



SPECIFICATION

OUTDOOR UNIT OF AN AIR CONDITIONER

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an air conditioner outdoor unit, and more particularly relates to an air conditioner outdoor unit having a plurality of foundation legs for fixing such.

10 RELATED ART

As an example of an air conditioner, there is known a so-called multi-type air conditioner for buildings wherein a plurality of indoor units are connected to one outdoor unit. In such an apparatus, the outdoor unit is generally installed on the roof of the building, and temperature-
15 controlled air is supplied from this outdoor unit to an indoor unit provided in each room of the building.

The outdoor unit in a conventional air conditioner has a rectangular parallelepiped-shaped case, a heat exchanger is provided at the upper part inside the case, and a compressor and
20 other constituent parts are provided at the lower part inside the case. Further, a fan and a motor for driving this fan are provided at the upper surface of the case.

As discussed earlier, such an outdoor unit is installed on the roof of a building, and the like; for installation purposes, a plurality of flange-shaped foundation legs that protrude outward
25 are installed at the bottom part of the case. Further, by fixing these foundation legs to a concrete



part of the building by chemical anchors and the like, the entire outdoor unit is fixed (e.g., refer to Japanese Patent Application Kokai No. H10-132407).

In a conventional outdoor unit, a plurality of foundation legs is provided at the bottom part of the case so that they protrude outward, as discussed earlier. Because these foundation legs protrude further outward from the outer perimeter of the case, there are cases in which the outdoor unit easily contacts other members during transport, and impacts the ground and the like when dropped. Accordingly, the foundation legs in a conventional apparatus require strength above the strength needed for normal fixing, and are usually made of a relatively thick steel plate. This consequently hinders reducing costs. This situation applies not only to multi-type outdoor units for buildings, but also for outdoor units used in air conditioners for homes.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to enable the foundation legs of the outdoor unit to be constructed with relatively thin plate members, and therefore to enable a reduction in cost.

It is another object of the present invention to improve working efficiency when installing an outdoor unit.

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The air conditioner outdoor unit according to Claim 1 comprises an outdoor refrigerant circuit that includes a compressor, pipes, and a heat exchanger; a case that houses the refrigerant circuit; and a plurality of supports provided so that they protrude downward from the bottom part of the case. Further, foundation legs are provided at the lower ends of the plurality of supports for fixing such, so that they extend toward the inner side of the case.

The outdoor unit is installed by fixing a foundation leg provided at the lower end of a plurality of supports to a member on the fixed side. For example, in a multi-type outdoor unit for buildings, the foundation legs are fixed to a concrete part on the roof of the building by chemical anchors and the like, and the entire unit is thereby fixed.

Herein, the foundation leg is formed into, for example, a flange shape, the same as conventionally; however, because it is provided at the lower end part of the support so that it extends toward the inner side of the case, in cases such as if colliding with members on the opposite side or if being dropped during transport or installation of the outdoor unit, the support positioned more on the outside than the foundation leg contacts the opposite member or the ground first. In other words, the foundation leg is protected by the support and the like; accordingly, the foundation leg can be made of a thinner plate than conventionally, and costs can be reduced.

The air conditioner outdoor unit according to Claim 2 is the outdoor unit as recited in Claim 1, wherein the plurality of supports are provided extending in the vertical direction at a plurality of locations on the peripheral part of the case; and the plurality of foundation legs are formed by bending a portion of the lower end part of each of the supports.

In the outdoor unit, the foundation legs are formed by bending a portion of the lower end part of each support, i.e., as an integrated unit with the support. Consequently, it can be constructed at a lower cost compared to the case in which a separate member is fixed to the support by welding and the like.

The air conditioner outdoor unit according to Claim 3 is the outdoor unit as recited in Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the case has a rectangular cross section; and the plurality of supports are provided at the four corners of the case, and foundation legs, which are provided on two supports each provided along one prescribed side of the case, are provided extending so that they mutually oppose and mutually approach one another.

Herein, if the four foundation legs are, for example, all oriented in different directions, it is necessary when performing the work of fixing the four foundation legs to work facing each of the side surfaces of the case, respectively. However, in the present outdoor unit, the foundation legs of two supports provided along one side of the case extend so that they mutually oppose and approach one another. Accordingly, the work of fixing two of the four foundation legs can be performed if positioned facing one side surface of the case; ultimately, the work of fixing all four of the foundation legs can be performed from two locations.

The air conditioner outdoor unit according to Claim 4 comprises: a case having a plurality of vertical strength parts extending substantially vertically, and that houses an outdoor refrigerant circuit that includes a compressor, pipes, and a heat exchanger; and a plurality of foundation fixed parts provided below the case to fix the case to the installation location. The vertical strength parts extend downward to the height position of the surface wherein the foundation fixed parts are fixed to the installation location. The region formed by the linking of the plurality of foundation fixed parts is included, viewed in a plan view, in the region formed by linking the outer parts of the lower ends of the plurality of vertical strength parts.

The present outdoor unit is installed by fixing to a foundation surface of the installation location a plurality of foundation fixed parts provided below the case. For example, in a multi-

type outdoor unit for buildings, the foundation fixed parts are fixed to a concrete part on a roof of a building and the like by anchors and the like, and the entire unit is thereby fixed.

Herein, the plurality of foundation fixed parts are provided so that the region formed by linking the plurality of foundation fixed parts is included, viewed in a plan view, in the region formed by linking the outer parts of the lower ends of the plurality of vertical strength parts; consequently, in cases such as if colliding with the foundation surface and the like or if being dropped during transport or during installation of the outdoor unit, the vertical strength part positioned more on the outside than the foundation fixed part contacts the foundation surface or the ground first. In other words, the foundation fixed part is protected by the vertical strength part; accordingly, the foundation fixed part can be made of a thinner plate than conventionally, and costs can be reduced.

The air conditioner outdoor unit according to Claim 5 is the outdoor unit as recited in Claim 4, wherein the foundation fixed parts are fixed to the bottom part of the case.

In the present outdoor unit, because the foundation fixed parts are fixed to the bottom part of the case, the positions at which the foundation fixed parts are provided are variously selectable.

The air conditioner outdoor unit according to Claim 6 is the outdoor unit as recited in Claim 4 or Claim 5, wherein the plurality of foundation fixed parts arranged between the vertical strength parts are formed as an integrated member.

In the present outdoor unit, because the plurality of foundation fixed parts arranged between the vertical strength parts are formed as an integrated member, the number of parts can be reduced.

5 BRIEF EXPLANATION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an external perspective view of the outdoor unit according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

10 FIG. 2 is a schematic plan view that depicts the positional relationship of each of the foundation legs of the outdoor unit of the first embodiment.

FIG. 3 is an external partial view that depicts an aspect when the outdoor unit of the first embodiment has been dropped.

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FIG. 4 is an external perspective view of the outdoor unit according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

20 FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along the B-B line in FIG. 4, and depicts the arrangement of the bottom plate, supports, and foundation legs from a side view.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along the C-C line in FIG. 4, and depicts the arrangement of the supports and the foundation legs in a plan view.

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FIG. 7 is an auxiliary view taken from the D arrow in FIG. 4.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[FIRST EMBODIMENT]

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FIG. 1 depicts an air conditioner outdoor unit 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention. This outdoor unit 1 is used in a multi-type air conditioning system for a building, and is generally constituted so that it is installed on the roof of the building. In addition, external pipes and the like are omitted from FIG. 1.

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(1) CONSTITUTION

The outdoor unit 1 has a case 2 that is substantially a rectangular parallelepiped, and an outdoor refrigerant circuit 3 housed inside the case 2.

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The case 2 is substantially rectangular parallelepiped-shaped, as discussed earlier. Its cross section is rectangular shaped and it is provided with four supports 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d arranged at the four corners, left-right ventilation parts (openings) 6, 7, respectively capable of air inflow, a front plate 8, a rear plate 9, a top plate 10, and a bottom plate 11.

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The four supports 5a – 5d each comprise a quadrilateral pipe-shaped member, and the upper end of each support 5a – 5d is fixed to the top plate 10. In addition, each support 5a – 5d extends so that it protrudes further downward from the bottom plate 11 of the case 2; accordingly, it is constituted so that a space is formed below the bottom plate 11 when installing the outdoor unit 1. Further, the lower end of each support 5a – 5d is provided a rectangular-shaped

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foundation leg 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d (the foundation leg 12d is not shown in FIG. 1), which are formed by bending a portion thereof toward the inside of the case. Among the foundation legs 12a – 12d, the foundation legs 12b, 12c of the two supports 5b, 5c provided along the front plate 8 are formed extending so that they mutually oppose and mutually approach one another; in addition, the foundation legs 12a, 12d of the other supports 5a, 5d are likewise formed extending so that they mutually oppose and mutually approach one another. Furthermore, a through hole is formed in each of the foundation legs 12a – 12d, through which a chemical anchor for fixing passes through.

The left-right ventilation parts 6, 7 are openings capable of air inflow from the outside toward the inside of the case 2, and transverse grilles 13, 14 are mounted on the outside thereof.

In addition, the front plate 8 comprises a front plate upper part 8a, arranged on the upper part, and a front plate lower part 8b arranged on the lower part. The front plate upper part 8a is fixed to the outer side of the supports 5b, 5c. In addition, the front plate lower part 8b is fixed to the inner side of the two supports 5b, 5c, and the upper part is linked to the front plate upper part 8a, but is inclined so that it goes more to the inner side (rear side) of the case 2 as it goes downward from the upper end part.

The rear plate 9 is constituted substantially the same as the front plate 8, though the rear plate 9 is not clearly shown in the drawing. Mainly, the rear plate 9 comprises a rear plate upper part, which is formed at a position the same height as the front plate upper part 8a, and a rear plate lower part, which is formed at a position the same height as the front plate lower part 8b, and the rear plate lower part is inclined so that it goes more to the inner side (front side) of the

case 2 as it goes downward. Furthermore, an opening is formed in the major part of the rear plate upper part, and is capable of an air inflow from the outside.

An opening is formed in the center part of the top plate 10, and a tubular bell mouth 15 is provided so that it covers this opening. Furthermore, a fan 16 is provided freely rotatable inside this bell mouth 15, and this fan 16 is constituted so that it is rotatably driven by a fan motor 17 arranged therebelow. Furthermore, the fan motor 17 is supported in the case 2 by a support frame, (not shown). In addition, a fan grille 18 is mounted at the upper opening of the bell mouth 15.

The case 2 constituted in this manner comprises an upper case part 2a formed by the front plate upper part 8a of the front plate 8, the rear plate upper part of the rear plate 9, and the portions of the ventilation parts 6, 7 that are arranged at a position the same height as the front plate upper part 8a. In addition, a lower case part 2b is formed by the front plate lower part 8b of the front plate 8, the rear plate lower part of the rear plate 9, and the portions of the ventilation parts 6, 7 that are arranged at a position the same height as the front plate lower part 8b. Further, as discussed earlier, because the front plate lower part 8b of the front plate 8 and the rear plate lower part of the rear plate 9 that constitute the lower case part 2b are inclined so that they are positioned just toward the inner side of the case as they go from the upper end to the lower end, the projected area of the lower case part 2b is comparatively smaller than the upper case part 2a, viewed from a plan view, excluding the boundary portion with the upper case part 2a.

The refrigerant circuit 3 principally has a heat exchanger 20, which is arranged at the upper part of the inside of the case 2; a compressor 21, which is fixed on the bottom plate 11 of the case 2; and various pipes linking these. The heat exchanger 20 is formed in a "U" shape viewed from a plan view, and is arranged along the left-right ventilation parts 6, 7 and the rear

plate 9 of the case 2. The heat exchanger 20 exchanges heat between the air that flows in from the outside and the refrigerant. Further, the heat exchanger 20 is arranged at a height position corresponding to the front plate upper part 8a and the rear plate upper part, i.e., so that it is housed in the upper case part 2a. However, the compressor 21 is arranged at a height position
5 corresponding to the front plate lower part 8b and the rear plate lower part, i.e., so that it is housed in the lower case part 2b.

(2) INSTALLATION

10 When installing an outdoor unit 1 of the type described above, a worker positioned on the A side fixes the foundation legs 12b, 12c by chemical anchors, and the like, and, positioned on the B side, fixes the foundation legs 12a, 12d by chemical anchors, and the like, as shown in FIG. 2. Thus, because the two foundation legs 12b, 12c and the other foundation legs 12a, 12d are formed so that they are mutually opposing and approaching one another, the work of fixing two
15 foundation legs can be performed from one location, and the work of fixing the four foundation legs can ultimately be performed from two locations.

Furthermore, when striking the chemical anchors, a space is required thereabove; however, because the front plate 8 and the rear plate 9 of the lower case part 2b (the front plate
20 lower part 8b and the rear plate lower part) are inclined toward the inner side of the case as they go downward, a work space can be secured above each of the foundation legs 12a – 12d, facilitating the work.

In addition, when transporting or installing the outdoor unit 1, there are cases such as
25 when the supports and the like collide with other members, or strike the ground due to being

dropped. In a conventional apparatus, such a situation was hypothesized, and the plates of the foundation legs were made of a sufficient thickness to ensure strength so that they would not deform even when struck. However, in the present embodiment, because the foundation legs 12a – 12d are provided so that they respectively extend toward the inner side of the case, even if, for example, the unit is dropped during installation, the support 5b hits the ground first, as shown in FIG. 3, thus preventing the foundation leg 12b from directly hitting the ground. In other words, the foundation leg is protected by this support. Consequently, it is preferable to ensure the strength of the foundation leg during fixing, the plate can be made thinner compared with a conventional foundation leg, and the cost can be reduced.

(3) OPERATION DURING RUNNING

The following briefly explains the operation of the outdoor unit 1 that has been installed as described above.

During running of the outdoor unit 1, air flows in from the outside of the case 2 to the inside of the case 2, by the rotation of the fan 16, via the ventilation parts 6, 7 and via an opening in the rear plate 9. By passing through the heat exchanger 20, the heat of this air is exchanged with the refrigerant, and the heat exchanged air is discharged to the exterior of the case 2 via the bell mouth 15.

Herein, the heat exchanger efficiency depends greatly upon the heat exchanger surface area of the heat exchanger; however, in the present embodiment, the upper case part 2a, i.e., the space of the portion in which the heat exchanger 20 is housed, is comparatively the same space as in a conventional apparatus, and there is no change in the heat exchanger surface area of the

heat exchanger 20. Accordingly, the heat exchanger efficiency does not suffer. Moreover,
because the dead space of the lower case part 2b where the heat exchanger 20 is originally not
arranged is eliminated, and the work space for fixing the foundation legs is secured, the
installation work efficiency can be made satisfactory without causing a loss in the heat exchanger
5 efficiency.

[SECOND EMBODIMENT]

The following explains the second embodiment of the present invention based on the
10 drawings.

(1) CONSTITUTION OF THE OUTDOOR UNIT

FIG. 4 depicts an air conditioner outdoor unit 101 according to the second embodiment of
15 the present invention. The outdoor unit 101 comprises a multi-type air conditioner, is installed on
the roof of a building, and the like, and is connected to a plurality of indoor units via
communicating pipes.

The outdoor unit 101 is a type that sucks in air from the side surface, exchanges heat, and
20 then blows out air from the top surface, and is provided with a case 112, an outdoor refrigerant
circuit 113 housed inside the case 112, and a ventilating fan 114 provided in the upper part of the
case 112.

The case 112 is substantially a rectangular parallelepiped, and principally comprises supports 121a – 121d respectively arranged at the four corners, a top plate 122, a front plate 123, a rear plate 124, a pair of side plates 125, and a bottom plate 126.

5 The supports 121a – 121d are columnar members that extend vertically from the upper end to the lower end of each corner of the case 112, and fix and support the top plate 122, the front plate 123, the rear plate 124, the pair of side plates 125, and the bottom plate 126.

10 The top plate 122 has an air outlet 122a comprising an opening provided in the center thereof, and a fan grille 122b is provided so that it covers the upper part of the opening. Furthermore, it is constituted so that the air sucked into the case 112 blows out upward from the air outlet 122a.

15 The front plate 123 in the present embodiment comprises the upper front plate 123a arranged on the lower side of the top plate 122, a middle front plate 123b arranged on the lower side of the upper front plate 123a, and a lower front plate 123c arranged on the lower side of the middle front plate 123b. Thus, the front plate 123 has a structure with three partitions: upper, middle, and lower.

20 The rear plate 124 has an air inlet 124a for taking air into the case 112. In the present embodiment, the air inlet 124a comprises an opening provided substantially over the entire surface, the details of which are not shown. Each side plate 125, in a pair of side plates 125, has an air inlet 125a for taking air into the case 112. In the present embodiment, each air inlet 125a comprises an opening provided in the surface, excluding the vicinity of the front plate 123. Air is
25 thus taken into the case 112 by these air inlets 124a, 125a.

The bottom plate 126 supports and fixes the equipment at various pipes that constitute the outdoor refrigerant circuit 113. In addition, the bottom plate 126 is supported by the four supports 121a – 121d so that a space is created between the bottom plate 126 and the installation surface of the installation location.

Furthermore, foundation legs 127a, 127b are provided below the case 112 for fixing the case 112 to the installation location.

The following explains these foundation legs 127a, 127b, using FIG. 5 through FIG. 7. Herein, FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view taken along the B-B line in FIG. 4, and depicts the arrangement of the bottom plate 126, the supports 121c, 121d, and the foundation legs 127a, 127b, seen from a side view. FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken along the C-C line in FIG. 4, and depicts the arrangement, seen from a planar view, of the supports 121a – 121d and the foundation legs 127a, 127b. FIG. 7 is an auxiliary view taken along the D arrow in FIG. 4.

In the present embodiment, the foundation legs 127a, 127b are U-shaped members that are fixed to the front plate 123 side and the rear plate 124 side of the lower surface of the bottom plate 126. Specifically, the foundation legs 127a, 127b comprise a plate-shaped bottom plate fixed part 127c, which is fixed to the lower surface of the bottom plate 126; a plate-shaped vertical part 127d that extends downward from the end part of the bottom plate fixed part 127c on the inner side of the case 112; and a plate-shaped mounting part 127e that extends from the lower end of the vertical part 127d toward the outer side of the case 112. The mounting part 127e is connected to the installation surface E of the installation location, and is fixed by an anchor and the like in a fixed hole formed in the mounting part 127e. Furthermore, the supports 121a –

121d extend as far as the height position of the mounting part 127e of the foundation legs 127a, 127b.

The foundation leg 127a is formed so that it extends between the support 121a and a support 121d, viewed in a plan view of the case 112. Furthermore, fixed holes are respectively provided at the end parts on the supports 121a, 121d sides of the mounting part 127e of the foundation leg 127a. Namely, in a conventional outdoor unit, the foundation leg 127a is formed as an integrated unit with the foundation leg provided corresponding to the respective fixed holes. Likewise, a foundation leg 127b is formed so that it extends between a support 121b and a support 121c, viewed in a plan view of the case 112, and fixed holes are respectively provided at the end parts on the support 121b, 121c sides of the mounting part 127e of the foundation leg 127b.

In addition, as shown in FIG. 6, the substantially rectangular region S formed by linking the peripheral edges, in a plan view, of the foundation legs 127a, 127b is included in the rectangular region T formed by successively linking the outer parts, in a plan view, of the supports 121a – 121d (specifically, the points F, G, H, I). In other words, the foundation legs 127a, 127b are provided so that, in a plan view, they don't protrude outward from the case 112, which includes the supports 121a – 121d.

Furthermore, in the case 112, a recessed part 128 that is recessed across the inner side of the case 112 is formed at a position corresponding to each fixed hole of the mounting parts 127e of the foundation legs 127a, 127b, viewed in a plan view as shown in FIG. 7, and is formed across the top plate 122, the front plate 123, and the bottom plate 126.

The outdoor refrigerant circuit 113 comprises a compressor 113a, a heat exchanger 113b, and the like, as well as various pipes that connect this equipment. The principle equipment, such as the compressor 113a and heat exchanger 113b, are fixed to the bottom plate 126. Namely, the equipment and pipes that constitute the outdoor refrigerant circuit 113 are principally arranged in the lower part of the case 112. The heat exchanger 113b is substantially U-shaped, and is arranged so that it opposes the three air inlets 124a, 125a. The heat exchanger 113b is capable of causing the exchange of heat between the refrigerant and the air taken in from the air inlets 124a, 125a.

The ventilating fan 114 is a propeller fan, and is arranged so that it corresponds to the air outlet 122a, in the upper part of the case 112. The ventilating fan 114 has an impeller 114a, and a fan motor 114b that rotatably drives the impeller 114a. The fan motor 114b is fixed to the case 112 via a support frame (not shown). More specifically, the ventilating fan 114 is arranged at a position corresponding to the position of the upper front plate 123a in the vertical direction. Thereby, the ventilating fan 114 can take in outside air through the air inlets 124a, 125a into the case 112 from the side of the case 112, which can pass through the heat exchanger 113b, and then can be guided to the upper part of the case 112 and blown out from the air outlet 122a.

(2) INSTALLATION

When installing an outdoor unit 101 of the type described above, a worker positioned on the J side fixes the foundation leg 127a by anchors, and the like, and, positioned on the K side, fixes the foundation leg 127b by anchors, and the like, as shown in FIG. 6. Thus, when striking the anchors, a space is required thereabove; however, because a recessed part 128 is respectively formed at a position corresponding to the fixed holes of the foundation legs 127a, 127b of the

case 112, a work space can be secured above each of the foundation legs 127a, 127b, facilitating the work.

In addition, when transporting or installing the outdoor unit 101, there are cases such as
5 when the supports and the like collide with other members, or strike the ground due to being
dropped. In a conventional outdoor unit, such a situation was hypothesized, and the plates of the
foundation legs were made of a sufficient thickness to ensure strength so that they would not
deform even when struck. However, in the present embodiment, because the region S formed by
the linking of the foundation legs 127a, 127b is included in the region T formed by the linking of
10 the outer parts of the supports 121a – 121d, even if, for example, the outside unit 101 is dropped
during installation, the supports 121a – 121d hit the ground first, thus preventing the foundation
legs 127a, 127b from directly hitting the ground. In other words, the foundation legs 127a, 127b
are protected by the supports 121a – 121d. Consequently, it is basically preferable to ensure the
strength of the foundation legs 127a, 127b during fixing, the plate can be made thinner compared
15 with a conventional foundation leg, and the cost can be reduced.

OTHER EMBODIMENTS

(a) The shape of the foundation legs and the direction in which they protrude is not
20 limited to the above embodiments. For example, each foundation leg may be formed by
protruding in respectively separate directions. Furthermore, although each foundation leg is
formed as an integrated unit with the support in the first embodiment, a separate member may be
provided that is fixed by welding to the support.

(b) In the first embodiment, the front plate lower part 8b and rear plate lower part in the lower case part 2b were made inclined surfaces so that their lower sides are inclined toward the inner side of the case; however, the shape of the lower case part is not limited to such a shape. It may be a shape that does not effect the arrangement of parts and the like housed inside, and that can ensure the space for the work of fixing the foundation leg.

(c) In the second embodiment, the foundation legs were provided as integrated members between the two supports; however, they may be provided for each of the four supports.

(d) As an example of an outdoor unit, a multi-type outdoor unit for buildings was cited, but the present invention may likewise be applied to an outdoor unit used in an air conditioner for a home.

INDUSTRIAL FIELD OF APPLICATION

By using the present invention, the foundation legs for fixing extend toward the inner side of the case at the lower end part of the supports and, therefore, the collision of the foundation legs with other members and the like can be prevented when transporting or installing the outdoor unit. Accordingly, the plates of the foundation leg can be made relatively thin, and costs can be reduced.

CLAIMS

1. An air conditioner outdoor unit (1), comprising:

5 an outdoor refrigerant circuit (3) that includes a compressor (21), pipes, and a heat exchanger (20);

 a case (2) that houses said refrigerant circuit (3); and

10 a plurality of supports (5a – 5d) provided so that they protrude downward from the bottom part of said case (2);

wherein,

15 foundation legs (12a – 12d) are provided at the lower ends of said plurality of supports (5a – 5d) for fixing such, so that they extend toward the inner side of said case (2).

2. The air conditioner outdoor unit (1) as recited in Claim 1, wherein

20 said plurality of supports (5a – 5d) are provided extending in the vertical direction at a plurality of locations on the peripheral part of said case (2); and

 said plurality of foundation legs (12a – 12d) are formed by bending a portion of the lower end part of each of said supports (5a – 5d).

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3. The air conditioner outdoor unit as recited in Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein

said case (2) has a rectangular cross section; and

5 said plurality of supports (12a – 12d) are provided at the four corners of said case (2), and
foundation legs (12a, 12d)(12b, 12c), which are provided on two supports (5a, 5d)(5b, 5c)
each provided along one prescribed side of said case (2), are provided extending so that
they mutually oppose and mutually approach one another.

10 4. An air conditioner outdoor unit (1, 101), comprising:

a case (2, 112) having a plurality of vertical strength parts (5a – 5d, 121a – 121d)
extending substantially vertically, and that houses an outdoor refrigerant circuit (3, 113)
that includes a compressor (21, 113a), pipes, and a heat exchanger (20, 113b); and

15 a plurality of foundation fixed parts (12a – 12d, 127a, 127b) provided below the case (2,
112) to fix said case (2, 112) to the installation location;

wherein,

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said vertical strength parts (5a – 5d, 121a – 121d) extend downward to the height position
of the surface wherein said foundation fixed parts (12a – 12d, 127a, 127b) are fixed to the
installation location; and

the region formed by the linking of said plurality of foundation fixed parts (12a – 12d, 127a, 127b) is included, viewed in a plan view, in the region formed by linking the outer parts of the lower ends of said plurality of vertical strength parts (5a – 5d, 121a – 121d).

5 5. The air conditioner outdoor unit (101) as recited in Claim 4, wherein

said foundation fixed parts (127a, 127b) are fixed to the bottom part of said case (112).

6. The air conditioner outdoor unit (101) as recited in Claim 4 or Claim 5, wherein

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said plurality of foundation fixed parts (127a, 127b) arranged between said vertical strength parts (121a – 121d) are formed as an integrated member.