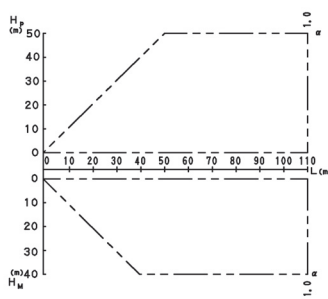
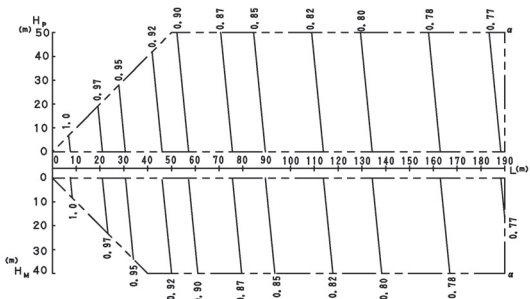


# RXYQ22PY1K

• Rate of change in cooling capacity

• Rate of change in heating capacity



3D061984

## NOTES

- 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.
- With this outdoor unit, evaporating pressure constant control when cooling, and condensing pressure constant control when heating is carried out.
- Method of calculating A/C (cooling / heating) capacity:  
The maximum A/C 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 performance characteristics 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 characteristics table at the combination x capacity change rate due to piping length to the farthest indoor unit
- When overall equivalent pipe length is 90m or more, the diameter of the main gas and liquid pipes (outdoor unit-branch sections) must be increased. When level difference is 50m or more, the diameter of the main gas and liquid pipes (outdoor unit-branch sections) must be increased.

[Diameter of above case]

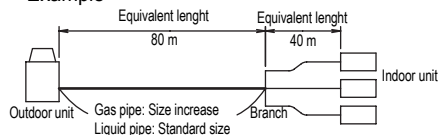
Model	gas	liquid
RXYQ22PY1K	ø31.8*	ø19.1

\*If available on the site, use this size. Otherwise, not increased.

- 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	0.5
Heating (liquid pipe)	1.0	0.4

## 6 Example



In the above case

(Cooling) Overall equivalent length = 80m x 0.5 + 40m = 80m

(Heating) Overall equivalent length = 80m x 0.4 + 40m = 72m

The rate of change in cooling capacity when  $H_p=0m$  is thus approximately 0.86  
heating capacity when  $H_p=0m$  is thus approximately 1.0

## 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)  
 $\alpha$  : Rate of change in cooling / heating capacity

[Diameter of the main pipes (standard size)]

Model	gas	liquid
RXYQ22PY1K	ø28.6	ø15.9

[Temper grade and thickness]

Temper grade	0 Type		1/2Type	
	Outer diameter	Minimum Wall Thickness	Outer diameter	Minimum Wall Thickness
ø 15.9	0.99	ø 19.1	ø 28.6	0.99
ø 19.1	0.80	ø 28.6	ø 31.8	1.10