operation standby period.

[0027] The first outdoor-unit control section 51 and the second outdoor-unit control section 52 perform transmission/reception communication at all times to monitor the state of the outdoor operation. Here, because only the state of the outdoor operation is monitored, it allows the power consumption of the operations of the first outdoor-unit control section 51 and the second outdoor-unit control section 52 to be low.

[0028] When the need arises to feed power to the compressor drive section 25 to operate the compressor, the second outdoor-unit control section 52 controls the first AC power-source relay 21 such that its contact is closed. The closing of the first AC power-source relay 21 allows a charging current to flow to the first DC-voltage smoothing section 24 via the contact of the first AC power-source relay 21, the first inrush-current inhibition resistor 21B, and the rectifier diode 21C (an inrush-current inhibition circuit), causing the voltage of the first DC-voltage smoothing section 24 to be lower than that of the second DC-voltage smoothing section 32 by the forward voltage Vf of the diode rectifier section 41. The first DC-voltage smoothing section 24 is formed of a smoothing capacitor ten or more times as large as that of the second DC-voltage smoothing section 32 to provide a voltage required to operate the compressor.

[0029] Here, in the charging current of the first DC-voltage smoothing section 24, by the action of the first inrush-current inhibition resistor 21B, an inrush current is inhibited. Because of the contact of the second AC power-source relay 22 being open, the DC voltage can be fed to the first DC-voltage smoothing section 24 without allowing the charging current to flow through the step-up

operation standby period.

[0027] The first outdoor-unit control section 51 and the second outdoor-unit control section 52 perform transmission/reception communication at all times to monitor the state of the outdoor operation. Here, because only the state of the outdoor operation is monitored, it allows the power consumption of the operations of the first outdoor-unit control section 51 and the second outdoor-unit control section 52 to be low.

[0028] When the need arises to feed power to the compressor drive section 25 to operate the compressor, the second outdoor-unit control section 52 controls the first AC power-source relay 21 such that its contact is closed. The closing of the first AC power-source relay 21 allows a charging current to flow to the first DC-voltage smoothing section 24 via the contact of the first AC power-source relay 21, the first inrush-current inhibition resistor 21B, and the rectifier diode 21C (an inrush-current inhibition circuit), causing the voltage of the first DC-voltage smoothing section 24 to be lower than that of the second DC-voltage smoothing section 32 by the forward voltage Vf of the diode rectifier section 41. The first DC-voltage smoothing section 24 is formed of a smoothing capacitor ten or more times as large as that of the second DC-voltage smoothing section 32 to provide a voltage required to operate the compressor.

[0029] Here, by the action of the first inrush-current inhibition resistor 21B, an inrush current flowing to the first DC-voltage smoothing section 24 is inhibited. Because of the contact of the second AC power-source relay 22 being open, the DC voltage can be fed to the first DC-voltage smoothing section 24 without allowing the charging current to flow through the step-up