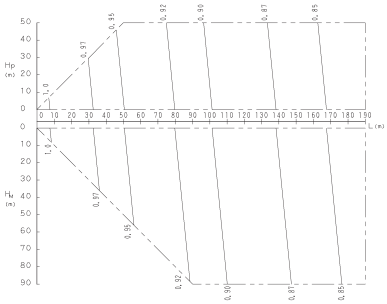
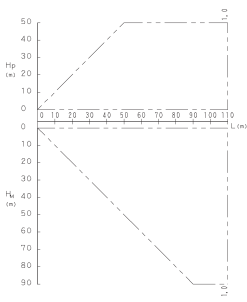
# REYQ24P8

1. Rate of change in cooling capacity



2. Rate of change in heating capacity



3D057932

**NOTES**

1. These figures illustrate the rate of change in capacity of a standard indoor unit system at maximum load (with the thermostat set to maximum) under standard conditions. Moreover, under partial load conditions there is only a minor deviation from the rate of change in capacity shown in the above figures.
2. With this outdoor unit, evaporating pressure constant control when cooling, and condensing pressure constant control when heating is carried out.
3. Method of calculating A/C (cooling/heating) capacity:
   The maximum A/C capacity of the system will be either the total A/C capacity of the indoor units obtained from capacity characteristic table or the maximum A/C capacity of outdoor units as mentioned below, whichever smaller.

   Calculating A/C capacity of outdoor units

   - Condition: Indoor unit combination ratio does not exceed 100%.

     Maximum A/C capacity of outdoor units = A/C capacity of outdoor units obtained from capacity characteristic table at the 100% combination
     X Capacity change rate due to piping length to the farthest indoor unit

   - Condition: Indoor unit combination ratio exceeds 100%.

     Maximum A/C capacity of outdoor units = A/C capacity of outdoor units obtained from capacity characteristic table at the combination
     X Capacity change rate due to piping length to the farthest indoor unit

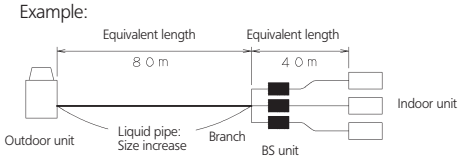
4. When overall equivalent pipe length is 90m or more, the diameter of the main liquid pipes (outdoor unit-branch sections) must be increased.
   When level difference is 50m or more, the diameter of the main liquid pipe (outdoor unit-branch sections) must be increased.
   [Diameter of above case]

| Model | Liquid |
|---|---|
| REYQ24P8Y1B | φ19.1 |

5. When the main sections of the interunit liquid pipe diameters are increased the overall equivalent length should be calculated as follows. (Heating only)

   Overall equivalent length = Equivalent length to main pipe x 0.4 + Equivalent length after branching

   Example:

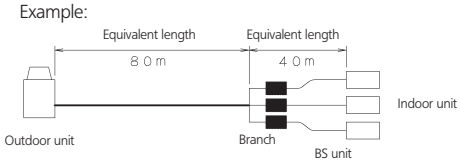



   In the above case (Heating)
   Overall equivalent length = 80m x 0.4 + 40m = 72m
   The correction factor in capacity when Hp=0m is thus approximately 1.0.

6. In the combination which does not include cooling only indoor unit, Calculate the equivalent length pipe by the following when you calculate cooling capacity.

   Overall equivalent length = Equivalent length to main pipe x 0.5 + Equivalent length after branching

   Example:




   In the above case (Cooling)
   Overall equivalent length = 80m x 0.5 + 40m = 80m
   The correction factor in capacity when Hp=0m is thus approximately 0.91.

**Explanation of symbols**

$H_P$ : Level difference (m) between indoor and outdoor units where indoor unit in inferior position.
$H_M$ : Level difference (m) between indoor and outdoor units where indoor unit in superior position.
L : Equivalent pipe length (m)
α : Capacity correction factor

[Diameter of pipe (standard size)]

| Model | Liquid |
|---|---|
| REYQ24P8Y1B | φ15.9 |