Room Air Conditioner
Service and Parts
Manual

Chill
115 Volts  •  CP06  •  CP08
1. PREFACE
This SERVICE MANUAL provides various service information, including the mechanical and electrical parts etc. This room air conditioner was manufactured and assembled under a strict quality control system. The refrigerant is charged at the factory. Be sure to read the safety precautions prior to servicing the unit.

1.1 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS
1. When servicing the unit, turn off the air conditioner and unplug the power cord.
2. Observe the original lead dress.
   If a short circuit is found, replace all parts which have been overheated or damaged by the short circuit.
3. After servicing the unit, make an insulation resistance test to protect the customer from being exposed to shock hazards.

1.2 INSULATION RESISTANCE TEST
1. Unplug the power cord and connect a jumper between 2 pins (black and white).
2. The grounding conductor (green or green & yellow) is to be open.
3. Measure the resistance value with an ohm meter between the jumpered lead and each exposed metallic part on the equipment.
4. The value should be over 1MΩ
### 1.3 PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEMS</th>
<th>MODELS</th>
<th>CP08G10</th>
<th>CP06G10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POWER SUPPLY</td>
<td></td>
<td>10, 115, 60Hz</td>
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<tr>
<td>COOLING CAPACITY (Btu/h)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>INPUT (W)</td>
<td></td>
<td>720</td>
<td>560</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUNNING CURRENT (A)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>E.E.R (BTU/W.h)</td>
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<td>10.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPERATING</td>
<td>INDOOR (°C)</td>
<td>26.7(DB)*</td>
<td>19.4(WB)**</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OUTDOOR (°C)</td>
<td>35(DB)*</td>
<td>23.9(WB)**</td>
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<tr>
<td>REFRIGERANT (R-410A) CHARGE</td>
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<td>490g(12.4 oz)</td>
<td>285g(11.3 oz)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EVAPORATOR</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ø7.0, 2ROW 14STACKS</td>
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<td>CONDENSER</td>
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<td>Ø5.0, 2ROW 16STACKS</td>
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<td>TURBO FAN</td>
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<td>FAN, OUTDOOR</td>
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<td>PROPELLER TYPE FAN WITH SLINGER RING</td>
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<td>FAN SPEEDS, FAN/COOLING</td>
<td></td>
<td>3/3</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAN MOTOR</td>
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<td>6 POLES</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPERATION CONTROL</td>
<td></td>
<td>REMOTE CONTROLLER</td>
<td></td>
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<td>ROOM TEMP. CONTROL</td>
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<td>THERMISTOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIR DIRECTION CONTROL</td>
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<td>HORIZONTAL LOUVER (UP &amp; DOWN), VERTICAL LOUVER (RIGHT&amp;LEFT)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td></td>
<td>SLIDE IN-OUT CHASSIS</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROTECTOR</td>
<td>COMPRESSOR</td>
<td>OVERLOAD PROTECTOR</td>
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<td>FAN MOTOR</td>
<td>INTERNAL THERMAL PROTECTOR</td>
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<td>POWER CORD</td>
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<td>3 WIRE WITH GROUNDING</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>ATTACHMENT PLUG (CORD-CONNECTED TYPE)</td>
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<td>DRAIN SYSTEM</td>
<td></td>
<td>DRAIN PIPE OR SPLASHED BY FAN SLINGER</td>
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<tr>
<td>OUTSIDE DIMENSION (inch)</td>
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<td>18 1/2 x 13 7/8 x 20 11/16</td>
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<tr>
<td>(W x H x D)</td>
<td></td>
<td>469 x 353 x 526</td>
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</table>
1.4 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Control and Remote Control Operations

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

2. **TEMPERATURE CONTROL**
   The thermostat monitors room temperature to maintain the desired temperature.
   The thermostat can be set between 60°F~86°F (16°C~30°C).

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

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

5. **ON/OFF TIMER**
   ON: If the unit is off, use Timer to set number of hours before unit starts.
   - Push Timer button to advance setting from 1hr - 2hrs - ...24hrs maximum.
   OFF: You will usually use shut-off time while you sleep.
   - If unit is running, use Timer to set number of hours until shut-off.
   - For your sleeping comfort, once Time is set, the temperature setting will rise 2°F after 30min, and once again after 30min.
   - Push Timer button to advance setting from 1hr 2hrs...24hrs maximum.

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

7. **REMOTE CONTROL SENSOR**
   To receive the signal from remote controller.

Inserting the Remote Control Batteries

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

**NOTE:** Do not use rechargeable batteries. Make sure that both batteries are new.
In order to prevent discharge, remove the batteries from the remote control if the air conditioner is not going to be used for an extended period of time.
Keep the remote control away from extremely hot or humid places.
To maintain optimal operation of the remote control, the remote sensor should not be exposed to direct sunlight.
2. DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS
— Before the following disassembly, POWER SWITCH is set to OFF and disconnected the power cord.

2.1 MECHANICAL STRUCTURE
2.1.1 FRONT GRILLE
1. Open the Inlet grille upward or downward.
2. Remove the screw which fastens the front grille.
3. Pull the front grille from the right side.
4. Remove the front grille.
5. Re-install the component by referring to the removal procedure, above. (See Figure 17)

2.1.2 CABINET
1. After disassembling the FRONT GRILLE, remove the 2 screws which fasten the cabinet at both sides.
2. Remove the 2 screws which fasten the cabinet at back.
3. Pull the base pan forward. (See Figure 18)
4. Remove the cabinet.
5. Re-install the component by referring to the removal procedure, above.

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

2.2.1. AIR GUIDE AND BLOWER

1. Remove the front grille.
2. Remove the cabinet.
3. Remove the control box.
4. Remove the 3 screws which fasten the brace.
5. Remove the brace.
6. Remove the 2 screws which fasten the evaporator.
7. Move the evaporator forward and pulling it upward slightly. (See Figure 20)
8. Move the evaporator to the left carefully.
9. Pull out the hook of orifice by pushing the tabs and remove it. (See Figure 21)
10. Remove the clamp with a hand plier which secures the blower.
11. Remove the blower.
12. Remove the 4 screws which fasten the air guide from the barrier.
13. Move the air guide backward, pulling out from the base pan.
14. Re-install the components by referring to the removal procedure, above.

Figure 20

2.2.2 FAN AND SHROUD

1. Remove the cabinet.
2. Remove the brace.
3. Remove the 3 screws which fasten the condenser.
4. Move the condenser to the left carefully.
5. Remove the clamp which secures the fan.
6. Remove the fan and then pull out the shroud. (See Figure 22)
7. Re-install by referring to the removal procedure.

Figure 21

Figure 22
2.3 ELECTRICAL PARTS

2.3.1. OVERLOAD PROTECTOR
1. Remove the cabinet.
2. Remove the nut which fastens the terminal cover.
3. Remove the terminal cover. (See Figure 24)
4. Remove all the leads from the overload protector.
5. Remove the overload protector.
6. Re-install the component by referring to the removal procedure, above.

2.3.2. COMPRESSOR
1. Remove the cabinet.
2. Discharge the refrigerant system using a Freon™ Recovery System.
   If there is no valve to attach the recovery system, install one (such as a WATCO A-1) before venting the Freon™. Leave the valve in place after servicing the system.
3. Remove the overload protector.
4. After purging the unit completely, unbraze the suction and discharge tubes at the compressor connections.
5. Remove the 3 nuts and the 3 washers which fasten the compressor.
6. Remove the compressor. (See Figure 25)
7. Re-install the components by referring to the removal procedure, above.
2.3.3. CAPACITOR

1. Remove the control box.
2. Remove the screw which fasten control panel from control box.
3. Remove the screw which located in the front.
4. Open the bottom side of control box.
5. Remove the screw and the clamp which fastens the capacitor.
6. Disconnect all the leads of capacitor terminals.
7. Re-install the components by referring to the removal procedure, above. (See Figure 27) 

2.3.4. POWER CORD

1. Remove the control box.
2. Open the control box.
3. Disconnect the grounding screw from the control box.
4. Disconnect the 2 receptacles.
5. Remove a screw which fastens the clip cord. (See Figure 30)
6. Remove the power cord.
7. Re-install the component by referring to the above removal procedure, above. (Use only one ground-marked hole \( \pm \) for ground connection.)
8. If the supply cord of this appliance is damaged, it must be replaced by the special cord. (The special cord means the cord which has the same specification marked on the supply cord attached at the unit.)
2.4 REFRIGERATION CYCLE

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

2.4.1 CONDENSER
1. Remove the cabinet.
2. Remove the 3 screws which fasten the brace.
3. Remove the 3 screws which fasten the condenser and shroud.
4. After discharging the refrigerant completely, unbraze the interconnecting tube at the condenser connections.
5. Remove the condenser carefully.
6. Re-install the component by referring to notes. (See Figure 31)

2.4.2 EVAPORATOR
1. Remove the cabinet.
2. Remove the 2 screws which fasten the evaporator.
3. Move the evaporator sideways carefully.
4. After discharging the refrigerant completely, unbraze the interconnecting tube at the evaporator connections.
5. Remove the evaporator carefully.
6. Re-install the component by referring to notes. (See Figure 32)

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

1. When replacing the refrigeration cycle, be sure to
   Discharge the refrigerant system using a Freon™
   recovery system.
   If there is no valve to attach the recovery system,
   install one (such as a WATCO A-1) before venting
   the Freon™. Leave the valve in place after
   servicing the system.
2. After discharging the unit completely, remove the
   desired component, and unbraze the pinch-off
   tubes.
3. Solder service valves into the pinch-off tube ports,
   leaving the valves open.
4. Solder the pinch-off tubes with Service valves.
5. Evacuate as follows.
   1) Connect the vacuum pump, as illustrated figure
      33A.
   2) Start the vacuum pump, slowly open manifold
      valves A and B with two full turns counterclock-
      wise and leave the valves open.
      The vacuum pump is now pulling through valves
      A and B up to valve C by means of the manifold
      and entire system.

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

   3) Operate the vacuum pump vaccum for 20 to 30
      minutes, until 600 microns of vacuump is
      obtained. Close valves A and B, and observe
      vacuum gauge for a few minutes. A rise in pres-
      sure would indicate a possible leak or moisture
      remaining in the system. With valves A and B
      closed, stop the vacuum pump.
4) Remove the hose from the vacuum pump and
   place it on the charging cylinder. See figure
   37B. Open valve C.
   Discharge the line at the manifold connection.
5) The system is now ready for final charging.

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

Figure 33A-Pulling Vacuum

Figure 33B-Charging
3. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

3.1 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

CP06 CP08
Figure 32 is a brief description of the important components and their function in what is called the refrigeration system. This will help you to understand the refrigeration cycle and the flow of the refrigerant in the cooling cycle.
In general, possible trouble is classified in two causes. The one is called Starting Failure which is caused from an electrical defect, and the other is Ineffective Air Conditioning caused by a defect in the refrigeration circuit and improper application.

Unit is running but cooling is ineffective

**Ineffective Cooling**

- Check of cold air circulation for smooth flow.
- Dirty indoor coil (Heat exchanger)
- Malfunction of fan
- Clogged of air filter
- Obstruction at air outlet
- Stop of auto air-swing
- Correct above trouble
- Check clogging in refrigeration circuit.
- Repair clogging in refrigeration circuit.
- Check of outdoor coil (heat exchanger) & the fan operation.
- Check gas leakage.
- Repair gas leak.
- Replacement of unit if the unit is beyond repair.
- Check heat load increase.
- Unexpected residue
- Overloaded Circuit
- Check of inside gas pressure.
- Adjusting of refrigerant charge
- Malfunction of compressor
- Replacement of compressor
- Satisfactory operation with temperature difference of inlet & outlet air; 44.6~50°F
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPLAINT</th>
<th>CAUSE</th>
<th>REMEDY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fan motor will not run.</td>
<td>No power</td>
<td>Check voltage at outlet. Correct if none.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Power supply cord</td>
<td>Check voltage to rotary switch. If none, check power supply cord. Replace cord if circuit is open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rotary switch</td>
<td>Check switch continuity. Refer to wiring diagram for terminal identification. Replace switch if defective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wire disconnected or connection loose</td>
<td>Connect wire. Refer to wiring diagram for terminal identification. Repair or replace loose terminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacitor (Discharge capacitor before testing.)</td>
<td>Test capacitor. Replace if not within ±10% of manufacturer's rating. Replace if shorted, open, or damaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Will not rotate</td>
<td>Fan blade hitting shroud or blower wheel hitting scroll. Realign assembly. Units using slinger ring condenser fans must have 1/4 to 5/16 inch clearance to the base. If it is hitting the base, shim up the bottom of the fan motor with mounting screw(s). Check fan motor motor bearings; if motor shaft will not rotate, replace the motor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan motor runs intermittently</td>
<td>Revolves on overload.</td>
<td>Check voltage. See limits on this page. If not within limits, call an electrician. Test capacitor. Check bearings. Does the fan blade rotate freely? If not, replace fan motor. Pay attention to any change from high speed to low speed. If the speed does not change, replace the motor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan motor noise.</td>
<td>Grommets</td>
<td>Check grommets; if worn or missing, replace them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fan</td>
<td>If cracked, out of balance, or partially missing, replace it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turbo fan</td>
<td>If cracked, out of balance, or partially missing, replace it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loose set screw</td>
<td>Tighten it.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worn bearings</td>
<td>If knocking sounds continue when running or loose, replace the motor. If the motor hums or noise appears to be internal while running, replace motor.</td>
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### ROOM AIR CONDITIONER VOLTAGE LIMITS

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<th>NAME PLATE RATING</th>
<th>MINIMUM</th>
<th>MAXIMUM</th>
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<tr>
<td>115V</td>
<td>103.5V</td>
<td>126.5V</td>
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<tr>
<td>208/230V</td>
<td>187V</td>
<td>253V</td>
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<tr>
<td>COMPLAINT</td>
<td>CAUSE</td>
<td>REMEDY</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compressor cycles on overload.</td>
<td>Voltage</td>
<td>Check the voltage. See the limits on the preceding page. If not within limits, call an electrician.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overload</td>
<td>Check overload, if externally mounted. Replace if open. (If the compressor temperature is high, remove the overload, cool, and retest.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fan motor</td>
<td>If not running, determine the cause. Replace if required.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Condenser air flow restriction</td>
<td>Remove the cabinet. inspect the interior surface of the condenser; if restricted, clean carefully with a vacuum cleaner (do not damage fins) or brush. Clean the interior base before reassembling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Condenser fins (damaged)</td>
<td>If condenser fins are closed over a large area on the coil surface, head pressures will increase, causing the compressor to cycle. Straighten the fins or replace the coil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacitor</td>
<td>Test capacitor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wiring</td>
<td>Check the terminals. If loose, repair or replace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refrigerating system</td>
<td>Check the system for a restriction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient cooling or heating</td>
<td>Air filter</td>
<td>If restricted, clean of replace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Exhaust damper door</td>
<td>Close if open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit undersized</td>
<td>Determine if the unit is properly sized for the area to be cooled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive noise.</td>
<td>Blower or fan</td>
<td>Check the set screw or clamp. If loose or missing, correct. If the blower or fan is hitting air guide, rearrange the air handling parts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Copper tubing</td>
<td>Remove the cabinet and carefully rearrange tubing not to contact cabinet, compressor, shroud, and barrier.</td>
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## 6. REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Cover</td>
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<td>Base Assembly, Single</td>
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<td>130910</td>
<td>Cabinet Assembly, Single</td>
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<td>135303</td>
<td>Grille, Inlet</td>
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<td>135312</td>
<td>Grille Assembly, Front (Indoor)</td>
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<td>Motor Assembly, AC, Single</td>
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<td>147581</td>
<td>Louver, Horizontal</td>
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<td>Shroud</td>
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<td>Filter Assembly, Air Cleaner</td>
<td>67304310</td>
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<td>Panel, Control</td>
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<td>264110</td>
<td>Power Cord Assembly</td>
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<td>Remote Controller Assembly</td>
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<td>346811</td>
<td>Motor Assembly, AC, Single</td>
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<td>Damper Assembly</td>
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<td>Orifice</td>
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