



# AC/HP TECHNICAL EVALUATION FORM



## REFERENCE CHARTS

### PRESSURE -TEMPERATURE CHART

Temp °F	R-22 Pressure	R-410A Pressure
-50	6.2	3.5
-45	2.7	8.5
-40	0.5	11.6
-35	2.6	14.9
-30	4.9	18.5
-25	7.4	22.5
-20	10.1	26.9
-15	13.2	31.7
-10	16.5	36.8
-5	20	42.5
0	23.9	48.6
5	28.2	55.2
10	32.8	62.3
15	37.7	70
20	43	78.3
25	48.7	87.3
30	54.9	96.8
35	61.5	107
40	68.5	118
45	76	129.7
50	84	142.2
55	92.5	155.5
60	101.6	169.6
65	111.2	184.6
70	121.4	200.6
75	132.2	217.4
80	143.6	235.3
85	155.7	254.1
90	168.4	274.1
95	181.8	295.1
100	195.9	317.2
105	210.7	340.5
110	226.3	365
115	242.7	390.7
120	259.9	417.7
125	277.9	445.9
130	296.8	475.6
135	316.5	506.5
140	337.2	539
145	358.8	572.8
150	381.5	608.1

### QUICK SYSTEM ANALYSIS (√)

SYSTEM PROBLEM	OPERATING TRENDS (LOW-NORMAL-HIGH)															
	SUCTION PRESSURE			DISCHARGE PRESSURE			SUPERHEAT			SUBCOOLING			AMPERES			
	L	N	H	L	N	H	L	N	H	L	N	H	L	N	H	
Overcharge			●			●	●						●			●
Condenser (Air) Restricted			●			●	●				●					●
Non-Condensibles in System			●			●	●				●					●
High Evaporator Load			●			●		●			●					●
Loose TXV Feeder Bulb																
- Oversized TXV																
- Leaking TXV Seat			●			●	●				●					●
- Wrong Equalizer Connection																
- Uninsulated Feeder Bulb																
Undercharge	●			●					●	●				●		
Liquid Line Restriction	●			●					●				●	●		
Low Outdoor Ambient	●			●					●				●	●		
Suction Line Restriction	●			●					●				●	●		
Evaporator Air (Cooler Liquid) Restricted	●			●			●						●	●		
Undersized TXV																
- Leaking Feeder Bulb	●			●					●				●	●		
- No External Equalizer																
Inefficient Compressor			●	●					●				●	●		
ACTUAL SYSTEM OPERATION (■)																

### INDOOR DRY BULB ADJUSTMENT

Use equations below in conjunction with unit's "Tech Label" information for total and sensible capacities @ indoor dry bulbs other than 80°F entering coil.

$$\text{Sensible Capacity at Indoor db LOWER than } 80^{\circ}\text{F} = (\text{MBh} \times \text{S/T}) - \left( \frac{(\text{80-Indoor db}) \times 835 \times \text{Indoor cfm}}{1000} \right)$$

$$\text{Sensible Capacity at Indoor db HIGHER than } 80^{\circ}\text{F} = (\text{MBh} \times \text{S/T}) + \left( \frac{(\text{Indoor db-80}) \times 835 \times \text{Indoor cfm}}{1000} \right)$$

### SYSTEM CAPACITY CALCULATOR

Temperature	Enthalpy	Temperature	Enthalpy	Temperature	Enthalpy	Temperature	Enthalpy	Temperature	Enthalpy	Temperature	Enthalpy
Wet-Bulb (F)	Btu/LB	Wet-Bulb (F)	Btu/LB	Wet-Bulb (F)	Btu/LB	Wet-Bulb (F)	Btu/LB	Wet-Bulb (F)	Btu/LB	Wet-Bulb (F)	Btu/LB
40	15.23	48	19.21	56	23.84	64	29.31	72	35.83	80	43.69
41	15.7	49	19.75	57	24.48	65	30.06	73	36.74	81	44.78
42	16.17	50	20.3	58	25.12	66	30.83	74	37.66	82	45.9
43	16.66	51	20.86	59	25.78	67	31.62	75	38.61	83	47.04
44	17.15	52	21.44	60	26.46	68	32.42	76	39.57	84	48.22
45	17.65	53	22.02	61	27.15	69	33.25	77	40.57	85	49.43
46	18.16	54	22.62	62	27.85	70	34.09	78	41.58		
47	18.68	55	23.22	63	28.57	71	34.95	79	42.62		
INDOOR COIL (EVAPORATOR)						OUTDOOR COIL (CONDENSOR)					
W.B. Enthalpy	ENTERING	LEAVING	DIFFERENCE			(Air) D.B.	ENTERING	LEAVING	DIFFERENCE		
			Δh = Btu/LB						ΔT = °F		
<b>EVAPORATOR CAPACITY</b> BTUH = 4.5 x cfm x Δh						<b>CONDENSOR CAPACITY</b> BTUH = 1.10 x COND. Cfm x ΔT					

Due to varying field conditions, a tolerance of 10% must be expected when comparing test data to actual performance.

\* Used in the "Total External Static" method in conjunction with the "Blower Performance Data" in Product Specification sheets or the unit's "Tech Label" to calculate airflow.  
 † Temperature rise is equal to the supply air temp. minus the return air temp. at steady state operation. The supply air temp. should be measured away from the line of sight of the heat exchanger.