

**HABEGGER**  
COMPLETE HVAC SOLUTIONS

**Ductless 201**  
presented by:  
Roman Krywyn  
309-690-9711  
IL/IA Residential Training & Service  
Manager





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**Your Habegger Technical Support Team**

**Commercial Support**

- Dirk Nauman 309-690-9705
- Jason Ruggles 309-690-9714

**Residential Support**

- Roman Krywyn 309-690-9711 Peoria, Springfield, Champaign, Spring Valley.
- Rob Young 309-690-9725 Rock Island, Cedar Rapid IA

**Warranty Support**

- Francisco Mendez 309-690-9712





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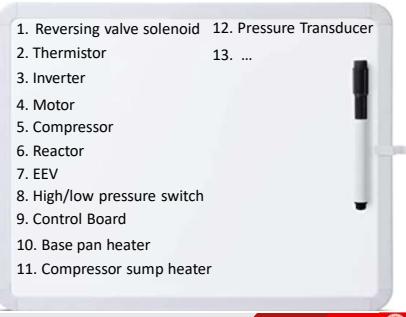


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*List all the parts that may be in a ductless condenser.*



1. Reversing valve solenoid 12. Pressure Transducer  
 2. Thermistor 13. ...  
 3. Inverter  
 4. Motor  
 5. Compressor  
 6. Reactor  
 7. EEV  
 8. High/low pressure switch  
 9. Control Board  
 10. Base pan heater  
 11. Compressor sump heater





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You only need to know how to check 3 basic readings

1. AC. Voltage
2. DC Voltage
3. Ohms

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### AC Voltage



Write down  
the number




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### DC Voltage



Write down  
the number




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**Ohms**

Write down the number

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**Know Thy Meter**

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**Thermistor**

What does it do?

Only two kinds 10k or 55K

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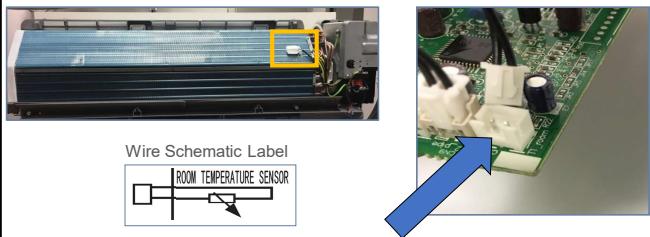
## Thermistor/Temperature sensors

- Room temp. (T1) sensor, **10K**
- Indoor coil temp. (T2) sensor, **10K**
- Outdoor coil temp. (T3) sensor, **10K**
- Outdoor ambient temp. (T4) sensor, **10K**
- **Compressor discharge temp. (T5) sensor. 55K**

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## DUCTLESS TECHNOLOGY & PRINCIPLES

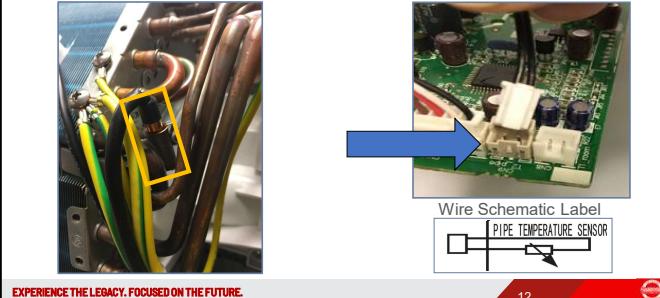
### RETURN AIR THERMISTOR



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# DUCTLESS TECHNOLOGY & PRINCIPLES

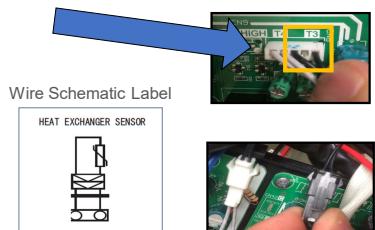
## EVAPORATOR COIL THERMISTOR



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## DUCTLESS TECHNOLOGY & PRINCIPLES

### CONDENSOR COIL THERMISTOR



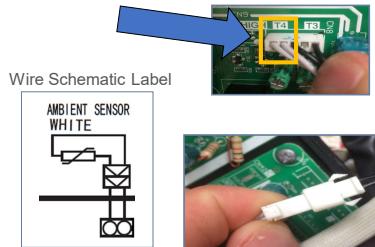
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## DUCTLESS TECHNOLOGY & PRINCIPLES

### OUTDOOR AIR THERMISTOR



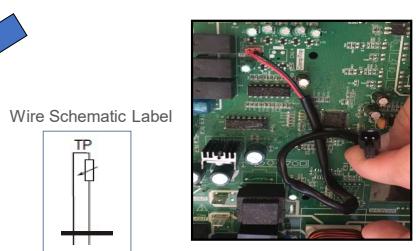
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# DUCTLESS TECHNOLOGY & PRINCIPLES

## DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE THERMISTOR

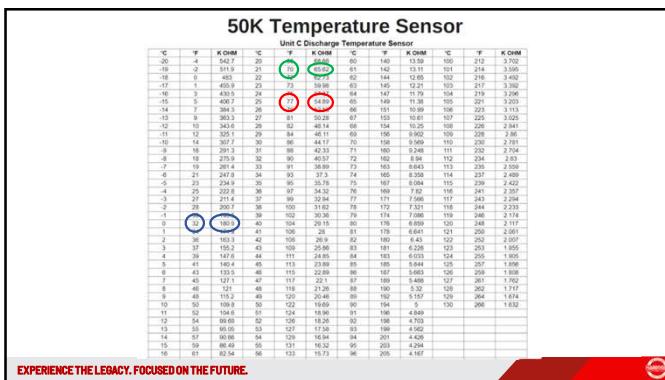
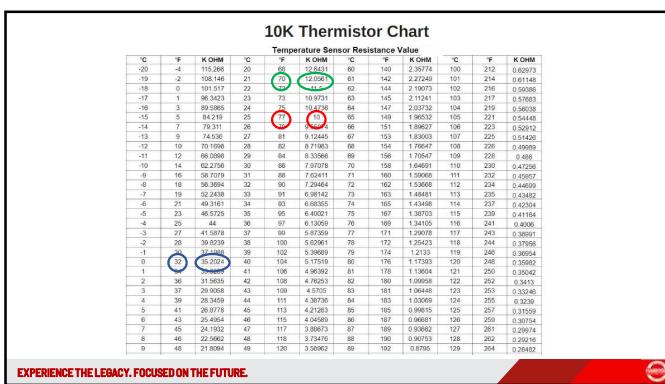


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Find the service manual for this condenser



**Yes or No, do you own this tool?**




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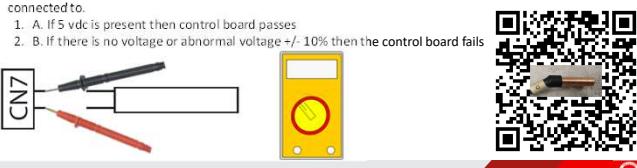
## Thermistor Test Procedure

**Thermistor Sensor**

1. Remove wiring harness of thermistor from board
2. Measure temperature that thermistor was reading with a temp probe
3. Compare the measurements to the chart in the service manual (it is usual for the thermistor may be off a few degrees)
4. Check each wire going to the thermistor to chassis ground (should be OL or mega ohm reading)

**Control Board Thermistor Circuit**

1. With harness still unplugged from control board, verify 5vdc on the two pins the thermistor was connected to.
  1. A. If 5 vdc is present then control board passes
  2. B. If there is no voltage or abnormal voltage +/- 10% then the control board fails



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## Reactor



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**Reactor**  
What does it do?

**Answer:** Cleans up the power Supply.  
When in doubt check it out.

The normal values should be around zero ohm. Otherwise, the reactor has a malfunction and must be replaced.

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IPM BOARD

REACTOR

COMPRESSOR

DC FAN

NOTE: Use the magnetic ring

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**Reactor Test Procedure**

1. Perform static Ohms test and record the number (Ohm, out your meter leads by touching them together
2. Get Ohms reading on reactor, unplug from board  
Reactor must read less than 1 Ohm after subtracting stating ohms reading (step 1)  
Less than- 1 Ohm- reactor is good  
More than- 1 Ohm- reactor has failed  
Always check reactor to chassis ground

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.9 Ohms

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**Compressor**

Test all terminal to each other

Input Terminal

Blue	1
Red	2
Black	3

Blue

Red

Black

Blue

Red

Black

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## Compressor

What is the Ohm reading supposed to be ?

Answer: The Same (10% tolerance-7% is suspect)

Meter #1	Meter #2
Blue-Red 1.0 Ohms	Blue-Red 1.04 Ohms
Blue-Black 1.0 Ohms	Blue-Black 1.04 Ohms
Red-Black 1.0 Ohms	Red-Black .96 Ohms
<b>Variance of 0.0%</b>	<b>Variance of 8.6%</b>
<b>Good or Bad?</b>	<b>Good or Bad?</b>
Resistance Value	KTF310D43UMT
Blue-Red	0.65Ω
Blue-Black	0.37Ω
Red-Black	1.03Ω
	EAPQ420D1UMUA

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## SC440 Specs

Function	Range	Best Accuracy/ Best Resolution
Volts AC	600	1.2% $\pm$ 8 / 0.0001
Amps AC	400	2.0% $\pm$ 10 / 0.001
Volts DC	600	0.5% $\pm$ 2 / 0.0001
$\mu$ amps DC	500	1.0% $\pm$ 5 / 0.1
Ohms	50M	1.0% $\pm$ 5 / 0.1
Microfarads	5000	0.1% $\pm$ 5 / 0.1
Hz (clamp)	10 to 400	0.1% $\pm$ 5 / 0.1
Hz (leads)	10 to 1M	0.1% $\pm$ 5 / 0.1
Duty Cycle %	5 to 95	2% $\pm$ 10 / 0.1
°F	-30°F to 932°F	2°F / 0.1
Battery	9V, 100 hrs typical	All calibrations

## SC680 Specs

SC680 Specs		
Function	Range	Best Accuracy/ Best Resolution
Wireless	1000 ft	$10\%$
Volts AC	750	$1.5\% \pm 0.001$
Amps AC	600	$2.0\% \pm 0.01$
Volts DC	1000	$0.5\% \pm 0.0001$
Amps DC	600	$2.0\% \pm 0.01$
amps DC	500	<del><math>1.0\% \pm 0.01</math></del>
Microfarads	10000	<del><math>1.0\% \pm 0.01</math></del>
Hz (clamp)	10 to 400	$0.1\% \pm 0.1$
Hz (leads)	10 to 1000K	$0.1\% \pm 0.01$
Def. Cycle (%)	5 to 95	$2\% \pm 10 / 0.1$
T (°F)	-50°F to 120°F	$1.1\% \pm 0.1$
T (°C)	-50°C to 130°C	$1.1\% \pm 0.1$
Phase Rot.	80 to 600 VAC	$1.5\% \pm 0.1$
Power (kW)	50	$5\% \pm 0.1$

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## Compressor

**Ignore this chart**

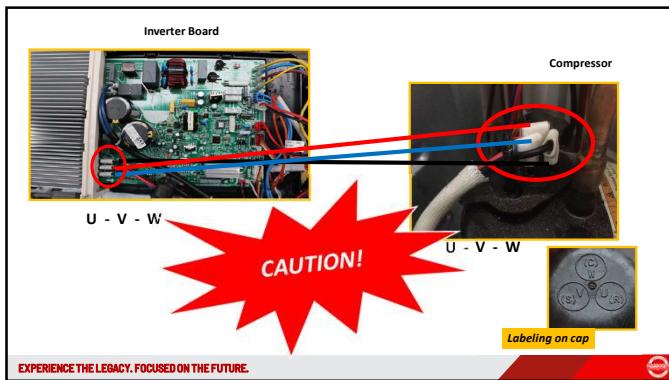
**Ignore this chart.**

Temperature is a huge factor and that alone makes this chart nearly useless

These numbers are good ONLY when it is 68 outside and the compressor is new

These numbers are good for V1.0. If it is outside and the compressor is new					
Resistance Value	AS1315D3UZF	ATQ42001UMU	ASN98D2UZF	ATF235D22UMT	ATQ360D1UMU
Blue-Red					
Blue-Black	1.75Ω	0.37Ω	1.57Ω	0.75Ω	0.37Ω
Red-Black					
Table 10 — Resistance Value					
Resistance Value	ATM115D43UFZ	ATF250D22UMT	ATF310D43UMT	KSK103D33UEZ3	ASM98D32UFZ
Blue-Red					
Blue-Black	1.87Ω	0.75Ω	0.65Ω	2.13Ω	2.2Ω
Red-Black					
Table 11 — Resistance Value					
Resistance Value	ASN140D21UFZ	ASK89D29UEZD	KSN140D21UFZ	KTM240D57UMT	KSN140D58UFZ
Blue-Red					
Blue-Black	1.28Ω	1.99Ω	1.28Ω	0.62Ω	1.86
Red-Black					

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## Compressor/Cond Fan Test Procedure

### 1. Windings Test

- A. Disconnect U V W terminals at control board
- B. Ohm out U V W terminals to each other and record the reading  
Example- U – V, U – W, W – V  
If all three readings are within 10% of each other (7% difference has been observed to cause issues at times) then the compressor windings are good.
- IF there is a variance of more than 10%,
  - Make sure your meter leads are clean, battery level on meter is good and you are using needle point leads.
  - Perform same test at compressor terminals, IF there is a 10% or more variance than the compressor has damaged windings.

ALWAYS check all windings to ground

### 2. Mechanical Test "over current" code

- A. Refer to manual and do exactly as stated (model specific)
- B. This is a rare condition (normally caused by non-working crankcase heater)



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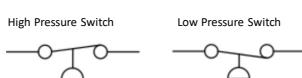
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## Switch- Temperature/Pressure



Thermal Switch



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## Pressure Transducer

1. Do you have 5v DC on the power and the ground ?

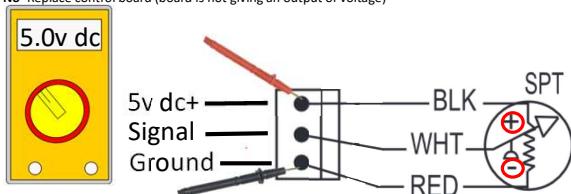
Yes- Go to step 2

No- Disconnect wiring harness and retest.

Do you have 5v DC on the power and the ground ?

Yes- Replace transducer (it is grounded/shorted)

No- Replace control board (board is not giving an output of voltage)



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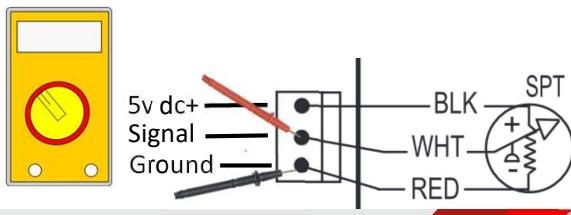
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## Pressure Transducer

2. Do you have 5v DC on the Signal and the Ground ? (with or without a call)

Never less than .5v DC

Never more than 4.5v DC



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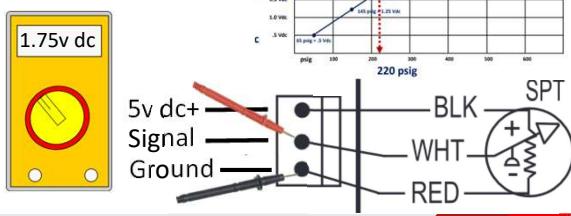
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## Pressure Transducer

2. Is the transducer reading correctly?

PSIG is reading 220#

How many DC volts should we read?



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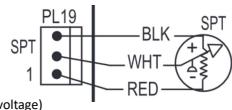
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## Pressure Transducer Test Procedure

1. *Do you have 5v DC on the power and the ground ?*  
 Yes- Go to step 2  
 No- Disconnect wiring harness and retest.  
*Do you have 5v DC on the power and the ground ?*  
 Yes- Replace transducer (it is grounded/shorted)  
 No- Replace control board (board is not giving an output of voltage)

2. *Do you have 5v DC on the Signal and the Ground ? (with or without a call)*  
 Never less than .5v DC  
 Never more than 4.5v DC

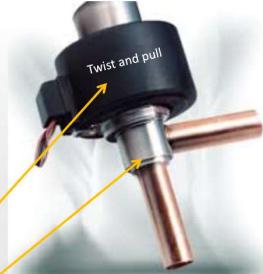
3. *Is the transducer reading correctly?*  
 Low Side PSIG is reading 125#



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## EEV – Electronic Expansion Valve

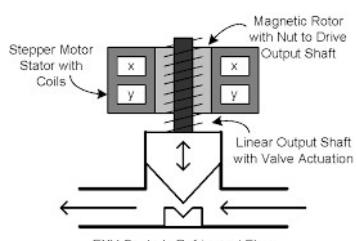


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## EEV (EXV)

## How Does It Work ?



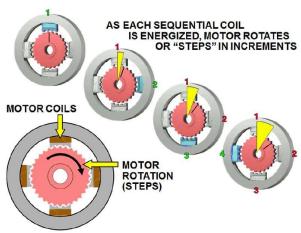
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**EEV (EXV)**

How Does It Work ?

**Stepper Motor**



AS EACH SEQUENTIAL COIL IS ENERGIZED, MOTOR ROTATES OR "STEPS" IN INCREMENTS

MOTOR COILS

MOTOR ROTATION (STEPS)

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**Two Parts to check:**

1. Mechanical



2. Electrical



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**EEV Test Procedure**

1. Ohm out all wires to each other-
  - 5 Wire- will have only two reading 45 Ohms and 90 Ohms (nominal)
  - 6 Wire- Will have only three readings 45 Ohms, 90 Ohms (nominal) and OL (open line)
  - Always- Check each wire to chassis ground (must be OL or mega ohm reading)
2. Ohm out wires per below chart-
  - Always- Check each wire to chassis ground (must be OL or mega ohm reading)

LEAD WINDING COLOR	NORMAL VALUE
Red-Blue	
Red-Yellow	
Brown-Orange	
Brown-White	

45 Ohms  
(nominal)




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## Reversing Valve

What is its purpose ?

To change the route of refrigerant between the indoor and outdoor coils, which will cause the coils to exchange their functions of condenser and evaporator.



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## Reversing Valve

**BEWARE of high voltage**



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## Reversing Valve

Power on. Use a digital tester to measure the voltage. When the unit operates in cooling, it is 0V. When the unit operates in the Heating mode, it is about 2.50VAC. If the value of the voltage is not in the range, the PCB needs to be replaced.



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## Reversing Valve

Resistance of coil should be 1.8-2.5 K Ohms.



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## Reversing Valve Test Procedure

AKA 4 way valve

### 1. Test Reversing Valve Coil

- A. Disconnect wire from control board
- B. Test Resistance of coil, should be 1.8-2.5 K Ohms
- C. Test each wire from coil to valve body for a short. Should read OL



### 2. Test Supply Voltage

- A. In Cooling there should be 0 volts
- B. In Heating there should be the same voltage as supply (L1 and L2)

### 3. Test Valve Body for Bypass

- A. there will be two hot and two cold copper pipes. Measure the two cold pipes (6" + from valve body)
- IF the two cold pipes are within 4 degrees of each other the valve body is good
- IF the two cold pipes have more than a 4 degree difference than the valve body is bypassing

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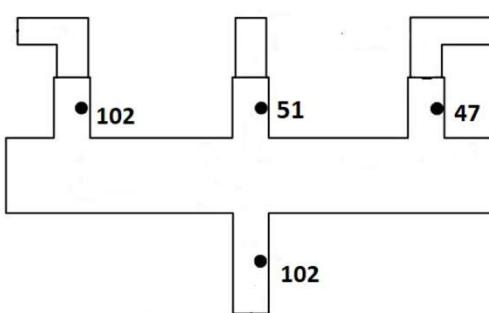
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## Compressor Crank Case Heater

### What is its purpose?

Crankcase heaters are used to keep the compressor oil at an elevated temperature to ensure the refrigerant does not migrate and mix with the oil.



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## Compressor Crankcase Heater Test Procedure

### 1. Test Crankcase Heater Coil

- Disconnect wire from control board
- Test resistance of heater, should be 1.8-2.4 K Ohms
- Test each wire from heater to chassis for a short (heater needs to be attached to compressor). Should read OL

### 2. Test Supply Voltage

If ambient is below 38 degrees crankcase heater will have 240 at the control board terminals



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## Base Pan Heater

### What is its purpose?

Base pan heater used to prevent ice formation and to promote water drainage after defrost cycles in cold temperatures



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## Base Pan Heater Test Procedure

### 1. Test Base Pan Heater Coil

- Disconnect wire from control board
- Test resistance of heater, should be 350-450 Ohms (ambient temperature makes a difference).
- Test each wire from heater to chassis for a short (heater needs to be installed in unit for correct reading). Should read OL

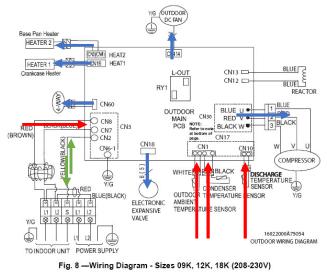
### 2. Test Supply Voltage

System turns on base pan heater before defrost initiation and continues after defrost cycle for an unspecified amount of time (based on thermistor data and algorithm)



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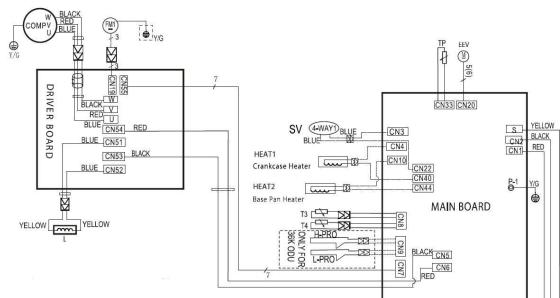
## Control Board



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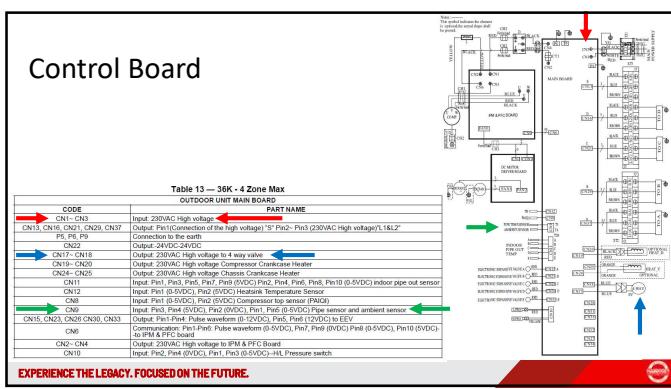
## Control Board

Two boards 24K and above



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## Control Board



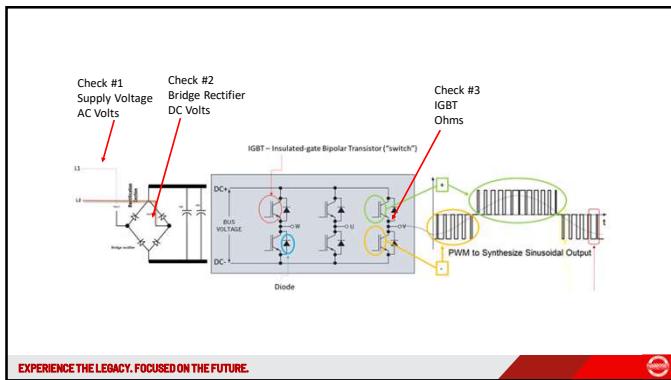
## Invertor Board (VFD)

## Three Checks

1. Supply Voltage- AC Voltage
2. Bridge Rectifier- DC Voltage
3. IGBT- Ohms



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**Check #1**Supply Voltage  
AC Volts

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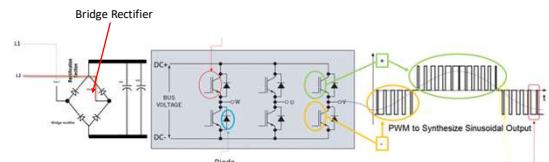
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**Check#2**

Bridge Rectifier- What is it's purpose?



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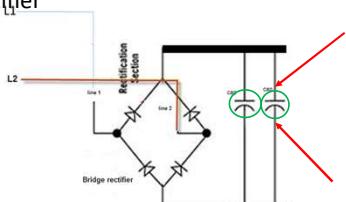
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**Check#2**

Bridge Rectifier



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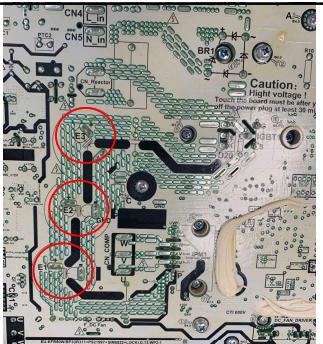
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**Check #2**

Bridge Rectifier  
DC Volts



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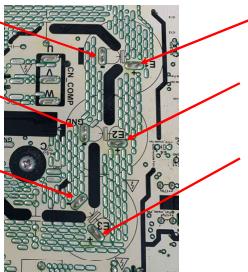
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**Check #2**

Bridge Rectifier

Test Procedure:

1. Power up unit, on stand by
2. Voltage at any one capacitor should be NOMINAL 300V AC.
  1. 300 V AC present go to step 3
  2. Replace board if voltage is off



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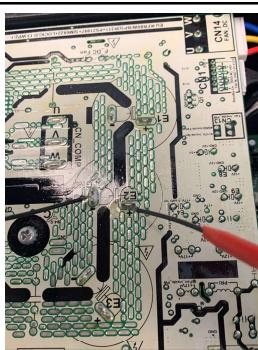
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EXPERIENCE THE LEGACY. FOCUSED ON THE FUTURE.

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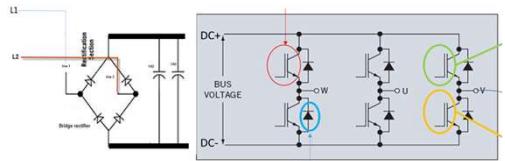
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**Check #3**

IGBT- Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor



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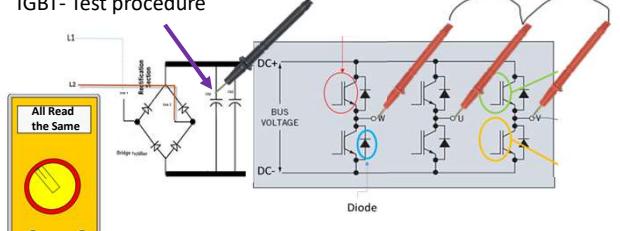
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**Check #3**

IGBT- Test procedure



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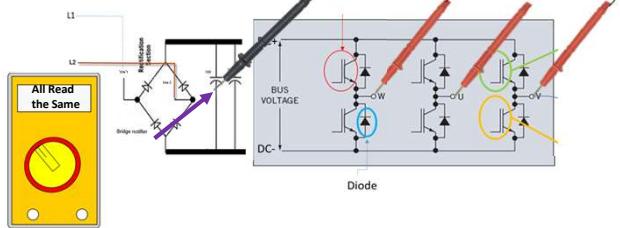
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**Check #3**

IGBT- Test procedure



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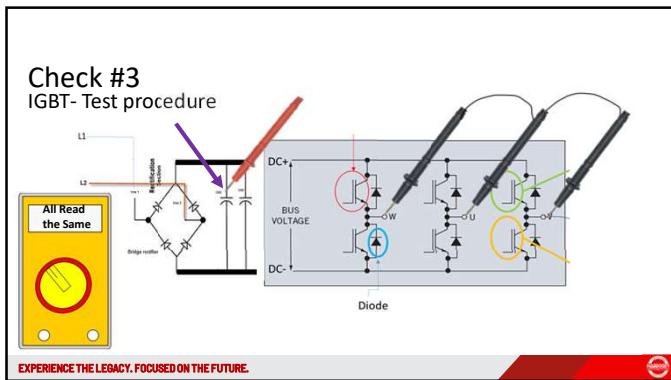
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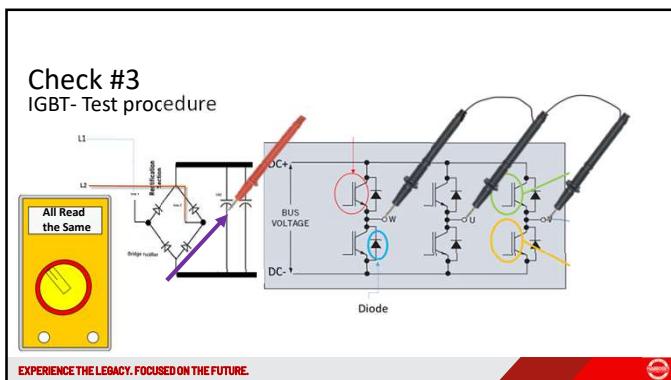
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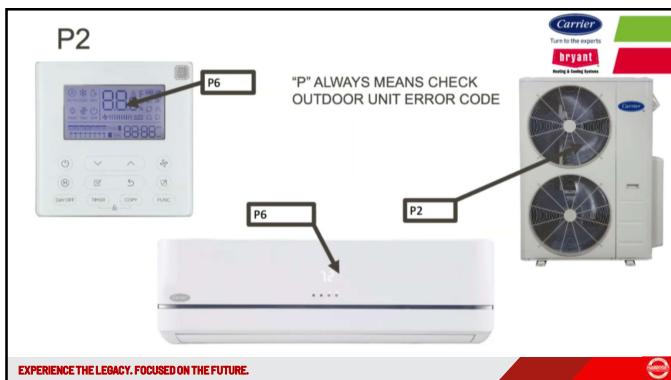
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## Defrost

According to certain indoor/outdoor ambient temperatures and the pipe temperature of outdoor condenser, defrosting will occur. There is no set time for defrost it is based on the algorithm of the board and the outdoor temperature of the system.



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## PROPER DELTA T = PROPERLY CHARGED

Turn all heads to max demand (not turbo), wait ten minutes then test for proper temperature split on all indoor units

- Check the TD in "COOL". If the TD is between 20-30 degrees, your charge is correct  
(TD= Temp in - Temp out) Temperature Differential



- Check the TD in "HEAT" mode.  
If the TD is between 30-40 degrees, your charge is correct. You will see this when temperature is above 30° F.

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COMPLETE HVAC SOLUTIONS

### Ductless 201

presented by:

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IL/IA Residential Training & Service  
Manager



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