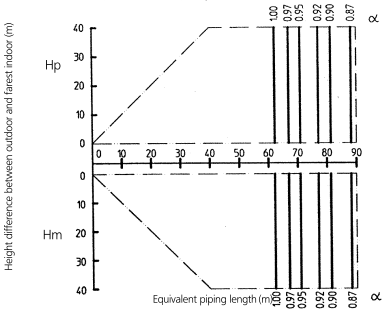
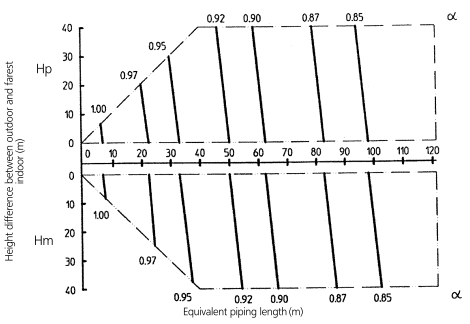
EMRQ10A Capacity correction

1. Rate of change in heating capacity



2. Rate of change in cooling capacity



[Notes capacity correction]

1. These figures illustrate the rate of change in capacity α of a standard indoor unit system at nominal load under standard conditions. Moreover, under partial load conditions there is only a minor deviation from the rate of change in capacity shown in the figures above.
2. With this indoor unit, constant evaporating pressure control during cooling and constant condensing pressure control during heating is carried out
3. Method of calculating capacity Connection ratio = 100%
   [Capacity] = [Capacity under 100% connection ratio (Capacity table)] X [Correction factor for capacity α due to piping length to farest indoor unit]

[Explanation of symbols]

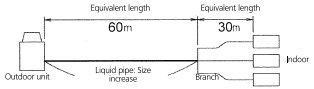
Hp: level difference (m), between indoor and outdoor unit (outdoor unit is on highest location)
Hm: level difference (m), between indoor and outdoor (outdoor unit is on lowest location)

[Notes equivalent piping length connection]

1. When overall equivalent piping length is 90m or more, the diameter of the main liquid pipes must be increased
2. [Overall equivalent piping length] = [Equivalent piping length to main pipe] X [Correction factor (β)] + Equivalent length after branching]

Model	Liquid standard	Liquid increase	Correction factor (β) (heating)	Correction factor (β) (cooling)
EMRQ10*	9,5 ∅	12,7 ∅	0,2	1

[EXAMPLE]



A. Overall equivalent piping length = 60m x 0,2 + 30 = 42m (heating: β=0.2)
B. Overall equivalent piping length = 60m x 1 + 30 = 90m (cooling: β=1)
C. The correction factor for capacity when H = 0m: α=1 (heating)
D. The correction factor for capacity when H = 0m: α=0.86 (cooling)