

Aire Acondicionado,
Calefacción,
Ventilación,
Plantas Térmicas,
Frigoríficos.
Control Automático

RESPUESTA A INFORME DE
PROYECTO DE CLIMATIZACION
Y
CONTROL CENTRALIZADO
DEL
EDIFICIO CAMARA CHILENA DE LA CONSTRUCCION
DE
CADE IDEPE - 08.07.88

CAMARA CHILENA DE LA CONSTRUCCION
CENTRO DOCUMENTACION

-607

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SANTIAGO
JULIO 1988

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COMENTARIOS AL INFORME SOBRE PROYECTO DE CLIMATIZACION
DE EDIFICIO DE LA CONSTRUCCION

3.0 SISTEMA DE CLIMATIZACION

3.1 ASPECTOS GENERALES

La subdivisión adoptada en el piso trece para la verificación de las cantidades de aire corresponde a la de proyecto.

Las variaciones de los caudales de aire al expresarlas en porcentaje difieren entre un 3% a un 6% de las consideradas por nosotros (sin considerar la carga para las 0800 hrs, que al parecer tiene un factor de diversidad mayor).

Las variaciones van efectivamente hasta 300%, dicho de otra manera se mueven entre un 33% y 100% de los valores máximos. Esto se encuentra tomado en cuenta en el punto 13.5 de las especificaciones, donde se piden templadores de volumen variable entre 30 y 100%.

Los valores para el caudal total de cada manejadora varían de un 63 a 100% ,lo que significa que en el peor de los casos se deriva a la sala de equipos por el templador de by-pass, el 37% del volumen de aire.

Se estima que el sistema tiene flexibilidad suficiente para funcionar correctamente la mayor parte del tiempo.

3.2 TIPO DE SISTEMA

Existen dos familias de sistemas de aire acondicionado, con innumerables variaciones cada una, según sea la forma de hacerse cargo de la carga térmica en cada sala:

- a) Volumen constante - temperatura variable
- b) Volumen variable - temperatura constante.

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El sistema propuesto corresponde a un sistema de volumen variable, - temperatura constante del aire de suministro a cada sala, del tipo de baja velocidad. Un sistema como este emplea equipos manejadores de aire convencionales de bajo costo, ya que mantiene constante el flujo de aire por los serpentines, debido al sistema de by-pass con que, además, se regula la presión estática de los ductos.

Sistemas como este, con iguales accesorios, son propuestos por:

- a) Carrier Air Conditioning Co. - Sistema VVT y sus variaciones.
- b) Lennox - LVAV - Varizone.
- c) Valera Electronics - Enerstat System 2, 10, 18.
- d) Existen otros sistemas similares. Se acompañan algunas fotocopias y una comparación entre algunos de ellos.

El sistema proyectado por nosotros, debido a su manejo centralizado con computador tiene características superiores a los indicados.

El damper de by-pass motorizado y su sensor han sido incluidos en el proyecto de control.

Las temperaturas de inyección de aire a cada espacio, similar a la temperatura de salida (constante) del equipo, quedó definida por cálculo en 55°F ya que la diferencia de temperatura (dato obligado en muchos programas computarizados de cálculo para eliminar una variable) es de 20°F y la temperatura de la sala 75°F.

T A B L A N°1

TABLA DE AJUSTE DE TEMPERATURA (°F)
(SUPPLY AIR RESET)

TEMP. EXTERNA	35	45	55	65	75	80	85	90
TEMP. SALIDA UMA	110	100	90	80	70	65	60	55

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NOTA: La relación de cambio (grado int/grado ext.) puede modificarse según terreno durante el periodo de puesta en marcha y calibraciones.

Como las temperaturas de salida de los equipos (igual para todos los espacios conectados a ese equipo) se ajustan por influencia de la temperatura externa, se obtiene siempre el máximo de caudal posible a cada espacio, previniendo la falta de ventilación, el posible ruido y cooperando a la estabilidad del sistema.

Los sistemas mencionados están previstos incluso para atender zonas opuestas (Este/Oeste) con el mismo equipo, cerrando en aire totalmente a aquellos espacios que requieren, por ejemplo, frío y alimentando aire caliente a los restantes; satisfecha esta condición el proceso se invierte. Esto se hace por software en el caso de este edificio y se puede ponderar algunas zonas con mayor influencia que otras. Ver descripción en especificaciones modificadas del Sistema de Control Centralizado.

Se estima que con la variación de volumen de 30 a 100% y el ajuste de la temperatura de salida del aire de la manejadora no hay problemas en mantener las condiciones. Debe tenerse en cuenta que, a una misma hora del día, las únicas variables importantes que deben controlarse con la variación de volumen son la carga solar y las luces ya que las personas tienen muy poca incidencia.

Respecto al tipo de templadores, no existe una norma clara respecto a su utilización, ya que si bien es cierto muchos fabricantes están ofreciendo templadores redondos u ovalados, también hay quienes ofrecen templadores de control de volumen rectangulares de aletas opuestas y paralelas; siendo estos últimos en general los ofrecidos por fabricantes especialistas en controles.

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Teóricamente se puede dar cualquier forma al templador para anular cargas no lineales con iguales porcentajes de apertura. Para los efectos de control que perseguimos, un templador de volumen proporcional a la apertura es suficiente. En este caso los templadores de aletas opuestas funcionan mejor que los de aleta paralela con pérdidas de carga menores entre 2,5 y 5 veces.

Para igualar una curva de control del templador de aletas paralelas con caudal seleccionado por ejemplo a 0,25" C.A. se requiere un templador de aletas opuestas con una pérdida de carga de 0.05" C.A. a 0.10" C.A. (ASHRAE Handbook 1984. Cap. 31. - ASHRAE Journals de Junio y Octubre 1987).

En todo caso se pidió a un fabricante de controles opinión sobre templadores circulares, la que se dará a conocer al recibirla. En este punto queremos dejar constancia que estamos de acuerdo con la inquietud de CADE-IDEPE y aceptamos la sugerencia de que tanto los templadores como los controles sean suministrados por el instalador de controles para eliminar dilución de responsabilidades.

3.3 PROBLEMAS DE OPERACION

1. Estabilidad del Sistema

Por la existencia del damper de by-pass que no permite aumentos en la presión de los ductos y por lo tanto no aumenta el flujo en todas las zonas al cerrar una de ellas y por la existencia del supply air reset controller en las UMAS que atienden la parte perimetral del edificio no compartimos esta inquietud.

Debe tenerse presente que los templadores de zona actúan por cambios en la temperatura de cada espacio, en una acción necesariamente lenta, el templador de by-pass lo hace por un sensor de presión en el ducto, que es de acción rápida. Igualmente los motores de accionamiento de ambos templadores son totalmente distintos y no se producirá este problema.

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La inquietud de CADE-IDEPE es válida por cuanto se omitió en los planos y especificaciones de climatización una descripción del sistema de control propuesto. Esperamos que lo indicado haya despejado estas dudas.

Respecto de la disminución de la potencia consumida por el ventilador de las UMAS, que permanece casi constante por acción del templador de by-pass, si bien es una característica deseable desde el punto de vista del ahorro de energía, es difícil conseguir equipos de baja capacidad con esta opción de fábrica. En este caso, y en el caso de adquisición separada de un sistema de control, el costo inicial supera, sin duda, los beneficios.

La mayoría de los equipos tiene motores de 1.5 KW que con 2.500 horas de operación al año y un precio de \$13.00 por KWH, al ahorrar 30% de la energía consumida, dan un ahorro de US\$ 60 por año. Se estima que cualquier sistema efectivo de control de volumen tiene un costo superior a los US\$ 500 puesto en obra, lo que da un periodo muy largo de amortización simple. (8 años).

Los sistemas de control de volumen por templador en la descarga no producen un ahorro proporcional al volumen porque aumentan la pérdida de carga. Actualmente no se recomiendan.

2. Control de temperaturas de los recintos

Este punto está muy relacionado al anterior y no nos cabe duda que se mantendrá en términos aceptables; teniendo presente, como se ha dicho, la modulación de 30 a 100% del volumen de aire y la moderación de la temperatura de suministro por acción de la temperatura externa, en conjunto con la inversión de frío/calor de los equipos en función del número de zonas atendidas.

Debe tenerse presente que los vidrios del edificio son vidrios dobles y de color bronce, lo que aminora la incidencia de la radiación solar para el caso descrito. La mayoría de los espacios, por otro lado, son de tipo abierto (planta libre).

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Los efectos apreciados en otros edificios similares no son marcados y algunos de estos edificios no cuentan con ningún sistema de regulación.

3. Comentarios adicionales

a) No existen los controles de entalpia mencionados en la especificación de control. No son aplicables al tipo de manejadora de aire externo que se está utilizando.

b) Se definió en la tabla 1.

c) La caída de presión en los templadores está especificada en máximo 2.5 mm.C.A. (para 100% del caudal) pudiendo llegar a la mitad o menos sin causar problemas de control.

Los datos de variación de caudal existen a nivel de datos de proyecto (contamos con el mismo programa computacional). En los planos se entregan los valores totales a cada espacio.

d) En las especificaciones se indica, en condiciones de cálculo, que se ha considerado un 50% de humedad relativa en el cálculo de la carga de verano; y no se indica que se controle la humedad relativa. Implícito en todo sistema de Aire Acondicionado hay una humedad relativa de diseño, por el equilibrio entre la condensación de agua en la superficie del serpentín y el aporte de humedad externo y de las personas. Un nivel de equilibrio distinto, digamos 60%, de proyecto implica otras cargas latentes y una superficie de serpentín frío distinta como resultado; por lo tanto es lícito indicar la HR de diseño aun cuando no se controle (lo que es normal en este tipo de aplicaciones).

El único sector en donde se controla la humedad relativa es en las salas de computación y se indica en el punto 9.3 de las especificaciones.

f) Estamos de acuerdo.

g) De acuerdo; se incluyó en el sistema de control centralizado.

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h) Hay un mal entendido. El 20% de los termostatos tiene regulación local directa (una perilla). El resto tiene set-point regulable desde el sistema central de control.

i.) De acuerdo se incluyó en el sistema de control centralizado.

j) El aire exterior se inyecta mediante dos ductos verticales a cámara plena en las salas de equipos en donde van los dos equipos - interior y perimetral - a ambos lados del edificio y en todos los pisos. No es posible determinar en que modo se debe operar ya que pueden haber muchos equipos calefaccionando (a los que perjudicaría el aire externo helado) y otros enfriando para los que sería beneficioso) simultáneamente. Los espacios disponibles para shafts y salas de equipos no permiten otra solución. En todo caso solamente un 13% del aire total corresponde a aire exterior y se inyecta a temperatura neutra, es decir 75°F en verano y 68°F en invierno.

. Cuando la temperatura del aire exterior es de 65 a 80°F en el ciclo de verano, ambas válvulas están cerradas.

4.0 SISTEMA CENTRALIZADO DE CONTROL DIGITAL

Haremos referencia a la misma nomenclatura de párrafo y subpárrafo:

4.2 COMENTARIOS GENERALES AL SISTEMA

a) Nuestra opinión es que la estructura del sistema debe mantenerse con el fin de tener posibilidades de ampliación futura si es necesario y sobre todo disponer del grado de confiabilidad que representa el hecho de la autonomía de operación en cada nivel.

Los componentes del sistema podrán tener características similares a las indicadas en las especificaciones y no necesariamente idénticas.

b) De acuerdo. Esta flexibilización se ha incluido en la Rev. 2 de la Especificaciones Técnicas.

c) De acuerdo. Está incluido en la Rev. 2 de las Especificaciones Técnicas.

d) La especificación de torque mínimo se incluye en la Rev. 2 de la Especificaciones Técnicas.

e) De acuerdo. Nuestro sistema no contempla control por entalpía.

f) Incluido en Fig. 4, que se acompaña. Se incluirá además en los planos del proyecto.

g) De acuerdo. Se incorporó en las Especificaciones Técnicas, Rev. 2.

h) De acuerdo. La medición del consumo de energía por medio piso, se determinará por el lado del aire, en base a la medición de temperaturas de suministro y retorno y conocimiento del flujo de aire entregado por el ventilador. Se tendrá así valores del consumo de energía por medios piso, durante todo el año.

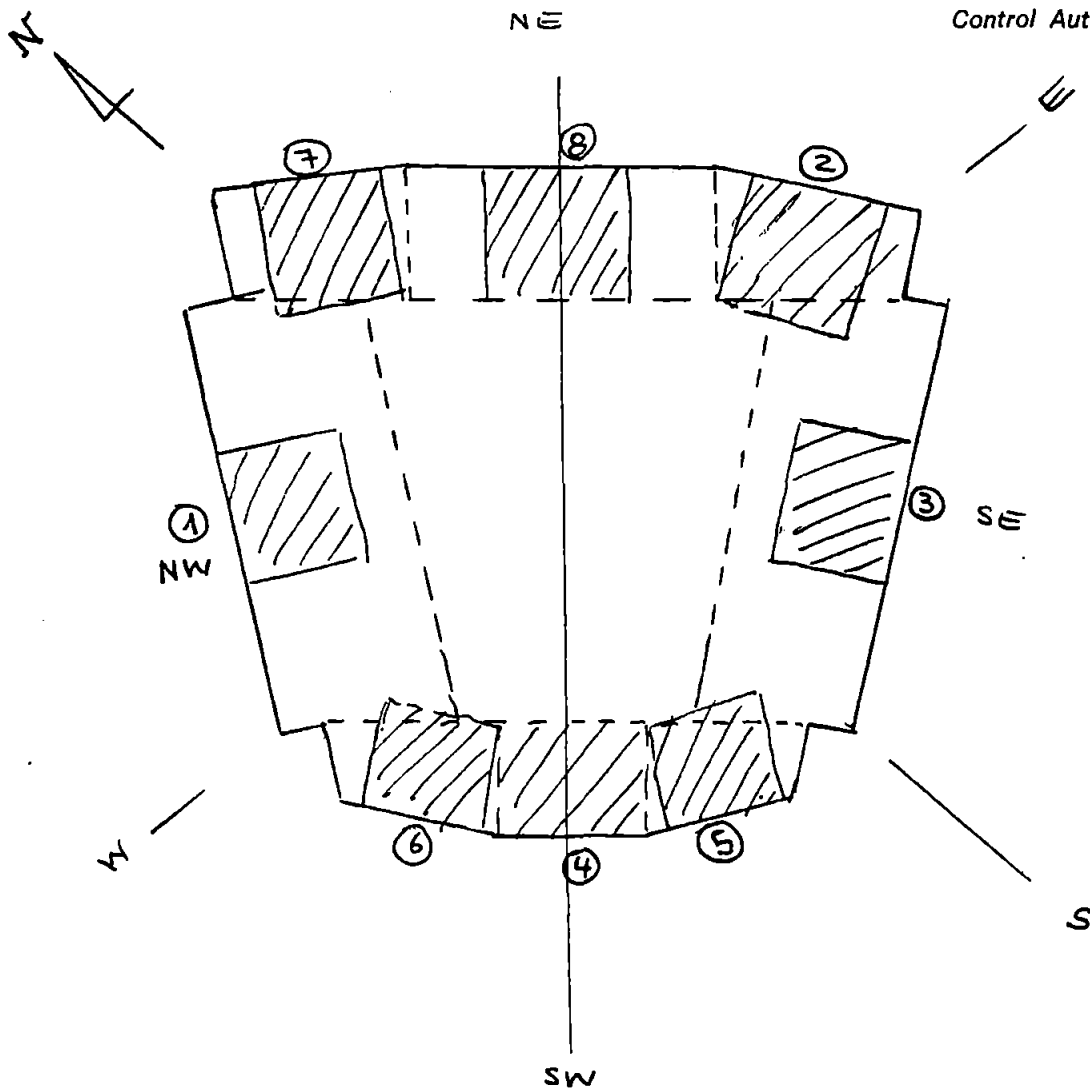
i) En las Especificaciones Técnicas se hace presente el hecho que el sistema debe aceptar ampliación, si se requiere, mediante agregado de componentes de hardware. El software, por el contrario debe poder aceptar la ampliación sin necesidad de modificación o de requerir nuevo software.

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j) En las Especificaciones Técnicas Rev. 2, se ha estipulado el requerimiento de entrenamiento durante el tiempo que se requiera para familiarizarse con la operación del sistema. Sin embargo estimamos que el operador no debe modificar los programas, primero porque se perderá cualquier garantía o responsabilidad que pudiera entregar el proveedor y segundo, porque lo más probable es que el programa esté protegido o bien que haya sido hecho en lenguaje máquina en cuyo caso se requerirá de un especialista que sobrepasa los requisitos estipulados para operador del sistema.

Nº5



DISTRIBUCION DE MÓDULOS PARA VARIACIÓN
DE CAUDAL DE AIRE (CFM)

ENTRE HORA PEAK Y 09:00 HRS POR MÓDULO
SEGÚN ORIENTACIÓN.

MÓDULO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HORA PEAK	18	15	15	17	17	17	16	16
CAUDAL PEAK	465	416	343	385	414	435	400	409
CAUDAL 09:00	160	265	182	146	151	155	234	254

CAMARA CHILENA
DATE 22/06/88

MCOUAY SYSTEMS MS-85 (TM)
PAGE NO. 1

ROOM NAME -
ROOM NUMBER -

MODULO ①
N.W.

ZONE 38
AREA 226.50.FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM 0 %	
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL 0	
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL 1	
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL 1	
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL 3	
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL 0	

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	2.	95.	1.	57.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

SENSIBLE	COOLING	HEATING
GLASS TRANS.	302.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	2236.	
WALLS	2524.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	1457.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	88.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.

RM. SEN 9517. 3394.

LOAD TO PLENUM 0.
OUTSIDE AIR 0.

SENSIBLE TOT 9517. 3394. KW = 0.99

LATENT	
PEOPLE	400.
INFILTRATION	154.
OTHER	0.
RM LATENT	554.

TONS = 0.8 CFM = 465.

PEAK HOUR = 18

OUTSIDE AIR 0.
LATENT TOT 554.
CFM/50 FT = 2.06
50 FT/TON = 269.30
ROOM S.H.F. = 0.95
HEATING BTU/50 FT = 15.02

ROOM TOTAL HEAT 10070.

GRAND TOTAL HEAT 10070.

H V A C L O A D E S T I M A T E

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MCOUAY SYSTEMS MS-85(TM)
PAGE NO. 2

ROOM NAME -
ROOM NUMBER -

MODULO (1)
NW

ZONE 38
AREA 226.50.FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM	0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL	0
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL	1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL	1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL	3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL	0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	2.	95.	1.	57.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

	COOLING	HEATING
GLASS TRANS.	-161.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	497.	
WALLS	250.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	-177.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	-47.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.
RM. SEN	3272.	3394.

LOAD TO PLENUM	0.	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	0.
SENSIBLE TOT	3272.	3394. KW = 0.99

LATENT		TONS =	CFM =
PEOPLE	400.	0.3	160.
INFILTRATION	149.		
OTHER	0.		
RM LATENT	549.	HOUR = 9	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	CFM/50 FT = 0.71	
LATENT TOT	549.	50 FT/TON = 709.92	
ROOM TOTAL HEAT	3820.	ROOM S.H.F. = 0.86	
GRAND TOTAL HEAT	3820.	HEATING BTU/50 FT = 15.02	

H V A C L O A D E S T I M A T E

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PAGE NO. 3

ROOM NAME -
ROOM NUMBER -

MODULO 2
ESTE

ZONE 3B
AREA

226.SQ.FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM	0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL	0
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL	1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL	1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL	3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL	0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	2.	95.	1.	57.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

SENSIBLE	COOLING	HEATING
GLASS TRANS.	496.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	649.	
WALLS	3147.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	1161.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	144.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.

RM. SEN 8508. 3394.

LOAD TO PLENUM 0.
OUTSIDE AIR 0.

SENSIBLE TOT 8508. 3394. KW = 0.99

LATENT	
PEOPLE	400.
INFILTRATION	163.
OTHER	0.
RM LATENT	563.

TONS = 0.8 CFM = 416.

PEAK HOUR = 15

OUTSIDE AIR 0. CFM/SQ FT = 1.84
SQ FT/TON = 298.97
LATENT TOT 563. ROOM S.H.F. = 0.94
HEATING BTU/SQ FT = 15.02

ROOM TOTAL HEAT 9071.

GRAND TOTAL HEAT 9071.

H V A C L O A D E S T I M A T E

CAMARA CHILENA
DATE 22/06/88

MCQUAY SYSTEMS MS-85 (T)
PAGE NO. 4

ROOM NAME - **MODULO 2** ZONE 38
ROOM NUMBER - **57E** AREA 226.50.FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM	0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL	0
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL	1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL	1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL	3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL	0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	2.	95.	1.	57.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

	COOLING	HEATING
GLASS TRANS.	-161.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	2632.	
WALLS	259.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	-177.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	-47.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.
-----		-----
RM. SEN	5415.	3394.
LOAD TO PLENUM	0.	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	0.
=====		=====
SENSIBLE TOT	5415.	3394. KW = 0.99

LATENT		TONS =	CFM =
PEOPLE	400.	0.5	265
INFILTRATION	149.		
OTHER	0.		
-----		HOUR = 9	
RM LATENT	549.		
OUTSIDE AIR	0.		
=====		CFM/SQ FT = 1.17	
LATENT TOT	549.	SO FT/TON = 454.75	
=====		ROOM S.H.F. = 0.91	
ROOM TOTAL HEAT	5964.	HEATING BTU/SQ FT = 15.02	
GRAND TOTAL HEAT	5964.		

H V A C L O A D E S T I M A T E

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MCOUAY SYSTEMS MS-85(TM)
PAGE NO. 5

ROOM NAME -
ROOM NUMBER -

MODULO 3
SE

ZONE 35
AREA 226. SQ. FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM	0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL	0
SKYLIGHT	.	0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL	1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL	1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL	3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL	0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	2.	95.	1.	57. v
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

	COOLING	HEATING
GLASS TRANS.	496.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	638.	
WALLS	1674.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	1161.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	144.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.
RM. SEN	7024.	3394.
LOAD TO PLENUM	0.	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	0.
SENSIBLE TOT	7024.	3394. KW = 0.99

		TONS =	CFM =
LATENT			
PEOPLE	400.	0.6	
INFILTRATION	163.		
OTHER	0.		
RM LATENT	563.	PEAK HOUR = 15	343.
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	CFM/SQ FT =	1.52
LATENT TOT	563.	SO FT/TON =	357.45
ROOM TOTAL HEAT	7587.	ROOM S.H.F. =	0.93
GRAND TOTAL HEAT	7587.	HEATING BTU/SQ FT =	15.02

H V A C L O A D E S T I M A T E

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MCQUAY SYSTEMS MS-85(TM)
PAGE NO. 6

ROOM NAME -
ROOM NUMBER -

MODULO (3)
SE

ZONE 38
AREA 226.SQ.FT.

	TYPE	AREA			
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM 0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL 0
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL 1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL 1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL 3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.	
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL 0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	2.	95.	1.	57. ✓
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

	COOLING	HEATING
SENSIBLE		
GLASS TRANS.	-161.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	1280.	
WALLS	-80.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	-177.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	-47.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.
RM. SEN	3724.	3394.
LOAD TO PLENUM	0.	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	0.
SENSIBLE TOT	3724.	3394. KW = 0.99

		TONS =	CFM =
LATENT		0.4	182.
PEOPLE	400.		
INFILTRATION	149.		
OTHER	0.		
RM LATENT	549.	HOUR = 9	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	CFM/SQ FT = 0.81	
LATENT TOT	549.	SQ FT/TON = 634.68	
ROOM TOTAL HEAT	4273.	ROOM S.H.F. = 0.87	
GRAND TOTAL HEAT	4273.	HEATING BTU/SQ FT = 15.02	

H V A C L O A D E S T I M A T E

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ROOM NAME -
ROOM NUMBER -

MODULO ④
SW

ZONE 38
AREA

226.50.FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM	0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL	0
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL	1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL	1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL	3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL	0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	2.	95.	1.	57.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

	COOLING	HEATING
GLASS TRANS.	403.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	1572.	
WALLS	1429.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	1454.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	118.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.
RM. SEN	7885.	3394.
LOAD TO PLENUM	0.	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	0.
SENSIBLE TOT	7885.	3394. KW = 0.99

		TONS =	CFM =
LATENT			
PEOPLE	400.		
INFILTRATION	161.	0.7	385.
OTHER	0.		
RM LATENT	561.	PEAK HOUR = 17	

OUTSIDE AIR	0.	CFM/SQ FT =	1.71
		SC FT/TON =	321.08
LATENT TOT	561.	ROOM S.H.F. =	0.93
ROOM TOTAL HEAT	8447.	HEATING BTU/SQ FT =	15.02
GRAND TOTAL HEAT	8447.		

H V A C L O A D E S T I M A T E

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MCOQUAY SYSTEMS MS-85(T)
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ROOM NAME
ROOM NUMBER

Modulo (4)
S W

ZONE 3B
AREA

226.50.FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM	0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL	0
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL	1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL	1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL	3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL	0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	2.	95.	1.	57.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

	COOLING	HEATING
SENSIBLE		
GLASS TRANS.	-161.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	497.	
WALLS	-28.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	-177.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	-47.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.

RM. SEN 2994. 3394.

LOAD TO PLENUM 0.
OUTSIDE AIR 0.

SENSIBLE TOT 2994. 3394. KW = 0.99

LATENT	
PEOPLE	400.
INFILTRATION	149.
OTHER	0.
RM LATENT	549.

TONS = 0.3 CFM = 146.

HOUR = 9

OUTSIDE AIR 0. CFM/50 FT = 0.65

LATENT TOT 549. 50 FT/TON = 765.51

ROOM TOTAL HEAT 3543. ROOM S.H.F. = 0.85

GRAND TOTAL HEAT 3543. HEATING BTU/50 FT = 15.02

H V A C L O A D E S T I M A T E

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MCOUAY SYSTEMS MS-85 (TM)
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ROOM NAME -
ROOM NUMBER -

Modulo 5
SUR

ZONE 38
AREA

226. SQ. FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM	0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL	0
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL	1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL	1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL	3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL	0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	2.	95.	1.	57.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

	COOLING	HEATING
SENSIBLE		
GLASS TRANS.	403.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	2053.	
WALLS	1521.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	1454.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	118.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.

RM. SEN 8459. 3394.

LOAD TO PLENUM 0.
OUTSIDE AIR 0.

SENSIBLE TOT 8459. 3394. KW = 0.99

LATENT	
PEOPLE	400.
INFILTRATION	161.
OTHER	0.
RM LATENT	561.

TONS = 0.8 CFM = 414.

PEAK HOUR = 17

OUTSIDE AIR 0. CFM/SQ FT = 1.83
SQ FT/TON = 300.65
LATENT TOT 561. ROOM S.H.F. = 0.94
HEATING BTU/SQ FT = 15.02

ROOM TOTAL HEAT 9020.

GRAND TOTAL HEAT 9020.

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MCQUAY SYSTEMS MS-85 (T)
PAGE NO. 10

ROOM NAME -
ROOM NUMBER -

MODULO (S)
SUR

ZONE 38
AREA 226.90.FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM	0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL	0
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL	1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL	1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL	3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL	0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	2.	95.	1.	57.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

	COOLING	HEATING
SENSIBLE		
GLASS TRANS.	-161.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	497.	
WALLS	62.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	-177.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	-47.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.
RM. SEN	3084.	3394.
LOAD TO PLENUM	0.	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	0.
SENSIBLE TOT	3084.	3394. KW = 0.99

LATENT			
PEOPLE	400.	TONS = 0.3	CFM = 151.
INFILTRATION	149.		
OTHER	0.		
RM LATENT	549.	HOUR = 9	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	CFM/SQ FT = 0.67	
LATENT TOT	549.	SQ FT/TON = 746.62	
ROOM TOTAL HEAT	3632.	ROOM S.H.F. = 0.85	
GRAND TOTAL HEAT	3632.	HEATING BTU/SQ FT = 15.02	

H V A C L O A D E S T I M A T E

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MCQUAY SYSTEMS MS-85(TM)
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ROOM NAME --
ROOM NUMBER --

MODULO (6)
W

ZONE 38
AREA 226.50.FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM	0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL	0
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL	1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL	1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL	3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL	0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	2.	95.	1.	57.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

SENSIBLE	COOLING	HEATING	
GLASS TRANS.	403.	967.	
GLASS SOLAR	2409.		
WALLS	1598.	1246.	
ROOF/CEILINGS	1454.	875.	
PARTITIONS	0.	0.	
FLOORS	0.	0.	
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.		
PEOPLE	500.		
INFILTRATION	118.	305.	
OTHERS	0.	0.	
-----		-----	
RM. SEN	8892.	3394.	
LOAD TO PLENUM	0.		
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	0.	
=====		=====	
SENSIBLE TOT	8892.	3394.	KW = 0.99

LATENT			
PEOPLE	400.	TONS = 0.8	CFM = 435.
INFILTRATION	161.		
OTHER	0.		

RM LATENT	561.	PEAK HOUR = 17	

OUTSIDE AIR	0.	CFM/50 FT = 1.92
=====		50 FT/TON = 286.90
LATENT TOT	561.	ROOM S.H.F. = 0.94
=====		HEATING BTU/50 FT = 15.02
ROOM TOTAL HEAT	9453.	
GRAND TOTAL HEAT	9453.	

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PAGE NO. 12

ROOM NAME -
ROOM NUMBER -

Modulo 6
W

ZONE 38
AREA 226.50.FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM	0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL	0
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL	1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL	1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL	3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL	0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	2.	95.	1.	57.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

	COOLING	HEATING
SENSIBLE		
GLASS TRANS.	-161.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	497.	
WALLS	136.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	-177.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	-47.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.
RM. SEN	3158.	3394.
LOAD TO PLENUM	0.	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	0.
SENSIBLE TOT	3158.	3394. KW = 0.99

LATENT		TONS =	CFM =
PEOPLE	400.	0.3	
INFILTRATION	149.		154
OTHER	0.		
RM LATENT	549.	HOUR = 9	

OUTSIDE AIR	0.	CFM/50 FT = 0.68
LATENT TOT	549.	50 FT/TON = 731.76
ROOM TOTAL HEAT	3706.	ROOM S.H.F. = 0.85
GRAND TOTAL HEAT	3706.	HEATING BTU/50 FT = 15.02

H V A C L O A D E S T I M A T E

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ROOM NAME -
ROOM NUMBER -

MODULO 7
NORTE

ZONE 38
AREA 226.50.FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM 0 %	
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL 0	
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL 1	
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL 1	
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL 3	
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL 0	

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	2.	95.	1.	57.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

	COOLING	HEATING
SENSIBLE		
GLASS TRANS.	468.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	578.	
WALLS	2744.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	1351.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	136.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.
RM. SEN	8188.	3394.
LOAD TO PLENUM	0.	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	0.
SENSIBLE TOT	8188.	3394. KW = 0.99

LATENT			
PEOPLE	400.	TONS = 0.7	CFM = 400.
INFILTRATION	161.		
OTHER	0.		
RM LATENT	561.	PEAK HOUR = 16	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	CFM/SQ FT = 1.77	
LATENT TOT	561.	SQ FT/TON = 309.97	
ROOM TOTAL HEAT	8749.	ROOM S.H.F. = 0.94	
GRAND TOTAL HEAT	8749.	HEATING BTU/SQ FT = 15.02	

H V A C L O A D E S T I M A T E

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ROOM NAME -
ROOM NUMBER -

MODULO (7)
NOME

ZONE 38
AREA 226.50.FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM	0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL	0
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL	1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL	1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL	3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL	0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	2.	95.	1.	57.
8.	0.	0.	0.	0.

	COOLING	HEATING
SENSIBLE		
GLASS TRANS.	-161.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	2077.	
WALLS	183.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	-177.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	-47.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.
RM. SEN	4785.	3394.
LOAD TO PLENUM	0.	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	0.
SENSIBLE TOT	4785.	3394. KW = 0.99

LATENT			
PEOPLE	400.	TONS = 0.4	CFM = 234.
INFILTRATION	149.		
OTHER	0.		
RM LATENT	549.	HOUR = 9	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	CFM/50 FT = 1.04	
LATENT TOT	549.	50 FT/TON = 508.44	
ROOM TOTAL HEAT	5334.	ROOM S.H.F. = 0.90	
GRAND TOTAL HEAT	5334.	HEATING BTU/50 FT = 15.02	

H V A C L O A D E S T I M A T E

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ROOM NAME -
ROOM NUMBER -

MODULO (B)
N.E.

ZONE 38
AREA 226.50.FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM	0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL	0
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL	1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL	1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL	3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL	0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	2.	95.	1.	57.

	COOLING	HEATING
GLASS TRANS.	468.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	572.	
WALLS	2938.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	1351.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	136.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.
-----		-----
RM. SENS	8376.	3394.
LOAD TO PLENUM	0.	
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	0.
=====		=====
SENSIBLE TOT	8376.	3394. KW = 0.99

LATENT			
PEOPLE	400.	TONS = 0.7	CFM = 409.
INFILTRATION	161.		
OTHER	0.		
-----		PEAK HOUR = 16	
RM LATENT	561.		
OUTSIDE AIR	0.	CFM/SQ FT = 1.81	
=====		SO FT/TON = 303.45	
LATENT TOT	561.	ROOM S.H.F. = 0.94	
=====		HEATING BTU/SQ FT = 15.02	
ROOM TOTAL HEAT	8937.		
GRAND TOTAL HEAT	8937.		

H V A C L O A D E S T I M A T E

CAMARA CHILENA
DATE 22/06/88

MCQUAY SYSTEMS MS-85(TM)
PAGE NO. 16

ROOM NAME -
ROOM NUMBER -

MODULO 8
N.E.

ZONE 38
AREA

226.SQ.FT.

	TYPE	AREA				
ROOF	1.	226.	LIGHTS WATTS =	565.	TO PLNM	0 %
CEILING	0.	0.	INCAN. PCT. =	0.	PFL	0
SKYLIGHT		0.	FLUOR. PCT. =	100.	PFL	1
PARTITION	1.	0.	NO. PEOPLE =	2.	PFL	1
PARTITION	2.	0.	INFIL. CFM =	9.	PAL	3
FLOOR	1.	0.	OUTSIDE CFM =	0.		
FLOOR	2.	0.	OTHERS %RAD =	0.	PFL	0

ORIEN.	WALL TYPE	WALL AREA	GLASS TYPE	GLASS AREA
1.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2.	0.	0.	0.	0.
3.	0.	0.	0.	0.
4.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8.	2.	95.	1.	57.

	COOLING	HEATING
GLASS TRANS.	-161.	967.
GLASS SOLAR	2429.	
WALLS	232.	1246.
ROOF/CEILINGS	-177.	875.
PARTITIONS	0.	0.
FLOORS	0.	0.
LIGHTS TO RM.	2410.	
PEOPLE	500.	
INFILTRATION	-47.	305.
OTHERS	0.	0.

RM. SEN 5186. 3394.

LOAD TO PLENUM 0.
OUTSIDE AIR 0.

SENSIBLE TOT 5186. 3394. KW = 0.99

LATENT	
PEOPLE	400.
INFILTRATION	149.
OTHER	0.
RM LATENT	549.

TONS = 0.5 CFM = 254.

HOUR = 9

OUTSIDE AIR 0. CFM/SQ FT = 1.12

LATENT TOT 549. SO FT/TON = 472.95

ROOM TOTAL HEAT 5734. ROOM S.H.F. = 0.90

GRAND TOTAL HEAT 5734. HEATING BTU/SQ FT = 15.02

DAMPER MODULATION

The following is an explanation of how the thermostat (monitor or slave) operates the zone damper.

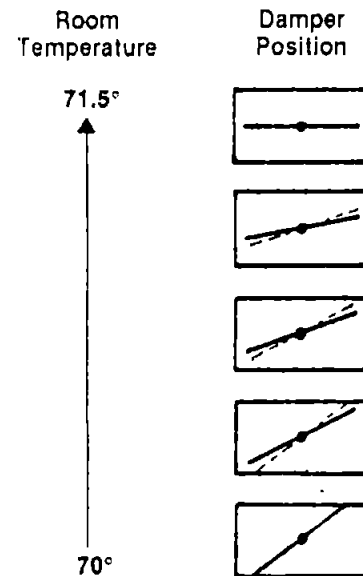
COOLING MODE

In the cooling mode, the thermostat modulates the damper to the full-open position when room temperature is $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ or greater than cooling setpoint.

As room temperature falls to less than $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above cooling setpoint, the damper begins to modulate closed.

When room temperature is equal to or less than setpoint, the damper is in the full-closed position.

Setpoint is 70°
Thermostat is operating
in the cooling mode.



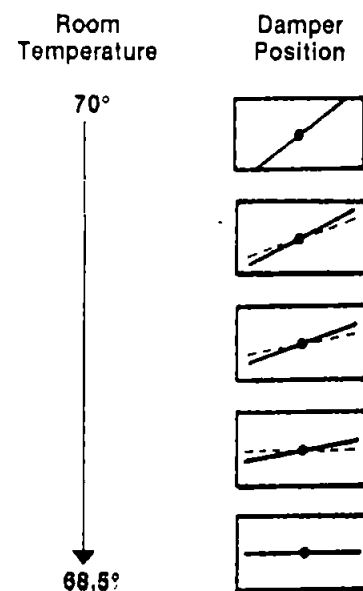
HEATING MODE

In the heating mode, the thermostat modulates the damper to the full-open position when room temperature is $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ or less than heating setpoint.

As room temperature rises to less than $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from setpoint, the damper begins to modulate closed.

When room temperature is equal to or greater than setpoint, the damper is in the full-closed position.

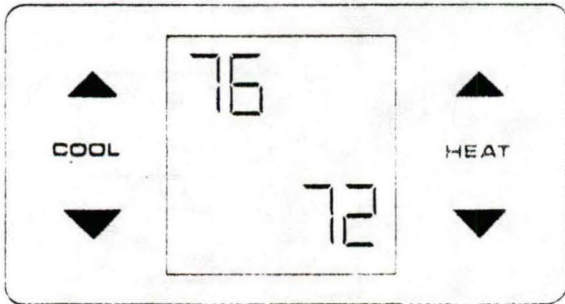
Setpoint is 70°
Thermostat is operating
in the heating mode.



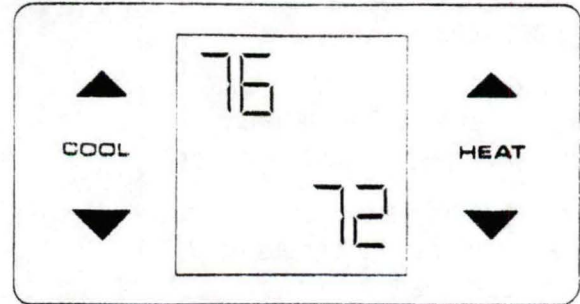
HEATING AND COOLING CYCLES

Zone demand for heating or cooling is calculated as the temperature difference between setpoint and room temperature. A thermostat with a cooling setpoint of 76°F would have a 2° cooling demand if the room temperature was 78°F.

Likewise, a thermostat with a heating setpoint of 72°F, but a room temperature of 70°F, would have a 2° heating demand.



ROOM TEMP. = 78°F
THEN
ZONE DEMAND = 2° Clg.

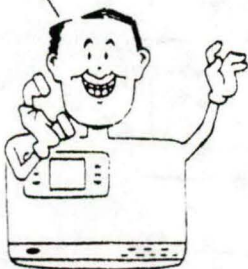


ROOM TEMP. = 70°F
THEN
ZONE DEMAND = 2° Htg.

When a thermostat has a heating or cooling demand of 1½° or greater, that thermostat is defined as a "caller".

Of all thermostats that are callers, one will be chosen as a "reference". The reference thermostat is always in the zone of "greatest demand", and can change to a different thermostat as zone demand changes. A new reference can be chosen every time a system communication occurs (approximately once every 10-20 seconds). The reference is used to determine operation of the appropriate stages of heating or cooling, and it remains a caller until it is within ½° of setpoint.

We need a reference ... who has the greatest demand?



I need 1° of cooling.



I need 2.5° of cooling.



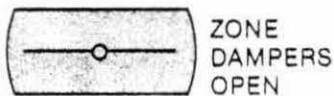
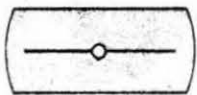
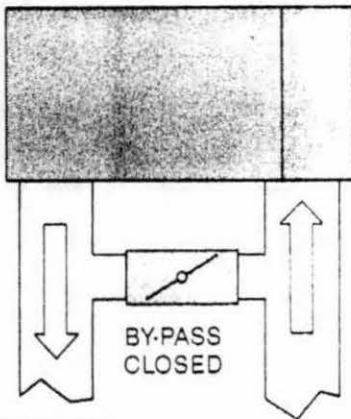
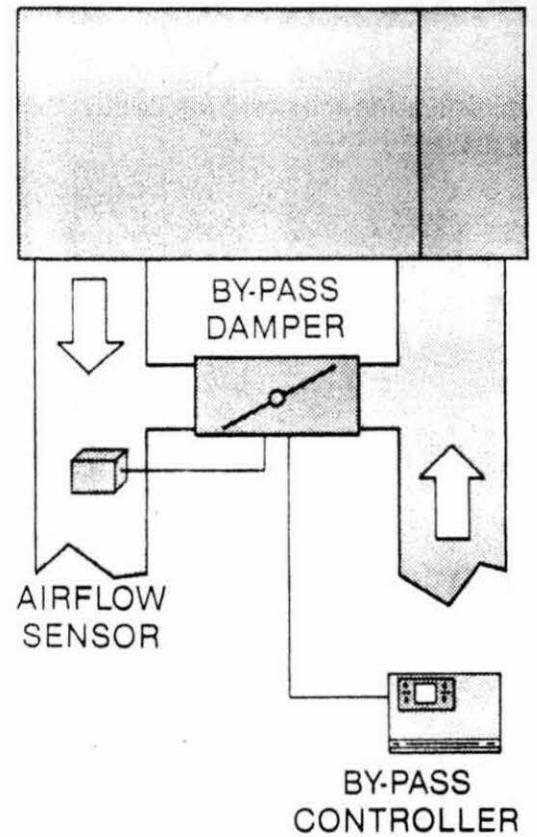
I need 3° of cooling so I'm the reference.



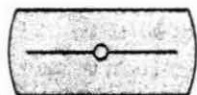
BY-PASS SYSTEM

The By-Pass System is used in certain VVT applications where fan air volume control is required. Where and when to use the by-pass is discussed in the Application chapter.

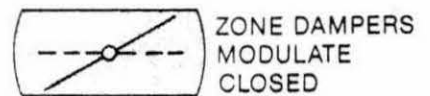
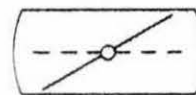
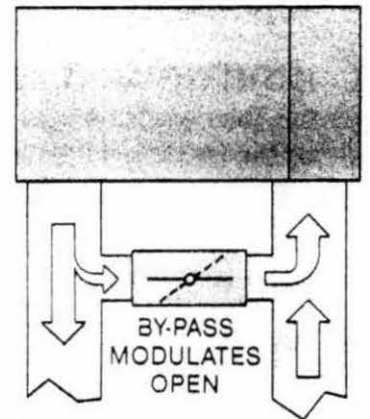
The By-Pass System consists of three components . . . the by-pass controller, airflow sensor and by-pass damper.



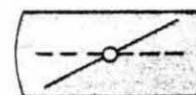
ZONE
DAMPERS
OPEN



The purpose of the by-pass is to maintain minimum air volume through the H/C unit and prevent excessive static pressure in the supply air ducts as zone dampers modulate closed.

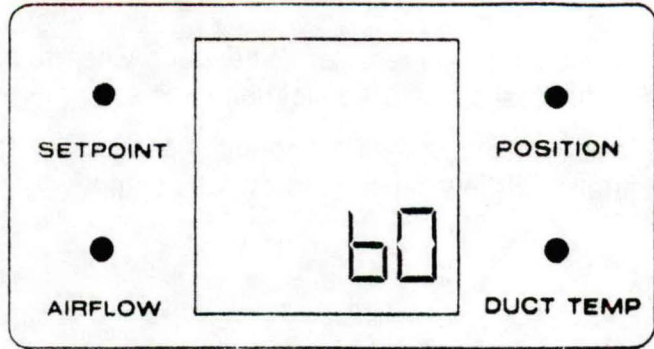


ZONE DAMPERS
MODULATE
CLOSED



BY-PASS CONTROLLER DISPLAY

By pressing the buttons on the front of the controller, the following information can be displayed.

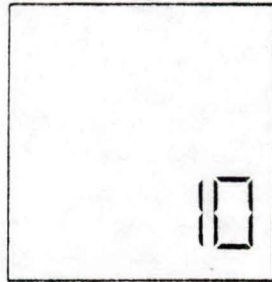


BY-PASS CONTROLLER DISPLAY

1. BY-PASS DAMPER

POSITION:

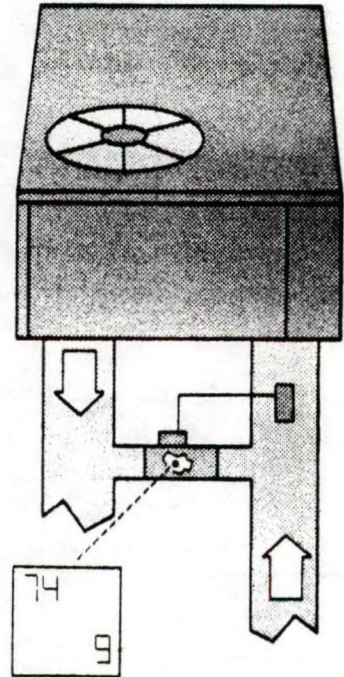
From 00 (full-closed) to 60 (full-open).



DAMPER POSITION

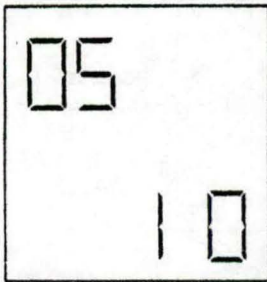
2. SUPPLY-AIR TEMPERATURE IN THE BY-PASS DAMPER:

From 30° to 180°F.



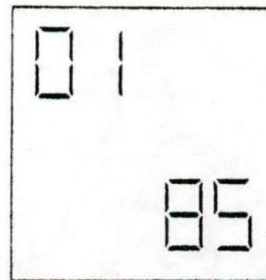
74.9°F AT
BY-PASS DAMPER

3. CONTROLLER SETPOINT: From 00 to 2047 counts. The counts are used as a reference number only and do not necessarily reflect a quantitative measurement.



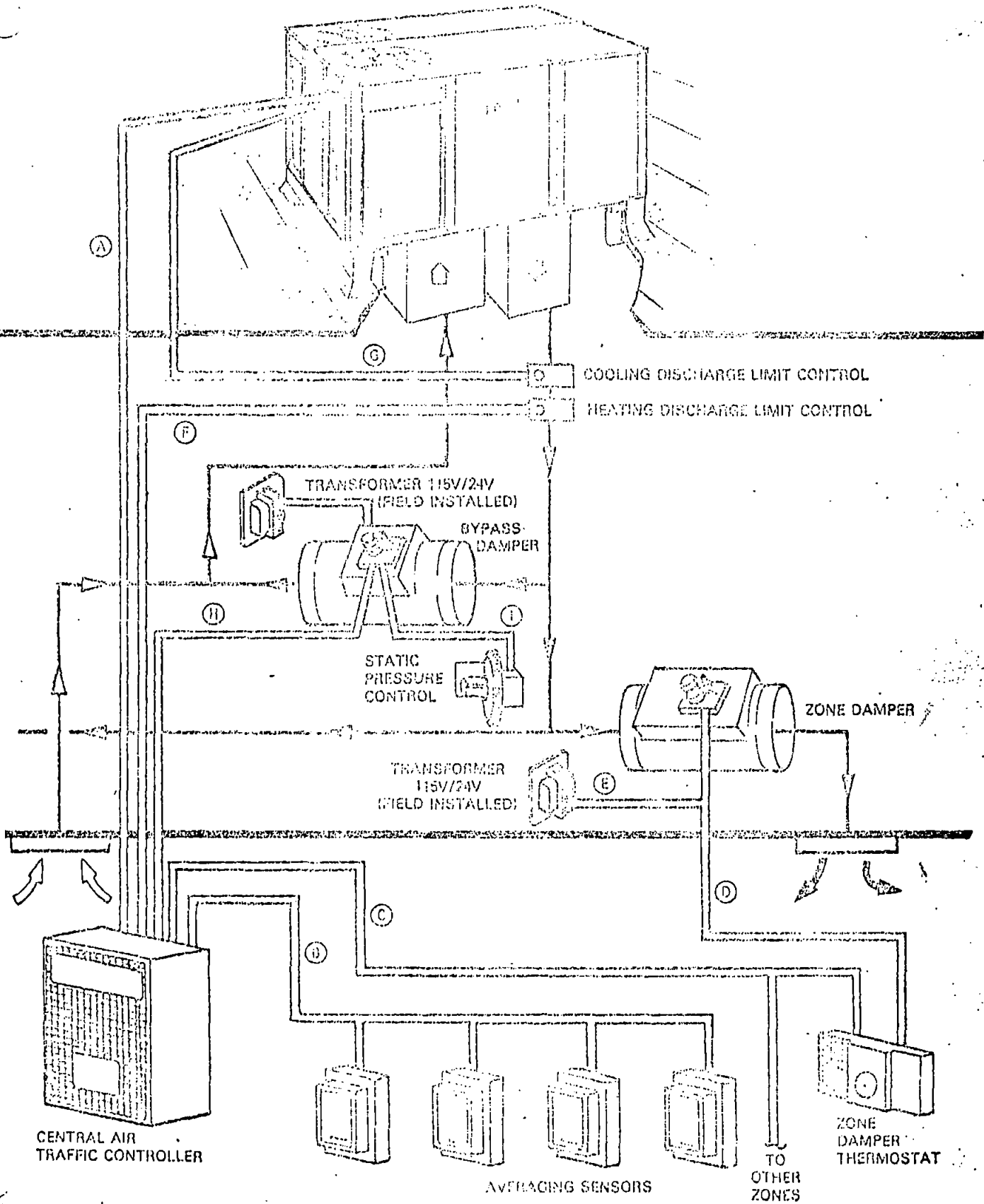
SETPOINT = 510 REFERENCE COUNTS
(example)

4. AMOUNT OF AIRFLOW: From 00 to 2047 counts. The counts are used as a reference number only and do not necessarily reflect a quantitative measurement.



(example)
AIRFLOW =
185 REFERENCE
COUNTS

LVAV SYSTEMS OVERVIEW



WIRING HARNESS (LOW VOLTAGE)

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (A) 17 WIRE | (C) 2 WIRE | (E) 2 WIRE | (G) 4 WIRE | (I) 3 WIRE |
| (B) 2 WIRE | (D) 3 WIRE | (F) 4 WIRE | (H) 2 WIRE | |

Flexible Variable Air Volume System Introduced

Simply Stated--LVAV Varizone Offers State-of-the-Art Simplicity

Lennox dealers have just had a new market and profit potential opened up to them with the introduction of Lennox' LVAV Varizone system. Small commercial contractors will find the Varizone system of customizing air delivery provides the versatility to bid on jobs they were previously excluded from because of equipment specifications. Varizone features provide a competitive edge, and the economical price a tremendous sales advantage!

LVAV Varizone is a system to offer multiple zoning with a single heating and cooling unit. With zoning options, lower tonnage units can often be utilized or units can be interchanged to match dealer inventories with customer needs. The system combines a simple network of controls, monitors, and dampers with an HVAC unit to provide individual zone comfort while preventing erratic cycling. It does this while requiring less labor, less set-up time and less subcontracting than other zoning systems. The result for Lennox dealers is increased profits by completing more jobs under hours and within budget.

How Varizone Works

At the heart of the Varizone system is the Central Air Traffic Controller. It features built-in compressor control, automatic cycle control, status panel, safety warning lights, time-of-day readout, temperature readout and power back-up. All of the

(cont)

2

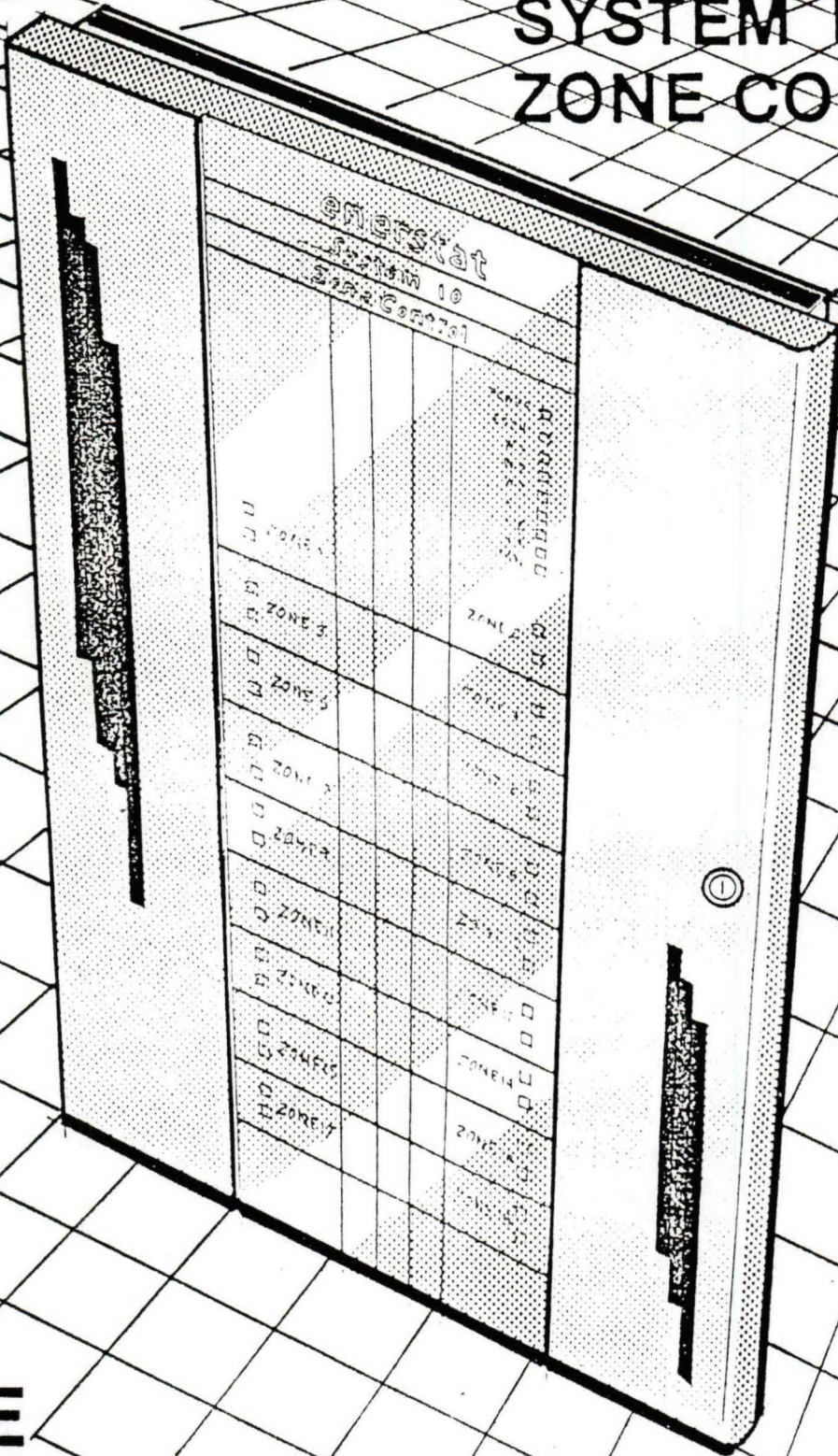
monitoring functions feed into this unit, and it assimilates the variety of information and provides necessary control of the elements to provide comfort conditioning.

The Controller receives input from a series of remote sensors which are placed in each zone. Up to nine sensors can be placed throughout the total area to accurately monitor temperature and ensure comfort over the entire floor space. The measurements supplied by these sensors are averaged by the Controller, which in essence becomes a master thermostat for the HVAC unit. By averaging information the Controller prevents erratic cycling. Competitive systems that try to satisfy a series of small demands by each zone causes excessive and unnecessary wear on the HVAC unit. When the Controller has determined there is a sufficient demand, the HVAC unit begins operation. It then shifts the responsibility of comfort to the zone thermostats and zone dampers that have been installed in the duct work.

A zone thermostat is installed in each area. This thermostat is connected directly to the zone damper to open and close it depending upon the zone temperature setting. Conditioned air is sent into the areas through open dampers where the thermostats have determined a demand exists. When that demand is satisfied, the damper automatically closes and the conditioned air is then routed to the other areas in the zone which need the air. If a number of dampers are closed and static pressure of the air is too great for the open dampers, a bypass damper is opened to relieve the pressure. Bypass dampers are easily installed between the supply and return plenums. If the installation does not permit this type of installation, such as nonducted return, the extra air can be

(more)

enerstat SYSTEM 10 ZONE CONTROL



**THE
PERFECT... 10+**

SYSTEM 10

SYSTEM 10 IS A COMMERCIAL HVAC ZONE CONTROL SYSTEM THAT ALLOWS YOU TO TAKE A SINGLE HEATING/COOLING UNIT AND HAVE UP TO 18 SEPARATE ZONES. EACH ZONE IS CONTROLLED BY ITS OWN SPACE THERMOSTAT AND DAMPER MOTOR. THE SPACE THERMOSTATS ALSO SIGNAL THE LOGIC PANEL AS TO HOW MANY ZONES ARE CALLING FOR HEATING AND / OR HOW MANY ARE CALLING FOR COOLING. THE LOGIC PANEL THEN BRINGS ON THE CORRECT NUMBER OF STAGES OF HEATING, COOLING OR ECONOMIZER.

FEATURES

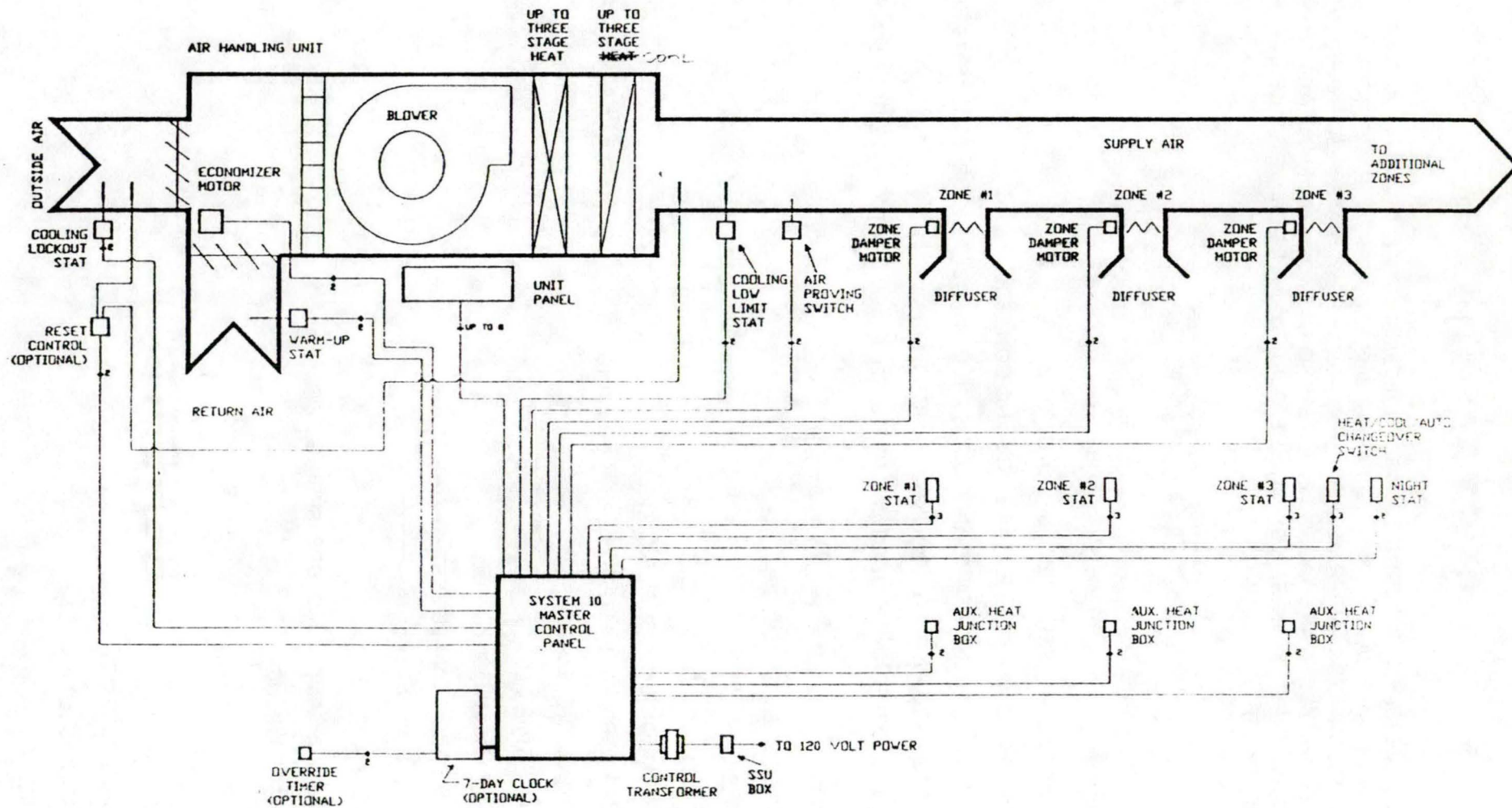
- SOLID STATE LOGIC PANEL
- STANDARD SYSTEM CONTROLS UP TO 10 ZONES (EXPANDABLE TO 18)
- DESIGNED TO WORK WITH EQUIPMENT UP TO 30 TONS
- THREE STAGE HEATING AND THREE STAGE COOLING CONTROL
- ALL ZONE DAMPERS REMAIN OPEN TO CIRCULATE AIR IF NO HEATING OR COOLING IS REQUIRED
- MANUAL OR AUTOMATIC HEATING/COOLING CHANGEOVER
- EACH ZONE IS EQUIPPED WITH SLIDE SWITCHES TO ALLOW IT TO HAVE MORE AUTHORITY (ADJUSTABLE)
- EACH ZONE IS EQUIPPED WITH AN OUTPUT TO CONTROL AUXILIARY HEAT
- OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED CYCLE
- WARM UP CYCLE
- CONSTANT FAN ON OCCUPIED CYCLE
- INTERMITTENT FAN ON UNOCCUPIED CYCLE
- OVERRIDE TIMER FOR UNSCHEDULED USE OF BUILDING
- ANTI SHORT CYCLE PROTECTION
- MINIMUM ON/OFF TIME DELAYS
- TIME DELAY BY-PASS SWITCH
- LED (LIGHT) INDICATION ON ALL SYSTEM FUNCTIONS
- PLUG IN TERMINAL STRIPS (FOR FAST, EASY SERVICE)
- SYSTEM OUTPUTS ARE FUSED
- TWO-WIRE FAILSAFE DAMPER MOTORS (SPRING RETURN OPEN)
- ALL LOW VOLTAGE WIRING

BENEFITS

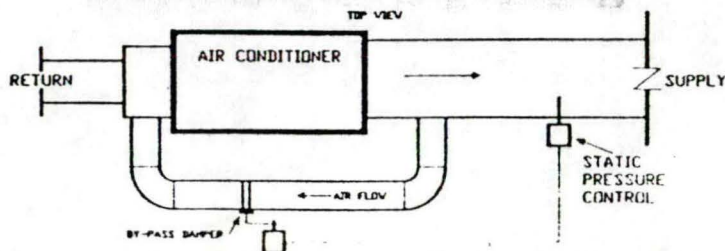
- IMPROVED SPACE COMFORT
- LOWER OPERATING COST
- EASY TO INSTALL

SYSTEM 10

A TEN ZONE COMMERCIAL TEMPERATURE & ENERGY CONTROL SYSTEM
(EXPANDABLE TO 18 ZONES)



BY-PASS CON.ROL SHEET METAL INSTALLATION



SEQUENCE OF OPERATION FOR SYSTEM 10

HEAT/COOL/AUTO SELECTOR SWITCH

THE SYSTEM WILL OPERATE IN THE AUTO, HEATING OR COOLING MODE, DEPENDING ON THE REMOTE SELECTOR SWITCH POSITION.

AUTO MODE

EACH ZONE IS CONTROLLED BY ITS OWN SPACE THERMOSTAT AND MOTORIZED DAMPER. ALL ZONE DAMPERS REMAIN OPEN TO CIRCULATE AIR UNTIL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF ZONES CALLING FOR HEATING AND THOSE CALLING FOR COOLING REACHES A PRESET NUMBER (NUMBER IS ADJUSTABLE), THUS BRINGING ON THE FIRST STAGE OF HEATING OR COOLING. THE ACTUAL NUMBER DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ZONES CALLING FOR HEATING AND THOSE CALLING FOR COOLING DETERMINES THE CORRECT NUMBER OF STAGES OF HEATING, COOLING OR ECONOMIZER TO BE ENERGIZED.

HEATING MODE

EACH ZONE IS CONTROLLED BY ITS OWN SPACE THERMOSTAT AND MOTORIZED DAMPER. ALL ZONE DAMPERS REMAIN OPEN TO CIRCULATE AIR UNTIL A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF ZONE THERMOSTATS (NUMBER IS ADJUSTABLE) SIGNAL THE SYSTEM 10 LOGIC PANEL TO ENERGIZE FIRST STAGE HEATING. THE ZONES THAT ARE CALLING FOR HEATING WILL REMAIN OPEN AND ALL OTHER ZONE DAMPERS WILL BE DRIVEN CLOSED. IF ADDITIONAL ZONES (NUMBER IS ADJUSTABLE) SHOULD CALL FOR HEATING, THE SECOND STAGE OF HEATING WILL BE CYCLED ON AS REQUIRED. WHEN A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF STAGES OF HEATING HAVE CYCLED OFF, ALL ZONE DAMPERS RETURN TO THE OPEN POSITION. (SEE "LOGIC PANEL SLIDE SWITCH SET UP INSTRUCTIONS" ON PAGE 4.)

COOLING MODE

THE COOLING SEQUENCE IS THE SAME AS THE HEATING SEQUENCE.

FAN OPERATION

FAN OPERATION IS CONSTANT DURING THE OCCUPIED PERIOD. FAN OPERATION IS INTERMITTENT DURING THE UNOCCUPIED PERIOD.

UNOCCUPIED MODE

THE 7-DAY PROGRAM CLOCK CONTROLS THE OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED CYCLES. DURING THE UNOCCUPIED CYCLE, THE OUTSIDE AIR DAMPER WILL BE FULLY CLOSED. THE OCCUPIED/UNOCCUPIED STAT WILL CYCLE THE UNIT TO MAINTAIN A REDUCED SPACE TEMPERATURE IN THE HEATING MODE AND MAINTAIN AN INCREASED SPACE TEMPERATURE IN THE COOLING MODE. A 6-HOUR HAND WOUND TIMER CAN OVERRIDE THE 7-DAY CLOCK IF DESIRED.

WARM UP CYCLE

AT THE END OF THE UNOCCUPIED PERIOD, THE OUTDOOR AIR DAMPER WILL BE HELD CLOSED UNTIL THE WARM UP STAT (LOCATED IN THE RETURN AIR) IS SATISFIED.

AUXILIARY HEATING

THE SYSTEM 10 LOGIC PANEL HAS 10 SEPARATE OUTPUTS TO CONTROL BASEBOARD AUXILIARY HEAT, ONE FOR EACH ZONE. THE ZONE THERMOSTAT CAN ENERGIZE THE AUXILIARY HEATING ONLY IN THE OCCUPIED CYCLE AND ONLY IF THE SYSTEM IS OPERATING IN THE COOLING MODE (IN OTHER WORDS, THE AUXILIARY HEATING IS LOCKED OUT IF PRIMARY HEATING IS ON).

WEIGHTING CIRCUIT

A SPECIAL CIRCUIT, CALLED A WEIGHTING CIRCUIT, ALLOWS A ZONE THERMOSTAT TO HAVE ADDITIONAL INFLUENCE ON A CALL FOR HEATING OR COOLING, SUCH AS MIGHT BE REQUIRED IN A CONFERENCE ROOM. THE ZONE THERMOSTAT CAN BE PROGRAMMED FOR A WEIGHT OF UP TO 3, GIVING THE ZONE THERMOSTAT UP TO THREE TIMES THE NORMAL INFLUENCE ON THE SYSTEM.

LOGIC PANEL SLIDE SWITCH SET UP INSTRUCTIONS

AUTO MODE (SELECTOR SWITCH SET IN AUTO MODE)

THE LOGIC PANEL HAS EIGHTEEN 2-POSITION SLIDE SWITCHES. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF ZONES CALLING FOR HEATING AND THOSE CALLING FOR COOLING DETERMINES THE NUMBER OF STAGES OF HEATING OR COOLING THAT WILL BE ENERGIZED. FOR EXAMPLE, IF SLIDE SWITCH #2 IS SET TO THE ON POSITION AND TWO MORE ZONES ARE CALLING FOR HEATING THAN ARE CALLING FOR COOLING, THE FIRST STAGE HEATING WILL BE ENERGIZED, AND IF SLIDE SWITCH #4 IS SET TO THE ON POSITION AND FOUR MORE ZONES ARE CALLING FOR HEATING THAN ARE CALLING FOR COOLING, THE SECOND STAGE HEATING WILL BE ENERGIZED. THE SAME PROCEDURE APPLIES TO THE SETTING FOR THE THIRD STAGE. (THE PROPER SLIDE SWITCH SETTINGS VARY, DEPENDING ON THE NUMBER OF ZONES AND THE SIZE OF THE EQUIPMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE LOAD. WE SUGGEST THAT YOU USE THE CHART BELOW FOR YOUR INITIAL SWITCH SETTINGS. SLIDE SWITCH SETTINGS SHOULD, HOWEVER, BE SET AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE AND STILL ALLOW FOR GOOD TEMPERATURE CONTROL. IF SLIDE SWITCHES ARE SET TOO HIGH, ADDITIONAL STATES WILL FAIL TO PULL IN TO HANDLE THE LOAD.)

HEATING MODE (SELECTOR SWITCH SET IN THE HEATING MODE)

THE SLIDE SWITCH NUMBER REPRESENTS THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF ZONES THAT MUST BE CALLING IN ORDER FOR THE HEAT TO COME ON. FOR EXAMPLE, IF SLIDE SWITCH #2 IS SET TO THE ON POSITION, FIRST STAGE HEAT WILL COME ON IF TWO ZONES ARE CALLING FOR HEATING. IF SLIDE SWITCH #4 IS SET TO THE ON POSITION, SECOND STAGE HEAT WILL COME ON IF FOUR ZONES ARE CALLING, ETC.

COOLING MODE (SELECTOR SWITCH IN COOLING MODE)

SAME AS FOR HEAT MODE EXCEPT THE SELECTOR SWITCH IS SET IN THE COOLING MODE.

INITIAL SLIDE SWITCH SETTINGS FOR CONTROL OF HEATING/COOLING STAGES

NUMBER OF ZONES CONNECTED	POSITION OF SLIDE SWITCH #1	POSITION OF SLIDE SWITCH #2	POSITION OF SLIDE SWITCH #3
3	(1)	(2)	()
4	(1)	(2)	()
5	(1)	(2)	()
6	(2)	(3)	()
7	(2)	(4)	()
8	(2)	(4)	()
9	(2)	(4)	()
10	(2)	(5)	()
11	(2)	(5)	()
12	(2)	(6)	()
13	(3)	(6)	()
14	(3)	(7)	()
15	(3)	(7)	()
16	(3)	(8)	()
17	(3)	(8)	()
18	(3)	(8)	()

WEIGHTING CIRCUIT

EACH ZONE HAS TWO SLIDE SWITCHES. IF BOTH SLIDE SWITCHES ARE LEFT IN THE OFF POSITION THE STAT WILL HAVE A WEIGHT OF ONE, THE SAME AS ANY STANDARD THERMOSTAT. IF #1 SLIDE SWITCH IS IN THE ON POSITION AND #2 SLIDE SWITCH IS IN THE OFF POSITION, THE STAT WILL HAVE A WEIGHT OF TWO AND WILL HAVE THE SAME INFLUENCE ON THE LOGIC PANEL AS IF TWO STATS WERE CALLING. IF BOTH SLIDE SWITCHES ARE IN THE ON POSITION THE STAT WILL HAVE A WEIGHT OF THREE. (NO MORE THAN TWO OR THREE ZONES SHOULD BE SET UP USING A WEIGHT OF MORE THAN ONE.)

LOGIC PANEL TIME DELAY SCHEDULE

MINIMUM ON/OFF TIME DELAY

HEATING — 2 MINUTE MINIMUM ON TIME — 2 MINUTE MINIMUM OFF TIME

COOLING — 5 MINUTE MINIMUM ON TIME — 5 MINUTE MINIMUM OFF TIME

CHANGEOVER TIME DELAY

WHEN THE SYSTEM IS IN THE AUTO MODE, THERE IS A 3 MINUTE TIME DELAY TO PREVENT THE SYSTEM FROM SWITCHING TOO RAPIDLY FROM HEATING TO COOLING AND VICE VERSA.

SPECIAL SYSTEM 10 INSTALLATION NOTES

HOT GAS BYPASS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ON MOST COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS.

INSTALL BYPASS DAMPER BETWEEN SUPPLY AND RETURN AIR DUCTS.

SIZE BYPASS DAMPER TO HANDLE 50% OF THE TOTAL SYSTEM C F M.

BYPASS DUCT TAKE-OFF SHOULD BE CUT IN AT LEAST 2 FEET DOWN STREAM FROM DISCHARGE OF UNIT.

BRANCH DUCTS SHOULD BE SIZED FOR APPROXIMATELY 700 F P M.

BALANCING DAMPERS SHOULD BE INSTALLED AHEAD OF ALL ZONE CONTROL DAMPERS.

ZONE DAMPERS SHOULD BE INSTALLED 10 FEET BACK FROM DISCHARGE GRILL WHEN POSSIBLE.

USE INSULATED DUCT ON ALL BRANCH RUNS.

SYSTEM SHOULD BE WIRED USING THERMOSTAT CABLE AND ALL WIRES SHOULD BE TAGGED TO MATCH THE PANEL TERMINAL NUMBERS.

LOCATE THE HEAT/COOL/AUTO SWITCH, CLOCK OVERRIDE TIMER AND NIGHT THERMOSTAT IN A CONVENIENT AND CENTRAL LOCATION.

SYSTEM SHOULD BE BALANCED WITH ALL ZONE DAMPERS IN THE OPEN POSITION AND WITH BYPASS DAMPER CLOSED.

SET BYPASS DAMPER ADJUSTMENT FOR PROPER STATIC PRESSURE.

BYPASS DAMPER SHOULD BE SET TO BYPASS NO MORE AIR THAN IS NECESSARY AND YET MAINTAIN PROPER C F M ACROSS THE COIL AND A LOW NOISE LEVEL AT THE DISCHARGE GRILLS.

IF THE SYSTEM IS TO BE OPERATED IN THE AUTOMATIC MODE, THE SPACE THERMOSTATS SHOULD NOT BE LEFT IN THE FULL HEAT OR FULL COOL POSITION, BUT SHOULD BE SET AT SOME AVERAGE TEMPERATURE, SUCH AS 72 DEGRESS.

enerstat™

Developed and manufactured by
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TX - 053-4899

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Burwood East 3151
Victoria, Australia

enerstat™

Introduces a new concept in heating/cooling comfort and energy savings . . .



enerstat™ System 2 divides & controls your home the way you live . . .



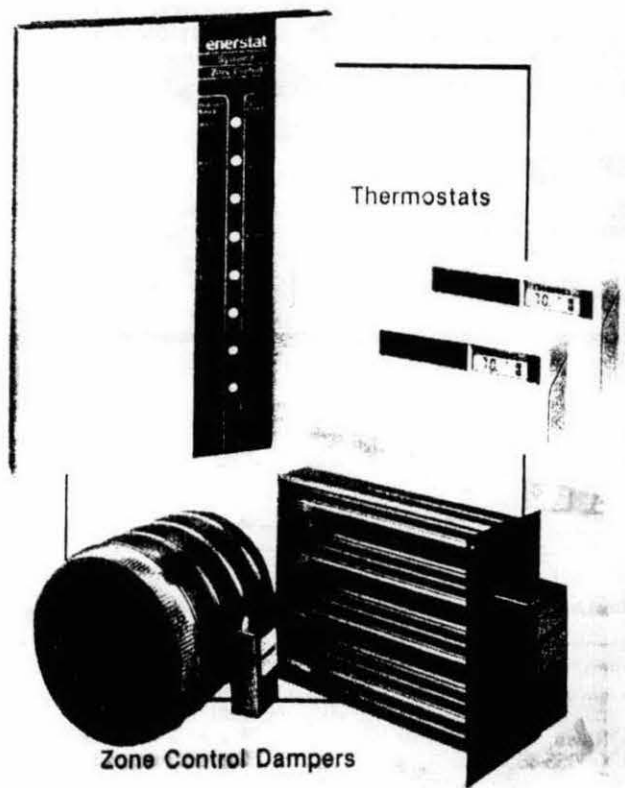
System 2 Logic Panel

System 2 provides the two zone solution to residential / light commercial zone control.

Wouldn't it be nice to build the home of your dreams without having to worry about high energy costs for heating and cooling while being able to maintain comfortable temperatures in all areas of your home? The technology is possible ... it is here today!

Although lifestyles vary, a home is divided into two major areas: living and sleeping. System 2 provides a two-zone solution to whole house comfort. It works with your home central heating / cooling system to efficiently and comfortably maintain the temperature in the occupied area of the home while automatically lowering the temperature in the unoccupied area. In many larger homes it can eliminate the need for multiple heating / cooling systems which can save thousands of dollars in additional building, equipment, and installation costs.

System 2 is the affordable solution to home comfort and energy savings.



enerstat[®] SYSTEM 2

A RESIDENTIAL / LIGHT COMMERCIAL ZONE CONTROL SYSTEM

(PROVIDES A TWO ZONE SOLUTION)

HOW IT WORKS

IN THE CASE OF A RESIDENTIAL APPLICATION SYSTEM 2 TAKES A SINGLE HEATING / COOLING UNIT AND CONTROLS IT IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO HEAT OR COOL ONLY THE OCCUPIED HALF OF THE HOME AT ANY GIVEN TIME. THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PROPER PROGRAMMING OF THE THERMOSTATS AND POSITIONING OF BOTH LIVING AREA AND BEDROOM AREA ZONE DAMPERS TO CONTROL THE AMOUNT OF HEATING OR COOLING DELIVERED TO THAT AREA.

FEATURES

- USES EITHER SOLID STATE PROGRAMMABLE OR STANDARD THERMOSTATS.
- SOLID STATE LOGIC PANEL.
- LOGIC PANEL CAN BE USED WITH HEAT PUMPS, GAS, OIL OR ELECTRIC UNITS.
- WILL CONTROL ONE OR TWO STAGE HEAT / COOL SYSTEMS.
- AUTO OR MANUAL HEAT / COOL CHANGEOVER.
- ANTI SHORT CYCLE PROTECTION.
- TWO-WIRE FAILSAFE DAMPER MOTORS (SPRING RETURN OPEN).
- NO BYPASS DAMPER REQUIRED.
- PLUG IN TERMINAL STRIP (FOR FAST EASY SERVICE).
- LED (LIGHT) INDICATION ON ALL RELAYS.
- ALL SYSTEM OUTPUTS ARE FUSED.
- EASY TO INSTALL AND WIRE.
- ALL LOW VOLTAGE WIRING.

BENEFITS

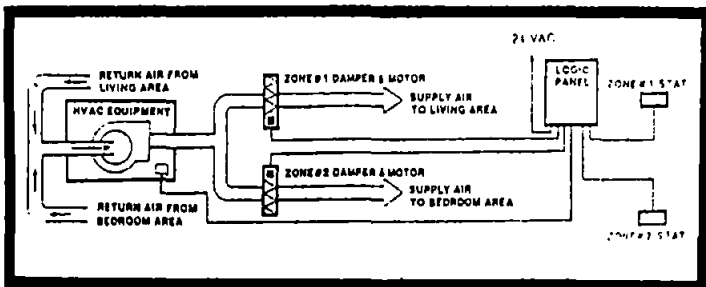
- SAVES ENERGY AND MONEY BY ALLOWING TEMPERATURE SETBACK IN THE UNOCCUPIED AREA WHILE MAINTAINING COMFORT IN THE OCCUPIED AREA.
- PROVIDES IMPROVED HOME COMFORT THROUGH THE USE OF INDIVIDUAL AREA THERMOSTATS.
- SAVES ENERGY AND MONEY IN COLD WEATHER BECAUSE THE EXPENSIVE ELECTRIC RESISTANCE HEAT WILL BE ON A MUCH SHORTER PERIOD OF TIME. (HEAT PUMP SYSTEMS ONLY)
- SAVES DOLLARS BY ELIMINATING THE NEED FOR TWO SEPARATE HEATING / COOLING SYSTEMS. (ESPECIALLY ON SMALL COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS)
- QUICK PAYBACK ON YOUR INVESTMENT BECAUSE OF THE UNIQUE FEATURES OF SYSTEM 2.

SPECIFICATIONS

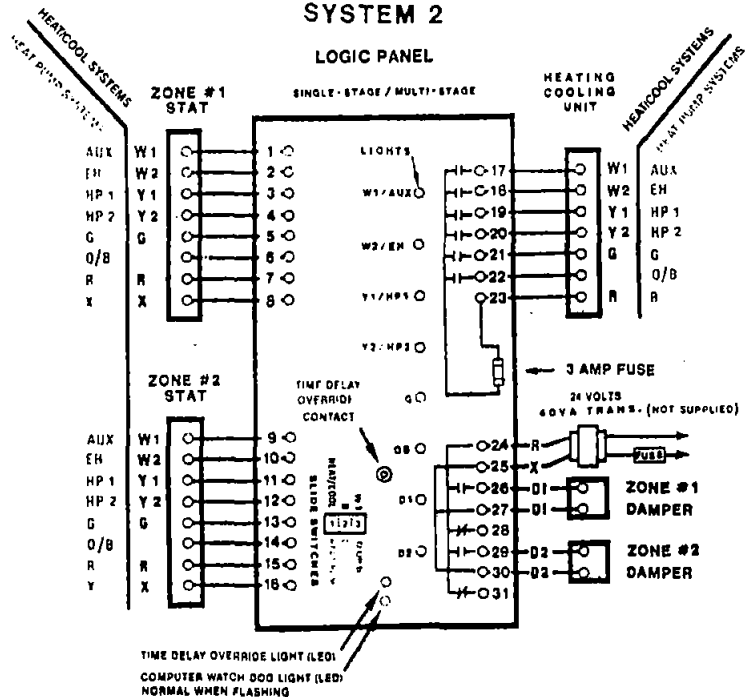
VOLTAGE REQUIREMENTS 18-30 VAC ± 10%
 OPERATING AMBIENT 32 TO 131°F
 TEMPERATURE RANGE (0 to 55°C)

DIMENSIONS 10"x13 1/4"x1 1/4" (255x335x45mm)
 SHIPPING WEIGHT APPROX. 6 LB. (2.7 kg)

WARRANTY CONDITIONAL ONE YEAR



enerstat[®] SYSTEM 2



SPECIFICATION GUIDE ZONE CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR HVAC UNIT.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AND INSTALL AN ENERSTAT SYSTEM 2 SOLID STATE ZONE CONTROL SYSTEM (OR EQUAL) TO CONTROL THE SINGLE ZONE PACKAGED AIR CONDITIONER.

THE SYSTEM SHALL CONSIST OF:

- 1 ENERSTAT SYSTEM 2 LOGIC PANEL
- 2 ENERSTAT PROGRAMMABLE THERMOSTATS
- 2 ENERSTAT DAMPER / ACTUATOR ASSEMBLIES

REQUIREMENTS:

- SOLID STATE LOGIC PANEL
- AUTO / MANUAL - HEAT / COOL CHANGEOVER
- TWO STAGE HEAT - TWO STAGE COOL CAPABILITY
- ANTI SHORT CYCLE PROTECTION
- LED INDICATION (LIGHTS) ON ALL RELAYS
- TERMINAL STRIPS MUST BE OF THE PLUG-IN TYPE FOR EASY SERVICING
- LOGIC PANEL MUST WORK WITH EITHER PROGRAMMABLE OR STANDARD THERMOSTATS
- TWO WIRE FAILSAFE DAMPER MOTORS

IF OTHER THAN ENERSTAT SYSTEM 2 EQUIPMENT IS FURNISHED, IT MUST MEET SYSTEM 2'S BASIC SEQUENCE OF OPERATION.

Manufactured by
 Valera Electronics Inc.
 5370 Canotek Road,
 Ottawa, Canada K1J 8X7
 TX - 053-4899

U.S. Marketing
 Valera Corporation
 Suite 103
 Bridge and Port Authority Building
 Ogdensburg, New York 13689

Europe
 Valera Europe B.V.
 Verlaat 9
 2435 XE Zevenhoven
 Netherlands

Southeast Asia
 Valera Corporation Australia Pty. Ltd.
 37 Benwerrin Drive,
 Burwood East 3151
 Victoria, Australia

SYSTEM 10 COMPARISON

CONFIDENTIAL

SYSTEM 10

SYSTEM 10 IS A COMMERCIAL HVAC ZONE CONTROL SYSTEM THAT ALLOWS YOU TO TAKE A SINGLE HEATING/COOLING UNIT AND HAVE UP TO 18 SEPARATE ZONES. EACH ZONE IS CONTROLLED BY ITS OWN SPACE THERMOSTAT AND DAMPER MOTOR. THE SPACE THERMOSTATS ALSO SIGNAL THE LOGIC PANEL AS TO HOW MANY ZONES ARE CALLING FOR HEATING AND/OR HOW MANY ARE CALLING FOR COOLING. THE LOGIC PANEL THEN PUTS THE SYSTEM IN THE PROPER MODE AND BRINGS ON THE CORRECT NUMBER OF STAGES OF HEATING, COOLING OR ECONOMIZER.

OMNIZONE

OMNIZONE IS A COMMERCIAL HVAC ZONE CONTROL SYSTEM THAT ALLOWS EACH ZONE TO BE CONTROLLED BY ITS OWN SPACE THERMOSTAT AND DAMPER MOTOR. THE SYSTEM REQUIRES SEPARATE SPACE SENSORS (USUSLLY 4). THE SENSOR WITH THE GREATEST DEMAND DETERMINES THE MODE OF OPERATION AND THE NUMBER OF HEATING OR COOLING STAGES TO BE ENERGIZED. ALL COOLING LOADS MUST BE SATISFIED BEFORE THE SYSTEM CAN GO INTO THE HEATING MODE.

CARRIER VVT

CARRIER VVT IS A COMMERCIAL HVAC ZONE CONTROL SYSTEM THAT ALLOWS EACH ZONE TO BE CONTROLLED BY ITS OWN SPACE THERMOSTAT AND DAMPER MOTOR. THE THERMOSTAT WITH THE GREATEST DEMAND DETERMINES THE MODE OF OPERATION AND A SENSOR LOCATED IN THE DISCHARGE AIR OF THAT SAME ZONE CONTROLS THE NUMBER OF STAGES OF HEATING OR COOLING. A MINIMUM NUMBER OF ZONES MUST BE CALLING BEFORE FIRST STAGE CAN COME ON (NUMBER ADJUSTABLE).

TROL-A-TEMP

TROL-A-TEMP IS A COMMERCIAL HVAC ZONE CONTROL SYSTEM THAT ALLOWS EACH ZONE TO BE CONTROLLED BY ITS OWN SPACE THERMOSTAT AND DAMPER MOTOR. CHANGEOVER IS ACCOMPLISHED BY EITHER A MANUAL SWITCH OR AN OUTSIDE AIR THERMOSTAT. A CALL FROM ANY ONE THERMOSTAT CAN BRING ON BOTH STAGES OF HEATING OR COOLING.

SYSTEM 10 COMPARISON

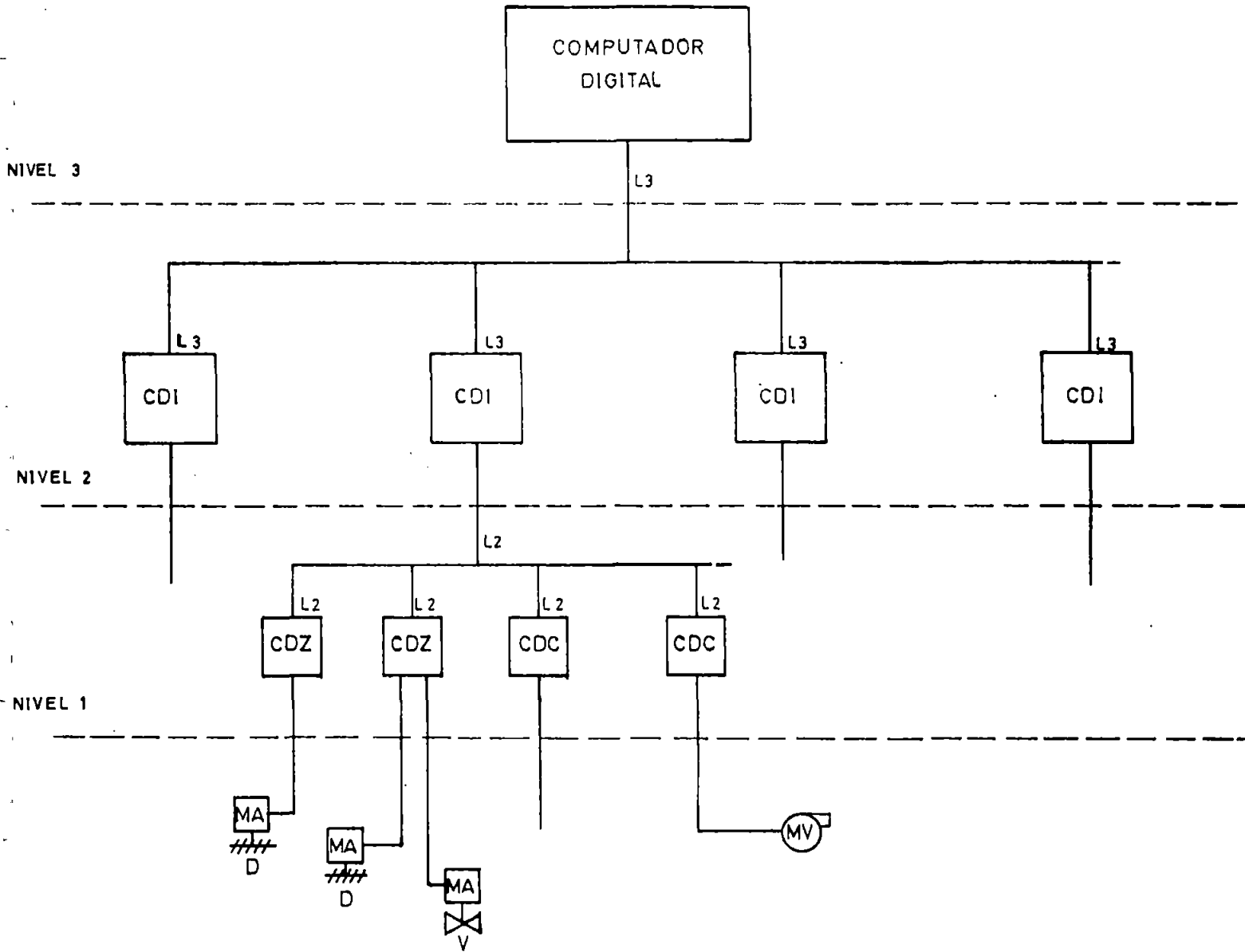
CONFIDENTIAL

	SYSTEM 10	OMNIZONE	CARRIER	TROL-A-TEMP
SOLID STATE PANEL - - - - -	YES	YES	YES	NO
LED (LIGHT) INDICATION ON ALL OUTPUTS - -	YES	SOME	NO	NO
PLUG IN TERMINAL STRIPS (FOR FAST, EASY SERVICE) - - - - -	YES	NO	NO	NO
ALL SYSTEM OUTPUTS ARE FUSED - - - - -	YES	NO	NO	NO
THREE STAGE HEATING AND THREE STAGE COOLING CONTROL - - - - -	YES	2/2	2/2	2/2
EQUIPPED WITH MANUAL AND AUTO HEAT/ CCCL CHANGEOVER - - - - -	YES	AUTO ONLY	YES	NO
EACH ZONE IS EQUIPPED WITH A SLIDE SWITCH TO GIVE IT ADDITIONAL PRIORITY (AUTHORITY) OVER THE OTHER ZONES - - - - -	YES	NO	NO	NO
MINIMUM ON TIME - - - - -	YES	NO	NO	NO
MINIMUM OFF TIME - - - - -	YES	YES	YES	NO
TIME DELAY OVERRIDE CAPABILITY - - - - -	YES	NO	YES	NO
CONTINUOUS FAN DURING OCCUPIED CYCLE - - -	YES	YES	YES	YES
INTERMITTENT FAN DURING UNOCCUPIED CYCLE -	YES	NO	NO	NO
AUXILIARY HEAT CONTROL OUTPUT - - - - -	YES	YES	YES	NO
WARM UP CYCLE - - - - -	YES	NO	NO	NO

	SYSTEM 10	OMNIZONE	CARRIER	TROL-A-TEMP
OVERRIDE TIMER AT EACH STAT FOR UNSCHEDULED USE OF BUILDING - - - - -	YES	NO	NO	NO
SYSTEM TEST SWITCH - - - - -	YES	NO	YES	NO
TWO-WIRE FAILSAFE DAMPER MOTORS (SPRING RETURN OPEN) - - - - -	YES	NO	NO	NO
EITHER ROUND OR RECTANGULAR DAMPERS ARE AVAILABLE - - - - -	YES	NO	NO	NO
ADJUSTABLE MINIMUM POSITION ON DAMPERS - - - - -	YES	YES	YES	NO
ALL LOW VOLTAGE WIRING - - - - -	YES	YES	YES	YES
EASY TO SERVICE BECAUSE ALL THE SOLID STATE CIRCUIT BOARDS ARE LOCATED IN LOGIC PANEL (NOT ABOVE CEILING) - - - - -	YES	NO	NO	YES
SYSTEM CONTROL PANEL HAS A DESIGNATED SET OF TERMINALS FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING OPTIONAL DEVICES: - - - - -	YES	NO	NO	NO
HOT DECK RESET COOLING LOCKOUT STAT FAN AIR PROVING SWITCH ENTHALPY CONTROL WARM UP STAT SEVEN DAY CLOCK OVERRIDE TIMER UNOCCUPIED STAT AUXILIARY HEAT				

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS COMPARISON SHEET IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE.
 IF YOU SHOULD FIND AN ERROR, PLEASE ADVISE.

SISTEMA CENTRALIZADO DE CONTROL DIGITAL
DIAGRAMA DE BLOQUES.



CDI : CONTROLADOR DIGITAL INTELIGENTE
CDC : CONTROLADOR DIGITAL DE CAMPO
CDZ : CONTROLADOR DIGITAL DE ZONA
MA : MOTOR ACTUADOR
MV : MOTOR VENTILADOR (PARTIR PARAR o STATUS)

FIG.1

SISTEMA DE CONTROL MANEJADORA DE AIRE EXTERIOR.

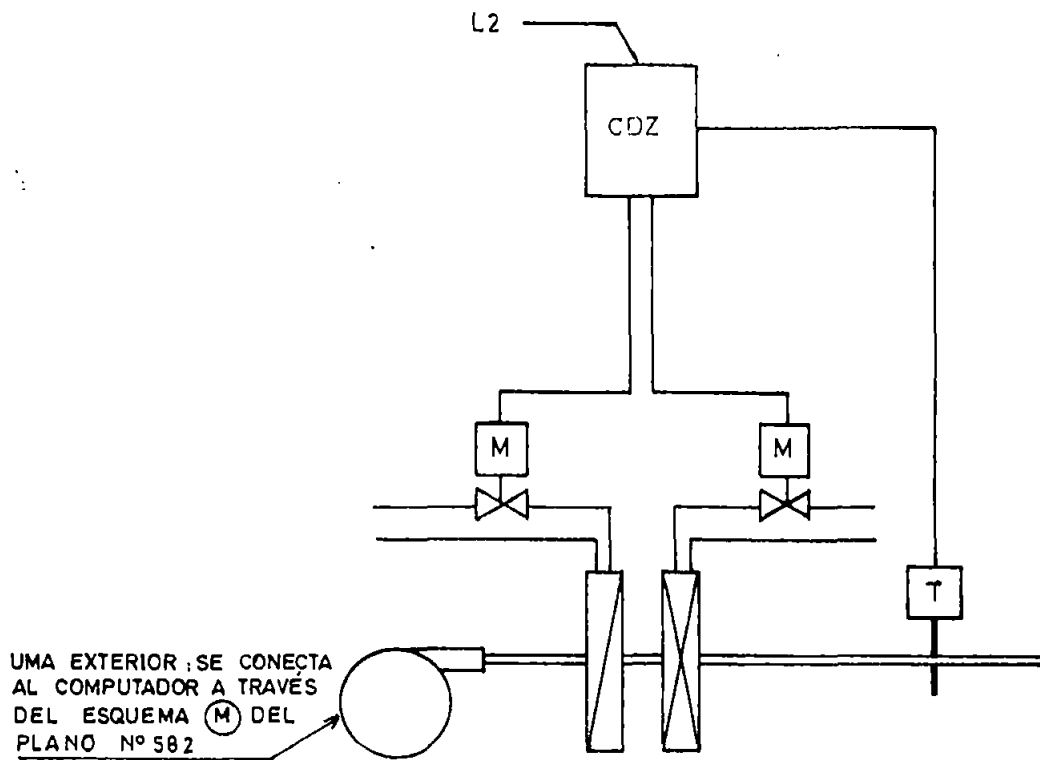


FIG. 2

SISTEMA DE CONTROL PARA MANEJADORAS DE AIRE DE ZONAS INTERIORES Y PERIMETRALES. (TÍPICO PARA 4 ZONAS).

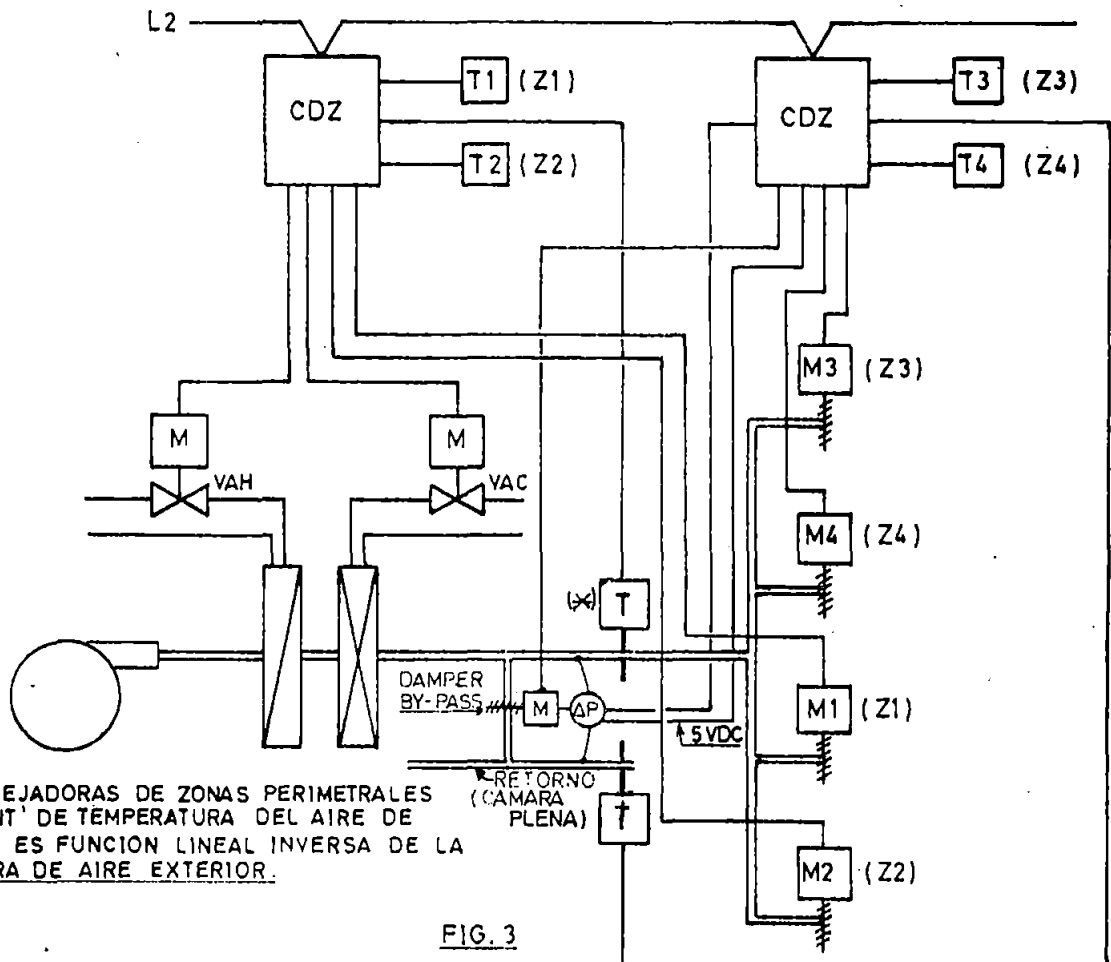
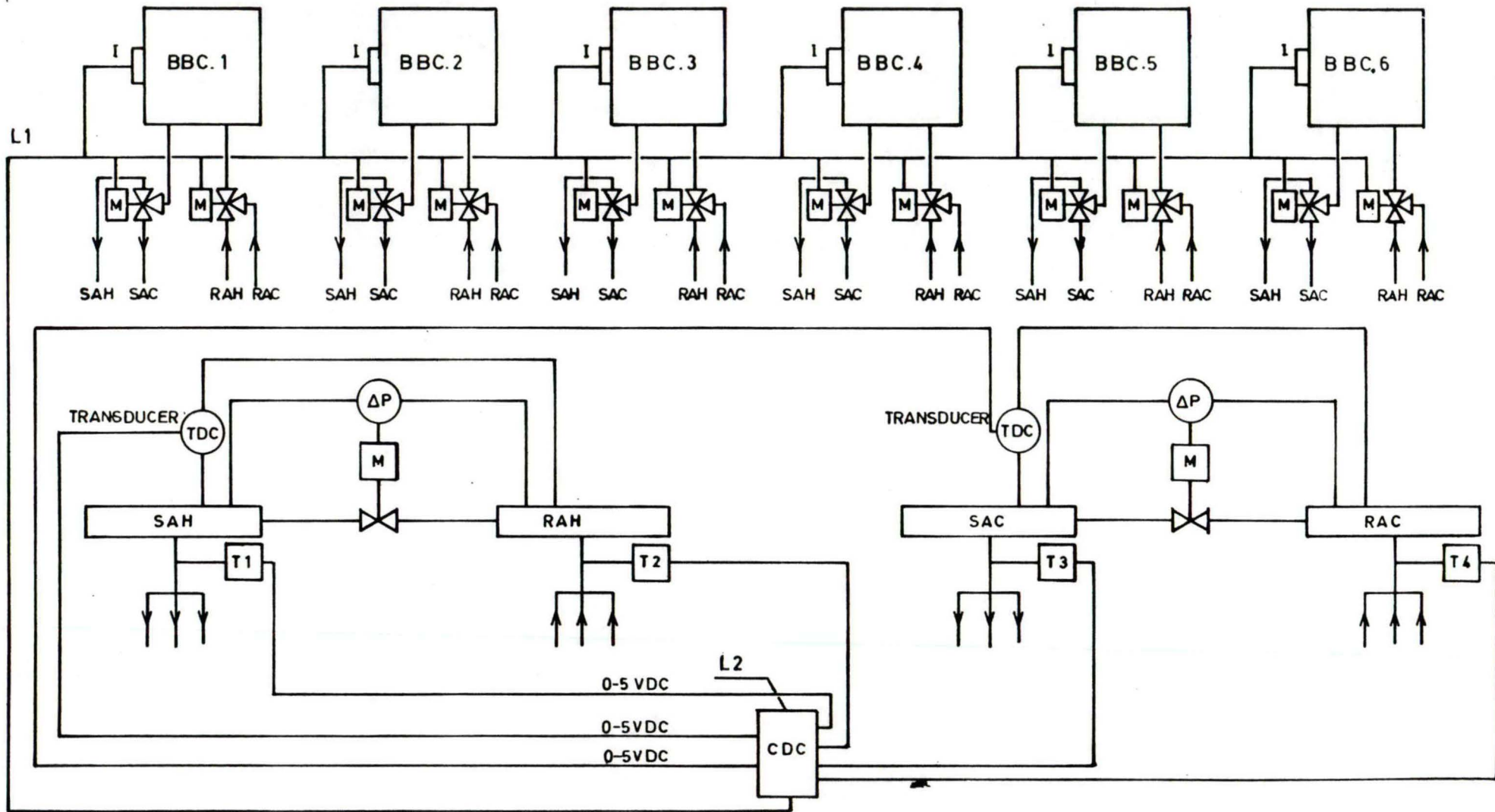


FIG. 3

SISTEMA DE CONTROL BOMBAS DE CALOR...



I: INTERFAZ SCCD/BBC (INCORPORADO EN BBC)
 M: MOTOR ACTUADOR
 BBC: BOMBA DE CALOR
 CDC: CONTROLADOR DIGITAL DE CAMPO

SAH: SUMINISTRO AGUA HELADA
 SAC: SUMINISTRO AGUA CALIENTE
 RAH: RETORNO AGUA HELADA
 RAC: RETORNO AGUA CALIENTE

FIG.4

6.0 MODIFICACIONES A LA PROPUESTA

(que se desprenden del presente informe)

a) CLIMATIZACION

Debe trasladarse el suministro de los templadores de control (reguladores de caudal) indicados en el punto 2.10 del formato de presupuesto y especificados en el punto 13 de las Especificaciones Técnicas al proyecto de Control Centralizado.

b) CONTROL CENTRALIZADO

Debe verificarse que los proponentes han incluido todos los elementos de control indicados en los diagramas adjuntos. Fig. 1 a Fig. 4 y que incluyen el suministro de templadores además de los accionamientos y motores de los mismos:

- Manejadora de Aire exterior (fig.2)
- Manejadora de Aire para zonas interiores y perimetrales (fig.3)
- Conjunto de Bombas de Calor (fig.4).

Se incluye además un diagrama en bloque del sistema general, que muestra los niveles de control y la categorización de los distintos tipos de controladores (fig.1).

Sistema de control para manejadora de aire exterior (fig. 2)

Las 2 manejadoras de aire exterior proporcionan un volumen constante de aire a una temperatura también constante. La partida y parada se hace por acción del operador del computador o por programa semanal incluido en el software del sistema. Un controlador cuyo esquema se muestra en el plano 582, (esq. M), actuará físicamente sobre la bobina del contador de partida del motor correspondiente.

Reginald Westendarp G. - Renato Miranda I.

*Aire Acondicionado,
Calefacción,
Ventilación,
Plantas Térmicas,
Frigoríficos.
Control Automático*

Sistema de Control para Bombas de Calor (fig.4)

El esquema mostrado en la fig. 4 es prácticamente el mismo que se muestra en el plano 582, antes mencionado, como esquema Q. Se le ha incorporado, solamente la conexión entre el controlador CDC y las bombas de calor mediante el bus digital L1. Se muestra además, gráficamente la existencia de la interfaz digital-analógica que deben incluir las bombas de calor.

Respecto de las bombas de recirculación y de los ventiladores de las torres de enfriamiento para el agua de los condensadores de los equipos aire acondicionado de las salas de computación, el sistema SCCD contempla control sobre la partida y parada de las bombas de recirculación y acción pasiva (monitoreo) del status del ventilador de la torre, del equipo de aire acondicionado dentro de la sala de computación y de la temperatura y humedad relativa del recinto.

Nos permitimos recalcar que los proponentes deben considerar un proyecto detallado de Ingeniería que comprenda todos los componentes de hardware, su interconexión (recorridos, bandejas, cables) y el software necesario para producir el funcionamiento descrito. Los planos y especificaciones de dicho proyecto de detalle, de acuerdo a la marca ofrecida por el proponente favorecido, debe ser entregado a la ITO para su aprobación.

Deben incluir en su propuesta, tal como esta especificado, todos los costos que demanda dicha ingeniería tanto en el país como en el extranjero y los que resulten de el personal de ingenieros de la fábrica para efectos de entrenamiento, puesta en marcha y regulación del sistema.

Lo anteriormente expuesto, esperamos contribuya a clarificar el proyecto SCCD y permita a los proponentes presentar sus cotizaciones en mejor forma.

A N E X O

El Sistema de Control Centralizado, debe finalmente actuar sobre elementos terminales de control como lo son dampers y válvulas de 2 y 3 vías.

A continuación se da la relación de válvulas de 2 y 3 vías, motores, actuadores, acoplamientos, etc., necesarios para la instalación del sistema. Su provisión e instalación debe ser hecha por el contratista del sistema de control centralizado, con las siguientes excepciones:

- Instalación del cuerpo de las válvulas de 2 y 3 vías. La instalación de las válvulas la hará el contratista de Aire Acondicionado. El suministro de las válvulas, así como la instalación del motor actuador, acoplamiento etc. será hecha por el contratista SCCD.

A. VALVULAS

UMA	GPM	FRIO p (C.A.)	MODELO	GPM	CALOR p (C.A.)	MODELO	PISO
1	7.0	10'	V90AD-3	5.4	10'	V90AD-2	Z
2	15.6	10'	V90AD-4	12.1	10'	V90AD-3	Z
3	19.7	10'	V90AD-4	17.0	10'	V90AD-4	Z
4	12.9	10'	V90AD-3	10.8	10'	V90AD-3	Z
5	16.6	10'	V90AD-4	12.2	10'	V90AD-3	Z
6	19.0	10'	V90AD-4	19.9	10'	V90AD-4	Z
7	4.7	10'	V90AD-2	1.6	10'	V90AD-1	1ºP.
8	16.9	10'	V90AD-4	6.6	10'	V90AD-2	1ºP.
9	17.2	10'	V90AD-4	12.0	10'	V90AD-3	1ºP.
10	13.8	10'	V90AD-3	6.8	10'	V90AD-2	1ºP.
11	6.3	10'	V90AD-2	2.8	10'	V90AD-1	1ºP.
12	27.2	10'	V90AD-5	16.7	10'	V90AD-4	1ºP.
13	7.1	10'	V90AD-3	3.2	10'	V90AD-1	2ºP.
14	19.4	10'	V90AD-4	7.0	10'	V90AD-3	2ºP.
15	12.7	10'	V90AD-3	6.9	10'	V90AD-3	2ºP.
16	3.2	10'	V90AD-1	1.6	10'	V90AD-1	2ºP.
17	13.5	10'	V90AD-3	6.3	10'	V90AD-2	2ºP.
18	5.7	10'	V90AD-2	3.1	10'	V90AD-1	2ºP.
19	67.1	10'	V90AA-26	46.3	10'	V90AA-25	2ºP.
20	13.6	10'	V90AD-3	9.0	10'	V90AD-3	3ºP.

Reginald Westendarp G. - Renato Miranda I.

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Calefacción,
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Frigoríficos.
Control Automático*

UMA	GPM	FRIO p (C.A.)	MODELO	GPM	CALOR p (C.A.)	MODELO	PISO
21	9.0	10'	V90AD-3	3.7	10'	V90AD-2	3ºP.
22	17.1	10'	V90AD-4	12.9	10'	V90AD-3	3ºP.
23	7.6	10'	V90AD-3	3.0	10'	V90AD-1	3ºP.
24	22.0	10'	V90AD-4	21.8	10'	V90AD-4	3ºP.
25	17.5	10'	V90AD-4	13.0	10'	V90AD-3	3ºP.
26	6.6	10'	V90AD-2	1.9	10'	V90AD-1	4ºP.
27	19.9	10'	V90AD-4	8.9	10'	V90AD-3	4ºP.
28	18.8	10'	V90AD-4	8.7	10'	V90AD-3	4ºP.
29	6.5	10'	V90AD-2	2.4	10'	V90AD-1	4ºP.
30	6.6	10'	V90AD-2	1.9	10'	V90AD-1	5ºP.
31	16.9	10'	V90AD-4	8.4	10'	V90AD-3	5ºP.
32	16.0	10'	V90AD-4	8.5	10'	V90AD-3	5ºP.
33	6.5	10'	V90AD-2	2.4	10'	V90AD-1	5ºP.
34	6.6	10'	V90AD-2	1.9	10'	V90AD-1	6ºP.
35	17.8	10'	V90AD-4	8.1	10'	V90AD-3	6ºP.
36	15.8	10'	V90AD-4	8.7	10'	V90AD-3	6ºP.
37	6.6	10'	V90AD-2	2.4	10'	V90AD-1	6ºP.
38	7.2	10'	V90AD-3	1.9	10'	V90AD-1	7ºP.
39	16.1	10'	V90AD-4	7.6	10'	V90AD-3	7ºP.
40	15.7	10'	V90AD-4	8.0	10'	V90AD-3	7ºP.
41	6.5	10'	V90AD-2	2.2	10'	V90AD-1	7ºP.
42	6.7	10'	V90AD-2	1.9	10'	V90AD-1	8ºP.
43	16.9	10'	V90AD-4	8.2	10'	V90AD-3	8ºP.
44	15.7	10'	V90AD-4	7.9	10'	V90AD-3	8ºP.
45	6.6	10'	V90AD-2	1.9	10'	V90AD-1	9ºP.
46	16.9	10'	V90AD-4	8.2	10'	V90AD-3	9ºP.
47	16.4	10'	V90AD-4	8.3	10'	V90AD-3	9ºP.
48	6.1	10'	V90AD-2	2.2	10'	V90AD-1	9ºP.
49	2.8	10'	V90AD-1	1.6	10'	V90AD-1	10ºP.
50	17.6	10'	V90AD-4	8.5	10'	V90AD-3	10ºP.
51	15.0	10'	V90AD-4	8.3	10'	V90AD-3	10ºP.
52	3.4	10'	V90AD-1	1.7	10'	V90AD-1	10ºP.
53	6.6	10'	V90AD-2	1.9	10'	V90AD-1	11ºP.
54	16.6	10'	V90AD-4	8.2	10'	V90AD-3	11ºP.
55	14.8	10'	V90AD-4	8.4	10'	V90AD-3	11ºP.
56	6.6	10'	V90AD-2	2.4	10'	V90AD-1	11ºP.
57	6.6	10'	V90AD-2	1.9	10'	V90AD-1	12ºP.
58	16.6	10'	V90AD-4	8.2	10'	V90AD-3	12ºP.
59	14.8	10'	V90AD-4	8.4	10'	V90AD-3	12ºP.
60	6.6	10'	V90AD-2	2.4	10'	V90AD-1	12ºP.

UMA	GPM	FRIO p (C.A.)	MODELO	GPM	CALOR p (C.A.)	MODELO	PISO
61	6.1	10'	V90AD-2	1.8	10'	V90AD-1	13ºP.
62	17.2	10'	V90AD-4	8.3	10'	V90AD-3	13ºP.
63	15.2	10'	V90AD-4	8.3	10'	V90AD-3	13ºP.
64	5.9	10'	V90AD-2	1.8	10'	V90AD-1	13ºP.
65	6.6	10'	V90AD-2	1.9	10'	V90AD-1	14ºP.
66	13.5	10'	V90AD-3	7.0	10'	V90AD-3	14ºP.
67	14.6	10'	V90AD-4	8.0	10'	V90AD-3	14ºP.
68	5.9	10'	V90AD-2	2.3	10'	V90AD-1	14ºP.
69	5.9	10'	V90AD-2	1.8	10'	V90AD-1	15ºP.
70	16.5	10'	V90AD-4	8.0	10'	V90AD-3	15ºP.
71	16.0	10'	V90AD-4	8.5	10'	V90AD-3	15ºP.
72	5.9	10'	V90AD-2	2.3	10'	V90AD-1	15ºP.
73	3.7	10'	V90AD-1	1.8	10'	V90AD-1	16ºP.
74	22.8	10'	V90AD-4	11.8	10'	V90AD-3	16ºP.
75	20.6	10'	V90AD-4	12.0	10'	V90AD-3	16ºP.
76	3.7	10'	V90AD-1	1.8	10'	V90AD-1	16ºP.
77	3.8	10'	V90AD-1	1.1	10'	V90AD-1	17ºP.
78	15.8	10'	V90AD-4	8.3	10'	V90AD-3	17ºP.
79	14.8	10'	V90AD-4	8.3	10'	V90AD-3	17ºP.
80	3.8	10'	V90AD-1	1.1	10'	V90AD-1	17ºP.
81	3.8	10'	V90AD-1	1.1	10'	V90AD-1	18ºP.
82	15.8	10'	V90AD-4	8.3	10'	V90AD-3	18ºP.
83	14.8	10'	V90AD-4	8.3	10'	V90AD-3	18ºP.
84	3.8	10'	V90AD-1	1.1	10'	V90AD-1	18ºP.
85	7.8	10'	V90AD-3	2.1	10'	V90AD-1	19ºP.
86	18.7	10'	V90AD-4	10.2	10'	V90AD-3	19ºP.
87	16.9	10'	V90AD-4	10.3	10'	V90AD-3	19ºP.
88	7.1	10'	V90AD-3	2.1	10'	V90AD-1	19ºP.
89	23.6	10'	V90AD-4	13.0	10'	V90AD-3	20ºP.
90	19.6	10'	V90AD-4	13.3	10'	V90AD-3	20ºP.
91	94	10'	V90AA-7	94	10'	V90AA-7	21ºP.
92	94	10'	V90AA-7	94	10'	V90AA-7	21ºP.

Las válvulas del asociadas a la operación de las bombas de calor son:

a) Válvula 3 vías mezcladora (en retorno)

Caudal : 242 GPM
Caída presión en válvula: 2 psi.

Cantidad : 6
Modelo : V90DB-9 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

b) Válvula 3 vías divergente (en el surtidor)

Caudal : 242 GPM
Caída presión en válvula: 2 psi

Cantidad : 6
Modelo : V90CA-9 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

c) Válvula 2 vías (by-pass entre colectores)

Caudal : 1000 GPM
Caída presión en válvula: 30 psi

Cantidad : 2
Modelo : V90AA-9 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

B) CONTROLADORES

a) Controlador de válvula by-pass en colectores

Acción switch : SPDT (Flotante)
Rango presión diferencial: 8 a 60 psig
Diferencial de switch : 2 psi.

Cantidad : 2
Modelo : F74JA-2 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR

b) Controlador de damper de by-pass en UMAS interiores

Acción de control : Proporcional
Rango presión diferencial: 0 a 3" c.a.
sensitividad en set point mínimo: 0.04" c.a.

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*Aire Acondicionado,
Calefacción,
Ventilación,
Plantas Térmicas,
Frigoríficos.
Control Automático*

Cantidad : 90
Modelo : F560AAE-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

C. MOTORES ACTUADORES

a) Motor actuador proporcional (Sin resorte de regreso,
para válvulas de UMAS)

Torque : 35 lb-in
Voltaje AC : 24 V
Carrera ajustable : 65 a 270°

Cantidad : 184
Modelo : M120XGA-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

b) Tarjeta Controladora para Motor Actuador

Cantidad : 184
Modelo : R81HAA-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

NOTA: La tarjeta controladora está relacionada directamente con la señal de control proveniente del controlador de zona, que forma parte del Sistema Centralizado de Control Digital (SCCD).

c) Acoplamiento Motor-Válvula

Cantidad : 184
Modelo : Y20EBD-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROL O SIMILAR.

d) Transformador

Voltaje : 240/24 VAC
Potencia : 40 VA
Frecuencia : 50/60 Hz

Cantidad : 184
Modelo : Y65BS-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

e) Motor Actuador (Sin resorte de regreso, para válvulas de 3 vías "bombas de calor")

Torque : 50 lb-in
Voltaje : 24 VAC
Carrera ajustable : 65 a 270°

Cantidad : 12
Modelo : M120CGA-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

NOTA: Estos motores tienen tarjeta controladora R81CAA-1, que acepta señal desde controlador de campo que forma parte del Sistema Centralizado de Control Digital (SCCD).

f) Acoplamiento Motor-Válvula

Cantidad : 12
Modelo : Y20EBD-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

g) Transformador

Voltaje : 240/24 VAC
Potencia : 40 VA
Frecuencia : 50/60 Hz

Cantidad : 12
Modelo : Y65BS-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

h) Motor actuador ON/OFF (Sin resorte de regreso, para by-pass de colectores)

Torque : 35 lb-in
Voltaje : 24 VAC
Carrera ajustable : 45 a 270°

Cantidad : 2
Modelo : M120AGA-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

i) Acoplamiento Motor-Damper

Cantidad : 2
Modelo : Y20DAB-2 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

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Control Automático*

j) Transformador

Voltaje : 240/24 VAC
Potencia : 40 VA
Frecuencia : 50/60 Hz

Cantidad : 2
Modelo : Y65BS-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

k) Motor Actuador Proporcional (Sin resorte de regreso,
para damper de by-pass en UMAS)

Torque : 35 lb-in
Voltaje : 24 V
Carrera ajustable : 65 a 270°

Cantidad : 90
Modelo : M120XGA-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

l) Tarjeta controladora para motor actuador

Cantidad : 90
Modelo : R81HAA-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

NOTA: La tarjeta controladora está directamente relacionada con el controlador que le envía la señal de control. El controlador forma parte del sistema centralizado de control digital (SCCD).

m) Acoplamiento motor damper

Cantidad : 90
Modelo : Y20DAB-2 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

n) Transformador

Voltaje : 240/24 VAC
Potencia : 40 VA
Frecuencia : 50/60 Hz

Cantidad : 90
Modelo : Y65BS-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

D) VALVULAS 3 VIAS ON/OFF PARA FAN COILS

a) PISO ZOCALO: (FC1, FC2, FC3, FC4, FC5, FC6, FC7, FC8,
FC9 Y FC10)

Cantidad : 20 (frío y calor)
Modelo : V80-306 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

b) PISO 3º : (FC11, FC12, FC13, FC14, FC15, FC16, FC17,
FC18)

Cantidad : 16 (Frío y Calor)
Modelo : V80-309 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

c) Termostatos para Fan Coils

Rango : 10 a 32°C
Control Velocidad : Baja - media - alta
Operación : Auto-off

Cantidad : 18
Modelo : T23B-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

e) Equipos de Computación

a) Interruptor de flujo de agua (water flow switch)

Cantidad : 2
Modelo : F61KB-11 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

f) Torres de Enfriamiento

Termostato ON/OFF para control del ventilador

Cantidad : 2
Modelo : A72CE-1 o similar
Fabricante : JOHNSON CONTROLS O SIMILAR.

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Miranda, Renato
AUTOR

Respuesta a informe de...
TITULO

FECHA	NOMBRE	FIRMA



Autor.: Miranda J., R.

Título: Respuesta a

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