioner working. Some Daikin systems have an ‘auto filter cleaning setting’. However, remember that after a filter cleaning operation, the AC unit may take some time to turn on again. Also, double-check the temperature and mode setting on your Daikin remote (controller) and ensure it’s correct. A regular air conditioning service will ensure that you shouldn’t ever have a dirty or clogged air filter. Regular service can also detect any issues and prevent them from becoming a major problem which cause breakdowns. Some condensation is normal but if it becomes more than a few droplets on the vents or coming from the indoor unit, it’s an indication of a problem. Turn the unit off and contact a professional to avoid further damage to the air conditioner and water damage to walls etc. Daikin air conditioners have green and orange operation lamps. When the green light is shown, it can be connected to several problems. To find out exactly what the issue is, remove the back cover of the remote and locate the cancel button. Hold the cancel button for 5-10 seconds until the temperature on the screen is replaced by two flashing zeros. Keep pressing the cancel button until you hear a long beep. After this, the numbers on the screen will be replaced by specific issues. If the Daikin beeps once or twice, it means one of the numbers showing up on the remote indicates the correct issue. If there is a long continuous beep, both numbers on the remote indicate the correct issue and you need to search for the fault code page found online to troubleshoot the issue. try to change batteries first then reset remote according as written above if dont work contact expert if Daikin air con make strange noise turn off and call technician if smell bad check filter recently if AC making funny noises or smell bad probably need deep clean in addition to service if Daikin not stop turning off might be dirty filter wrong setting or power failure first check that cooling dehumidifier drying mould settings are all off else system may run continous there many reason why system no turn off usually cause by not reach right temperature fault codes a c possible causes faulty component or external factor Possible errors in air conditioning system: - C4: Faulty liquid pipe thermistor - C5: Malfunctioning gas pipe thermistor - C6: Faulty fan motor sensor or driver, or capacity setting error - C7: Front panel driving motor issue - C9: Defective suction air thermistor - CA: Malfunctioning discharge air thermistor - CC: Humidity sensor system problem - CJ: Abnormal room temperature reading in remote controller Possible errors in outdoor unit: - E0: Protection device activated due to external factor (noise, etc.) - E1: Defective outdoor unit PCB or connection issue with inside/outside relay wires - E3: High pressure switch actuated due to dirty heat exchanger, low water volume, or clogged refrigerant piping - E4: Low pressure switch actuated due to abnormal drop in pressure, faulty sensor, or defective connector contact - E5: Inverter compressor motor overheat or lock issue - E6: Compressor overcurrent, faulty control PCB, or unopened stop valve - E7: Malfunctioning outdoor unit fan motor system - E8: Overcurrent of inverter compressor due to defective compressor, capacitor, or power transistor - E9: Malfunctioning electronic expansion valve coil - EA: Faulty four way valve or cool/heat switch The air conditioner's cooling water temperature is malfunctioning, and there are several issues with the outdoor unit. The problem may be due to a defective PCB or thermistor in the outdoor unit, which can cause abnormal discharge pipe temperatures. Additionally, there could be a disconnection or faulty connection between the outdoor air thermistor or liquid pipe temperature thermistor. It's also possible that the refrigerant is overcharged, leading to high pressure. Other potential causes include a malfunctioning sensor system, disconnected harnesses, or defective connections. In some cases, the issue might lie with the room temperature sensor or humidifier unit damper, which could be due to a faulty limit switch or a broken wire. The high-pressure switch (HPS) or low-pressure switch (LPS) may also be malfunctioning, causing problems with the compressor and fan motor signals. Furthermore, issues with the inverter system, power transistor, reactor, or wiring can also contribute to the problem. In other instances, it could be related to faulty connections between sensors and units, such as a malfunctioning outdoor air thermistor or hot water temperature thermistor. The thermal storage unit or controller may also be experiencing problems due to defective wiring, settings, or excess tank numbers. Finally, issues with the compressor motor overload thermistor, fan motor signal, or water level detecting sensor can also cause errors. The error codes range from J1 to M, each indicating a specific issue: * J1: Malfunction of pressure sensor * J2: Malfunction of current sensor of compressor * J3: Malfunction of discharge pipe thermistor * J4: Malfunction of low-pressure equivalent saturated temperature sensor system These error codes can help identify the source of the problem, allowing for targeted repairs and maintenance. Outdoor unit malfunctions detected: J5-J9, JA-JC, JE, JF, L0-L4, L5-L6, L8-L9, LA, LC. Issues include: * Thermistor defects: suction pipe, heat exchanger, and refrigerant circuit thermistors. * Defective connections between thermistors and outdoor unit PCBs. * High and low pressure sensor malfunctions due to connector contact issues or mistaken sensor readings. * Oil pressure and level sensor malfunctions, as well as heating heat exchanger thermistor defects. * Inverter system malfunctions: power supply capacity shortage, defective power transistors, blown fuses, and PCB errors. * El. compon. box temperature rise due to short circuits. * Radiation fin temperature rises due to short circuits or defective thermistors. * Instantaneous overcurrents in DC or AC output, caused by compressor coil issues, wiring disconnections, or insulation failures. * Compressor startup failures due to mechanical locks, defective inverters, or wiring errors. * Power transistor malfunctions and transmission errors between control and inverter PCBs. These malfunctions may be caused by various factors, including defective components, incorrect connections, or external influences like noise. Possible faults with centralised control system: - Malfunctions in transmission block and remote controller - Disconnections and faulty wiring in centralised control - Incorrect settings and master controller connections - Address duplications and improper combinations of controllers Fault codes P to U: P0: Insufficient refrigerant or clogged pipes P1: Power voltage imbalance or defective inverters P2: Automatic refrigerant charge operation failure P3: Thermistor malfunction in switch box P4: Radiation fin temperature sensor issues P8: Heat exchanger freezing protection during automatic charging P9: Fan motor malfunctions PA: Refrigerant cylinder issues during automatic charging PC: Empty refrigerant cylinder in slave unit 2 PH: Defective heater unit or connector contact during automatic charging PJ: Capacity setting problems or mis-matching of PCB types U0: Shortage of refrigerant and clogging System U1: Reverse phase power supply failures System U2: Power supply voltage anomalies or instantaneous failures System U3: Main circuit wiring issues Operation Not Executed or Transmission Error Check If the system operation is not executed, it may be due to a transmission error between indoor and outdoor units. Possible causes include: * Short circuit in indoor-outrdoor or outdoor-outdoor transmission wiring (F1/F2) * Wrong wiring * Outdoor unit power supply being OFF * System address not matching * Defective indoor or outdoor unit PCB Alternatively, the issue may be with the remote controller, including: * Transmission error between indoor unit and remote controller * Connection of 2 main remote controllers (when using 2 controllers) * Defective remote controller PCB * Transmission error caused by noise In some cases, the problem may lie within the transmission itself, such as: * Malfunction of transmission between indoor units * Faulty wiring or external factor (noise, etc.) * Defective indoor unit PCB * Malfunction of transmission between outdoor units or outdoor storage unit Other possible causes include: * Transmission error between main and sub remote controllers * Connection error of transmission wirings between outdoor unit and external control adaptor for outdoor unit * Connection error of transmission wirings between outdoor units * Defective outdoor unit PCB * Malfunction of transmission (other system) In addition, there may be issues with the setting of centralised control equipment address, including: * Address duplication of centralised control equipment * Defective indoor unit PCB Finally, the issue may be due to improper connection of transmission wiring between indoor-outrdoor units and outdoor-outdoor units, or failure to execute check operation. Malfunctions in HVAC systems can be caused by a variety of factors, including defective control panels, thermistors, and connectors. These issues can manifest as system malfunctions, such as compressor overheat or fan motor failure. Some common causes of HVAC malfunctions include: * Defective control PCBs * Malfunctioning indoor air thermistors * Defective connectors * Compressor overheat due to refrigerant shortages * Fan motor failure * Actuation of high and low pressure switches * Clogged refrigerant piping * Faulty sensors, such as low pressure or high pressure sensors These malfunctions can be diagnosed using a variety of diagnostic techniques, including visual inspections and testing. Once the source of the malfunction is identified, it can typically be resolved through repairs or replacement of faulty components. Here are some common HVAC system faults and their possible causes: * System No. 1: Malfunctioning fan interlock + Defective relay contact + Broken wire * System No. 2: Compressor overheat + Shortage of refrigerant amount + Defective compressor * System No. 2: Actuation of high pressure switch (HPS) + Dirty heat exchanger + Shortage of water volume + Clogged refrigerant piping And so on... Note that this is just a paraphrased version of the original text, and it's not meant to be a comprehensive guide to HVAC system malfunctions or troubleshooting. Troubleshooting Guide for Daikin Air Conditioning Systems # Multiple thermistor issues were found: * Thermistor 1: Defective connector contact or suction pipe thermistor. * System No. 1: Malfunctioning suction pipe thermistor, defective connector contact, or another issue (8F). * System No. 2: Abnormal hot water high temperature due to a malfunctioning three-way valve, defective thermistor, or other problems (90). Electronic expansion valve and suction pipe thermistor issues: * Electronic expansion valve malfunction in System No. 2 (92). * Suction pipe thermistor defect in System No. 2 (94). Transmission and inverter system malfunctions: * Malfunction of transmission between heat reclaim ventilator and fan unit (95). * Defective fan inverter units in both System No. 1 (95) and System No. 2 (96). Thermal storage unit problems: * Malfunctioning thermal storage unit or pump (97, 98). * Low water level in the thermal storage brine tank (99). These common issues can affect any air conditioning brand, including Daikin. Our expert team at [Company Name] provides reliable air conditioning repairs in Brisbane, and we'll start with a free quote to diagnose the problem. If your air conditioner is struggling, it may be due to inconsistent cooling, poor airflow, or strange noises. We offer comprehensive solutions to get your system working efficiently again. Contact us today for expert assistance!