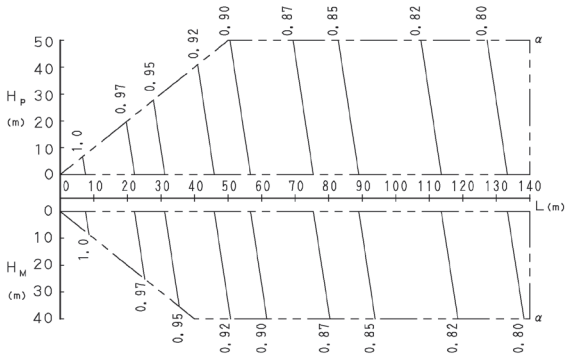
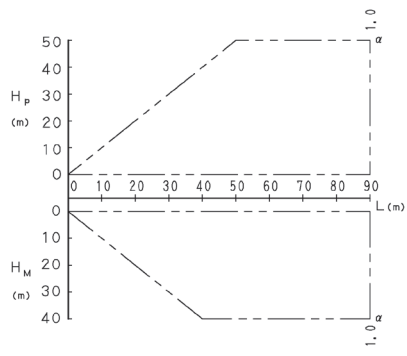
RWEYQ8T

Rate of change in cooling capacity



Rate of change in heating capacity



NOTES

1. These figures illustrate the rate of change in capacity for 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 outside 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 outside units as mentioned below, wichever smaller.
   Calculating A/C capacity of outside units
   - Condition: Indoor unit combination ratio does not exceed 100%.

     Maximum A/C capacity of outside units = A/C capacity of outside 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 outside units = A/C capacity of outside 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 80m or more, the diameter of the main liquiq pipes (outside unit-branch sections) must be increased.
   Diameter of above case

Model	Liquid pipe
RWEYQ8T	Ø12.7

5. Read cooling/heating capacity rate of change in the above figures based on the following equivalent length

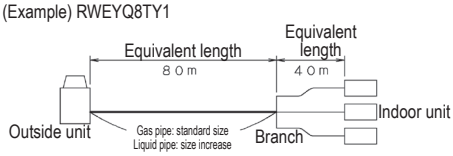
   Overall equivalent length = (equivalent length to main pipe) x Correction factor + (Equivalent length after branching)

   Choose a correction factor from the following table.

   [When cooling capacity is calculated: gas pipe size
   When heating capacity is calculated: liquid pipe size.

Rate of change (object piping)	Correction factor	
	Standard size	Size increase
Cooling (gas pipe)	1.0	—
Heating (liquid pipe)	1.0	0.5

   (Example) RWEYQ8TY1



   In the above case
   (Cooling) Overall equivalent length = 80m x 1.0 + 40m = 120m
   (Heating) Overall equivalent length = 80m x 0.5 + 40m = 80m
   The correction factor in:
   cooling capacity when Hp = 0m is thus approximately 0.81
   heating capacity when Hp = 0m is thus approximately 1.0
6. Explanation of symbols
   H_P: Level difference (m) between indoor and outside units where indoor unit in inferior position
   H_M: Level difference (m) between indoor and outside units where indoor unit in superior position
   L: Equivalent pipe length (m)
   α: Capacity correction factor
   Diameter of pipes

Model	Liquid pipe
RWEYQ8T	Ø9.5