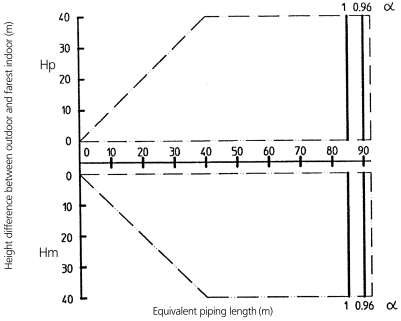
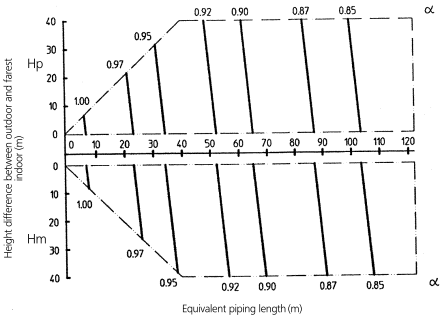
EMRQ16A Capacity correction

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]

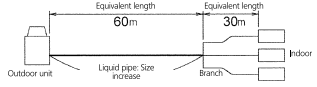
Hp: level difference (m), between indoor and outdoor unit (outdoor unit is on highest location)
Hm: level difference (m), between indoor and outdoor (outdoor unit is on lowest location)

[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)
EMRQ16*	12.7 Φ	15.9 Φ	0.3	1

[EXAMPLE]



A. Overall equivalent piping length = 60m x 0.3 + 30 = 48m (heating: β=0.3)
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**=0.87 (cooling)