

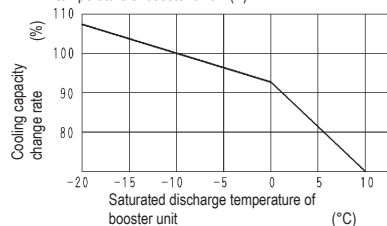
LCBKQ3AV1(E)

Cooling capacity characteristic

(sign) Q : cooling capacity
W : power consumption

Model	Outside temp.	Saturated suction temp. (°C)											
		-45		-40		-35		-30		-25		-20	
		Q	W	Q	W	Q	W	Q	W	Q	W	Q	W
LCBKQ3AV1 LCBKQ3AV1E	20 °C	1.85	1.53	2.45	1.60	3.35	1.68	4.12	2.01	5.27	2.34	6.62	2.75
	27 °C	1.85	1.53	2.45	1.60	3.35	1.68	4.12	2.01	5.27	2.34	6.62	2.75
	32 °C	1.85	1.53	2.45	1.60	3.35	1.68	4.12	2.01	5.27	2.34	6.62	2.75
	38 °C	1.77	1.53	2.28	1.60	3.11	1.68	3.85	2.01	4.95	2.34	6.25	2.75
	43 °C	1.72	1.53	2.19	1.60	2.95	1.68	3.69	2.01	4.76	2.34	6.04	2.75

Cooling capacity change rate by saturated discharge temperature of booster unit (A)



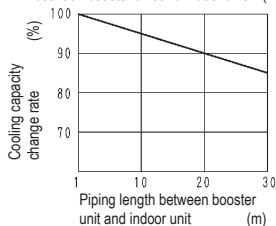
1. Method of calculating cooling capacity

$$\text{Cooling capacity} = \text{Cooling capacity of calculated from cooling capacity characteristic} \times \text{Cooling capacity change rate by saturated discharge temperature of booster unit (A)} \times \text{Cooling capacity change rate by piping length (B)}$$

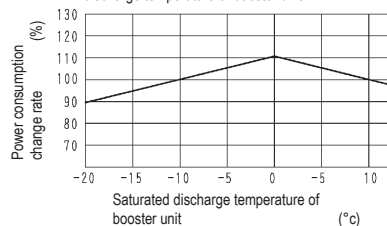
2. Method of calculating power consumption

$$\text{Power consumption} = \text{Power consumption of calculated from cooling capacity characteristic} \times \text{Power consumption change rate by saturated discharge temperature of booster unit}$$

Cooling capacity change rate by piping length between booster unit and indoor unit (B)



Power consumption change rate by saturated discharge temperature of booster unit



NOTES

1. is specified point.
2. The condition of characteristics of the table.

Saturated discharge temperature of booster unit		- 10 °C
Between booster unit and indoor unit		1 m
Suction SH		10 K

3. Consider decrease of capacity depended on frosting, and time of defrosting, please select larger model (about 15%).

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