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**TASD**

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**AIR-COOLED SCREW CHILLER**

**TICA CENTRAL AIR-CONDITIONING**

**DISCLAIMER NOTE: Data provided herein are not binding and might change without prior notice.**



TICA is a hi-tech enterprise specialized in R&D, manufacturing, sales and services of air-conditioning and refrigeration products. Established in 1991, it has developed into one of the top four Chinese air-conditioning brands, with factories in Nanjing, Tianjin and Guangzhou, and a network of over 70 sales and service filiales around the world.

TICA has invested up to RMB 600 million in the first phase to build the top notch central air-conditioning R&D and production base, credited as the state enterprise R&D center. Certified by CNAS, it serves as a national R&D public service platform.

TICA produces over 30 series of products, covering AHUs, VRFs, screw chillers and centrifugal chillers, diverse enough to meet various requirements with regards to comfort and manufacturing processing application.

TICA is a strong competitor in chillers and commercial air conditioning products. It is the largest producer of AHUs in China for five consecutive years and covers over 40% of the market share as the supplier to such industries as micro-electronics, surgery operation room equipment and biopharmaceuticals.

TICA has established a global strategic joint venture with United Technologies Corporation (UTC) whose businesses include the world's most advanced Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Engines, the largest air-conditioning company Carrier and the biggest elevator company Otis.

The giant UTC transfers such global cutting-edge core technologies as large centrifugal chillers, screw chillers, and ORC systems to TICA, thrusting TICA 20 years ahead of its Chinese counterparts in terms of centrifuge technology and 30 years ahead in cryogenic power generation technology. Meanwhile, TICA and UTC will integrate global resources to create a brand-new international market pattern.

Meanwhile, the company has also provided energy-saving air-conditioning system integration solutions to both domestic and foreign users like Zhongnanhai, the Great Hall of the People, Beijing Bird's Nest stadium, the Water Cube, the Wukesong Indoor Stadium, Petro China, Sinopec, State Grid, Nanjing Panda, Hangzhou Xiaoshan Airport, Hainan Airlines Group, Shangri-La Hotel, Manila Ocean Park, Abu Dhabi Al Muneera, SM City in Philippines and Unilever, etc.



Nanjing Headquarter



Tianjin Base



Guangzhou Base

## DIRECTORY

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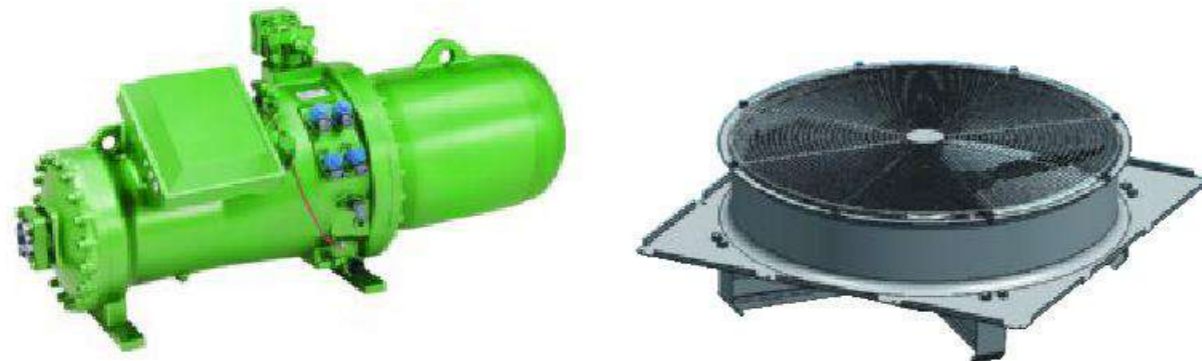
## FEATURES

The T ASD series air-cooled screw chiller adopts the modular design to provide cold water to air side products of central air conditioners. Selective cooling parts and control components provided by world-famous manufacturers, together with the most cutting-edge intelligent control system, contribute to the high efficiency, energy conservation, stability and reliability of this air-conditioning. The standard multi-unit control function supports the control over up to 8 units at the same time; and an optional build-in hydraulic module can be configured as required. The unit can also be connected to the building automation system (BAS) to easily meet various air-conditioning requirements in different places. The unit can be applied to various situations for comfortableness and arts and crafts, such as, hotel, hospital, office building, shopping mall, apartment, and factory.



## STABLE AND RELIABLE OPERATION

- The unit compressor adopts the high-efficiency semi-hermetical twin-screw design. Therefore, it can be used without concern for refrigerant leakage, when compared to the hermetical compressor, it boasts easier maintenance and less pay for any repairs; and when compared to the single-screw compressor, it features fewer vulnerable parts, zero energy loss, and higher reliability.
- The compressor motor directly connects to the rotor with no gearbox involved, which avoids energy loss caused by gear transmission; moreover, fewer moving parts can ensure lower noise and a more reliable operation.
- The unit uses the stand-alone pass and in particular, the two stand-alone passes for twin-compressor units. In this way, the unit can guarantee reliable operations; and there is no requirement for the oil balance pipeline between units, ensuring better backup and substantially improving the unit reliability.
- The unit control system features high efficiency, reliability, and intelligence through constant optimization by engineers. All cooling parts and control components of the unit are provided by world-famous reliable suppliers to make the unit compact, highly efficient, energy saving, and reliable.
- The performance, reliability and structure of the unit are verified and optimized by the long-term simulation tests under various changing conditions and extreme conditions, as well as transportation experiment on actual tertiary roads.



## ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY

- Using ozone-friendly refrigerant HFC-R134a, whose service life is not stipulated in Montreal Protocol;
- Improved efficiency, less energy consumption, and reduced carbon emission;
- Always focused on development of green and environmentally friendly products, TICA is among the first batch of enterprises in China's air conditioning sector for industrial and commercial use to conclude agreements with the Ministry of Environmental Protection to eliminate HCFC.



## CONVENIENT INSTALLATION

- The unit can be directly installed outdoors without the cooling tower. The compact structure of the unit takes small space and is cost-saving.
- The lifting lug design makes the hoisting process simple and safe.
- The water pipe of the water-side heat exchanger has been equipped with the water flow switch and is ready to use, which saves the on-site installation time.
- Inlet and outlet pipes are clamped, which makes the on-site installation easier.
- The unit comes with the startup cabinet and control cabinet and has been filled with refrigerant and refrigeration oil before delivery. Only the water pipe and power supply need to be connected upon installation on site. The unit can be put into use after the initial on-site commissioning by the after-service personnel of TICA.
- Optional external hydraulic module. This module integrates all necessary hydraulic components such as the water pump, filter, expansion tank, flow switch, safety valve, pressure gauge, and drainage valve. Customers can debug the running after connecting the water pipes at ends.

## THROTTLE APPARATUS

- The unit uses the world's most advanced electronic expansion valve, which has excellent performance both under full load or partial load and higher control accuracy.
- When compared with the thermal expansion valve, electronic expansion valve can respond more quickly when the unit is partly loaded. In addition, the evaporator can be fully utilized under any load condition, which ensures more adequate and higher efficient heat exchange.



## HIGH-EFFICIENCY COMPRESSOR

- The highly efficient semi-hermetical twin-screw compressor adopts the world-class latest generation 5:6 patented asymmetric tooth-type rotor to greatly improve the adiabatic efficiency. This type of high-efficiency motor with large capacity can significantly enhance the energy efficiency.
- The compressor motor directly connects to the rotor with no gearbox involved, which avoids energy loss caused by gear transmission; moreover, fewer moving parts can ensure lower noise and a more reliable operation.
- The high-precision filter screen built in the compressor increases the oil separation efficiency up to 99.5%.
- The unit adopts the semi-enclosed twin-screw compressor and air suction cooling motor to ensure that the motor is fully cooled.
- The compressor adopts the slide valve for adjustment. A single compressor can precisely match 25% – 100% load changes, and dual-compressor up to 12.5% – 100% load changes, which reduces operating expenditure to the greatest extent.



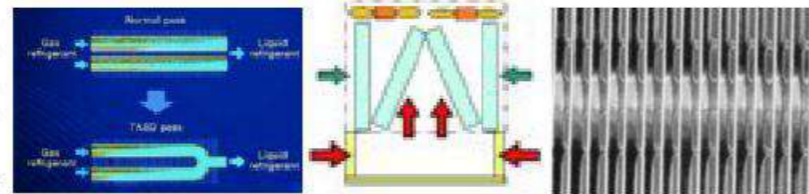
## LOW-NOISE OPERATION

- The unit adopts the low-noise type outer rotor axial flow fan with long type air duct for diversion to effectively reduce the airflow noise. Before delivery, the fan has undergone strict tests for static and dynamic equilibrium to ensure stable and low-noise operation.
- The silencer built in the compressor reduces noise effectively.
- The compressor uses the precision machined rotor and the surface of the rotor is hardened by laser. The correction of static and dynamic equilibrium can minimize the vibration.
- The compressor feet are equipped with shock pads to reduce unit vibration and substantially lower the unit noise.



## HIGH-EFFICIENCY HEAT EXCHANGER

- The patented counter-current water-side heat exchanger, combined with the inner-threaded efficient heat exchange pipe, can increase heat exchange efficiency by 20% to 30%.
- The wind-side heat exchanger adopts a unique process design to ensure that the refrigerant is in the best flow rate in any condition. In this way, the refrigerant pressure in the wind-side heat exchange copper pipe can be reduced to a minimum, which effectively decreases the power consumption of the compressor and improves the energy efficiency of the unit.
- The use of inverted "M" type heat exchanger reduces ventilation resistance, improves air flow velocity distribution, and increases heat exchange efficiency.
- The use of large air volume silent fan increases the air flow through the tube fins, which improves the heat exchange efficiency of the wind-side heat exchanger.
- The graded control of the unit fan effectively reduces the fan power consumption of the unit in the transitional ambient temperature.
- The use of new open-window aluminium fin greatly enhances the gas turbulence of the wind-side heat exchange tube and the surface of the fin. In this way, the heat exchange efficiency is increased by about 8%.



## UNIT MICROCOMPUTER CONTROL CENTER

The industrial-level microcomputer controller, together with the LCD touch screen, constitutes the control unit of the unit. While TICA's unique self-control technology and up-to-edge control technology in the world create powerful control functions of our controller.

The leading intelligent control program ensures accurate management of water temperature under any condition and guarantees energy-saving, safe, and stable operation of the unit by automatic control. Meanwhile, the advanced pre-control function enables measures to be taken timely before actual failure occurs to avoid frequent shutdown of the unit.

The unit supports the compiling of weekly operating schedules to implement comprehensive automatic start and stop control of the unit, which truly implements unattended and automatic operation.



### Main functions:

- Local and remote automatic control
- Start and stop control of the unit
- Real-time display of the operating status and parameters
- Display and settings of control parameters
- Self-test upon unit startup
- Adjustment and control of the energy
- Control of the balanced operation of the compressor
- Control to prevent frequent startup of the compressor
- Graded energy-saving control of the fan
- Water pump interlock control
- Multi-unit control
- Real-time displaying operation permission grading function
- Automatic shutdown upon alarm and failure display function
- Historical fault memory function
- RS485 communication interface (communication function)

### Protection functions:

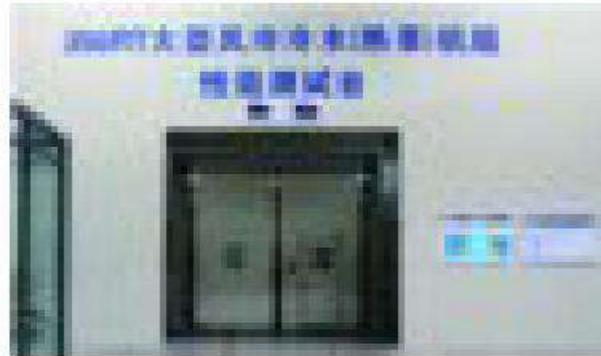
- Power overvoltage and under-voltage protection
- Protection of power supply default phase, reverse phase, and unbalanced phase
- Compressor oil level protection
- Compressor motor overheat protection
- Compressor motor overload protection
- Compressor overload protection
- Compressor start failure protection
- Protection of over high condensation pressure (exhaust)
- Protection of over low evaporation pressure (suction)
- Protection of air suction/exhaust pressure difference
- System pressure warning protection
- Protection of over low cooling outlet water temperature
- Water flow switch protection
- Protection of over high air exhaust temperature
- Communication failure protection
- EVD electronic expansion valve protection

## UNIT OPTIONS

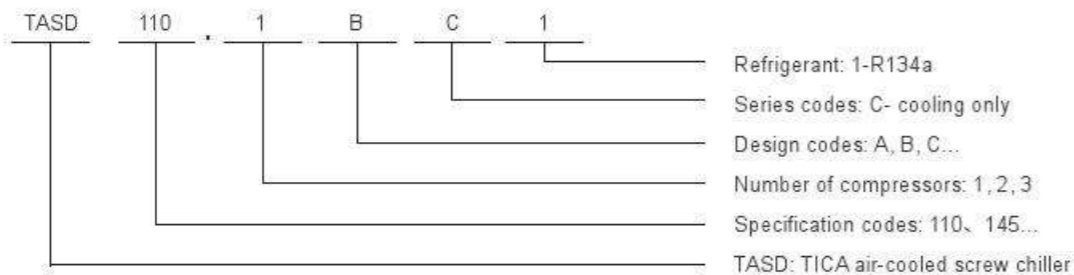
- Year-round cooling unit: all-year-round cooling; lowest ambient cooling temperature of -10°C.
- Compressor noise enclosure: to reduce the compressor noise.
- Protection screen: to effectively protect the unit.
- Accessory: spring shock absorber.
- Process cooling unit: to provide customized inlet/outlet water temperature condition.

## RELIABLE PERFORMANCE

- TICA designers conduct optimal design for critical components and system pipelines of the chiller on the basis of existing theories and in combination with internationally advanced design concepts and always put the stability of the chiller in the first place.
- The chiller adopts compressor of international famous brand with high stability.
- Original control by electronic expansion valve effectively solves problems of carrying liquid, throwing oil and system oscillation, etc. during defrosting and enables stable operation of the chiller.
- Balanced design of high precision for distribution pipe of refrigerant in heat exchanger on air side of the chiller guarantees uniform distribution of refrigerant in heat exchanger on air side, enhances heating capacity and improves frosting condition.
- External oil cooler controls oil temperature of compressor and enables more stable and reliable heating operation of the chiller at low temperature.
- Long-term simulation tests: including tests for various variable working conditions, extreme working conditions, defrosting of heat pump and practical tertiary highway transportation, etc. to verify and optimize performance, reliability and structure of the chiller.



## PRODUCT NOMENCLATURE



## SPECIFICATIONS

TASD-BC1 Air-cooled Screw Chiller

Unit Model TASD-BC1		110.1	145.1	180.1	210.1	255.2	290.2	325.2	360.2	390.2	420.2	
Modular Model		-	-	-	-	110+145	145+145	145+180	180+180	180+210	210+210	
Cooling Capacity	kW	385	505	642	741	890	1010	1147	1283	1383	1482	
	kcal/h	331100	434300	551727	637462	765400	868600	986027	1103454	1189189	1274923	
Cooling Power Input	kW	124	160	201	242	284	319	361	402	443	484	
Cooling Rated Current	A	216	278	349	421	493	555	627	699	770	842	
Maximum Startup Current	A	615	683	845	965	1102	1164	1326	1368	1488	1486	
Maximum Operating Current	A	419	481	523	521	900	962	1004	1046	1044	1042	
Power Supply		380V 3N ~ 50Hz										
Water-side Heat Exchanger	Type	Highly Efficient Shell-and-tube Exchanger										
	Cooling Water Flow	m <sup>3</sup> /h	66	87	110	127	153	174	197	221	238	255
	Water Inlet/Outlet Pipe Diameter	DN	150	150	150	150	150+150	150+150	150+150	150+150	150+150	150+150
	Water Pressure Drop	kPa	62	64	58	79	64	64	64	58	79	79
	Water-side Pressure	MPa	1.0									
Compressor	Type	Semi-hermetical Screw Compressor										
	Energy Regulation Range	25%-100% Four-step Regulation					12.5%-100% Eight-step Regulation					
	Startup Type	Y-Δ										
Fan	Air Flow	m <sup>3</sup> /h	132000	176000	220000	250000	308000	352000	396000	440000	470000	500000
	Qty	Set	6	8	10	10	14	16	18	20	20	20
Refrigerant	Type	R134a										
	System Qty	1					2					
	Charge Amount	kg	86	100	115	150	186	200	215	230	265	300
Dimensions	Length	mm	3787	4792	5797	5797	9579	10584	11589	12594	12594	12594
	Width	mm	2250									
	Height	mm	2470									
Shipping Weight	kg	4300	4650	5450	6000	8950	9300	10100	10900	11450	12000	
Operating Weight	kg	4500	4880	5700	6300	9380	9760	10580	11400	12000	12600	

Note:

1. Cooling conditions: water inlet/outlet temperature 12/7°C, ambient temperature 35°C;
2. Allowable voltage fluctuation: ±10%;
3. 255RT and later models adopt two modular units, which are transported separately and assembled in parallel on site. The water system pipes of the two units are connected by the client;
4. The specifications are subject to change due to product improvement without prior notice.

### SPECIFICATIONS UNDER VARIABLE OPERATING CONDITION

Water Outlet Temperature °C	Ambient Temperature °C															
	15		20		25		30		35		40		45		50	
	Cooling Capacity kW	Power kW	Cooling Capacity kW	Power kW	Cooling Capacity kW	Power kW	Cooling Capacity kW	Power kW	Cooling Capacity kW	Power kW	Cooling Capacity kW	Power kW	Cooling Capacity kW	Power kW	Cooling Capacity kW	Power kW
5	1.16	0.75	1.11	0.79	1.06	0.83	1.00	0.89	0.94	0.97	0.88	1.05	0.80	1.17	0.74	1.28
7	1.23	0.76	1.18	0.80	1.12	0.86	1.06	0.92	1.00	1.00	0.94	1.08	0.86	1.21	0.79	1.32
8	1.27	0.76	1.22	0.81	1.16	0.87	1.10	0.93	1.03	1.02	0.96	1.10	0.89	1.22	0.82	1.34
10	1.34	0.80	1.29	0.84	1.23	0.89	1.16	0.96	1.09	1.05	1.02	1.14	0.95	1.26	0.87	1.38
12	1.42	0.82	1.36	0.87	1.30	0.92	1.23	1.00	1.16	1.08	1.08	1.17	1.02	1.30	0.93	1.42
15	1.54	0.85	1.48	0.91	1.41	0.97	1.33	1.04	1.25	1.13	1.17	1.24	1.12	1.37	1.02	1.49

### UNITS OPERATION CONDITION RANGE

#### TASD-BC1

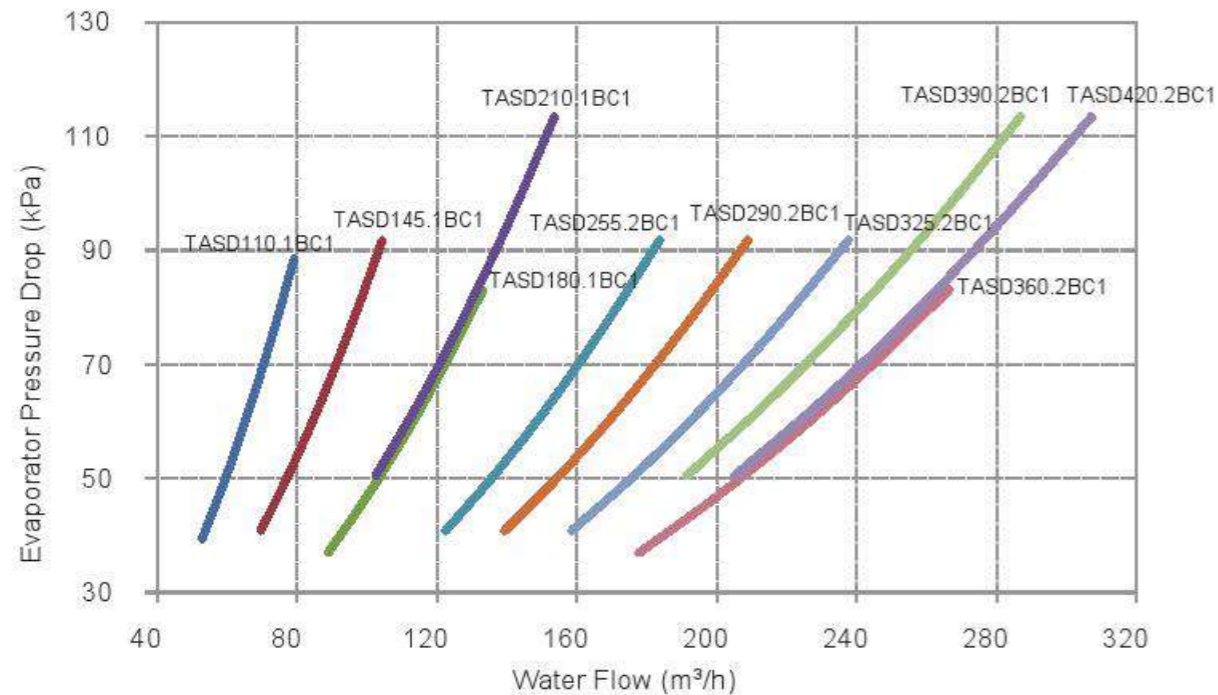
#### Cooling

Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger(Evaporator)	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature
Inlet Water Temperature(Starting)	—	35°C
Outlet Water Temperature(Operating)	5°C	15°C
Fin Heat Exchanger (Condenser)	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature
Inlet Air Temperature	15°C	50°C

#### Note:

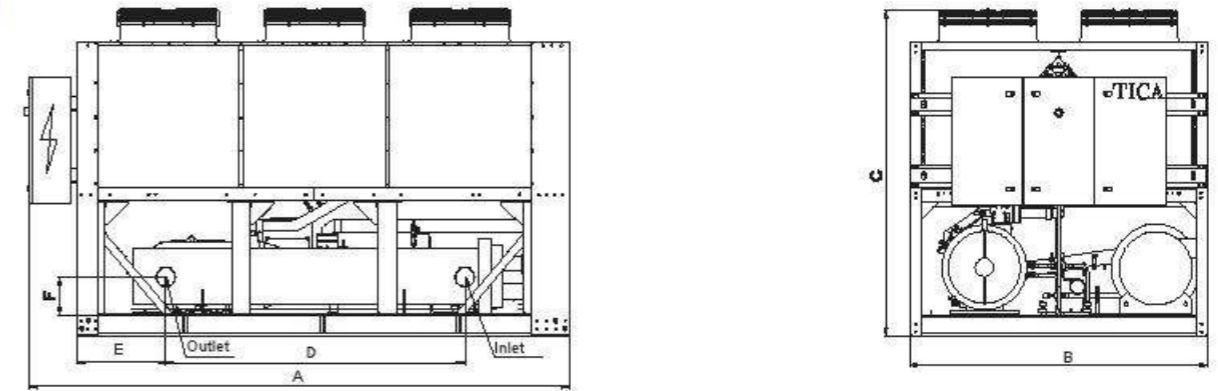
- The minimum air inlet temperature of perennial cooling unit: -10°C;
- If the actual application condition is beyond the above data, please contact with TICA.

### WATER PRESSURE DROP DIAGRAM



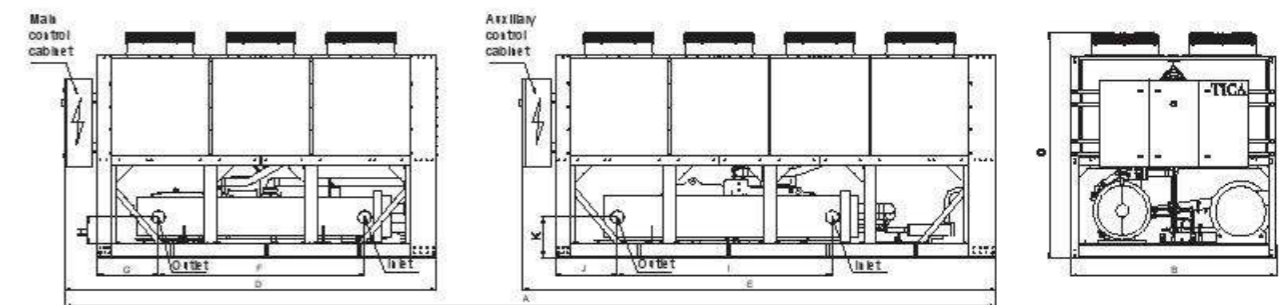
### DIAGRAM OF EXTERNAL UNIT DIMENSIONS

#### TASD110/145/180/210



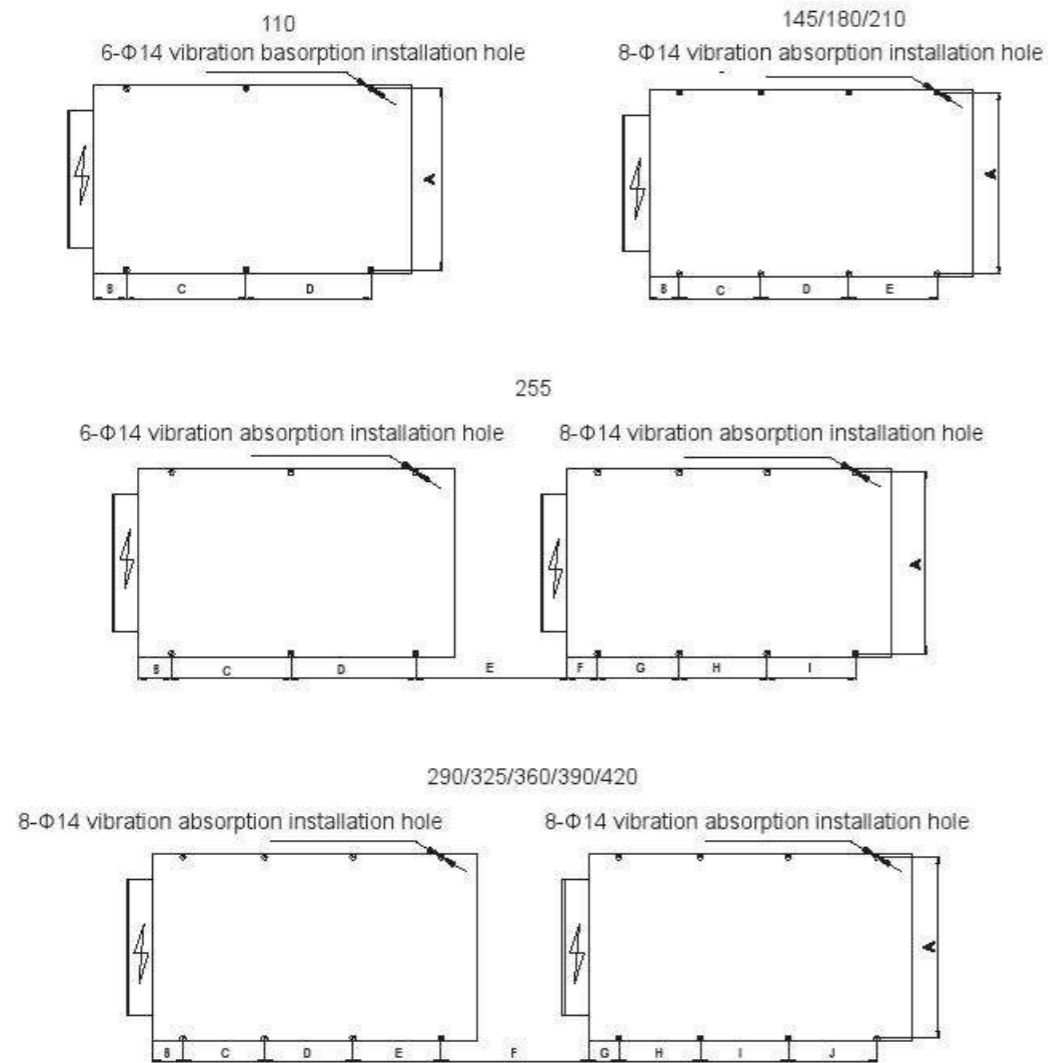
Model	External Unit Dimensions (unit: mm)					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
TASD110.1BC1	3787	2250	2470	2300	369	606
TASD145.1BC1	4792	2250	2470	2300	611	606
TASD180.1BC1	5797	2250	2470	2300	1440	606
TASD210.1BC1	5797	2250	2470	2950	870	606

#### TASD255/290/325/360/390/420



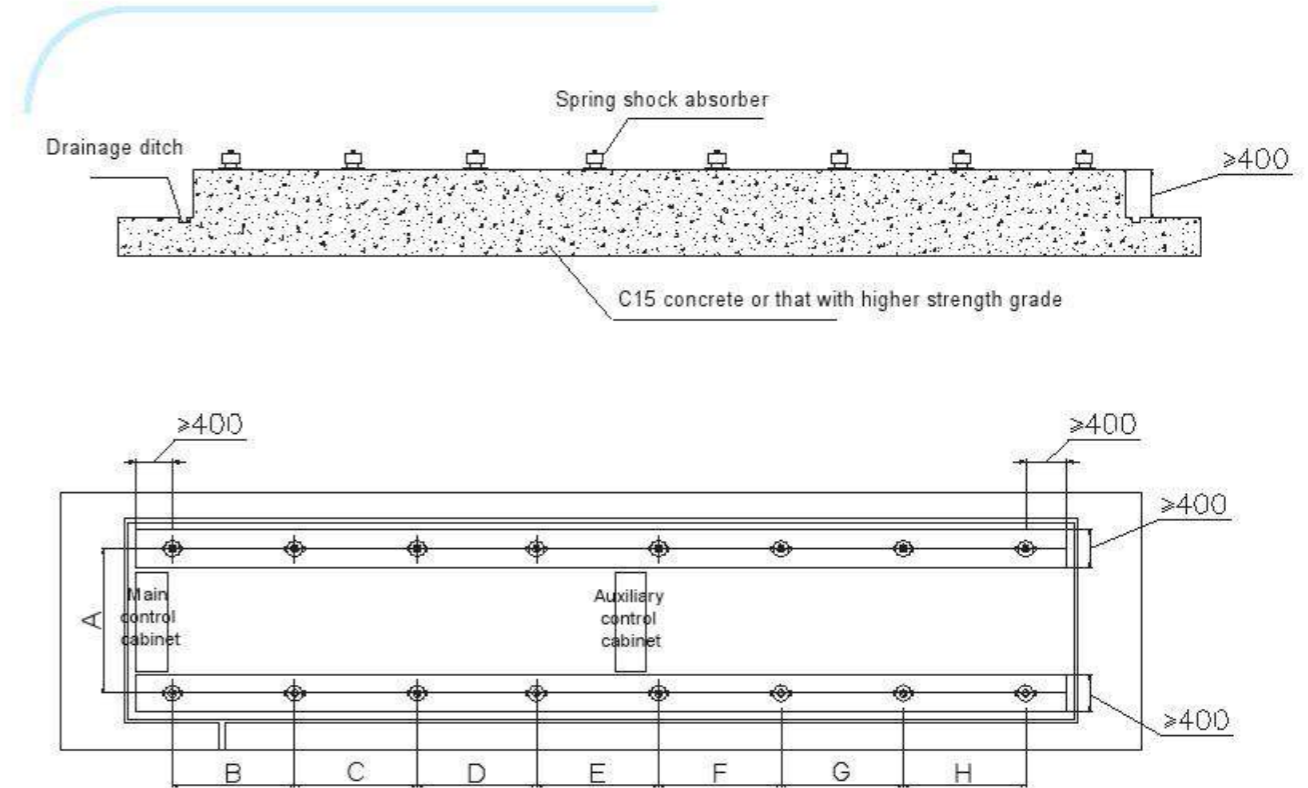
Model	External Unit Dimensions (unit: mm)										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
TASD255.2BC1	9579	2250	2470	3787	4792	2300	369	606	2300	611	606
TASD290.2BC1	10584	2250	2470	4792	4792	2300	611	606	2300	611	606
TASD325.2BC1	11589	2250	2470	4792	5797	2300	611	606	2300	1440	606
TASD360.2BC1	12594	2250	2470	5797	5797	2300	1440	606	2300	1440	606
TASD390.2BC1	12594	2250	2470	5797	5797	2300	1440	606	2950	870	606
TASD420.2BC1	12594	2250	2470	5797	5797	2950	870	606	2950	870	606

### BASE VIBRATION ABSORPTION INSTALLATION DIAGRAM



Model	External Unit Dimensions (unit: mm)									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
TASD110.1BC1	2170	412	1300	1300						
TASD145.1BC1	2170	412	1200	1200	1200					
TASD180.1BC1	2170	412	1535	1535	1535					
TASD210.1BC1	2170	412	1535	1535	1535					
TASD255.2BC1	2170	412	1300	1300	1820	412	1200	1200	1200	
TASD290.2BC1	2170	412	1200	1200	1200	1820	412	1200	1200	1200
TASD325.2BC1	2170	412	1200	1200	1200	1820	412	1535	1535	1535
TASD360.2BC1	2170	412	1535	1535	1535	1820	412	1535	1535	1535
TASD390.2BC1	2170	412	1535	1535	1535	1820	412	1535	1535	1535
TASD420.2BC1	2170	412	1535	1535	1535	1820	412	1535	1535	1535

### INSTALLATION SKETCH

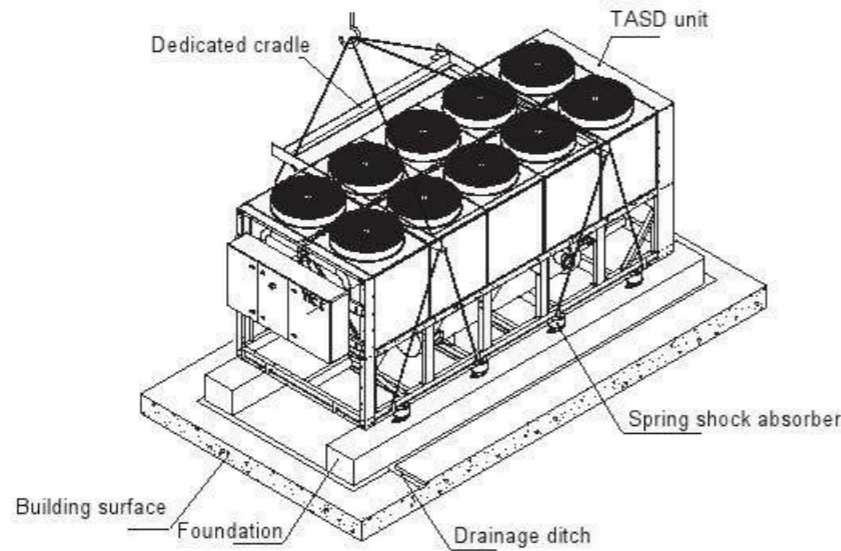


Model	External Unit Dimensions (unit: mm)							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
TASD110.1BC1	2170	1300	1300					
TASD145.1BC1	2170	1200	1200	1200				
TASD180.1BC1	2170	1535	1535	1535				
TASD210.1BC1	2170	1535	1535	1535				
TASD255.2BC1	2170	1300	1300	2230	1200	1200	1200	
TASD290.2BC1	2170	1200	1200	1200	2230	1200	1200	1200
TASD325.2BC1	2170	1200	1200	1200	2230	1535	1535	1535
TASD360.2BC1	2170	1535	1535	1535	2230	1535	1535	1535
TASD390.2BC1	2170	1535	1535	1535	2230	1535	1535	1535
TASD420.2BC1	2170	1535	1535	1535	2230	1535	1535	1535

**Note:**

1. The gradient of the foundation should be less than 0.1%
2. The foundation should be able to support 1.5 times of unit operating weights.
3. Sufficient space must be available for drain barrel
4. Spring isolator must be installed to prevent excessive vibration and noise.
5. Spring isolator is optional parts

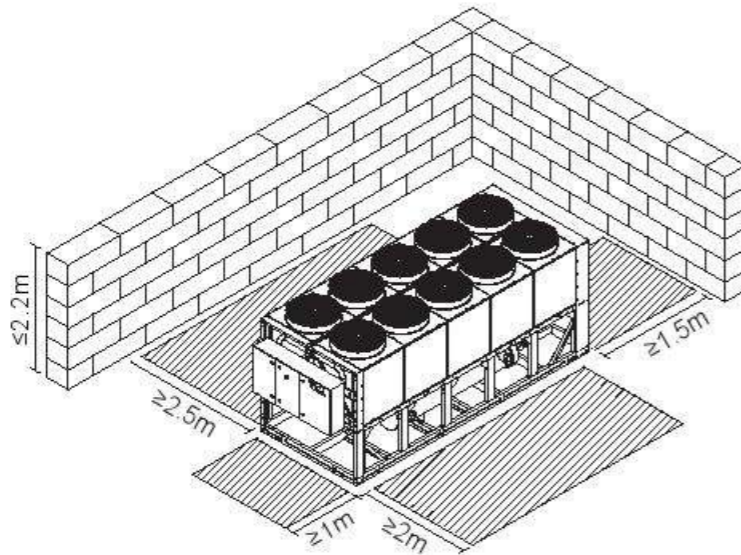
### UNIT LIFTING AND PLACEMENT DIAGRAMS



- Notes:
1. Lift the unit according to the diagram. Make sure to use dedicated lifting equipment, such as cradle, to protect the unit.
  2. In case of any scratches occurring during lifting process, please treat the damaged parts.

### UNIT INSTALLATION SPACE DIAGRAMS

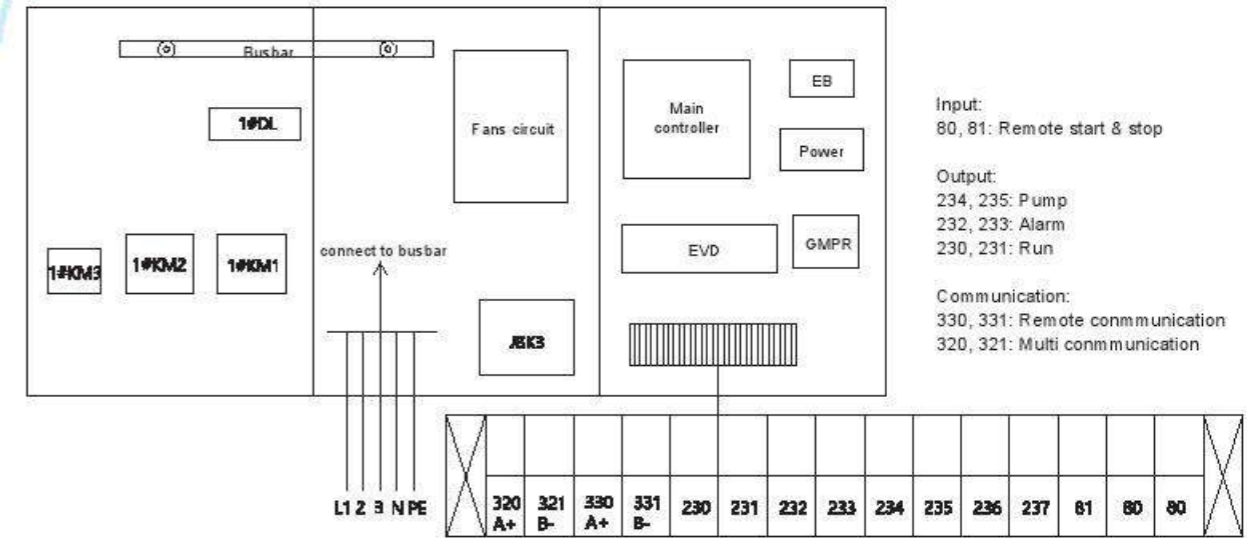
#### Layout requirements for corners or depressions



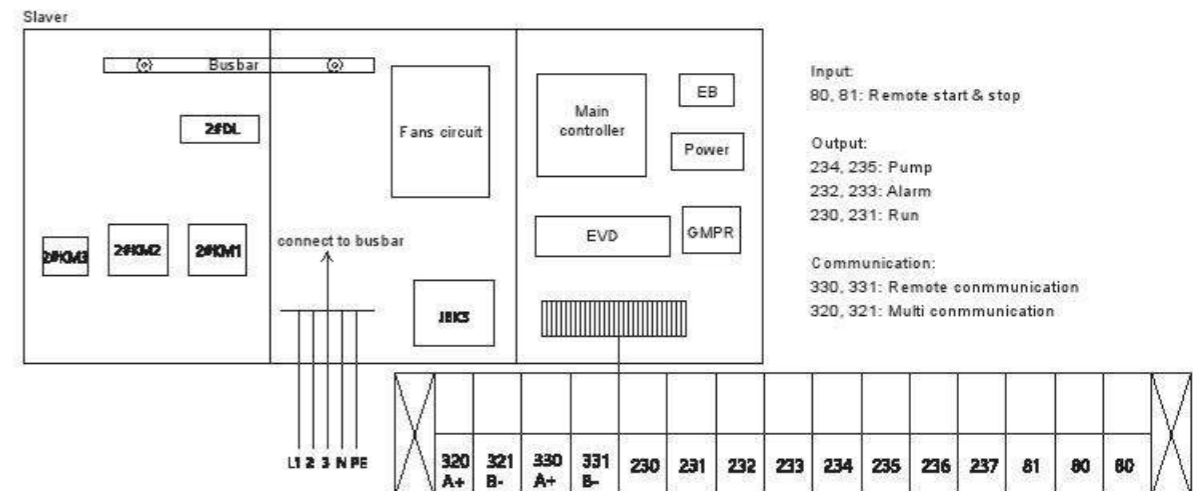
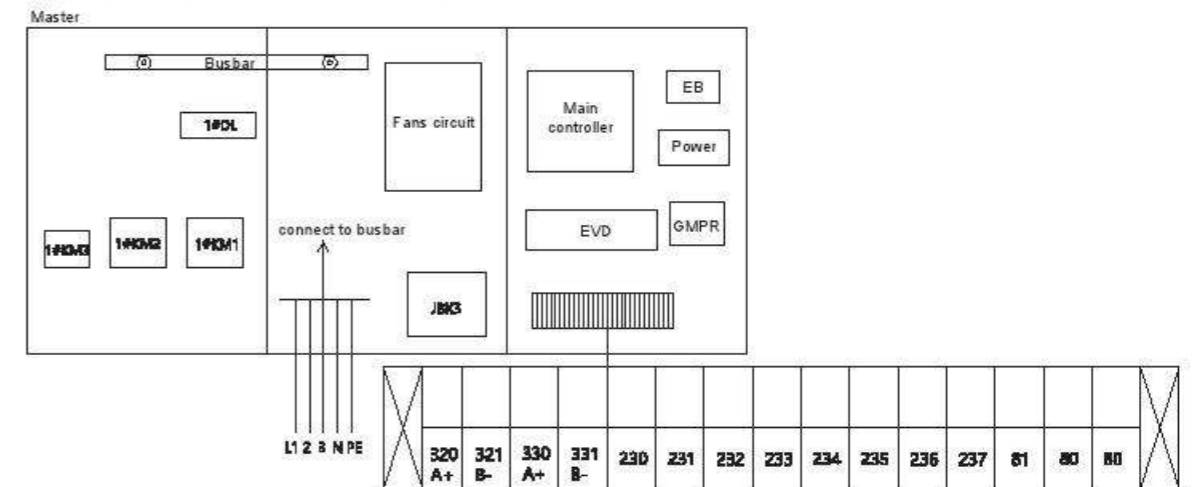
- Notes:
1. The place for installation must be well ventilated. To prevent inverse flow of condenser air, it is recommended to reserve side spacing as shown above; under such conditions, there should not be any obstacles under the unit;
  2. If the unit is blocked by buildings on top, a space height of at least 3 m shall be reserved, ensuring air ventilation of the unit.
  3. Since the re-circulating hot air seriously affects the energy efficiency ratio of unit and even causes the condensing pressure to be too high or the fan motor to get faulty, be sure to reserve the above-mentioned installation space.

### ON-SITE WIRING DIAGRAM

#### TASD110/145/180/210



#### TASD255/290/325/360/390/420





## INSTALLATION AND COMMISSIONING

The chiller must be installed and maintained by professionals who have been trained, are familiar with local standards and rules and have practical operating experiences and qualifications for refrigeration equipment. Initial operation of the chiller must be carried out by professional service sectors, otherwise, quality of the chiller cannot be guaranteed.

### Handling of the chiller

The chiller is loaded and transported integrally. The chiller is filled with refrigerant required for normal operation, so special care should be given during loading and transportation to avoid damage to the chiller or leakage of refrigerant due to reckless operations.

### Acceptance upon arrival of goods

After arrival of the equipment, carefully check whether all items are complete or not according to the packing list, and whether components and parts are damaged during transportation or not, if damaged, please notify carriers and propose claim for compensation in written form. For any damage after the equipment is qualified by acceptance, our company does not assume any liability for damage.

### Hoisting of the chiller

When the chiller is hoisted, the lifting holes on the pedestal of the chiller must be tied fast by mooring ropes or chains with enough bearing capacity to hoist. Hoisting must be operated in accordance with the requirements on hoisting schematic, and panels, fins and other parts of the chiller must be guaranteed not damaged. During hoisting dedicated lifting equipment including spreader bars and hanging brackets, etc. should be used, and inclination of the chiller is strictly forbidden to exceed 30°.

### Requirements for foundation

The chiller should be placed on horizontal plane foundation, ground floor or roof that can bear operating weight of the whole equipment, for operating weight, please refer to nameplate of the chiller. For installation on the roof, damping devices such as spring damper, etc. should be equipped to avoid transmission of vibration and noise. If the position of the chiller is too high and not convenient for overhaul by servicemen, proper scaffolds can be erected around the chiller and should be able to withstand the weight of servicemen and equipment. (Some requirements on previous foundation drawing of the chiller can be referred to).

### Environmental requirements

It is the best that the installation site of the chiller is in open area and enough air should pass the fin coils. Enough space should be reserved around the chiller so that air can flow into fin coils and it can be taken as overhaul channel. (Some requirements on previous schematic of installation space for the chiller can be referred to). The chiller should be used in areas at ambient temperature of over -10°C. In the areas with snow in winter and the chiller need operate in winter, if accumulated snow is possible on installation site, the installation height must be raised, it's recommended installing snow hold to guarantee normal flow of air through fin coils.

### Installation of water pipes

Safety shutoff valves must be installed at inlet and outlet of the chiller with convenience for regular maintenance of water system. Installation of thermometers and pressure gages at water inlet and outlet of heat exchanger of the chiller is recommended for regular inspection and maintenance; At inlet of water pump water filter should be installed to avoid entry of impurities into water pump and heat exchanger; before thermal insulation of water pipes and entry of water into the chiller, pipeline sealing should be checked; damping devices should be installed for all pipelines connected with the chiller; flow control devices in compliance with the requirements must be installed; Installation and blowdown of water system in air conditioning project should keep away from inlet and outlet water pipelines of heat exchanger of the chiller, otherwise normal use of the chiller will be affected.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER QUALITY

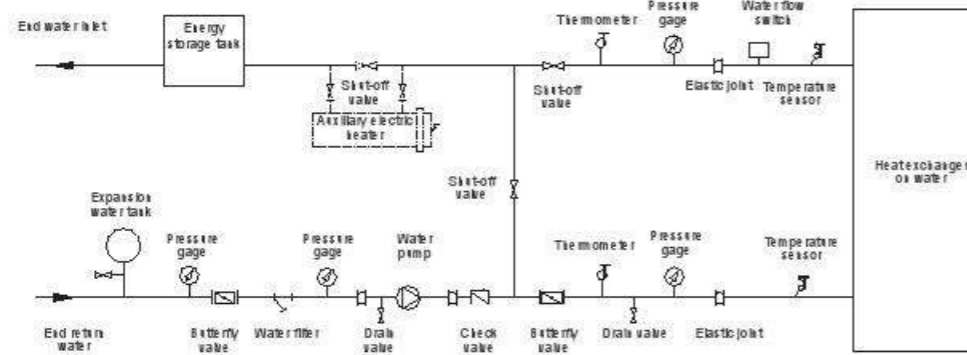
Since compositions of water quality in different areas are complicated, if the water different from ordinary water is applied, water quality should be inspected before the water enters heat exchanger of the chiller. If water quality is under the requirement for air conditioning water, it should be treated. Relevant water treatment can refer to standard "Design Specification for Treatment of Industrial Circulating Cooling Water" or other related standards. The table below can be used as reference index.

Items	Unit	Requirement for air conditioning water
		Permissive values
Suspended solids	mg/L	<10
pH value (25°C)	mg/L	6.5-8.0
Electric conductivity (25°C)	μS/L	<800
Methyl orange alkalinity	mg/L	<150
Acid consumption (PH=4.8)	mg/L	<100
Full hardness CaCO <sub>3</sub>	mg/L	<200
Fe <sup>2+</sup>	mg/L	<1.0
Cl <sup>-</sup>	mg/L	<200
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	mg/L	<200
SiO <sub>2</sub>	mg/L	<50
NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	mg/L	<1.0
S <sup>2-</sup>	mg/L	Not detectable
Free chlorine	mg/L	<1.0
Petroleum	mg/L	<5

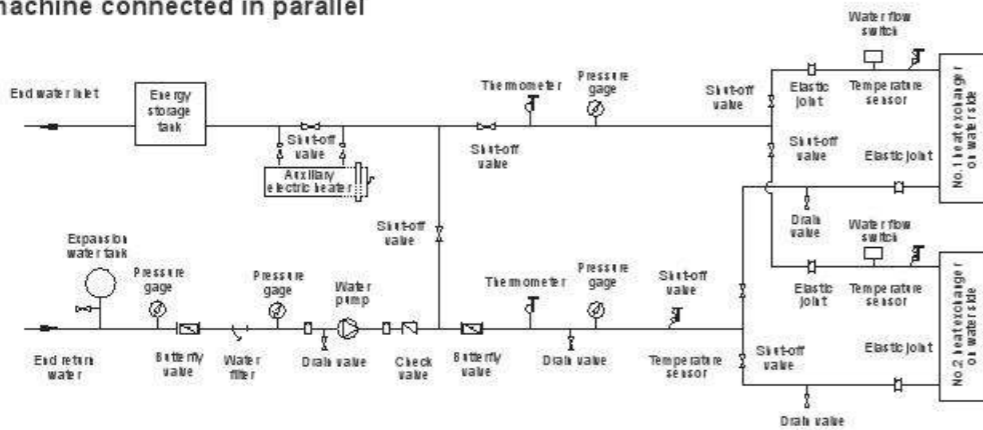


## SCHEMATIC OF EXTERNAL WATER PIPE

### Single machine



### Multi-machine connected in parallel



### Precautions in design and installation of pipelines:

1. During joint control of modules in combination, hot pump chiller cannot be combined with single cold chiller.
2. Design of water circulating system should be as simple as possible to avoid excessive elbows, and straight pipelines should be on the same plane as much as possible.
3. Notice the positions of water inlets and outlet of heat exchanger to avoid incorrect connection.
4. Manual or automatic vent valves should be installed on all peaks of water circulating system.
5. Expansion water tank should be made of anticorrosive and antirust materials and must be installed on the highest point of the whole pipeline system.
6. Thermometers and pressure gages should be installed at water inlet/outlet.
7. For double-head chillers, temperature sensing blind tubes should be reserved by the user on water main for installation of temperature sensor.
8. On the bottom of all local elbows, drain valves should be installed so as to evacuate water in the whole system.
9. Shut-off valves are installed on water pipeline for connection of heat exchanger of the chiller with water pipes of the user.
10. Bypass valves are installed between inlet and outlet water pipelines of heat exchanger of the chiller with convenience for overhaul and flush of pipelines.
11. Install elastic joints to reduce vibration of pipelines.
12. Impurities in water system will cause scaling of heat exchanger, so filter should be installed before water pump.
13. In order to improve refrigerating (heating) effect and save energy, pipelines should be strictly kept warm.
14. In order to prevent frequent tripping of the chiller due to too small load during operation, the user is recommended installing energy storage tank.

## SELECTION OF WATER SYSTEM PARTS

1. Shut-off valve: determined based on water pipe diameter, and in general the valve diameter is selected in consistency with the diameter of pipe connected with the unit.
2. Water filter: play a role of filtering impurities in water system, and in general over 60-mesh filter is selected.
3. Check valve: installed at the outlet of water pump to prevent damage to water pump during backflow of water, the valve diameter is consistent with the diameter of pipe connected with the unit.
4. By-pass valve: installed between inlet and outlet water pipes of the unit container and opened when cleaning pipeline.
5. Thermometer: convenient for overhaul, maintenance and observation of operating conditions of the unit. In general 0-100°C is selected.
6. Water pump: its water yield is selected according to water flow parameters of the unit.  
Water yield of pump =  $L \times 1.1$  (L-water flow of the unit), the delivery head of water pump is calculated as per the following formula:  
Delivery head of water pump = (water resistance of the unit + the most unfavorable pipe length \* (2%~5%) + end water resistance of the most unfavorable path) \* 1.1
7. Automatic vent valve: play a role of discharging the air in water system to enable normal operation of the unit and installed at the highest point of the unit.
8. Expansion water tank: play a main role of accommodating excessive water, stabilizing water pressure of the system and replenishing water into the system. In general installed at return water pipe higher than water pipeline inside the system to enable normal operation of the unit. It's volume is calculated as per the following formula:  
Volume of expansion water tank  $V = (0.03 \sim 0.034) V_c$   
 $V_c$  = system water volume
9. Energy storage water tank: play a role of regulating energy to reduce frequent start/stop of compressor when system load changes, to improve operating efficiency of the system and meanwhile to extend service life of the unit. Its volume is calculated as per the following formula:  
Volume of energy storage water tank  $V (m^3) = (Q/27.9n) - V_s$   
Q - refrigerating capacity kW  
n - number of heads  
 $V_s$  - water volume  $m^3$  in pipeline and heat exchanger inside the chilled water system

### Notice

The value of pipeline pressure test should be over 1.25 times the operating pressure, but not be less than 0.6MPa, after pressure is maintained for 5min, the pressure drop is not more than 0.02MPa, and the system is qualified if no leakage exists upon inspection.  
Hydrostatic test should not be carried out when air temperature is lower than 5°C, pressure gage for pressure test is qualified upon inspection with accuracy not less than 1.5 class, and the full-scale value is 1.5~2 times the maximum measured pressure.  
During pressure test feed water from low part of the system and exhaust air from high part. For pressure test, water should be fed slowly and uniformly, after water reaches the pressure required, stop operation of pump and check the system, and repair work should not conducted with existence of pressure.  
After qualification by pressure test, wash water pipeline over and over (notice not to pass equipment) to be qualified until drainage does not carry impurities such as silt and scrap iron, etc. and is not turbid.

