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FINAL REPORT

for

Jordan Catering Supplies, El- Shami and Nedal Dowaik Companies

In this final report we describe our activities as well as providing all documents prepared from our previous reports, additional photos and test sheets are provided to this report as requested. The test sheets are means for evaluating and analyzing the performance of refrigeration component under specific environmental condition as specified by ISO standards and manufacturer technical requirements. This report could be used as a guideline for counterparts for future use, especially on selection of new components. Special consideration must be taken to select proper R134a compressor to replace with conventional R12 compressor. It is also important to adjust refrigerant charge balance to the existing refrigeration cycle with any major changes to the evaporator and condenser. In high backpressure type compressor it might needed to adjust capillary tube to balance pressure increase into the refrigeration system. All necessary advises were given to the counterparts during our several visit to their premises and conduction of technical course.

Since these companies are the same in nature and usually do not have any testing facility to test their new and existing models during changing compressor models. It is seriously recommended to use one of existing hot chamber in the city, to assure safe and economical operation of refrigeration system.

We are proud to have the opportunity to be UNIDO's team member to phase out OSD from many companies. We will attempt to use our experience and

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capabilities to continue assisting UNIDO and small commercial refrigerator sector to improve their technical awareness, and count us as a focal point to access to up to date information and technical assistance.

Activities

- 1- Visiting counterparts premises several times to assure precise technical data for providing necessary information for calculating refrigeration load calculation.
- 2- Assisting counterparts to select most common and well selling prototype models to be made and test under new circumstances.
- 3- Supervising related activities concerning making prototypes.
- 4- Conducting several briefing meeting and training session at our classroom located beside our hot chamber at our factory and counterparts premises to familiarize the counterparts' technical staff with new refrigerant physical, chemical and operation properties and behavior.
- 5- Contacting UNDP and Ozone office in several occasions to plan for implementation of the project in time.
- 6- Coordinating with UNIDO staff and Ozone office staff in Beirut for execution of different activities foreseen in the contract.
- 7- Storing and preserving charging equipment at our warehouse to assure safe and trustful stocking as requested by UNIDO's project manager and Ozone Office.
- 8- Deliver all charging equipment to counterparts as they were received in accordance with packing list and project documents.
- 9- Assuring safe handling and equipment free of any defects by visual inspection due to possible mechanical damages, before delivery to the counterparts.

- 10- Explaining to the counterparts' operation purposes and application of each machine as purchased and supplied by UNIDO and manufacturer.
- 11- Conducting an orientation course for technical staff of counterparts to be familiarized with application of equipments and use of them.
- 12- Testing Performance test on all prototypes to assure accomplishment of contract to fulfill new R134a refrigerant.
- 13- Evaluation on performance test results of prototypes to adjust and do necessary changes to refrigeration cycle in retrofit program foreseen in the contract.
- 14- Advise the counterpart to do necessary changes to all models produced. These changes could be defined as proper amount of refrigerant weight and proper compressor selection, using cooling capacity calculated in this program.
- 15- This to notice that amount of cooling capacity could be used as guidance, obviously it is almost impossible to find a compressor model to fit excite cooling capacity. There are a lot of factors, which should be into consideration while selecting compressor.
- 16- The counterparts were advised to do performance test on all new compressor models selected to replace the old model, regardless of performance and technical characteristics defined by the manufactures.

17- A comprehensive explanation given to the counterparts to use different compressor manufacturers brochure and technical data.

In this report we explain our activities and technical data gathered for component selection and also determine proper configuration for new design criteria.

We spent a lot of time in market to suggest to the counterparts the new component replacement to fit R134a ozone friendly refrigerant system circuit.

Compressor selection was the main concern in this regard due to certain limitation of compressor capacity availability in Jordan market.

Our main concern in implementation of project is testing prototypes, which are the most important part of project.

Counterparts showed good role and cooperation to make prototypes and testing them are on process, the test results will be submitted to you whenever they are completed and pass performance test requirement.

The new criteria are defined as new operating condition under usage of R134a Ozone friendly refrigerant. As we learnt through our experience, following components have significant role to be adapted for new environmental and technical circumference.

- Compressor
- Drier
- Capillary tube
- Refrigerant Charge

Jordan Catering Supplies
Prototype # 1

<u>Product Technical Specification</u>	
Description	Specification
Company Name	Jordan Catering Supplies
Product Name	One Door Refrigerator
Product Model	JCS 600 R
Product Application	Food Storage
Operating Temperature	32 C
Climatic Condition	Normal
Product Overall Dimension WxLxH mm	800*700*2050 C
Freezer Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Refrigerator Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	40 mm
Product Shape, Double Doors, Upright, Chest, etc	Upright with one Door
Freezer Internal Net Volume	N/A
Refrigerator Net Volume	1148 Lit.
Product Net Volume	600 Lit.
Product Inside Temperature C	+5 C
Water Storage Tank Capacity, Water Cooler	N/A
Type of Water Storage Tank Cylinder, Cubic, etc.	N/A
Water Fellow per hour for water cooler	N/A
Water Storage Tank Dimension	N/A
Water Outlet Temperature	N/A
Water Inlet Temperature	N/A
Freezer Inside Temperature	N/A
Refrigerator Inside Temperature	+5 C
Evaporating Temperature	-10 C
Foam Insulation Thickness mm	40 mm

Side Walls, Top, Bottom, Door, Back Panel	
Type of PU Foam	R11 Pu Foam
Foam Density, Kg/Cu. Mt.	40 Kg/Cu. Mt.
Foam Mixture, Percentage Pol% + R11% + Isocyanate%	37% +13% + 50%
Total amount of Foam Injection, Kg	17 Kg
Refrigerant Type	R12
Refrigerant Charge Weight Gr.	400 Gr.
Type of Compressor, Hermetic, Semi Hermetic, Open	Hermetic
Compressor Cooling System Static, Oil Cooled, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Compressor Cooling Capacity Watt	450 Gr.
Compressor input Power, Watt	400
Compressor Model Number	SC10B
Compressor Manufacturer	Danfoss
Compressor Mounting Place Top, Bottom, Front, Back	Top
Condenser Type, Static, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Condenser Dimension, Length, Inside Tube Diameter,	3 Rows Tube Coils and Fins
Condenser Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Condenser mounting Place, Back Wall, Top, Bottom	Top
Evaporator Type, Fin and Tube, Roll Bond, Wire and Tube, etc.	Fin and Tube
Evaporator Dimension, Length, Surface Area, Inside Tube Diameter	
Evaporator Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Dryer Type,	Cylindrical
Dryer Material, Weight and Size	20 Gr
Capillary Tube Diameter and Length	1 mm 2500 mm

Jordan Catering Supplies
Prototype # 2

<u>Product Technical Specification</u>	
Description	Specification
Company Name	Jordan Catering Supplies
Product Name	Water Cooler
Product Model	JCS 50H
Product Application	Water Cooler
Operating Temperature	32 C
Climatic Condition	Normal
Product Overall Dimension WxLxH mm	
Freezer Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Refrigerator Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	60*40*130 Cm
Product Shape, Double Doors, Upright, Chest, etc	
Freezer Internal Net Volume	N/A
Refrigerator Net Volume	60 Liters
Product Net Volume	315 Liters
Product Inside Temperature C	18
Water Storage Tank Capacity, Water Cooler	60 Liters
Type of Water Storage Tank Cylinder, Cubic, etc.	Cubic
Water Fellow per hour for water cooler	60 Lit/H
Water Storage Tank Dimension	60 Liters
Water Outlet Temperature	18 C
Water Inlet Temperature	25 C
Freezer Inside Temperature	N/A
Refrigerator Inside Temperature	18 C
Evaporating Temperature	-10 C
Foam Insulation Thickness mm	40 mm

Side Walls, Top, Bottom, Door, Back Panel	
Type of PU Foam	R11 Pu Foam
Foam Density, Kg/Cu. Mt.	40 Kg/Cu. Mt.
Foam Mixture, Percentage Pol% + R11% + Isocyanate%	37% + 13% + 50%
Total amount of Foam Injection, Kg	6 Kg
Refrigerant Type	R 12
Refrigerant Charge Weight Gr.	250 Gr.
Type of Compressor, Hermetic, Semi Hermetic, Open	Hermetic
Compressor Cooling System Static, Oil Cooled, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Compressor Cooling Capacity Watt	200 Watt
Compressor input Power, Watt	180 Watt
Compressor Model Number	SC8.5b
Compressor Manufacturer	Danfoss
Compressor Mounting Place Top, Bottom, Front, Back	Bottom
Condenser Type, Static, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Condenser Dimension, Length, Inside Tube Diameter,	2 Rows
Condenser Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Condenser mounting Place, Back Wall, Top, Bottom	Bottom
Evaporator Type, Fin and Tube, Roll Bond, Wire and Tube, etc.	Roll Tube
Evaporator Dimension, Length, Surface Area, Inside Tube Diameter	
Evaporator Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper Coated
Dryer Type,	Cylindrical
Dryer Material, Weight and Size	10 Gr.
Capillary Tube Diameter and Length	0.7 mm diameter 2500 mm length

Jordan Catering Supplies
Prototype # 3

<u>Product Technical Specification</u>	
Description	Specification
Company Name	Jordan Catering Supplies
Product Name	Dairy Refrigerator
Product Model	JCS 120 SC
Product Application	Dairy Show Case
Operating Temperature	32 C
Climatic Condition	Normal
Product Overall Dimension WxLxH mm	120*70*20 cm
Freezer Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Refrigerator Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	40 mm
Product Shape, Double Doors, Upright, Chest, etc	Upright Two Doors
Freezer Internal Net Volume	N/A
Refrigerator Net Volume	1680 liters
Product Net Volume	1000 Liters
Product Inside Temperature C	+ 5 C
Water Storage Tank Capacity, Water Cooler	N/A
Type of Water Storage Tank Cylinder, Cubic, etc.	N/A
Water Fellow per hour for water cooler	N/A
Water Storage Tank Dimension	N/A
Water Outlet Temperature	N/A
Water Inlet Temperature	N/A
Freezer Inside Temperature	N/A
Refrigerator Inside Temperature	+5 C
Evaporating Temperature	-10 C
Foam Insulation Thickness mm	40 mm

Side Walls, Top, Bottom, Door, Back Panel	
Type of PU Foam	R11 Pu Foam
Foam Density, Kg/Cu. Mt.	40 Kg/Cu. Mt.
Foam Mixture, Percentage Pol% + R11% + Isocyanate%	37% + 13 % + 50 %
Total amount of Foam Injection, Kg	20 Kg
Refrigerant Type	R12
Refrigerant Charge Weight Gr.	450 Gr.
Type of Compressor, Hermetic, Semi Hermetic, Open	Hermetic
Compressor Cooling System Static, Oil Cooled, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Compressor Cooling Capacity Watt	450 Watt
Compressor input Power, Watt	400 Watt
Compressor Model Number	SC10B
Compressor Manufacturer	Danfoss
Compressor Mounting Place Top, Bottom, Front, Back	Top
Condenser Type, Static, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Condenser Dimension, Length, Inside Tube Diameter,	3 Rows
Condenser Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Condenser mounting Place, Back Wall, Top, Bottom	Top
Evaporator Type, Fin and Tube, Roll Bond, Wire and Tube, etc.	Fin and Tube
Evaporator Dimension, Length, Surface Area, Inside Tube Diameter	
Evaporator Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Dryer Type,	Cylindrical
Dryer Material, Weight and Size	20 Gr.
Capillary Tube Diameter and Length	1 mm dim. 2500 length

Jordan Catering Supplies
Prototype # 4

<u>Product Technical Specification</u>	
Description	Specification
Company Name	Jordan Catering Supplies
Product Name	Two Doors Refrigerator
Product Model	JCS 1200 R
Product Application	Food Storage
Operating Temperature	32 C
Climatic Condition	Normal
Product Overall Dimension WxLxH mm	140*70*205 cm
Freezer Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Refrigerator Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	40 mm
Product Shape, Double Doors, Upright, Chest, etc	Upright with Two Doors
Freezer Internal Net Volume	N/A
Refrigerator Net Volume	2000 Lit.
Product Net Volume	1200 Lit
Product Inside Temperature C	+5 C
Water Storage Tank Capacity, Water Cooler	N/A
Type of Water Storage Tank Cylinder, Cubic, etc.	N/A
Water Fellow per hour for water cooler	N/A
Water Storage Tank Dimension	N/A
Water Outlet Temperature	N/A
Water Inlet Temperature	N/A
Freezer Inside Temperature	N/A
Refrigerator Inside Temperature	+ 5 C
Evaporating Temperature	-10 C
Foam Insulation Thickness mm	40 mm

Side Walls, Top, Bottom, Door, Back Panel	
Type of PU Foam	R 11 Pu Foam
Foam Density, Kg/Cu. Mt.	40 Kg/Cu. Mt.
Foam Mixture, Percentage Pol% + R11% + Isocyanate%	37% + 13% + 50%
Total amount of Foam Injection, Kg	27 Kg
Refrigerant Type	R12
Refrigerant Charge Weight Gr.	500 Gr.
Type of Compressor, Hermetic, Semi Hermetic, Open	Hermetic
Compressor Cooling System Static, Oil Cooled, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Compressor Cooling Capacity Watt	625 Watt
Compressor input Power, Watt	
Compressor Model Number	Danfoss SC15 B
Compressor Manufacturer	Danfoss
Compressor Mounting Place Top, Bottom, Front, Back	Top
Condenser Type, Static, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Condenser Dimension, Length, Inside Tube Diameter,	Four Rows Tube Coil and Fins
Condenser Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Condenser mounting Place, Back Wall, Top, Bottom	Top
Evaporator Type, Fin and Tube, Roll Bond, Wire and Tube, etc.	Fin and Tube
Evaporator Dimension, Length, Surface Area, Inside Tube Diameter	
Evaporator Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Dryer Type,	Cylindrical
Dryer Material, Weight and Size	25 Gr.
Capillary Tube Diameter and Length	1.2 mm 3000 length

Moh'd Ahmed El-Shami Sons Co.

Prototype # 1

<u>Product Technical Specification</u>	
Description	Specification
Company Name	Moh'd Ahmed El Shami Sons Co.
Product Name	Water Cooler 3 Taps
Product Model	ASWC3
Product Application	Water Cooler
Operating Temperature	32 C
Climatic Condition	Normal
Product Overall Dimension WxLxH mm	70*50*129 cm
Freezer Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Refrigerator Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	50 mm
Product Shape, Double Doors, Upright, Chest, etc	
Freezer Internal Net Volume	N/A
Refrigerator Net Volume	N/A
Product Net Volume	N/A
Product Inside Temperature C	+6 C
Water Storage Tank Capacity, Water Cooler	120 Lit
Type of Water Storage Tank Cylinder, Cubic, etc.	Cubic
Water Fellow per hour for water cooler	80 Liters
Water Storage Tank Dimension	60*40*50 cm
Water Outlet Temperature	+6 C
Water Inlet Temperature	+ 25 C
Freezer Inside Temperature	N/A
Refrigerator Inside Temperature	+6 C
Evaporating Temperature	0 C
Foam Insulation Thickness mm	50 mm

Side Walls, Top, Bottom, Door, Back Panel	
Type of PU Foam	R 11 Pu Foam
Foam Density, Kg/Cu. Mt.	35-40 Kg/Cu.Mt
Foam Mixture, Percentage Pol% + R11% + Isocyanate%	37% + 13% +50 %
Total amount of Foam Injection, Kg	5 Kg
Refrigerant Type	R 12
Refrigerant Charge Weight Gr.	300 Gr
Type of Compressor, Hermetic, Semi Hermetic, Open	Hermetic
Compressor Cooling System Static, Oil Cooled, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Compressor Cooling Capacity Watt	390 Watt
Compressor input Power, Watt	1/3 HP
Compressor Model Number	SC10B
Compressor Manufacturer	Danfoss Germany
Compressor Mounting Place Top, Bottom, Front, Back	Back
Condenser Type, Static, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Condenser Dimension, Length, Inside Tube Diameter,	Three Rows Tube Coil and Fins
Condenser Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Condenser mounting Place, Back Wall, Top, Bottom	Back Wall
Evaporator Type, Fin and Tube, Roll Bond, Wire and Tube, etc.	Fin and Tube
Evaporator Dimension, Length, Surface Area, Inside Tube Diameter	Tube Coil and Fins
Evaporator Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Dryer Type,	Cylindrical
Dryer Material, Weight and Size	25 Gr.
Capillary Tube Diameter and Length	1 mm 3050 mm Length

Moh'd Ahmed El-Shami Sons Co.
Prototype # 2

<u>Product Technical Specification</u>	
Description	Specification
Company Name	Moh'd Ahmed El Shami Sons Co.
Product Name	Counter Refrigerator
Product Model	ASC19
Product Application	Meat Case
Operating Temperature	32 C
Climatic Condition	Normal
Product Overall Dimension WxLxH mm	190*75*90 cm
Freezer Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Refrigerator Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	50 mm
Product Shape, Double Doors, Upright, Chest, etc	Counter Double Doors
Freezer Internal Net Volume	N/A
Refrigerator Net Volume	1280 Lit
Product Net Volume	712 Lit
Product Inside Temperature C	+ 5 C
Water Storage Tank Capacity, Water Cooler	N/A
Type of Water Storage Tank Cylinder, Cubic, etc.	N/A
Water Fellow per hour for water cooler	N/A
Water Storage Tank Dimension	N/A
Water Outlet Temperature	N/A
Water Inlet Temperature	N/A
Freezer Inside Temperature	N/A
Refrigerator Inside Temperature	+ 5 C
Evaporating Temperature	-10 C
Foam Insulation Thickness mm	50 mm

Side Walls, Top, Bottom, Door, Back Panel	
Type of PU Foam	R11 PU Foam
Foam Density, Kg/Cu. Mt.	35-40 Kg/Cu. Mt.
Foam Mixture, Percentage Pol% + R11% + Isocyanate%	37% + 13% + 50 %
Total amount of Foam Injection, Kg	10 Kg
Refrigerant Type	R 12
Refrigerant Charge Weight Gr.	300 Gr.
Type of Compressor, Hermetic, Semi Hermetic, Open	Hermetic
Compressor Cooling System Static, Oil Cooled, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Compressor Cooling Capacity Watt	400 Watt
Compressor input Power, Watt	1/3 Hp
Compressor Model Number	SC10B
Compressor Manufacturer	Danfoss Germany
Compressor Mounting Place Top, Bottom, Front, Back	Bottom
Condenser Type, Static, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Condenser Dimension, Length, Inside Tube Diameter,	Three Rows Tube Coil and Fins
Condenser Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Condenser mounting Place, Back Wall, Top, Bottom	Bottom
Evaporator Type, Fin and Tube, Roll Bond, Wire and Tube, etc.	Fin and Tube
Evaporator Dimension, Length, Surface Area, Inside Tube Diameter	Tube Coils and Fins
Evaporator Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Dryer Type,	Cylindrical
Dryer Material, Weight and Size	30 Gr.
Capillary Tube Diameter and Length	0.8 mm dim. 3000 mm Length

Moh'd Ahmed El-Shami Sons Co.

Prototype # 3

<u>Product Technical Specification</u>	
Description	Specification
Company Name	Moh'd Ahmed El Shami Sons Co.
Product Name	Cake Display refrigerator
Product Model	ASRCD20
Product Application	Cake Show Case
Operating Temperature	32 C
Climatic Condition	Normal
Product Overall Dimension WxLxH mm	200*95*135 cm
Freezer Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Refrigerator Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	50 mm
Product Shape, Double Doors, Upright, Chest, etc	Show Case
Freezer Internal Net Volume	N/A
Refrigerator Net Volume	2560 Liters
Product Net Volume	390 Liters
Product Inside Temperature C	+8 C
Water Storage Tank Capacity, Water Cooler	N/A
Type of Water Storage Tank Cylinder, Cubic, etc.	N/A
Water Fellow per hour for water cooler	N/A
Water Storage Tank Dimension	N/A
Water Outlet Temperature	N/A
Water Inlet Temperature	N/A
Freezer Inside Temperature	N/A
Refrigerator Inside Temperature	+8 C
Evaporating Temperature	-10 C
Foam Insulation Thickness mm	50 mm

Side Walls, Top, Bottom, Door, Back Panel	
Type of PU Foam	R11 PU Foam
Foam Density, Kg/Cu. Mt.	35-40 Kg/Cu. Mt
Foam Mixture, Percentage Pol% + R11% + Isocyanate%	37% + 13% + 50%
Total amount of Foam Injection, Kg	10 Kg
Refrigerant Type	R 12
Refrigerant Charge Weight Gr.	400 Gr.
Type of Compressor, Hermetic, Semi Hermetic, Open	Hermetic
Compressor Cooling System Static, Oil Cooled, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Compressor Cooling Capacity Watt	600 Watt
Compressor input Power, Watt	550 Watt
Compressor Model Number	SC10B
Compressor Manufacturer	Danfoss Germany
Compressor Mounting Place Top, Bottom, Front, Back	Bottom
Condenser Type, Static, Fan Cooled	Static
Condenser Dimension, Length, Inside Tube Diameter,	Four Rows Tube Coil and Fins
Condenser Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Condenser mounting Place, Back Wall, Top, Bottom	Bottom
Evaporator Type, Fin and Tube, Roll Bond, Wire and Tube, etc.	Fin and Tube
Evaporator Dimension, Length, Surface Area, Inside Tube Diameter	Tube Coils and Fins
Evaporator Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Dryer Type,	Cylindrical
Dryer Material, Weight and Size	30 Gr.
Capillary Tube Diameter and Length	1 mm dim. 3050 mm length

Moh'd Ahmed El-Shami Sons Co
Prototype # 4

<u>Product Technical Specification</u>	
Description	Specification
Company Name	Moh'd Ahmed El Shami Sons Co.
Product Name	Upright Refrigerator
Product Model	ASR8
Product Application	Vegetables
Operating Temperature	32 C
Climatic Condition	Normal
Product Overall Dimension WxLxH mm	80*75*205 mm
Freezer Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Refrigerator Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	50 mm
Product Shape, Double Doors, Upright, Chest, etc	Upright Case with one Door
Freezer Internal Net Volume	N/A
Refrigerator Net Volume	1200 Liters
Product Net Volume	655 Liters
Product Inside Temperature C	+ 5 C
Water Storage Tank Capacity, Water Cooler	N/A
Type of Water Storage Tank Cylinder, Cubic, etc.	N/A
Water Fellow per hour for water cooler	N/A
Water Storage Tank Dimension	N/A
Water Outlet Temperature	N/A
Water Inlet Temperature	N/A
Freezer Inside Temperature	N/A
Refrigerator Inside Temperature	+5 C
Evaporating Temperature	-10 C
Foam Insulation Thickness mm	50 mm

Side Walls, Top, Bottom, Door, Back Panel	
Type of PU Foam	R11 PU Foam
Foam Density, Kg/Cu. Mt.	35-40 Kg/Cu. Mt.
Foam Mixture, Percentage Pol% + R11% + Isocyanate%	37% + 13% + 50%
Total amount of Foam Injection, Kg	10 Kg
Refrigerant Type	R 12
Refrigerant Charge Weight Gr.	300 Gr.
Type of Compressor, Hermetic, Semi Hermetic, Open	Hermetic
Compressor Cooling System Static, Oil Cooled, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Compressor Cooling Capacity Watt	390 Watts
Compressor input Power, Watt	1/3 Hp
Compressor Model Number	SC10B
Compressor Manufacturer	Danfoss Germany
Compressor Mounting Place Top, Bottom, Front, Back	Top
Condenser Type, Static, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Condenser Dimension, Length, Inside Tube Diameter,	29*9*24 cm 3 Pipes ¼ inch
Condenser Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Aluminum and Copper Coated
Condenser mounting Place, Back Wall, Top, Bottom	Top
Evaporator Type, Fin and Tube, Roll Bond, Wire and Tube, etc.	Fin and Tube
Evaporator Dimension, Length, Surface Area, Inside Tube Diameter	40*10*10 3/8 inch
Evaporator Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Aluminum, Copper
Dryer Type,	Cylindrical
Dryer Material, Weight and Size	30 Gr.
Capillary Tube Diameter and Length	0.8 mm dim 3000 mm Length

Nidal Dowaik Co.

Prototype # 1

<u>Product Technical Specification</u>	
Description	Specification
Company Name	Nidal Dowaik Co.
Product Name	Chest Freezer
Product Model	ND-125
Product Application	Freezer
Operating Temperature	32 C
Climatic Condition	Normal
Product Overall Dimension WxLxH mm	65*125*88
Freezer Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	45 mm
Refrigerator Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Product Shape, Double Doors, Upright, Chest, etc	Chest Freezer
Freezer Internal Net Volume	400 Liters
Refrigerator Net Volume	N/A
Product Net Volume	300 Liters
Product Inside Temperature C	-25 C
Water Storage Tank Capacity, Water Cooler	N/A
Type of Water Storage Tank Cylinder, Cubic, etc.	N/A
Water Fellow per hour for water cooler	N/A
Water Storage Tank Dimension	N/A
Water Outlet Temperature	N/A
Water Inlet Temperature	N/A
Freezer Inside Temperature	-25 C
Refrigerator Inside Temperature	N/A
Evaporating Temperature	-32 C
Foam Insulation Thickness mm	40 mm

Side Walls, Top, Bottom, Door, Back Panel	
Type of PU Foam	R11 Pu Foam
Foam Density, Kg/Cu. Mt.	40 Kg/Cu. Mt.
Foam Mixture, Percentage Pol% + R11% + Isocyanate%	37% + 13% + 50%
Total amount of Foam Injection, Kg	12 Kg
Refrigerant Type	R12
Refrigerant Charge Weight Gr.	350Gr.
Type of Compressor, Hermetic, Semi Hermetic, Open	Hermetic
Compressor Cooling System Static, Oil Cooled, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Compressor Cooling Capacity Watt	600 Watts
Compressor input Power, Watt	550 Watts
Compressor Model Number	
Compressor Manufacturer	Danfoss Germany
Compressor Mounting Place Top, Bottom, Front, Back	Bottom
Condenser Type, Static, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Condenser Dimension, Length, Inside Tube Diameter,	Four Rows Tube Coil and Fins
Condenser Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Condenser mounting Place, Back Wall, Top, Bottom	Bottom
Evaporator Type, Fin and Tube, Roll Bond, Wire and Tube, etc.	Tubes
Evaporator Dimension, Length, Surface Area, Inside Tube Diameter	Copper tubes surrounding the inner body
Evaporator Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Dryer Type,	Cylindrical
Dryer Material, Weight and Size	Ranco 20 Gr.
Capillary Tube Diameter and Length	0.7 mm dim. 3000 mm length

Nidal Dowaik Co.
Prototype # 2

<u>Product Technical Specification</u>	
Description	Specification
Company Name	Nidal Dowaik Co.
Product Name	Water Cooler
Product Model	NDWC-100
Product Application	Water Cooler
Operating Temperature	32 C
Climatic Condition	Normal
Product Overall Dimension WxLxH mm	41*67*127 cm
Freezer Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Refrigerator Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Product Shape, Double Doors, Upright, Chest, etc	Stand
Freezer Internal Net Volume	N/A
Refrigerator Net Volume	N/A
Product Net Volume	N/A
Product Inside Temperature C	+ 7 C
Water Storage Tank Capacity, Water Cooler	30 Litters
Type of Water Storage Tank Cylinder, Cubic, etc.	Cylindrical
Water Fellow per hour for water cooler	80 Liters/H
Water Storage Tank Dimension	45*30 cm
Water Outlet Temperature	+7 C
Water Inlet Temperature	+28 C
Freezer Inside Temperature	N/A
Refrigerator Inside Temperature	N/A
Evaporating Temperature	-23 C
Foam Insulation Thickness mm	40 mm

Side Walls, Top, Bottom, Door, Back Panel	
Type of PU Foam	R11 Pu Foam
Foam Density, Kg/Cu. Mt.	40 Kg/Cu. Mt.
Foam Mixture, Percentage Pol% + R11% + Isocyanate%	37% + 13% + 50%
Total amount of Foam Injection, Kg	6 Kg
Refrigerant Type	R 12
Refrigerant Charge Weight Gr.	240 Gr.
Compressor Cooling Capacity Watt	250 Watts
Compressor input Power, Watt	¼ Hp, 184 Watts
Compressor Model Number	
Compressor Manufacturer	Electrolux
Compressor Mounting Place Top, Bottom, Front, Back	Bottom
Condenser Type, Static, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Condenser Dimension, Length, Inside Tube Diameter,	Two Rows, 5/16 inch
Condenser Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper and Aluminum
Condenser mounting Place, Back Wall, Top, Bottom	Bottom
Evaporator Type, Fin and Tube, Roll Bond, Wire and Tube, etc.	Copper Tubes Surrounding the Tank
Evaporator Dimension, Length, Surface Area, Inside Tube Diameter	15 m. Length
Evaporator Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Dryer Type,	Ranco
Dryer Material, Weight and Size	Silica, Cylindrical, 15 Gr.
Capillary Tube Diameter and Length	1 mm , 1800 mm length

Nidal Dowaik Co.
Prototype # 3

<u>Product Technical Specification</u>	
Description	Specification
Company Name	Nidal Dowaik Co.
Product Name	Water Cooler
Product Model	NDWC-60
Product Application	Water Cooler
Operating Temperature	32 C
Climatic Condition	Normal
Product Overall Dimension WxLxH mm	39*39*102 cm
Freezer Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Refrigerator Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Product Shape, Double Doors, Upright, Chest, etc	Stand
Freezer Internal Net Volume	N/A
Refrigerator Net Volume	N/A
Product Net Volume	N/A
Product Inside Temperature C	+7 C
Water Storage Tank Capacity, Water Cooler	8 Liters
Type of Water Storage Tank Cylinder, Cubic, etc.	Cylindrical
Water Fellow per hour for water cooler	50 Liters
Water Storage Tank Dimension	30*25 cm
Water Outlet Temperature	+7 C
Water Inlet Temperature	+28 C
Freezer Inside Temperature	N/A
Refrigerator Inside Temperature	N/A
Evaporating Temperature	-23 C
Foam Insulation Thickness mm	40 mm

Side Walls, Top, Bottom, Door, Back Panel	
Type of PU Foam	R11 Pu Foam
Foam Density, Kg/Cu. Mt.	40 Kg/Cu. Mt.
Foam Mixture, Percentage Pol% + R11% + Isocyanate%	37% + 13% + 50%
Total amount of Foam Injection, Kg	4 Kg
Refrigerant Type	R12
Refrigerant Charge Weight Gr.	180 Gr.
Type of Compressor, Hermetic, Semi Hermetic, Open	Hermetic
Compressor Cooling System Static, Oil Cooled, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Compressor Cooling Capacity Watt	250 Watts
Compressor input Power, Watt	¼ Hp, 184 Watts
Compressor Model Number	
Compressor Manufacturer	Electrolux
Compressor Mounting Place Top, Bottom, Front, Back	Bottom
Condenser Type, Static, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Condenser Dimension, Length, Inside Tube Diameter,	Two Rows, 5/16 Inch
Condenser Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper and Aluminum Fins
Condenser mounting Place, Back Wall, Top, Bottom	Bottom
Evaporator Type, Fin and Tube, Roll Bond, Wire and Tube, etc.	Tubes Surrounding the Tank
Evaporator Dimension, Length, Surface Area, Inside Tube Diameter	15 M. Copper Tubes
Evaporator Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Dryer Type,	Ranco
Dryer Material, Weight and Size	Silica, 15 Gr. Cylindrical
Capillary Tube Diameter and Length	1 mm dim, 1800 length

Nidal Dowaik Co.
Prototype # 4

<u>Product Technical Specification</u>	
Description	Specification
Company Name	Nidal Dowaik Co.
Product Name	Water Cooler
Product Model	NDWC-80
Product Application	Water Cooler
Operating Temperature	32 C
Climatic Condition	Normal
Product Overall Dimension WxLxH mm	42*42*112 cm
Freezer Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Refrigerator Compartment Overall Dimension and Wall Thickness	N/A
Product Shape, Double Doors, Upright, Chest, etc	Stand
Freezer Internal Net Volume	N/A
Refrigerator Net Volume	N/A
Product Net Volume	N/A
Product Inside Temperature C	+7 C
Water Storage Tank Capacity, Water Cooler	8 Liters
Type of Water Storage Tank Cylinder, Cubic, etc.	Cylindrical
Water Fellow per hour for water cooler	80 Liters
Water Storage Tank Dimension	40*30cm
Water Outlet Temperature	+7 C
Water Inlet Temperature	+28 C
Freezer Inside Temperature	N/A
Refrigerator Inside Temperature	N/A
Evaporating Temperature	-23 C
Foam Insulation Thickness mm	40 mm

Side Walls, Top, Bottom, Door, Back Panel	
Type of PU Foam	R11 Pu Foam
Foam Density, Kg/Cu. Mt.	40 Kg/Cu. Mt.
Foam Mixture, Percentage Pol% + R11% + Isocyanate%	37% + 13% + 50%
Total amount of Foam Injection, Kg	4 Kg
Refrigerant Type	R12
Refrigerant Charge Weight Gr.	180 Gr.
Type of Compressor, Hermetic, Semi Hermetic, Open	Hermetic
Compressor Cooling System Static, Oil Cooled, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Compressor Cooling Capacity Watt	250 Watts
Compressor input Power, Watt	¼ Hp, 184 Watts
Compressor Model Number	
Compressor Manufacturer	Electrolux
Compressor Mounting Place Top, Bottom, Front, Back	Bottom
Condenser Type, Static, Fan Cooled	Fan Cooled
Condenser Dimension, Length, Inside Tube Diameter,	Two Rows, 5/16 Inch
Condenser Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper and Aluminum Fins
Condenser mounting Place, Back Wall, Top, Bottom	Bottom
Evaporator Type, Fin and Tube, Roll Bond, Wire and Tube, etc.	Tubes Surrounding the Tank
Evaporator Dimension, Length, Surface Area, Inside Tube Diameter	15 M. Copper Tubes
Evaporator Material, Aluminum, Copper, Copper Coated, etc,	Copper
Dryer Type,	Ranco
Dryer Material, Weight and Size	Silica, 15 Gr. Cylindrical
Capillary Tube Diameter and Length	1 mm dim, 1800 length

Refrigeration Load Calculation for Water Cooler and Chest Freezer and Display cases

Refrigeration load consist of three individual components:

- 1- Transmission load;
Heat transfer through side walls by conduction
- 2 - Product load;
Heat Removed from and produced by the products which are stored.
- 3 - Internal load;
Heat produced by internal sources such as lights, fan or heaters;
- 4 - Infiltration load
Heat gains associated with air entering the refrigerated space and door opening and etc.;

In this section , the above mentioned components will be discussed separately to analyze and extract the most useful and practical equipment's.

Transmission Load

Heat gain through walls of a refrigerated space depends on cabin Temperature, liner, insulation and cabin conductivity and also the surrounded ambient air. In other word, there are four different resistance opposing heat flows between cabin space and ambient air as given in resistance circuit.

$$T_{\text{refrigerator}} \longleftarrow R_{\text{liner}} + R_{\text{insulation}} + R_{\text{cabin}} + R_{\text{ambient}} \longleftarrow T_{\text{ambient}}$$

Considering the above mentioned resistance, R_l , R_c and R_a are not comparable in magnitude with R_i (Insulation resistance) and so can be neglected in our calculations. Therefore, the resultant circuit and related equations is.

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{x}{k_1} + \frac{x_2}{k_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

$$R = \frac{x}{KA} \quad \text{Heat Resistance}$$

$$Q_{\pi} = \frac{\Delta T}{R} \quad \text{Heat Transfer}$$

Where:

x = Insulation Thickness, mm

K = Insulation Conductivity, $Wmm/m^2 \cdot C$

A = Outside Area, m^2

ΔT = Temperature difference ($T_a - T_c$), C

If the insulation thickness of side walls, back panels, top, bottom and door are different. Heat transfer for each part can be calculated separately and then summed for freezer and refrigerator compartments as necessary, heat transfer for each compartment should be calculated separately and then added together.

Product Load

Heat removed from products (meat, fruits, vegetables, water and etc.) to reduce temperature from receiving to storage temperature is known as product load. Following steps can be taken to calculated of product loads.

1 - Heat removed from initial temperature (T_i) to storing temperature (T_{rs}) in refrigerator compartment is;

$$Q_{rs} = \dot{M} C (T_i - T_{rs})$$

Where:

\dot{M} = Mass of product, Kg / h

C = Specific heat of product, Kcal / Kg

2 - Heat removed from initial temperature (T_i) to freezing temperature (T_f) is ;

$$Q_{af} = \dot{M} C (T_i - T_f)$$

Where:

\dot{M} = Mass of product, Kg / h

C = Specific heat of product above freezing point, Kcal / Kg

3 - Latent heat of fusion for products is equal to;

$$Q_L = \dot{M} h$$

Where h = Latent heat of product, Kcal / Kg

4 - Heat removed from freezing temperature (T_f) to final storage temperature (T_{fs}) is;

$$Q_{bf} = \dot{M} C_{bf} (T_f - T_{fs})$$

Where:

C_{bf} = Specific heat of products below freezing temperature.

For upright freezers or chest freezer, total product load is

$$Q_{pl} = Q_{af} + Q_1 + Q_{bf}$$

For storage products to some lower temperatures above freezing temperature in refrigerator display cases compartment is;

$$Q_{pl} = Q_{rs}$$

Internal Load

Electrical energy dissipated in the refrigerated space such as lights, fan motors, heaters, should be calculated as appropriate depending on type of display cases and other products.

Infiltration Load

Infiltration air load is the heat transfer due to exchanging of refrigerated air with ambient caused by opening of the door or leakage through the gasket area and /or open top freezer of show cases. Infiltration load is one of the most important load components.

Total Refrigeration load

As it was mentioned before, transmission load (Q_{tl}), product load (Q_{pl}) and internal load (Q_{il}) can be calculated separately. For infiltration load (air exchange through doorways or gasket leakage), we have to take into account that depending on the type of models we have to consider different amount of heat gain, or a percentage of amount of the above mentioned components. (Transmission load, product load and internal load). For example;

$$\underline{Q_{TL} = 1.20 (Q_{TL} + Q_{PL} + Q_{IL})}$$

Refrigeration Load Calculation for different type of Water Coolers

Water cooler cabinet usually consist of a sheet metal housing built around a steel framework, inside this sheet housing there is usually a condensing unit, located near the floor, and above this is the water-cooling mechanism. The latter is the only part insulated (foamed plastic) from the room. The insulation is usually specially formed and between one and one half inches and two inches thick. These cabinets are made in such a way that one or more sides may be easily removed to gain access to the interior. The basin of the water cooler is generally made of porcelain-coated cast iron, porcelai coated - steel, or stainless steel. Heat exchangers are frequently used on water coolers. These make use of the low temperature of waste water and the suction line to pre-cool the fresh water line to the evaporator coil.

Self-cooler are of two types,

- 1- Bottle Type.
- 2- Tap water type

The bottle cooler usually uses a 20 to 25 liter bottle of water inverted on the top of the cabinet. Overflow and drain water are stored in a container built the

cabinet. These coolers use air-cooled condensing units exclusively. They are used where water and drains are not available or where available the plumbing insulation may be expensive.

Water cooler using a plumbing supply and drain connection, must be installed according the relevant approved standards. The plumbing should be concealed, a hand shutoff valve should be installed in the fresh water line. Drain pipe at least 1 1/2 inches in diameter provided, and rubber opening must be above the drain in such a way as to eliminate the chance for accidental siphoning of the drain water back into the fresh water system. The tap water models use variety of evaporator coil wrapped around the water-cooling tank.

Temperatures of the cooling water are variable depending on the persons who are drinking the water. We consider 10 C for the temperature of drinking water, while our inlet temperature is considered 24 C.

In large business establishment, in office buildings, or in factories, multiple water cooler, instead of individual ones, are popular. These

coolers have one large condensing unit supplying many bubbles and these may be of many different types.

Water cooler is a device that usually is used in the public area to supply cold drinking water to the customers and different people. The appliance is mainly used in the Airports, Railways Station, Coach Terminals, Banks, Offices, Parks, and etc. therefore, it is hard to specify an standard for cold water consumption during the day from the water cooler.

We consider three refrigeration load components that should be taken into our consideration.

- 1- Heat gain by heat transmission from, main water storage tank wall insulation.

- 2- Heat removed from water entering to the water tank at the initial refrigeration system operating condition, (water stored in storage tank during the night, with normal ambient temperature) which is divided by 24 hrs.
- 3- Heat removed from Drinking Water flow that are consumed during designated operating hours " \dot{M} "

The problem of determining the refrigeration load of a water-cooled installation is basically a specific heat and heat leakage problem combination. The water is cooled to temperature which vary upward from about 4 degree centigrade , and the amount heat removed from the water to cool it to a predetermined temperature is simple specific heat problem. The water, being maintained at these low temperature, results in a heat leakage from room into the water, and this part involves the heat leakage portion of installation.

$$Q_1 = m C \Delta T, \text{ Where:}$$

Q_1 Total heat removed from total drinking water tank volume capacity (lit.) during specific period, related to compressor cooling capacity power in Watts, at initial compressor start up, and early in the morning. When the water temperature is 30 C.

m total weight of water in the water cooler storage tank in Kg. Considering that one litter of water at 24 C is equal to approximately one Kg.

C Specific heat factor of water in Kcal/Kg °C

ΔT Temperature difference ($T_i - T_c$), where, T_i is inlet water temperature, and T_c is final cooled water.

$$Q_2 = \dot{M} C \Delta T$$

Q_2 Total heat removed from total drinking water flow (lit.) during specific period, 16 hours. In Kcal.

\dot{M} total weight of water flow during 16 hours. in Kg.

C Specific heat factor of water in Kcal/Kg °C

T Temperature difference (Ti-Tc), where, Ti is inlet water temperature, and Tc is final cooled water temperature.

$$Q3 = UA \Delta T$$

Where:

Q3 Total Leak, gained through side wall of drinking water storage tank by conduction in Kcal..

U Heat Resistance Coefficient Factor in Kcal/Sq. mt. C

A Total Area which heat is transmitted by. In Sq. Mt.

ΔT Temperature difference (Ta - Tc), where, T is ambient temperature, and Tc is final cooled water temperature.

Load Calculation for Water Cooler Jordan Catering Model JCS 50H

$Q1 = m C \Delta T$, Where:

Q1 Total heat removed from total drinking water tank volume capacity (lit.) during specific period, related to compressor cooling capacity power in Watts, at initial compressor start up, and early in the morning. When the water temperature is 24 C.

m total weight of original water in the water cooler storage tank in Kg. Considering that one litter of water at 25 C is equal to approximately one Kg.

Tank Volume = 30x40x50= 60000 Cubic Cm. = Approx60 lit

M = 60 liter = 60 Kg.

C Specific heat factor of water in Kcal/Kg °C = 1

ΔT Temperature difference (Ti-Tc), where, Ti is inlet water temperature, and Tc is final cooled water.

$$T_i = 25^\circ\text{C} \text{ and } T_c = 5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_i - T_c = 25 - 5 = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_1 = m C \Delta T = 60 \times 1 \times 20 = 1200 \text{ Kcal} = 1200 \times 1.163 = 1396 \text{ Watts/24 hrs}$$

$$Q_1 = 1396 / 24 \text{ water cooler operating time per day} = 58 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_1 = 58 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_2 = \dot{M} C \Delta T$$

Q2 Total heat removed from total drinking water flow (lit.) during specific period, 16 hours. In Kcal.

\dot{M} total weight of water flow during 16 hours. in Kg. = H x N x M where:

H = Total Water Cooler Usage Time (Hours) = 16

N = Number of Glass of Drinking Water per Hour = 20

M = Kg weight of water in one Glass of Water = 0.2 Kg

$$\dot{M} = 2(16 \times 20 \times 0.2) = \text{lit.} + 20\% \text{ Waste Water} = 154$$

C Specific heat factor of water in Kcal/Kg °C = 1

ΔT Temperature d($T_i - T_c$), where, T_i is inlet water temperature, and T_c is final cooled water temperature.

$$T_i = 25^\circ\text{C} \text{ and } T_c = 5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_i - T_c = 25 - 5 = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_2 = m C \Delta T = 154 \times 1 \times 20 = 3080 \text{ Kcal} = 3080 \times 1.163 = 3582 \text{ Watts/16 hrs}$$

$$Q_2 = 3582/12 \text{ compressor operating time per day} = 298 \text{ Watts}$$

$$\underline{Q_2 = 298 \text{ Watts}}$$

Q3 = UA ΔT , Where:

Q3 Total Leak, gained through side wall of drinking water storage tank by conduction in Kcal..

U Heat Resistance Coefficient Factor in Kcal/Sq. mt. C

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{x_1}{k_1} + \frac{x_2}{k_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{h_o}} = 0.59$$

hi = ho = 9.37 W/m². K

A Total Area which heat is transmitted by. In Sq. Mt.

A₁ = 0.71

A₂ = 0.15

A₁ + A₂ = 0.860 Sq. Mt.

ΔT Temperature difference (Ta – Tc), where, T is ambient temperature, and Tc is final cooled water temperature.

Ta = 32 °C and Tc = 5 °C

Ta – Tc = 32-5 = 27 °C

$$Q3 = (UA_1 \Delta T) + (UA_2 \Delta T) = (0.59 \times 0.71 \times 27) + (0.59 \times 0.15 \times 37) = 13.2$$

Watts

Q3 = 13.2 Watts

$$Q_t = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 = 58.4 + 298 + 13.2 = 379 + 10\% \text{ safety factor} = 417 \text{ Watts}$$

Refrigeration Load Calculation
Jordan Catering Double Door Upright Refrigerator Model JCS
1200R

a) Transmission load calculation

Refrigerator Compartment	Dimension Cm.	Area (sq.mt.)	Insulation Thickness	Temp. Difference
Side Walls	2 x (70x205)	2.87	40mm	27 c
Back Panel	140x205	2.87	40mm	27 c
Bottom	70x140	0.98	40mm	27 C
Top	70x140	0.98	40mm	37 c
Doors	140x205	2.87	40mm	27 c

Insulation Type: Pu Foam with R141b blowing agent.

Thermal Conductivity for Foam = 0.027 W/ mt. ° C

Temperature Difference Refrigerator Compartment:

$$\Delta T = 32 - (+5) = 27 \text{ ° C}$$

Ambient Temperature = 32 °C

Refrigerator Air Temperature = +5 °C

Calculation :

Heat Leak For Refrigerator Compartment.

$$Q_{TL} = Q_{SW} + Q_{Back Panel} + Q_{door} + Q_{Bottom} + Q_{top}$$

$$Q = U A (T_a - T_r)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{x_1}{k_1} + \frac{x_2}{k_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

Where :

U = Heat Resistance Coefficient Factor

K₁ = Foam Thermal Conductivity

h_i = h_o = Air Convection Factor = 9.37 Watt/Mt[^] K

Due to the short thickness of cabinet out side panel and Metal inner liner heat resistance of these materials have been considered negligible.

Therefore:

$$1- Q_{\text{SideWalls}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

T_a = Ambient Temperature 32

T_r = refrigerator air Temperature 5

U = 0.59 W/ sq.m °C

A = 2.87Sq. Mt., T_a = 32 °C, T_r = + 5 °C

therefore

$$Q_{\text{SideWalls}} = 0.59 \times 2.87 \times 27 = 46 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{SideWalls}} = 46 \text{ Watts}$$

$$2- Q_{\text{doors}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

U = 0.59 W/ sq.m °C, T_a - T_r = 27, A = 2.87

$$Q_{\text{doors}} = 0.59 \times 2.87 \times 27 = \text{Watts } Q_{\text{doors}} = 46 \text{ Watts}$$

$$3- Q_{\text{top}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

U = 0.59 w/sq. Mt. °C,

T_a - T_r = 37,

A = 0.98

$$Q_{\text{top}} = 0.59 \times 0.98 \times 37 = 21 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{top}} = 21 \text{ Watts}$$

$$4 - Q_{\text{back panel}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$$U = 0.59 \text{ w/sq. Mt. } ^\circ\text{C},$$

$$T_a - T_r = 27, A = 2.87$$

$$Q_{\text{back panel}} = 0.59 \times 2.87 \times 27 = 46 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{back panel}} = 46 \text{ Watts}$$

$$5 - Q_{\text{Bottom}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$$U = 0.59 \text{ w/sq. Mt. } ^\circ\text{C},$$

$$T_a - T_r = 27, A = 0.98$$

$$Q_{\text{Bottom Surface}} = 0.59 \times 0.98 \times 27 = 16 \text{ Watt}$$

$$Q_{\text{Bottom Surface}} = 16 \text{ Watts}$$

$$\text{Total Refrigerator Heat Leak} = 46 + 46 + 21 + 16 + 46 = 175 \text{ W}$$

Product Load

A product placed in a refrigerator at a temperature higher than the storage temperature will lose heat until it reaches the storage temperature. The quantity of heat to be removed may be calculated from knowledge of the product, including its state upon entering the refrigerator, its final state, its weight, specific heat above and below freezing point, its freezing temperature and latent heat.

When a definite weight of product is cooled from one state and temperature to another state and temperature, some or all of the following calculations must be made:

Heat removal from initial temperature to some lower temperature above freezing.

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_2)$$

Heat removal from initial temperature to freezing point of product.

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_f)$$

Heat removal to freeze product.

$$Q = mh_{if}$$

Heat removal from freezing point to final temperature below freezing.

$$Q = mc(T_f - T_3)$$

Where

Q = heat removed, Kj

M = weight of product, kg

C = specific heat of product above freezing point, Kj/Kg. K

T₁ = initial temp. C

T₂ = lower temperature above freezing, C

T_f = freezing temperature of product, C

H_{if} = latent heat of fusion, kj per kg

Since this product is mainly used for storing fresh Lamb meet and beef above

freezing point at +5 C, we consider 600 Kg of meet to be stored in this refrigerator therefore we calculate as follow,

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_2)$$

M = 600 kg

C = 0.67 Btu/(lb)F deg = 0.67 x 4.184 = 2.8 j/g K

T₁ = 25 C

T₂ = 5 C

Q = 600000x2.8x (25-5) = 33600000 jul/86400 = 389 Watt

Internal Load

N/A

Door Opening

Refrigerator Internal Volume 2000 lit.

Number of air change as per ASHREA standard = 70 per day
Heat removed per cubic meter of air 75000 j

Air Change load = $2 \times 70 \times 75000 / 86400 = 121$ Watt

$$Q_{\text{Total}} = Q_{\text{heat leak}} + Q_{\text{product load}} + Q_{\text{internal load}} + Q_{\text{air change}}$$

$$Q_{\text{Total}} = 175 + 389 + 121 = 685$$

Considering 10 % of Q total for safety factor

$$\text{Cooling Capacity Required} = Q_{\text{Grand Total}} = 685 + 10\%(685) = 753 \text{atts}$$

Refrigeration Load Calculation

Jordan Catering Single Door Upright Refrigerator Model JCS 600R

a) Transmission load calculation

Refrigerator Compartment	Dimension Cm.	Area (sq.mt.)	Insulation Thickness	Temp. Difference
Side Walls	2 x (70x205)	2.87	40mm	27 c
Back Panel	80x205	1.64	40mm	27 c
Bottom	70x80	0.56	40mm	27 C
Top	70x80	0.56	40mm	37 c
Doors	80x205	1.64	40mm	27 c

Insulation Type: Pu Foam with R141b blowing agent.

Thermal Conductivity for Foam = 0.027 W/ mt. ° C

Temperature Difference Refrigerator Compartment:

$$\Delta T = 32 - (+5) = 27 \text{ } ^\circ \text{C}$$

Ambient Temperature = 32 °C
Refrigerator Air Temperature = +5 °C

Calculation :

Heat Leak For Refrigerator Compartment.

$$Q_{TL} = Q_{SW} + Q_{Back\ Panel} + Q_{door} + Q_{Bottom} + Q_{top}$$

$$Q = U A (T_a - T_r)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{x_1}{k_1} + \frac{x_2}{k_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

Where :

U = Heat Resistance Coefficient Factor

K_i = Foam Thermal Conductivity

h_i = h_o = Air Convection Factor = 9.37 Watt/Mt² K

Due to the short thickness of cabinet out side panel and Metal inner liner heat resistance of these materials have been considered negligible.

Therefore:

$$1- Q_{SideWalls} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

T_a = Ambient Temperature 32

T_r = refrigerator air Temperature 5

U = 0.59 W/ sq.m °C

A = 2.87Sq. Mt., T_a = 32 °C, T_r = + 5 °C

therefore

$$Q_{SideWalls} = 0.59 \times 2.87 \times 27 = 46 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{SideWalls} = 46 \text{ Watts}$$

$$2- Q_{doors} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$$U = 0.59 \text{ W/sq.m } ^\circ\text{C}, T_a - T_r = 27, A = 1.64$$

$$Q_{\text{doors}} = 0.59 \times 1.64 \times 27 = 26 \text{ Watts}$$

$$3- Q_{\text{top}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$$U = 0.59 \text{ w/sq. Mt. } ^\circ\text{C},$$

$$T_a - T_r = 37,$$

$$A = 0.56$$

$$Q_{\text{top}} = 0.59 \times 0.56 \times 37 = 12 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{top}} = 12 \text{ Watts}$$

$$4- Q_{\text{back panel}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$$U = 0.59 \text{ w/sq. Mt. } ^\circ\text{C},$$

$$T_a - T_r = 27, A = 1.64$$

$$Q_{\text{back panel}} = 0.59 \times 1.64 \times 27 = 26 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{back panel}} = 46 \text{ Watts}$$

$$5- Q_{\text{Bottom}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$$U = 0.59 \text{ w/sq. Mt. } ^\circ\text{C},$$

$$T_a - T_r = 27, A = 0.56$$

$$Q_{\text{Bottom Surface}} = 0.59 \times 0.56 \times 27 = 9 \text{ Watt}$$

$$Q_{\text{Bottom Surface}} = 9 \text{ Watts}$$

$$\text{Total Refrigerator Heat Leak} = 46 + 26 + 12 + 26 + 9 = 119 \text{ W}$$

Product Load

A product placed in a refrigerator at a temperature higher than the storage temperature will lose heat until it reaches the storage temperature. The quantity of heat to be removed may be calculated from knowledge of the

product, including its state upon entering the refrigerator, its final state, its weight, specific heat above and below freezing point, its freezing temperature and latent heat.

When a definite weight of product is cooled from one state and temperature to another state and temperature, some or all of the following calculations must be made:

Heat removal from initial temperature to some lower temperature above freezing.

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_2)$$

Heat removal from initial temperature to freezing point of product.

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_f)$$

Heat removal to freeze product.

$$Q = mh_{if}$$

Heat removal from freezing point to final temperature below freezing.

$$Q = mc(T_f - T_3)$$

Where

Q = heat removed, Kj

M = weight of product, kg

C = specific heat of product above freezing point, Kj/Kg. K

T₁ = initial temp. C

T₂ = lower temperature above freezing, C

T_f = freezing temperature of product, C

H_{if} = latent heat of fusion, kj per kg

Since this product is mainly used for storing fresh Lamb meet and beef above

freezing point at +5 C, we consider 300 Kg of meet to be stored in this refrigerator therefore we calculate as follow,

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_2)$$

$$M = 300 \text{ kg}$$

$$C = 0.67 \text{ Btu/(lb)F deg} = 0.67 \times 4.184 = 2.8 \text{ j/g K}$$

$$T_1 = 25 \text{ C}$$

$$T_2 = 5 \text{ C}$$

$$Q = 300000 \times 2.8 \times (25 - 5) = 16800000 \text{ jul} / 86400 = 194 \text{ Watt}$$

Internal Load

N/A

Door Opening

Refrigerator Internal Volume 1148 lit.

Number of air change as per ASHREA standard = 70 per day

Heat removed per cubic meter of air 75000 j

$$\text{Air Change load} = 1.148 \times 70 \times 75000 / 86400 = 69 \text{ Watt}$$

$$Q_{\text{Total}} = Q_{\text{heat leak}} + Q_{\text{product load}} + Q_{\text{internal load}} + Q_{\text{air change}}$$

$$Q_{\text{Total}} = 119 + 194 + 69 = 382$$

Considering 10 % of Q total for safety factor

$$\text{Cooling Capacity Required} = Q_{\text{Grand Total}} = 382 + 10\%(382) = 420 \text{ Watts}$$

Refrigeration Load Calculation
Jordan Catering Double Door Dairy Upright Refrigerator
Model JCS 120SC

a) Transmission load calculation

Refrigerator Compartment	Dimension Cm.	Area (sq.mt.)	Insulation Thickness	Temp. Difference
Side Walls	2 x (70x200)	2.8	40mm	27 c
Back Panel	120x200	2.4	40mm	27 c
Bottom	70x120	0.84	40mm	27 C
Top	70x120	0.84	40mm	37 c
Doors	120x200	2.4	40mm	27 c

Insulation Type: Pu Foam with R141b blowing agent.

Thermal Conductivity for Foam = 0.027 W/ mt. ° C

Temperature Difference Refrigerator Compartment:

$$\Delta T = 32 - (+5) = 27 \text{ ° C}$$

Ambient Temperature = 32 °C

Refrigerator Air Temperature = +5 °C

Calculation :

Heat Leak For Refrigerator Compartment.

$$Q_{TL} = Q_{SW} + Q_{Back Panel} + Q_{door} + Q_{Bottom} + Q_{top}$$

$$Q = U A (T_a - T_r)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{x_1}{k_1} + \frac{x_2}{k_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

Where :

U = Heat Resistance Coefficient Factor

K₁ = Foam Thermal Conductivity

h_i = h_o = Air Convection Factor = 9.37 Watt/Mt² K

Due to the short thickness of cabinet out side panel and Metal inner liner heat resistance of these materials have been considered negligible.

Therefore:

$$1- Q_{\text{SideWalls}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

T_a = Ambient Temperature 32

T_r = refrigerator air Temperature 5

U = 0.59 W/ sq.m °C

A = 2.8Sq. Mt., T_a = 32 °C, T_r = + 5 °C

therefore

$$Q_{\text{SideWalls}} = 0.59 \times 2.8 \times 27 = 45 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{SideWalls}} = 45 \text{ Watts}$$

$$2- Q_{\text{doors}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

U = 0.59 W/ sq.m °C, T_a - T_r = 27, A = 2.4

$$Q_{\text{doors}} = 0.59 \times 2.4 \times 27 = 38 \text{ Watts}$$

$$3- Q_{\text{top}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

U = 0.59 w/sq. Mt. °C,

T_a - T_r = 37,

A = 0.84

$$Q_{\text{top}} = 0.59 \times 0.84 \times 37 = 18 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{top}} = 18 \text{ Watts}$$

$$4- Q_{\text{back panel}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

U = 0.59 w/sq. Mt. °C,

$$T_a - T_r = 27, A = 2.4$$

$$Q_{\text{back panel}} = 0.59 \times 2.4 \times 27 = 38 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{back panel}} = 38 \text{ Watts}$$

$$5 - Q_{\text{Bottom}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$$U = 0.59 \text{ w/sq. Mt. } ^\circ\text{C},$$

$$T_a - T_r = 27, A = 0.84$$

$$Q_{\text{Bottom Surface}} = 0.59 \times 0.84 \times 27 = 13 \text{ Watt}$$

$$Q_{\text{Bottom Surface}} = 13 \text{ Watts}$$

$$\text{Total Refrigerator Heat Leak} = 45 + 38 + 18 + 38 + 13 = 152 \text{ W}$$

Product Load

A product placed in a refrigerator at a temperature higher than the storage temperature will lose heat until it reaches the storage temperature. The quantity of heat to be removed may be calculated from knowledge of the product, including its state upon entering the refrigerator, its final state, its weight, specific heat above and below freezing point, its freezing temperature and latent heat.

When a definite weight of product is cooled from one state and temperature to another state and temperature, some or all of the following calculations must be made:

Heat removal from initial temperature to some lower temperature above freezing.

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_2)$$

Heat removal from initial temperature to freezing point of product.

$$Q = mc(T_i - T_f)$$

Heat removal to freeze product.

$$Q = mh_{if}$$

Heat removal from freezing point to final temperature below freezing.

$$Q = mc(T_f - T_3)$$

Where

Q = heat removed, Kj

M = weight of product, kg

C = specific heat of product above freezing point, Kj/Kg. K

T₁ = initial temp. C

T₂ = lower temperature above freezing, C

T_f = freezing temperature of product, C

H_{if} = latent heat of fusion, kj per kg

Since this product is mainly used for storing Dairy Products above freezing point at +5 C, we consider 100 Kg of Milk to be stored in this refrigerator therefore we calculate as follow,

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_2)$$

M = 100 kg

C = 0.89 Btu/(lb)F deg = 0.89x 4.184 = 3.7 j/g K

T₁ = 25 C

T₂ = 5 C

Q = 100000x3.7x (25-5) = 100000 jul/86400 = 85 Watt

Internal Load

N/A

Door Opening

Refrigerator Internal Volume 1680 lit.

Number of air change as per ASHREA standard = 70 per day

Heat removed per cubic meter of air 75000 j

Air Change load = $1.68 \times 70 \times 75000 / 86400 = 102$ Watt

$$Q_{\text{Total}} = Q_{\text{heat leak}} + Q_{\text{product load}} + Q_{\text{internal load}} + Q_{\text{air change}}$$

$$Q_{\text{Total}} = 152 + 85 + 102 = 339$$

Considering 10 % of Q total for safety factor

$$\text{Cooling Capacity Required} = Q_{\text{Grand Total}} = 339 + 10\%(34) = 373$$

Watt

Load Calculation for Water Cooler El-Shami Water Cooler Model ASWC3

$Q_1 = m C \Delta T$, Where:

Q1 Total heat removed from total drinking water tank volume capacity (lit.) during specific period, related to compressor cooling capacity power in Watts, at initial compressor start up, and early in the morning. When the water temperature is 25C.

m total weight of original water in the water cooler storage tank in Kg. Considering that one litter of water at 25 C is equal to approximately one Kg.

Tank Valume = $50 \times 60 \times 50 =$ Cubic Cm. = Approx 150 lit
M = 1590 liter = 150 Kg.

C Specific heat factor of water in Kcal/Kg °C = 1

ΔT Temperature difference (Ti-Tc), where, Ti is inlet water temperature, and Tc is final cooled water.

$$T_i = 25^\circ\text{C} \text{ and } T_c = 6^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_i - T_c = 25 - 6 = 19^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_1 = m C \Delta T = 150 \times 1 \times 19 = 2850 \text{ Kcal} = 2850 \times 1.163 = 3314 \text{ Watts/24 hrs}$$

$$Q_1 = 3314 / 24 \text{ water cooler operating time per day} = 138 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_1 = 138 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_2 = \dot{M} C \Delta T$$

Q_2 Total heat removed from total drinking water flow (lit.) during specific period, 16 hours. In Kcal.

\dot{M} total weight of water flow during 16 hours. in Kg. = $H \times N \times M$ where:

H = Total Water Cooler Usage Time (Hours) = 16

N = Number of Glass of Drinking Water per Hour = 20

M = Kg weight of water in one Glass of Water = 0.2 Kg

$\dot{M} = 2(16 \times 20 \times 0.2) = \text{lit.} + 20\% \text{ Waste Water} = 154$

C Specific heat factor of water in Kcal/Kg $^\circ\text{C} = 1$

ΔT Temperature d($T_i - T_c$), where, T_i is inlet water temperature, and T_c is final cooled water temperature.

$$T_i = 25^\circ\text{C} \text{ and } T_c = 6^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_i - T_c = 25 - 6 = 19^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q_2 = m C \Delta T = 154 \times 1 \times 19 = 2926 \text{ Kcal} = 2926 \times 1.163 = 3402 \text{ Watts/16 hrs}$$

$$Q_2 = 3402 / 16 \text{ compressor operating time per day} = 212 \text{ Watts}$$

$$\underline{Q_2 = 212 \text{ Watts}}$$

$$Q_3 = UA \Delta T, \text{ Where:}$$

Q3 Total Leak, gained through side wall of drinking water storage tank by conduction in Kcal.

U Heat Resistance Coefficient Factor in Kcal/Sq. mt. C

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{x_1}{k_1} + \frac{x_2}{k_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{h_o}} = 0.48$$

$h_i = h_o = 9.37 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$

A Total Area which heat is transmitted by. In Sq. Mt.

$A_1 = 1.18$

$A_2 = 0.3$

$A_1 + A_2 = 1.48 \text{ Sq. Mt.}$

ΔT Temperature difference ($T_a - T_c$), where, T is ambient temperature, and T_c is final cooled water temperature.

$T_a = 32^\circ \text{C}$ and $T_c = 6^\circ \text{C}$

$T_a - T_c = 32 - 8 = 24^\circ \text{C}$

$$Q_3 = (UA_1 \Delta T) + (UA_2 \Delta T) = (0.48 \times 1.18 \times 24) + (0.48 \times 0.3 \times 24) = 20$$

Watts

$Q_3 = 20 \text{ Watts}$

$$Q_t = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 = 138 + 212 + 20 = 370 + 10\% \text{ safety factor} = 407 \text{ Watts}$$

Refrigeration Load Calculation
El- Shami Vegetable Upright Refrigerator Model
ASR8

a) Transmission load calculation

Refrigerator Compartment	Dimension Cm.	Area (sq.mt.)	Insulation Thickness	Temp. Difference
Side Walls	2 x (75x205)	3.075	40mm	27 c
Back Panel	80x205	1.64	40mm	27 c
Bottom	75x80	0.6	40mm	27 C
Top	75x80	0.6	40mm	37 c
Doors	80x205	1.64	40mm	27 c

Insulation Type: Pu Foam with R141b blowing agent.

Thermal Conductivity for Foam = 0.027 W/ mt. ° C

Temperature Difference Refrigerator Compartment:

$$\Delta T = 32 - (+5) = 27 \text{ ° C}$$

Ambient Temperature = 32 °C

Refrigerator Air Temperature = +5 °C

Calculation :

Heat Leak For Refrigerator Compartment.

$$Q_{IL} = Q_{SW} + Q_{Back Panel} + Q_{door} + Q_{Bottom} + Q_{top}$$

$$Q = U A (T_a - T_r)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{x_1}{k_1} + \frac{x_2}{k_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

Where :

U = Heat Resistance Coefficient Factor

K₁ = Foam Thermal Conductivity

h_i = h_o = Air Convection Factor = 9.37 Watt/Mt[^] K

Due to the short thickness of cabinet out side panel and Metal inner liner heat resistance of these materials have been considered negligible.

Therefore:

$$1- Q_{\text{SideWalls}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

T_a = Ambient Temperature 32

T_r = refrigerator air Temperature 5

U = 0.48 W/ sq.m °C

A = 3.075Sq. Mt., T_a = 32 °C, T_r = + 5 °C

therefore

$$Q_{\text{SideWalls}} = 0.48 \times 3.075 \times 27 = 40 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{SideWalls}} = 40 \text{ Watts}$$

$$2- Q_{\text{doors}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

U = 0.48 W/ sq.m °C, T_a - T_r = 27, A = 1.64

$$Q_{\text{doors}} = 0.48 \times 1.64 \times 27 = \text{Watts } Q_{\text{doors}} = 21 \text{ Watts}$$

$$3- Q_{\text{top}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

U = 0.48 w/sq. Mt. °C,

T_a - T_r = 37,

A = 0.6

$$Q_{\text{top}} = 0.48 \times 0.6 \times 37 = 11 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{top}} = 11 \text{ Watts}$$

$$4- Q_{\text{back panel}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

U = 0.48 w/sq. Mt. °C,

$$T_a - T_r = 27, A = 1.64$$

$$Q_{\text{back panel}} = 0.48 \times 1.64 \times 27 = 21 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{back panel}} = 21 \text{ Watts}$$

$$5 - Q_{\text{Bottom}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$$U = 0.48 \text{ w/sq. Mt. } ^\circ\text{C,}$$

$$T_a - T_r = 27, A = 0.6$$

$$Q_{\text{Bottom Surface}} = 0.48 \times 0.6 \times 27 = 8 \text{ Watt}$$

$$Q_{\text{Bottom Surface}} = 9 \text{ Watts}$$

$$\text{Total Refrigerator Heat Leak} = 40 + 21 + 10 + 21 + 8 = 100 \text{ W}$$

Product Load

A product placed in a refrigerator at a temperature higher than the storage temperature will lose heat until it reaches the storage temperature. The quantity of heat to be removed may be calculated from knowledge of the product, including its state upon entering the refrigerator, its final state, its weight, specific heat above and below freezing point, its freezing temperature and latent heat.

When a definite weight of product is cooled from one state and temperature to another state and temperature, some or all of the following calculations must be made:

Heat removal from initial temperature to some lower temperature above freezing.

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_2)$$

Heat removal from initial temperature to freezing point of product.

$$Q = mc(T_i - T_f)$$

Heat removal to freeze product.

$$Q = mh_{if}$$

Heat removal from freezing point to final temperature below freezing.

$$Q = mc(T_f - T_3)$$

Where

Q = heat removed, Kj

M = weight of product, kg

C = specific heat of product above freezing point, Kj/Kg. K

T₁ = initial temp. C

T₂ = lower temperature above freezing, C

T_f = freezing temperature of product, C

H_{if} = latent heat of fusion, kj per kg

Since this product is mainly used for fresh vegetable above

freezing point at +5 C, we consider 100 Kg of vegetable to be stored in this refrigerator therefore we calculate as follow,

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_2)$$

M = 100 kg

C = 0.90 Btu/(lb)F deg = 0.90 x 4.184 = 3.78 j/g K (Average)

T₁ = 25 C

T₂ = 5 C

Q = 100000 x 3.78(25-5) = 7560000 jul / 86400 = 87 Watt

Internal Load

N/A

Door Opening

Refrigerator Internal Volume 655 lit.

Number of air change as per ASHREA standard = 70 per day

Heat removed per cubic meter of air 75000 j

$$\text{Air Change load} = 0.655 \times 70 \times 75000 / 86400 = 40 \text{ Watt}$$

$$Q_{\text{Total}} = Q_{\text{heat leak}} + Q_{\text{product load}} + Q_{\text{internal load}} + Q_{\text{air change}}$$

$$Q_{\text{Total}} = 100 + 87 + 40 = 227$$

Considering 10 % of Q total for safety factor

$$\text{Cooling Capacity Required} = Q_{\text{Grand Total}} = 227 + 10\%(23) = 250 \text{ Watts}$$

Refrigeration Load Calculation El-Shami Counter Show Case Model ASC19

a) Transmission load calculation

Refrigerator Compartment	Area (sq.mt.)	Insulation Thickness	Temp. Difference
Side Walls	1.15	50mm	27 c
Back Panel	1.71	50mm	27 c
Bottom	1.71	50mm	27 C
Glass	1.43	6mm	37 c
Front Lower Panel	0.95	50mm	27 c

Insulation Type: Pu Foam with R141b blowing agent.

Thermal Conductivity for Foam = 0.027 W/ mt. °C

Temperature Difference Refrigerator Compartment:

$$\Delta T = 32 - (+5) = 27 \text{ °C}$$

Ambient Temperature = 32 °C

Refrigerator Air Temperature = +5 °C

Calculation :

Heat Leak For Refrigerator Compartment.

$$Q_{TL} = Q_{SW} + Q_{Back\ Panel} + Q_{Glass} + Q_{Bottom} + Q_{Front\ Panel}$$

$$Q = U A (T_a - T_r)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{x_1}{k_1} + \frac{x_2}{k_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

Where :

U = Heat Resistance Coefficient Factor

K₁ = Foam Thermal Conductivity

h_i = h_o = Air Convection Factor = 9.37 Watt/Mt² K

Due to the short thickness of cabinet out side panel and Metal inner liner heat resistance of these materials have been considered negligible.

Therefore:

$$1- Q_{SideWalls} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

T_a = Ambient Temperature 32

T_r = refrigerator air Temperature 5

U = 0.48 W/ sq.m °C

A = 1.15 Sq. Mt., T_a = 32 °C, T_r = + 5 °C

therefore

$$Q_{SideWalls} = 0.48 \times 1.15 \times 27 = 15 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{SideWalls} = 15 \text{ Watts}$$

$$2- Q_{Glass} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

U = 4.5 W/ sq.m °C, T_a - T_r = 27,

$$Q_{Glass} = 4.5 \times 1.71 \times 27 = 208 \text{ Watts } Q_{Glass} = 208 \text{ Watts}$$

$$3- Q_{\text{front Metal Panel}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$$U = 0.48 \text{ w/sq. Mt. } ^\circ\text{C},$$

$$T_a - T_r = 27,$$

$$A = 0.95$$

$$Q_{\text{Front metal panel}} = 0.48 \times 0.95 \times 27 = 12 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{Front metal panel}} = 12 \text{ Watts}$$

$$4 - Q_{\text{back panel}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$$U = 0.48 \text{ w/sq. Mt. } ^\circ\text{C},$$

$$T_a - T_r = 27, A = 1.71$$

$$Q_{\text{back panel}} = 0.48 \times 1.71 \times 27 = 22 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{back panel}} = 22 \text{ Watts}$$

$$5 - Q_{\text{Bottom}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$$U = 0.48 \text{ w/sq. Mt. } ^\circ\text{C},$$

$$T_a - T_r = 37, A = 1.43$$

$$Q_{\text{Bottom Surface}} = 0.48 \times 1.43 \times 37 = 25 \text{ Watt}$$

$$Q_{\text{Bottom Surface}} = 25 \text{ Watts}$$

$$\text{Total Refrigerator Heat Leak} = 15 + 208 + 12 + 22 + 25 = 282 \text{ W}$$

Product Load

A product placed in a refrigerator at a temperature higher than the storage temperature will lose heat until it reaches the storage temperature. The quantity of heat to be removed may be calculated from knowledge of the product, including its state upon entering the refrigerator, its final state, its weight, specific heat above and below freezing point, its freezing temperature and latent heat.

When a definite weight of product is cooled from one state and temperature to another state and temperature, some or all of the following calculations must be made:

Heat removal from initial temperature to some lower temperature above freezing.

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_2)$$

Heat removal from initial temperature to freezing point of product.

$$Q = mc(T_i - T_f)$$

Heat removal to freeze product.

$$Q = mh_{if}$$

Heat removal from freezing point to final temperature below freezing.

$$Q = mc(T_f - T_3)$$

Where

Q = heat removed, Kj

M = weight of product, kg

C = specific heat of product above freezing point, Kj/Kg. K

T₁ = initial temp. C

T₂ = lower temperature above freezing, C

T_f = freezing temperature of product, C

H_{if} = latent heat of fusion, kj per kg

Since this product is mainly used for fresh meet above

freezing point at +5 C, we consider 100 Kg of meet to be stored in this refrigerator therefore we calculate as follow,

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_2)$$

M = 100 kg

C = 0.67 Btu/(lb)F deg = 0.67 x 4.184 = 2.8 j/g K (Average)

T₁ = 25 C

$$T_2 = 5 \text{ C}$$

$$Q = 100000 \times 2.8(25-5) = 5600000 \text{ jul} / 86400 = 65 \text{ Watt}$$

Internal Load

N/A

Door Opening

Refrigerator Internal Volume 712 lit.

Number of air change as per ASHREA standard = 70 per day

Heat removed per cubic meter of air 75000 j

$$\text{Air Change load} = 0.712 \times 70 \times 75000 / 86400 = 43 \text{ Watt}$$

$$Q_{\text{Total}} = Q_{\text{heat leak}} + Q_{\text{product load}} + Q_{\text{internal load}} + Q_{\text{air change}}$$

$$Q_{\text{Total}} = 282 + 65 + 43 = 390$$

Considering 10 % of Q total for safety factor

$$\text{Cooling Capacity Required} = Q_{\text{Grand Total}} = 390 + 10\%(39) = 429 \text{ Watts}$$

Refrigeration Load Calculation
El-Shami Cake Show Case Model ASC19

a) Transmission load calculation

Refrigerator Compartment	Area (sq.mt.)	Insulation Thickness	Temp. Difference
Side Walls	2.04	50mm	27 c
Back Panel	2.7	50mm	27 c
Bottom	1.9	50mm	27 C
Glass	0.86	6mm	37 c
Front Lower Panel	1.6	50mm	27 c

Insulation Type: Pu Foam with R141b blowing agent.

Thermal Conductivity for Foam = 0.027 W/ mt. °C

Temperature Difference Refrigerator Compartment:

$$\Delta T = 32 - (+5) = 27 \text{ } ^\circ \text{C}$$

Ambient Temperature = 32 °C

Refrigerator Air Temperature = +5 °C

Calculation :

Heat Leak For Refrigerator Compartment.

$$Q_{TL} = Q_{SW} + Q_{\text{Back Panel}} + Q_{\text{Glass}} + Q_{\text{Bottom}} + Q_{\text{Front Panel}}$$

$$Q = U A (T_a - T_r)$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_i} + \frac{x_1}{k_1} + \frac{x_2}{k_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{h_o}}$$

Where :

U = Heat Resistance Coefficient Factor
 K_1 = Foam Thermal Conductivity
 $h_i = h_o$ = Air Convection Factor = 9.37 Watt/Mt[^] K

Due to the short thickness of cabinet out side panel and Metal inner liner heat resistance of these materials have been considered negligible.

Therefore:

$$1- Q_{SideWalls} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

T_a = Ambient Temperature 32

T_r = refrigerator air Temperature 5

$$U = 0.48 \text{ W/ sq.m } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$A = 2.04 \text{ Sq. Mt.}, T_a = 32 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}, T_r = + 5 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

therefore

$$Q_{SideWalls} = 0.48 \times 2.04 \times 27 = 26 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{SideWalls} = 26 \text{ Watts}$$

$$2- Q_{Glass} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$U = 4.5 \text{ W/ sq.m } ^\circ\text{C}, T_a - T_r = 27,$

$$Q_{Glass} = 4.5 \times 0.86 \times 27 = 104 = \text{Watts } Q_{Glass} = 104 \text{ Watts}$$

$$3- Q_{front Metal Panel} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$U = 0.48 \text{ w/sq. Mt. } ^\circ\text{C},$

$T_a - T_r = 27,$

$$A = 1.6$$

$$Q_{Front metal panel} = 0.48 \times 1.6 \times 27 = 20 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{Front metal panel} = 20 \text{ Watts}$$

$$4- Q_{back panel} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$U = 0.48 \text{ w/sq. Mt. } ^\circ\text{C},$

$$T_a - T_r = 27, A = 2.7$$

$$Q_{\text{back panel}} = 0.48 \times 2.7 \times 27 = 35 \text{ Watts}$$

$$Q_{\text{back panel}} = 35 \text{ Watts}$$

$$5 - Q_{\text{Bottom}} = [U A (T_a - T_r)]$$

$$U = 0.48 \text{ w/sq. Mt. } ^\circ\text{C},$$

$$T_a - T_r = 37, A = 1.43$$

$$Q_{\text{Bottom Surface}} = 0.48 \times 1.9 \times 37 = 34 \text{ Watt}$$

$$Q_{\text{Bottom Surface}} = 34 \text{ Watts}$$

$$\text{Total Refrigerator Heat Leak} = 26 + 104 + 20 + 35 + 34 = 219 \text{ W}$$

Product Load

A product placed in a refrigerator at a temperature higher than the storage temperature will lose heat until it reaches the storage temperature. The quantity of heat to be removed may be calculated from knowledge of the product, including its state upon entering the refrigerator, its final state, its weight, specific heat above and below freezing point, its freezing temperature and latent heat.

When a definite weight of product is cooled from one state and temperature to another state and temperature, some or all of the following calculations must be made:

Heat removal from initial temperature to some lower temperature above freezing.

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_2)$$

Heat removal from initial temperature to freezing point of product.

$$Q = mc(T_i - T_f)$$

Heat removal to freeze product.

$$Q = mh_{if}$$

Heat removal from freezing point to final temperature below freezing.

$$Q = mc(T_f - T_3)$$

Where

Q = heat removed, Kj

M = weight of product, kg

C = specific heat of product above freezing point, Kj/Kg. K

T₁ = initial temp. C

T₂ = lower temperature above freezing, C

T_f = freezing temperature of product, C

H_{if} = latent heat of fusion, kj per kg

Since this product is mainly used for cake above

freezing point at +5 C, we consider 100 Kg of cake to be stored in this refrigerator therefore we calculate as follow,

$$Q = mc(T_1 - T_2)$$

M = 100 kg

C = 0.45 Btu/(lb)F deg = 0.45 x 4.184 = 1.9 j/g K (Average)

T₁ = 25 C

T₂ = 5 C

Q = 100000 x 1.9(25-5) = 3800000 jul / 86400 = 44 Watt

Internal Load

N/A

Door Opening

Refrigerator Internal Volume 712 lit.

Number of air change as per ASHREA standard = 70 per day

Heat removed per cubic meter of air 75000 j

Air Change load = $0.390 \times 70 \times 75000 / 86400 = 24$ Watt

$Q_{Total} = Q_{heat leak} + Q_{product load} + Q_{internal load} + Q_{air change}$

$Q_{Total} = 219 + 44 + 24 = 287$

Considering 10 % of Q total for safety factor

Cooling Capacity Required = $Q_{Grand Total} = 287 + 10\%(29) = 316$ Watts



TestDate: 01/01/03 13:35

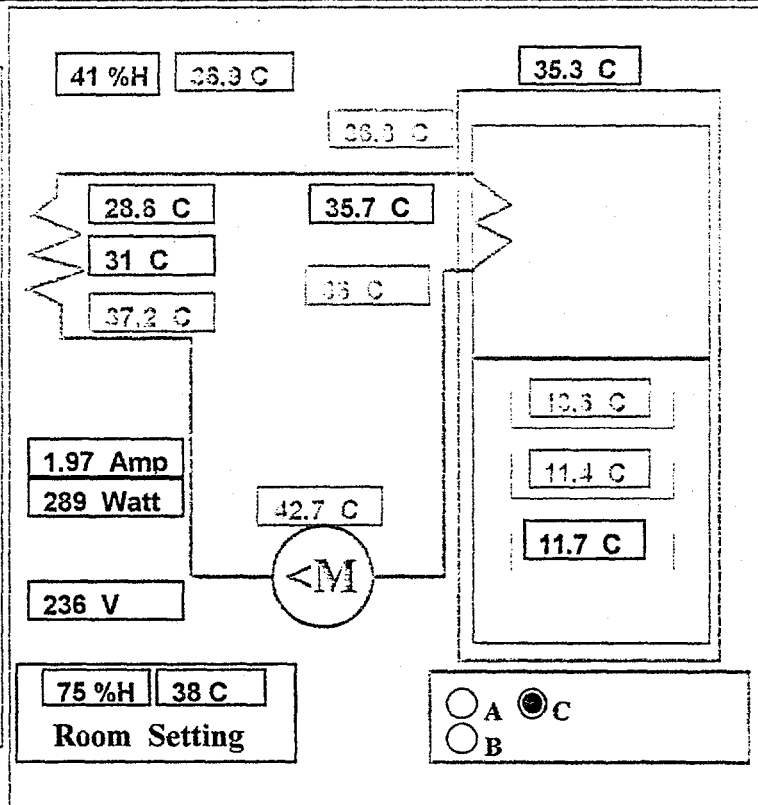
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 10:13

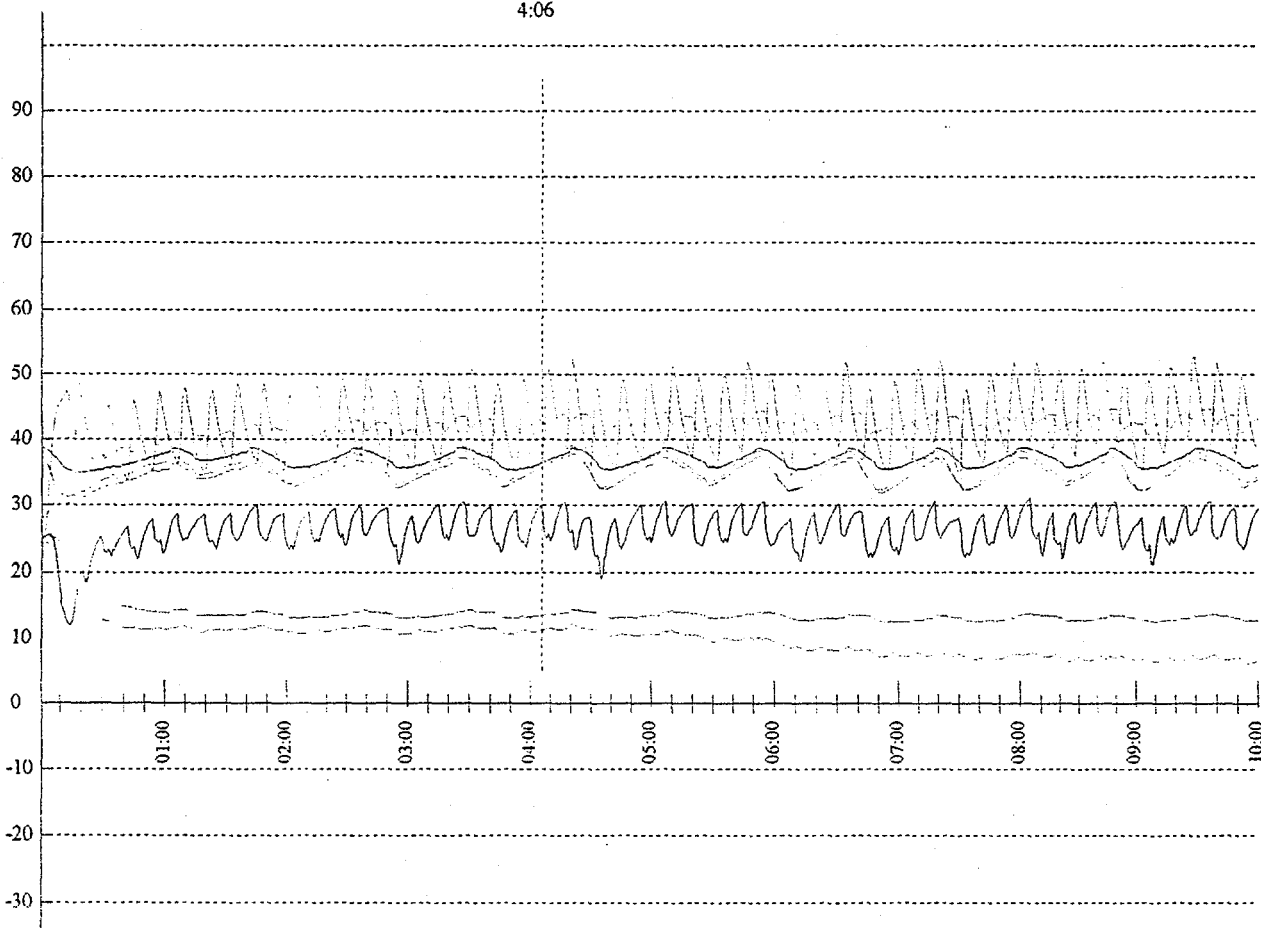
Page Result :

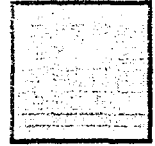
- 1 - Page Test Time 10 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 18 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.419 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 1:06 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 1.37 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp 26.3 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 12.2 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 26.2 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 42.7 C
- 10 - Condensor In Temp 37.2 C
- 11 - Condensor Out Temp 23.5 C
- 12 - Condition 36.9 C 41 %H
- 13 - Volt Max=246 Mean=237 Min=224
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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4:06





TestDate: 01/01/03 13:35

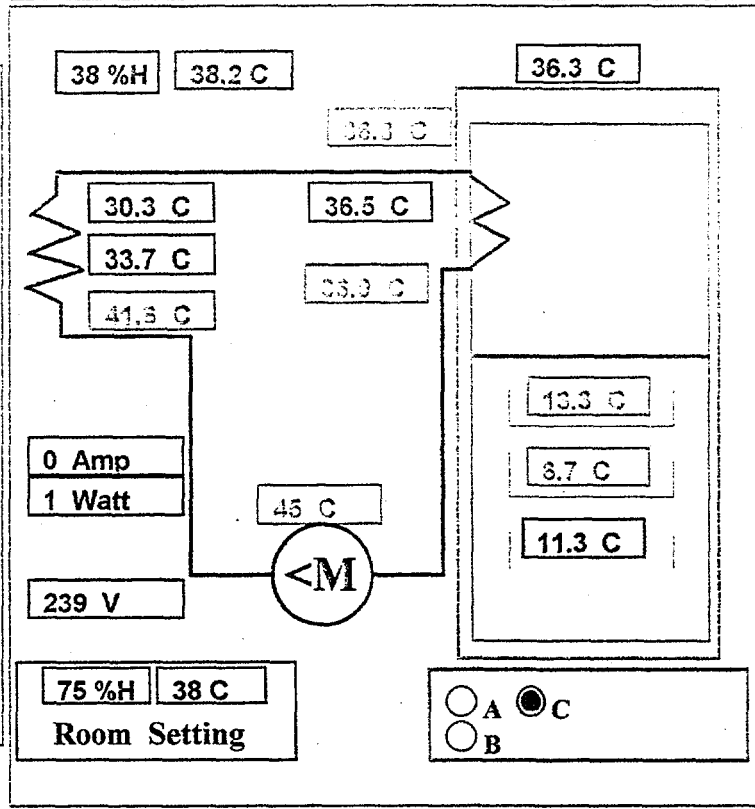
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 10:19

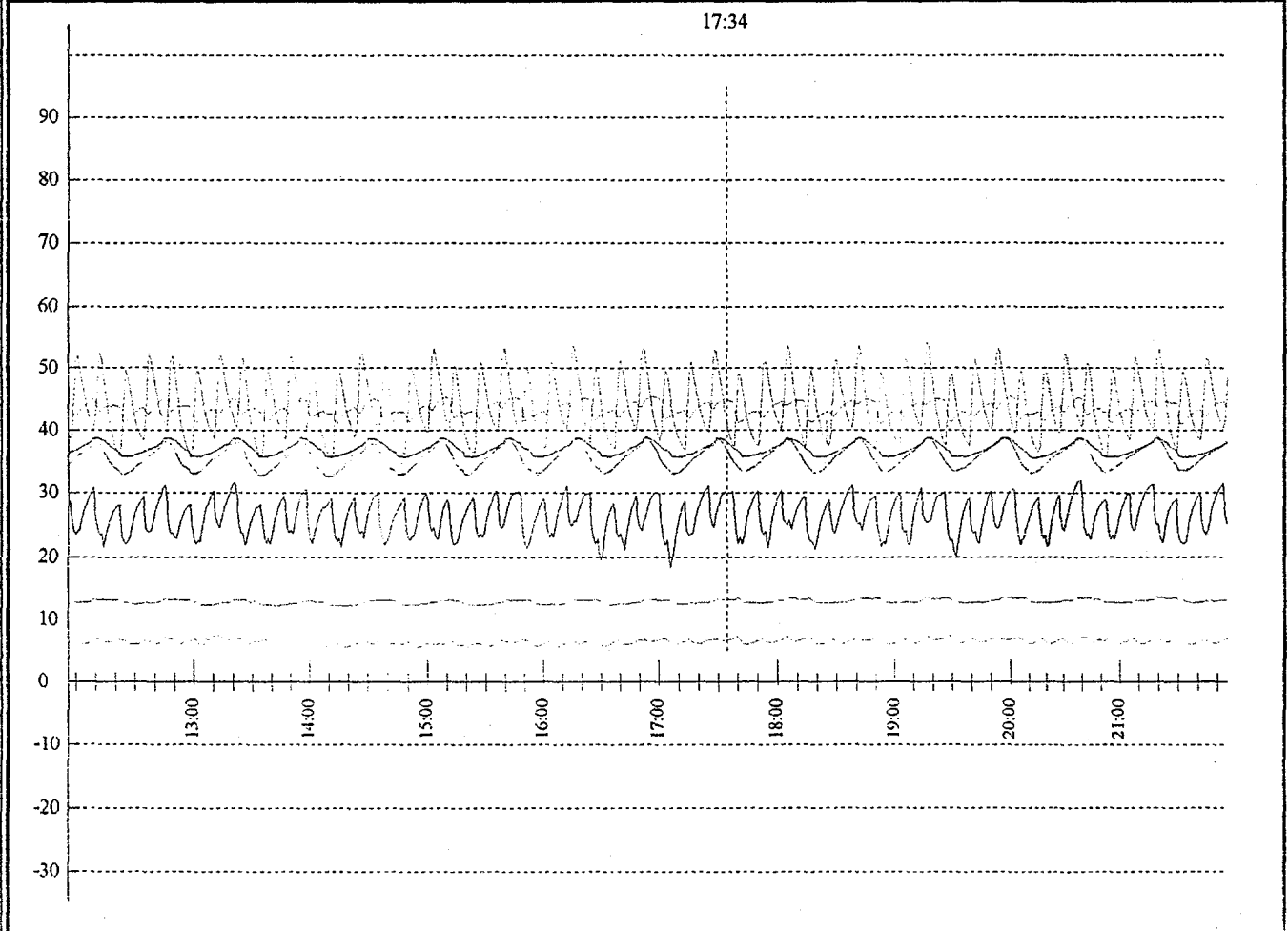
Page Result :

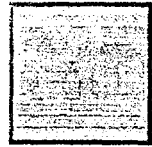
- 1 - Page Test Time 10 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 17 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.143 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 17:34 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 00 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp 29.9 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 10.4 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 29.3 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 45 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 41.5 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 30.3 C
- 12- Condition 38.2 C 38 %H
- 13- Volt Max=247 Mean=237 Min=219
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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Industrial Control Research Center HotRoom Ver 5





TestDate: 01/01/15 15:31

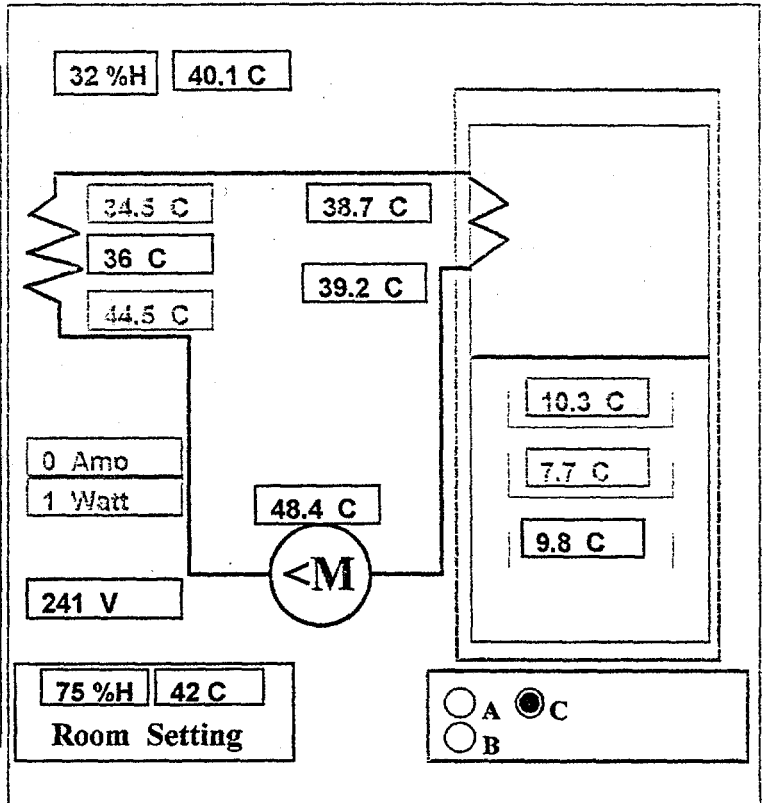
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportData: 2001/02/24 11:31

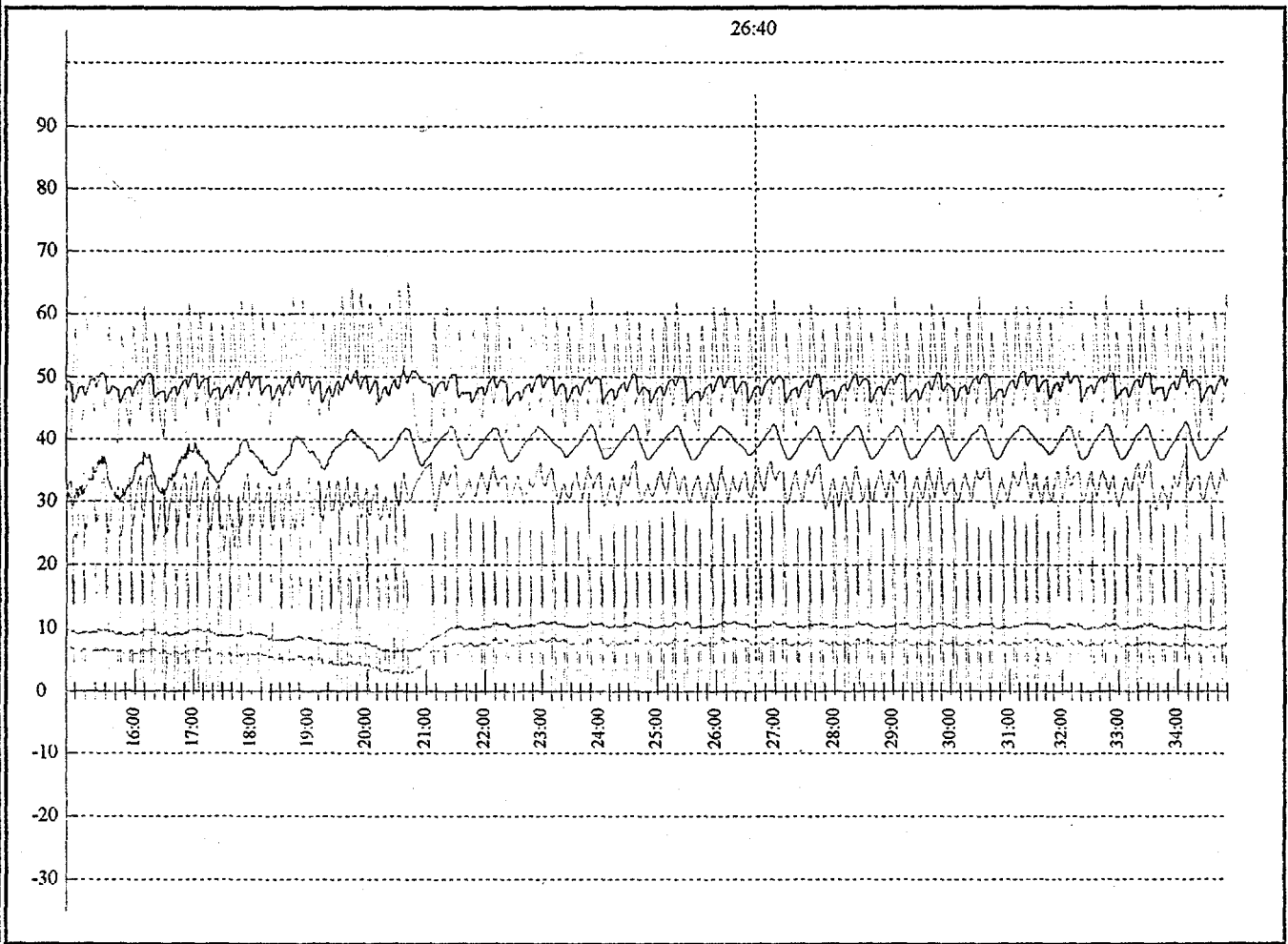
Page Result :

1 - Page Test Time	20 Hours
2 - Working Percent	20 %On
3 - Energy (Accord to page)	0.431 kwh
4 - Zoom Time	26:41 Hour
5 - Compr Current	00 Amp
6 - Evaprator Mean Temp	33.5 C
7 - Cabin Mean Temp	9.2 C
8 - Crisp Temp	33.2 C
9 - Compr Temp	48.4 C
10- Condensor In Temp	44.5 C
11- Condensor Out Temp	34.5 C
12- Condition	40.1 C 32 %H
13- Volt	Max=251 Mean=238 Min=222
14-	
15-	
16-	
17-	



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Industrial Control Research Center HotRoom Ver 5



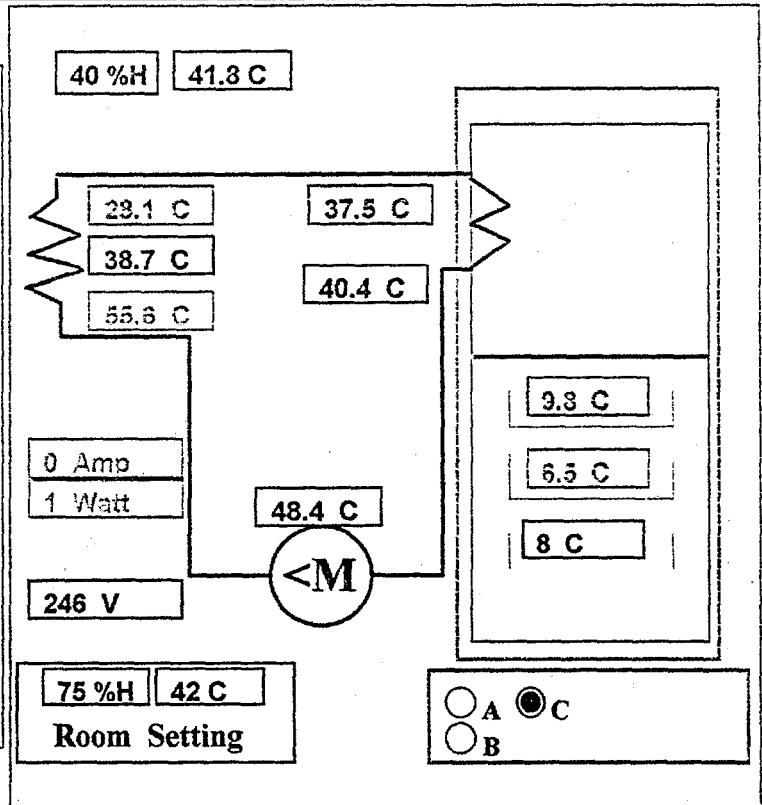


TestDate: 01/01/15 15:31
PageTestName: Energy Consumption

Report No.: () - Page 1
ReportDate: 2001/02/24 11:28

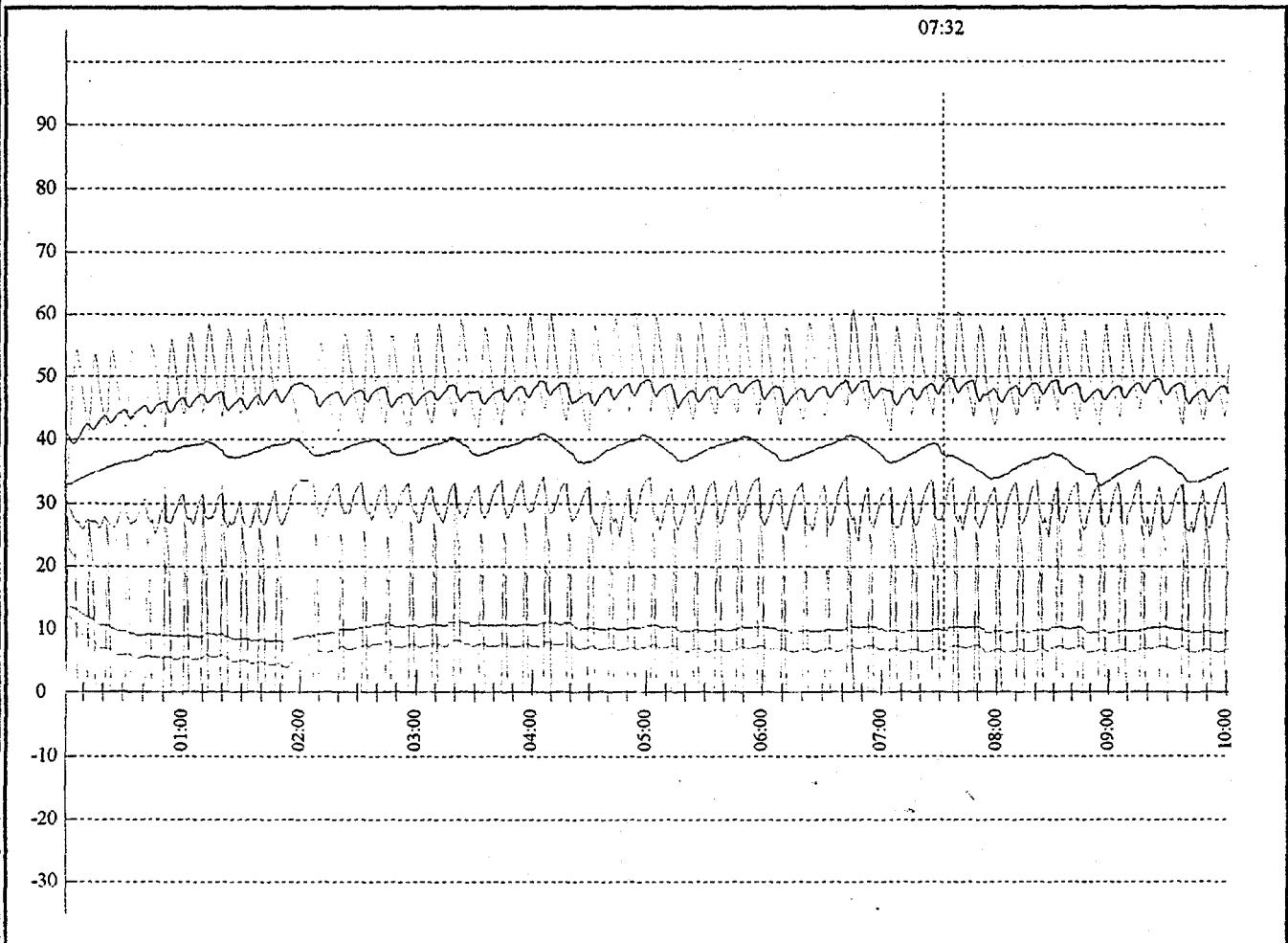
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 10 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 22 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.49 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 7:32 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 00 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp -21.3 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 8.1 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 31.3 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 48.4 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 55.6 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 28.1 C
- 12- Condition 41.3 C 40 %H
- 13- Volt Max=248 Mean=242 Min=230
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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Industrial Control Research Center HotRoom Ver 5





TestDate: 01/01/15 15:31

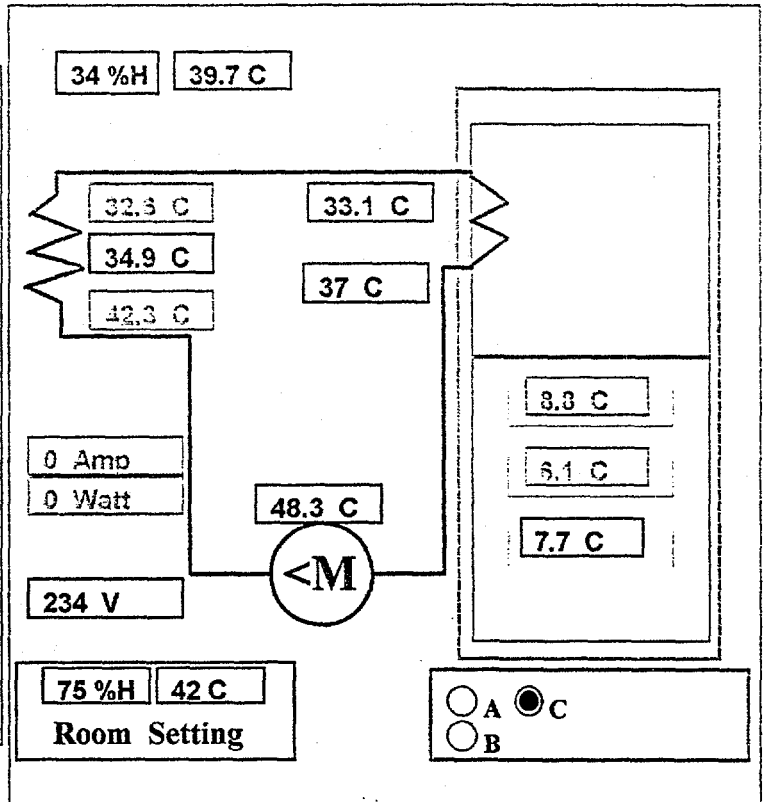
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 11:29

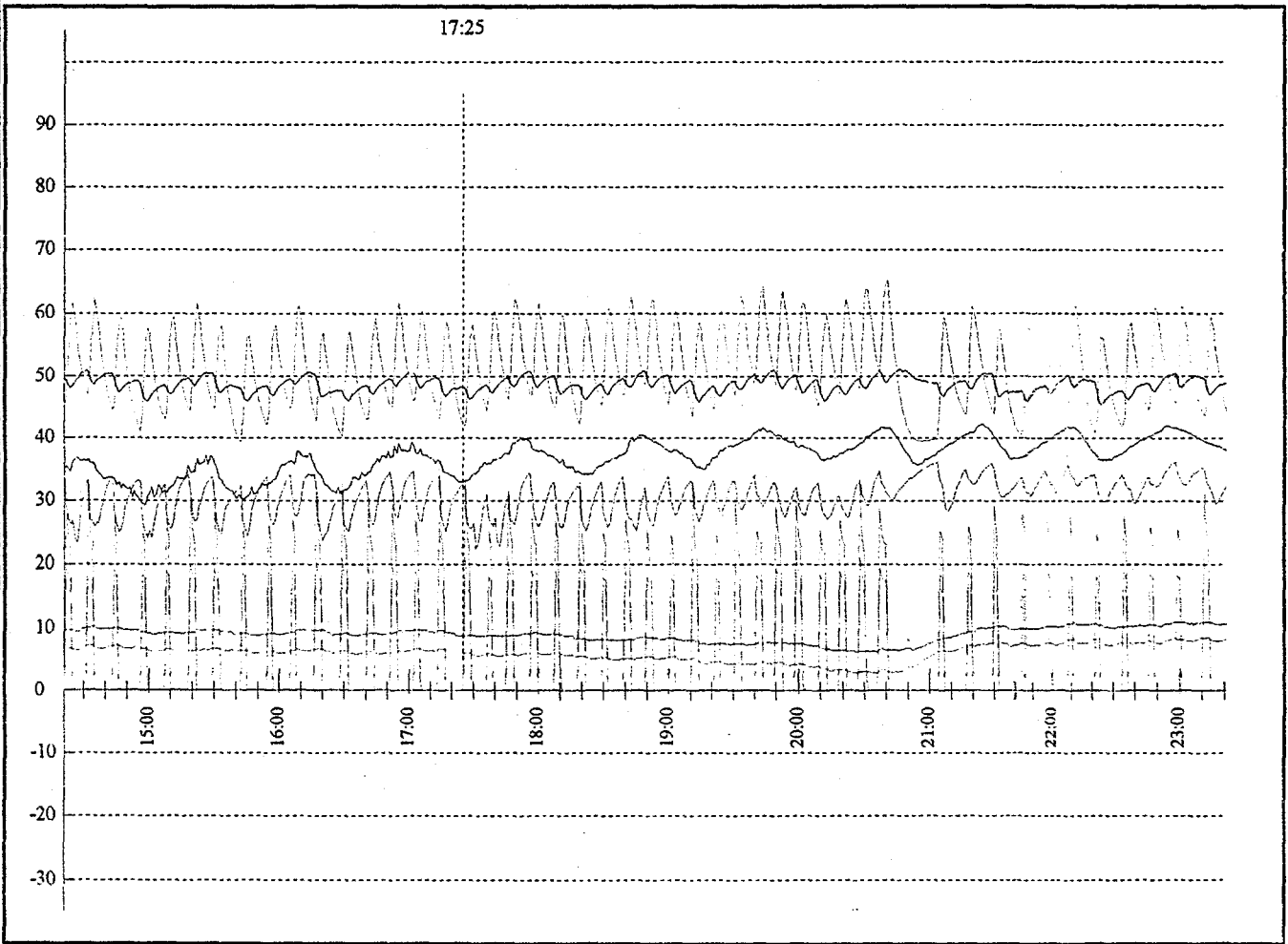
Page Result :

1 - Page Test Time	9 Hours
2 - Working Percent	22 %On
3 - Energy (Accord to page)	0.435 kwh
4 - Zoom Time	17:25 Hour
5 - Compr Current	00 Amp
6 - Evaprator Mean Temp	22.6 C
7 - Cabin Mean Temp	7.5 C
8 - Crisp Temp	31.3 C
9 - Compr Temp	48.3 C
10- Condensor In Temp	42.3 C
11- Condensor Out Temp	32.6 C
12- Condition	39.7 C 34 %H
13- Volt	Max=243 Mean=234 Min=222
14-	
15-	
16-	
17-	



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Industrial Control Research Center HooRoom Ver 5





TestDate: 01/01/15 10:34

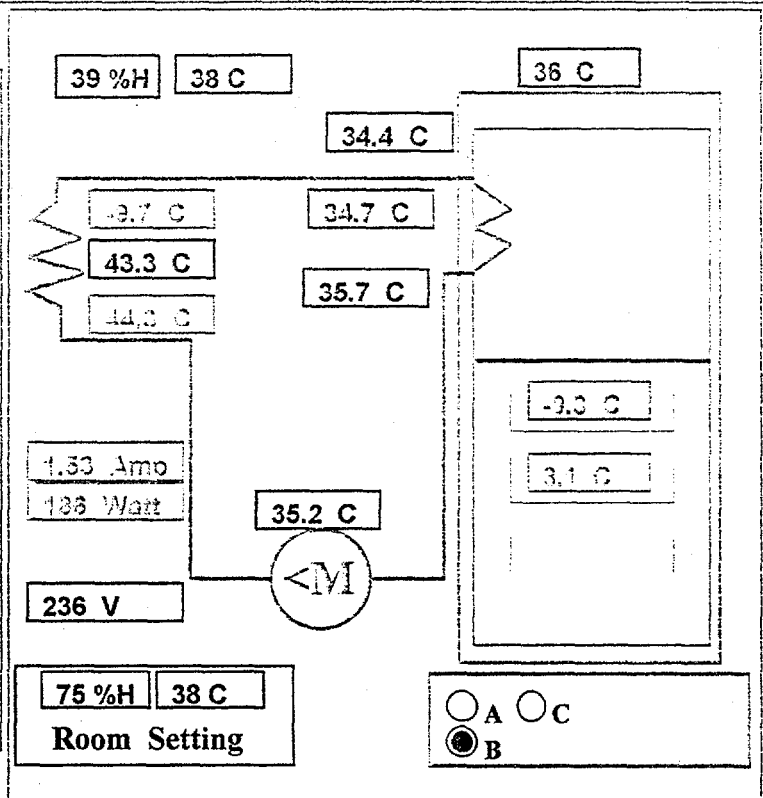
Report No.: () - Page 1

Page Test Name: Energy Consumption

Report Date: 2001/02/24 11:03

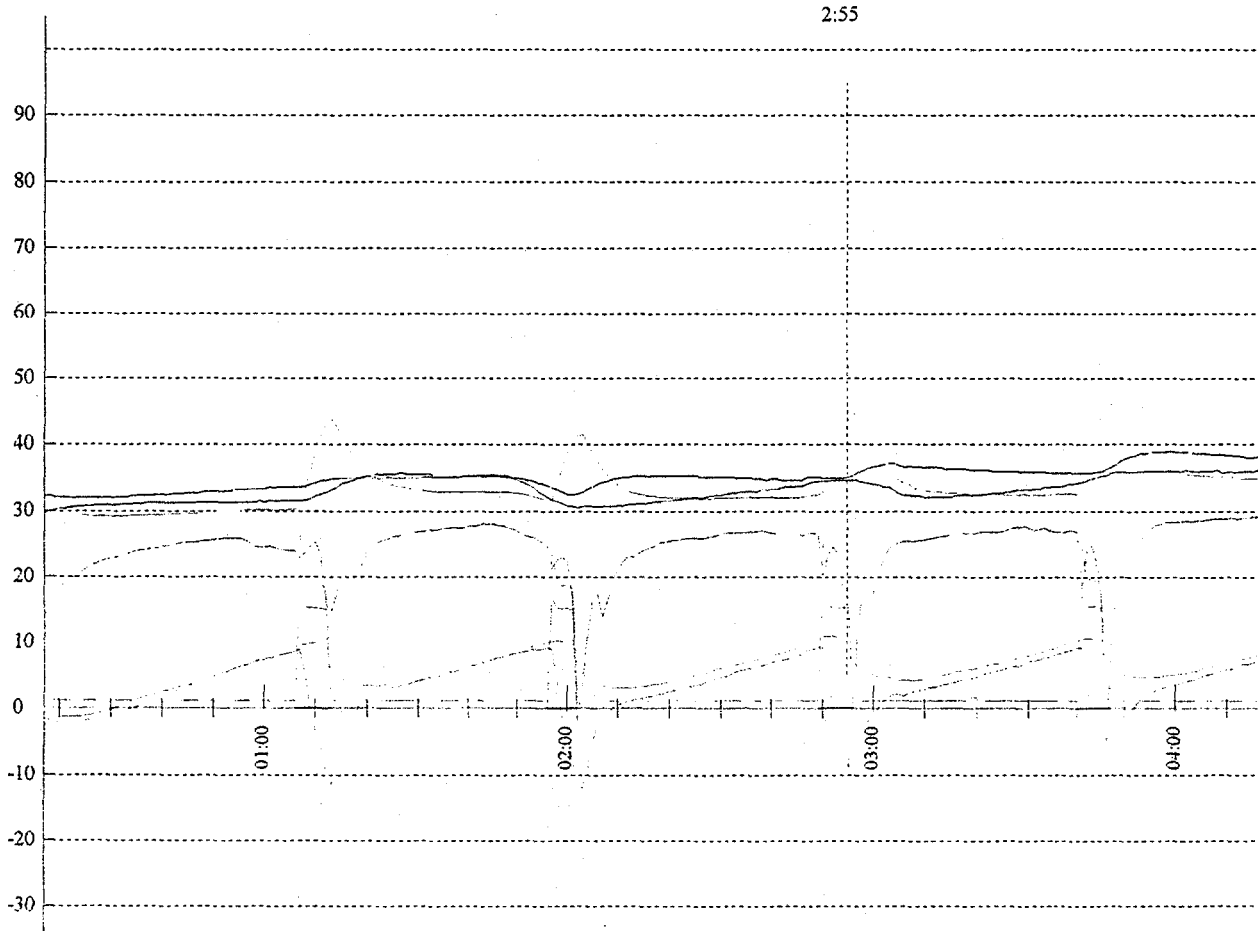
Page Result :

1 - Page Test Time	4 Hours
2 - Working Percent	0 %On
3 - Energy (Accord to page)	0.000 kWh
4 - Zoom Time	2:55 Hour
5 - Compr Current	1.53 Amp
6 - Evaprator Mean Temp	24.0 C
7 - Cabin Mean Temp	3 C
8 - Crisp Temp	28.4 C
9 - Compr Temp	35.2 C
10- Condensor in Temp	44.3 C
11- Condensor Out Temp	-9.7 C
12- Condition	38 C 39 %H
13- Volt	Max=241 Mean=236 Min=228
14-	
15-	
16-	
17-	



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Industrial Control Research Center HotRoom Ver 5





TestDate: 01/01/15 10:34

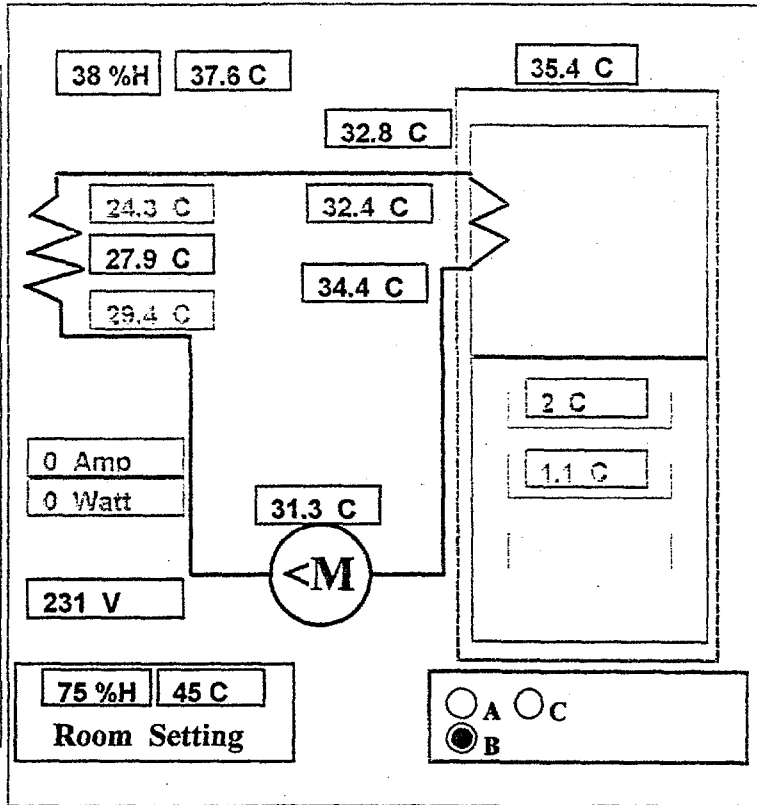
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 11:08

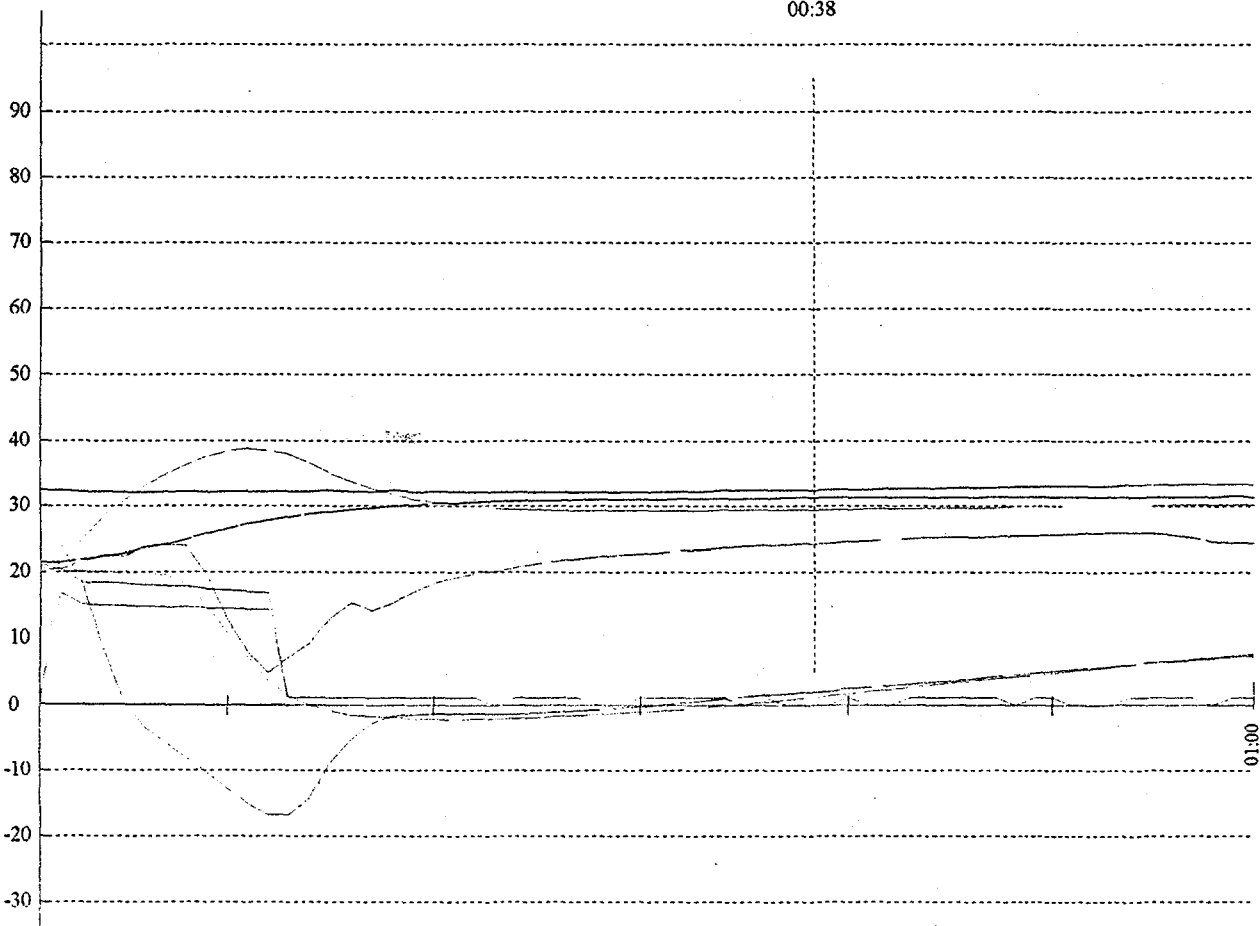
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 1 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 18 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.351 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 0:38 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 00 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp 22.1 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 8.4 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 22.7 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 31.3 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 29.4 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 24.3 C
- 12- Condition 37.6 C 38 %H
- 13- Volt Max=237 Mean=235 Min=224
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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00:38



Test Date: 01/01/15 10:34

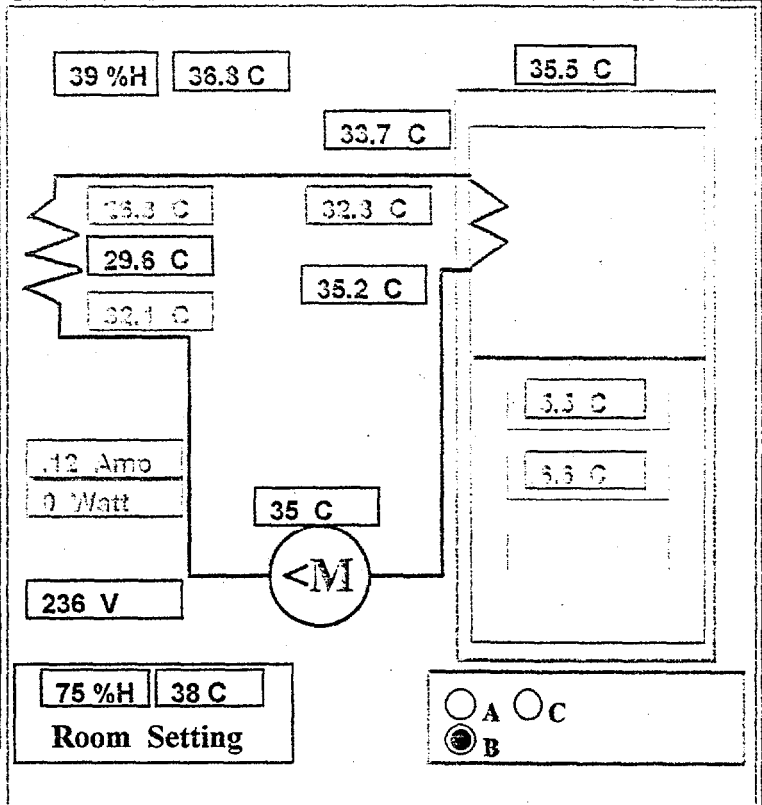
Report No.: () - Page 1

Page Test Name: Energy Consumption

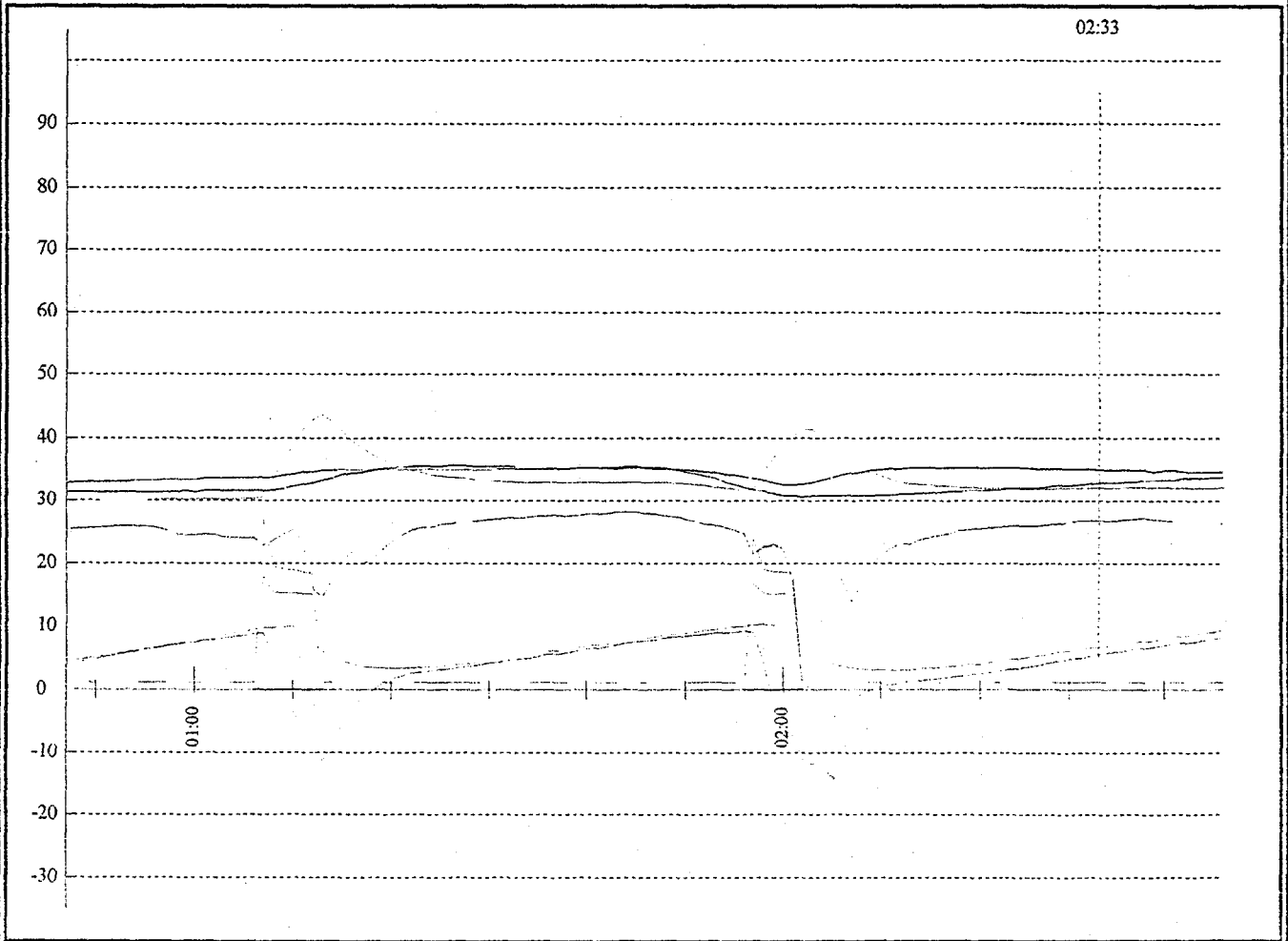
Report Date: 2001/02/24 11:03

Page Result :

1 - Page Test Time	2 Hours
2 - Working Percent	9 %Cn
3 - Energy (Accord to page)	0.335 kWh
4 - Zoom Time	2:53 Hour
5 - Compr Current	0.12 Amp
6 - Evaprator Mean Temp	24.3 C
7 - Cabin Mean Temp	12.1 C
3 - Crisp Temp	35 C
9 - Compr Temp	35 C
10- Condensor In Temp	32.1 C
11- Condensor Out Temp	25.3 C
12- Condition	38.3 C 39 %H
13- Volt	Max=239 Mean=236 Min=228
14-	
15-	
16-	
17-	



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TestDate: 01/01/15 10:34

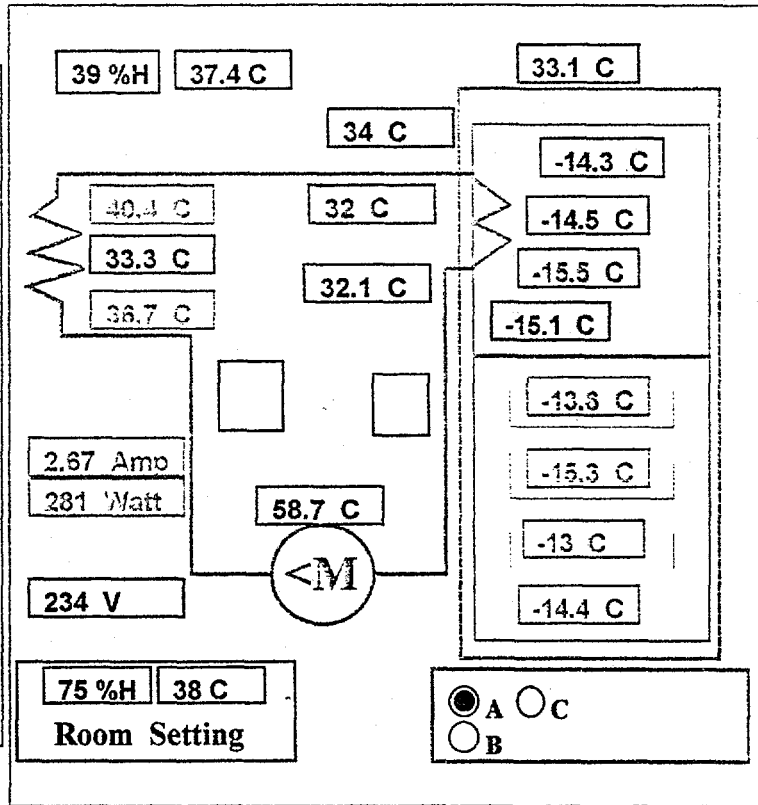
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 11:08

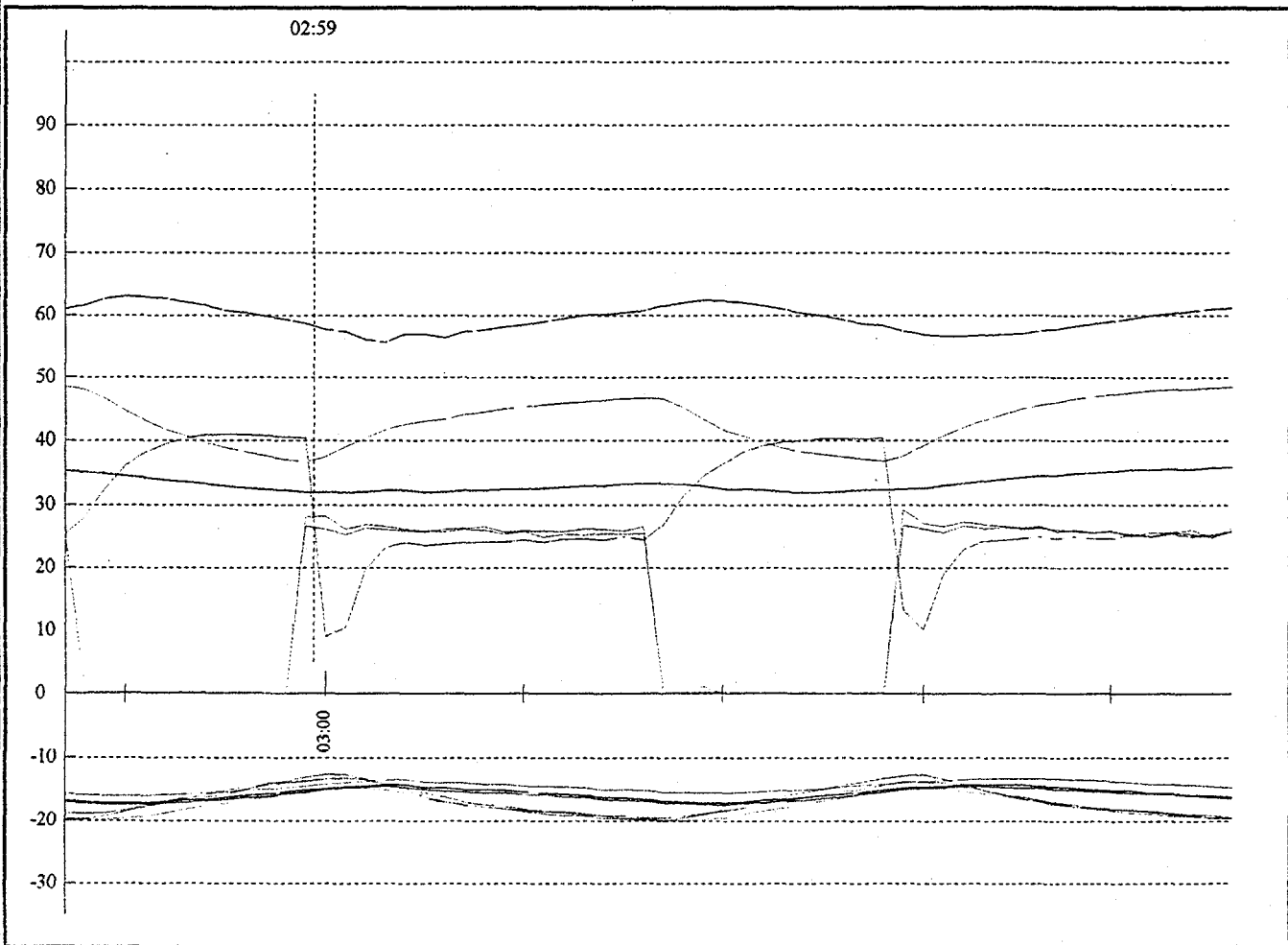
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 1 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 61 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 1.012 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 2:59 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 2.67 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp -14.3 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp -13.9 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp -14.4 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 58.7 C
- 10 - Condensor In Temp 36.7 C
- 11 - Condensor Out Temp 40.4 C
- 12 - Condition 37.4 C 39 %H
- 13 - Volt Max=241 Mean=239 Min=232
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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Industrial Control Research Center HoofRoom Ver 5





TestDate: 01/01/15 10:34

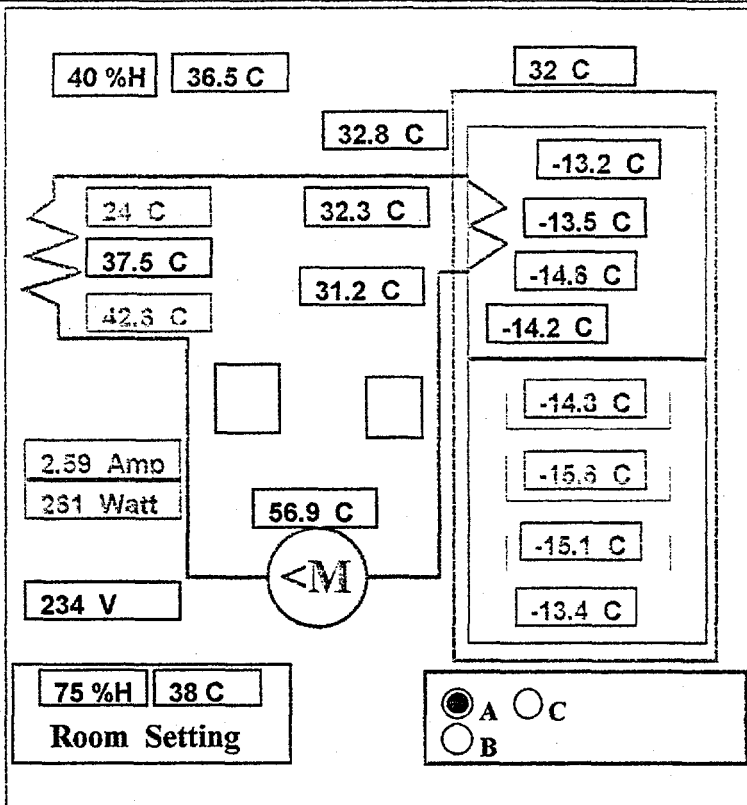
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 11:07

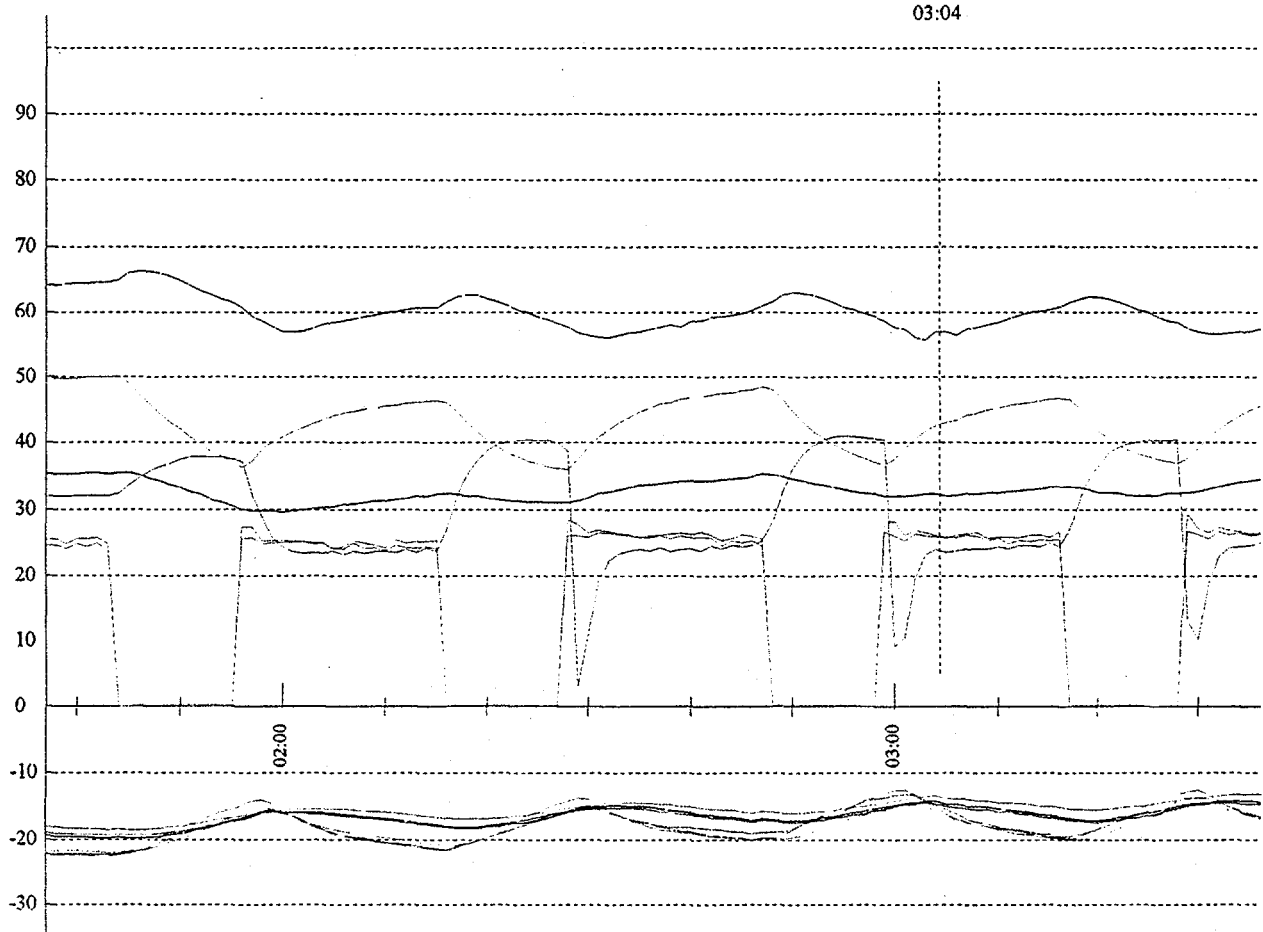
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 2 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 51 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.944 kWh
- 4 - Zoom Time 3:04 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 2.59 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp -13.3 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp -15.1 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp -13.4 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 56.9 C
- 10 - Condensor In Temp 42.3 C
- 11 - Condensor Out Temp 24 C
- 12 - Condition 36.5 C 40 %H
- 13 - Volt Max=239 Mean=237 Min=229
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



Jordan Catering Supplies

03:04



Industrial Control Research Center HoRoom Ver 5



TestDate: 01/01/15 10:34

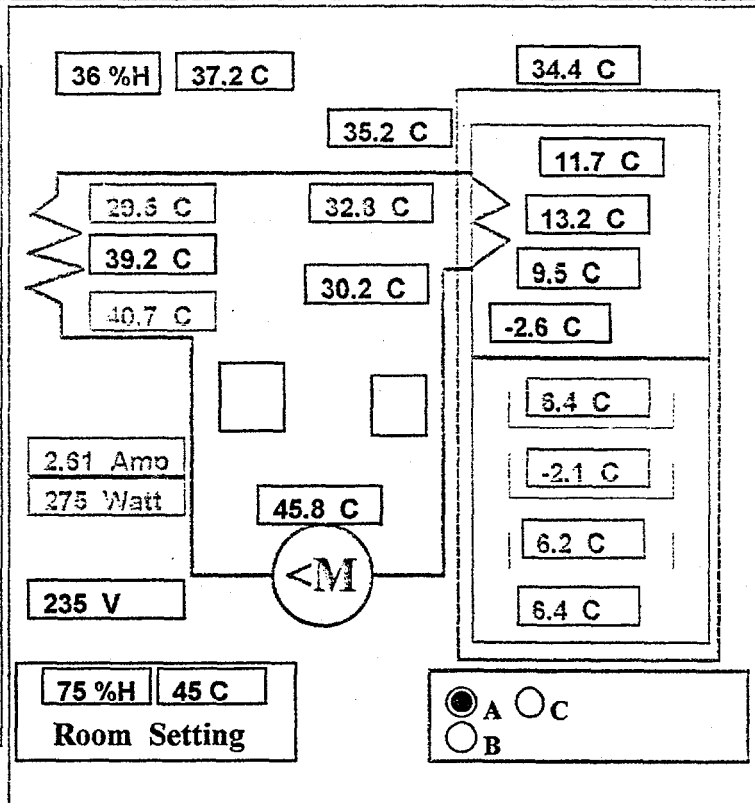
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 11:06

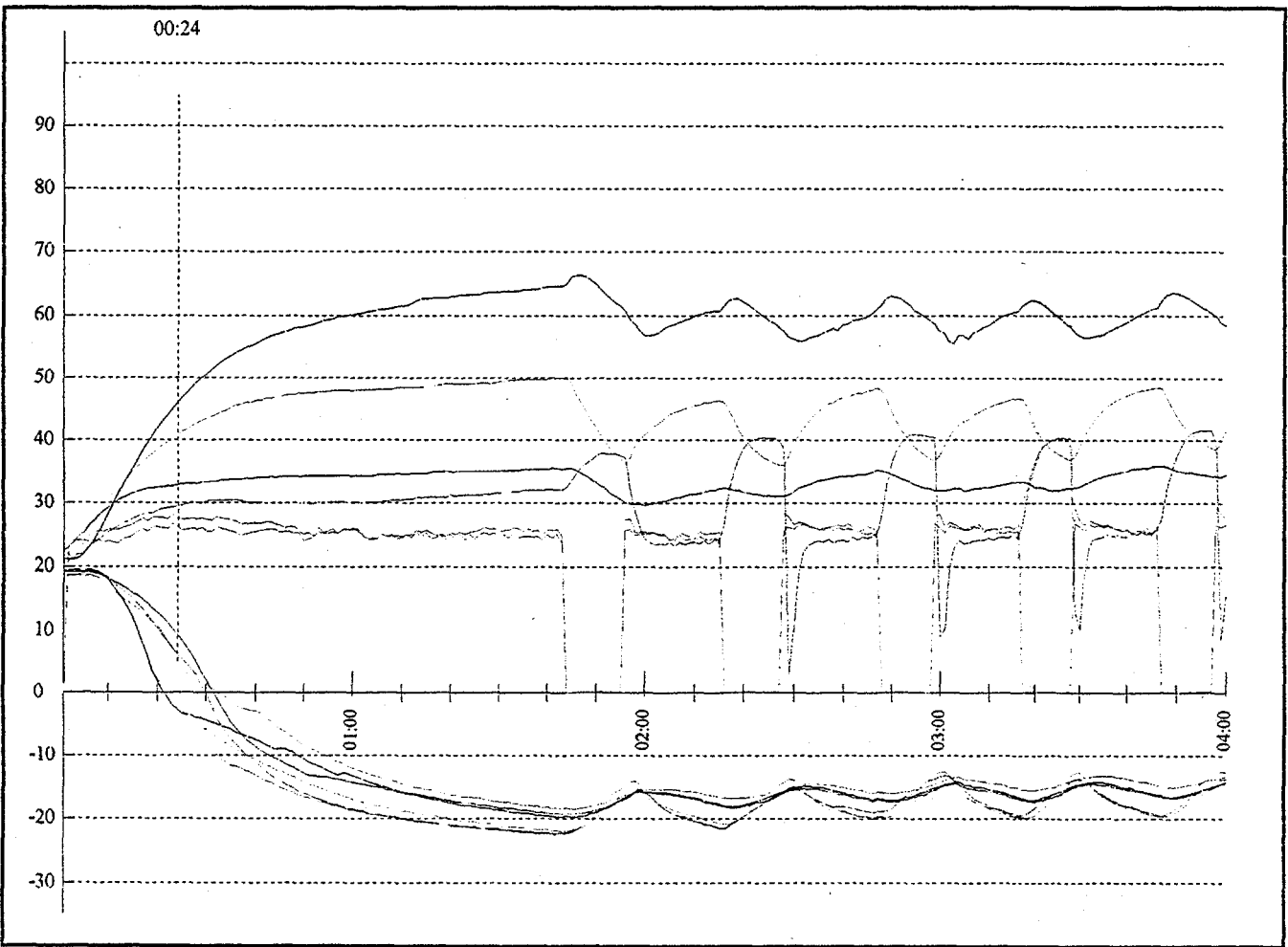
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 4 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 75 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 1.122 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 0:24 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 2.61 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp 7.9 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 3.5 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 6.4 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 45.8 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 40.7 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 29.5 C
- 12- Condition 37.2 C 36 %H
- 13- Volt Max=241 Mean=235 Min=224
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



Jordan Catering Supplies

Industrial Control Research Center HotRoom Ver 5





TestDate: 01/01/18 08:58

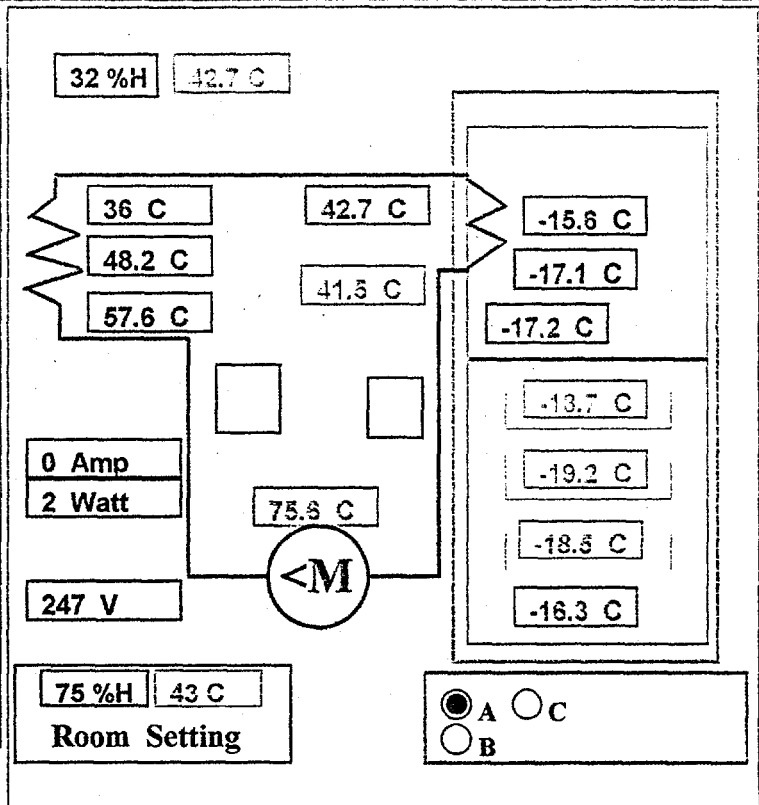
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 09:54

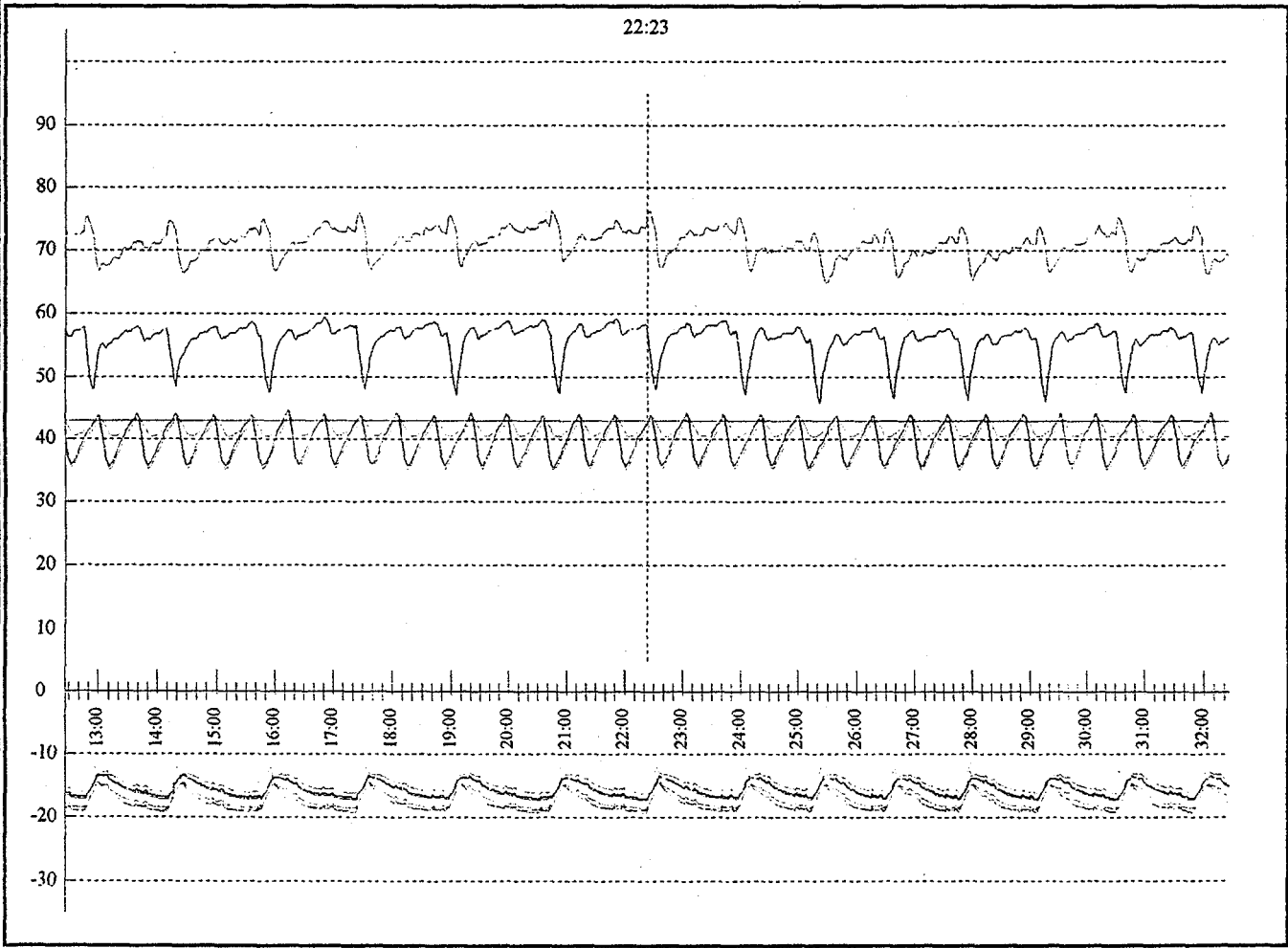
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 20 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 38 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 1.37 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 22:23 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 00 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp -15.1 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp -18.8 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp -16.3 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 75.3 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 57.6 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 36 C
- 12- Condition 42.7 C 32 %H
- 13- Volt Max=249 Mean=244 Min=234
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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Industrial Control Research Center HoRoom Ver 5





TestDate: 01/01/18 08:58

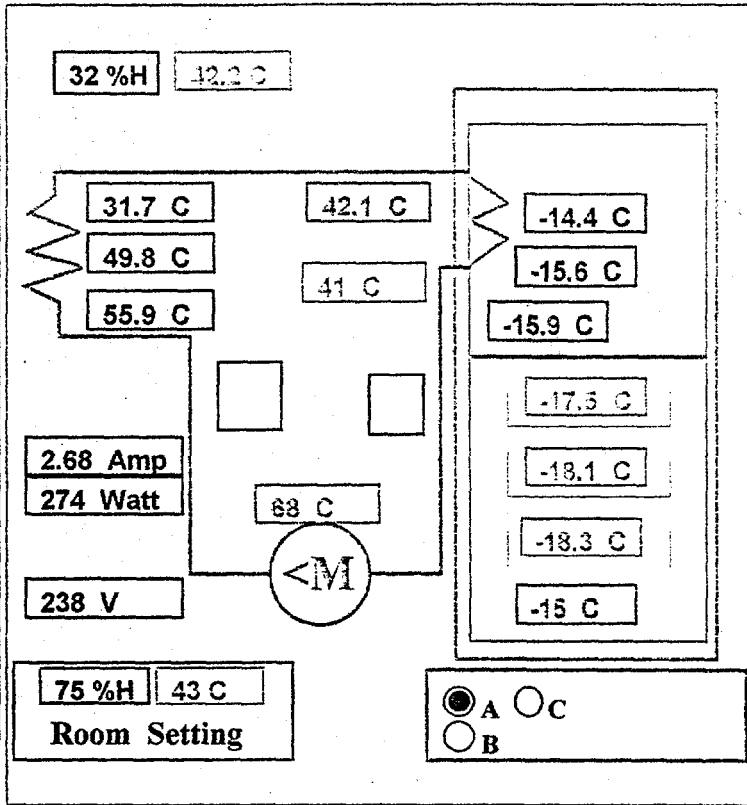
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 09:51

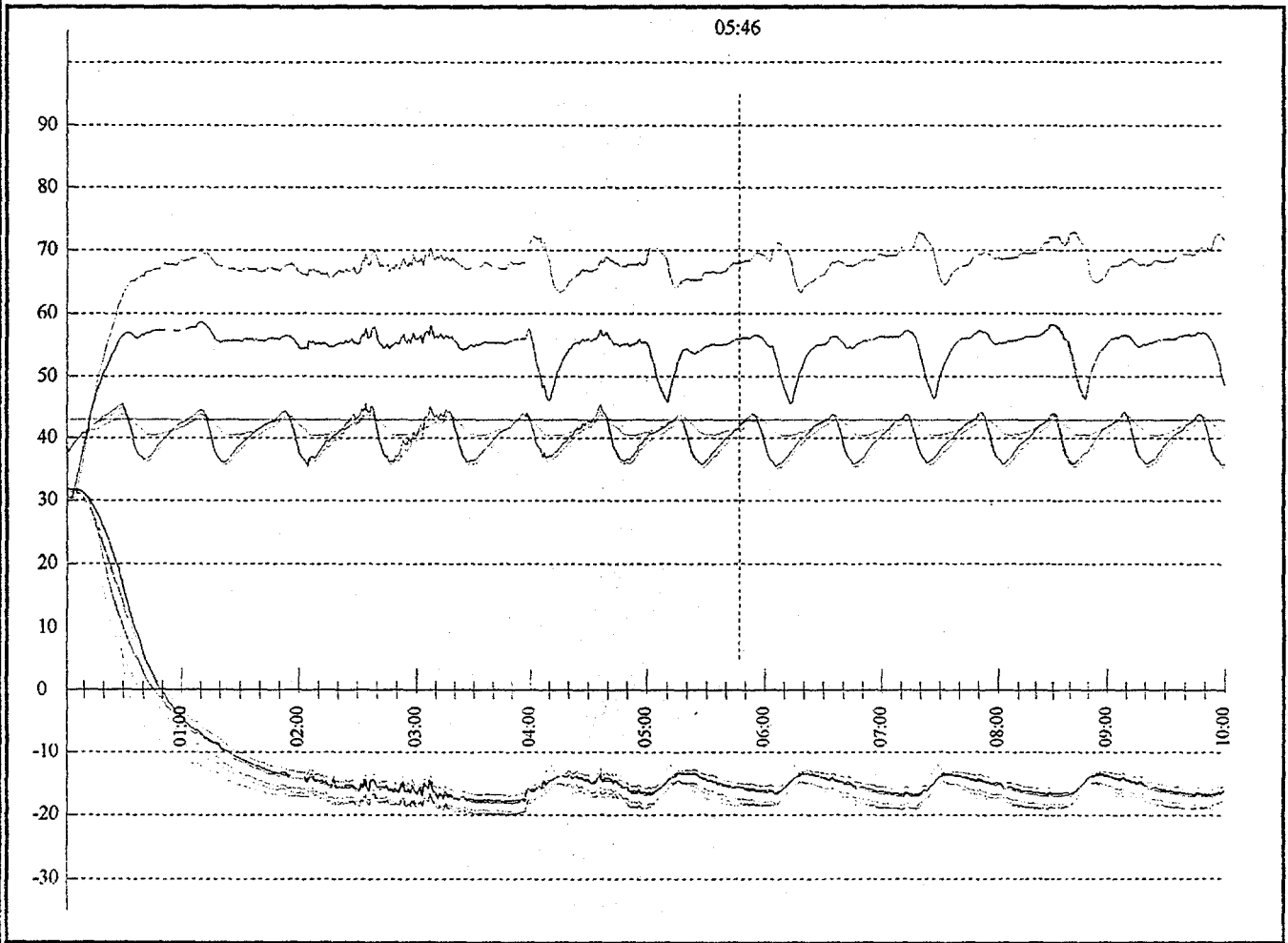
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 10 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 90 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 1.58 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 5:47 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 2.68 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp -14.7 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp -17.9 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp -15 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 68 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 55.9 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 31.7 C
- 12- Condition 42.2 C 32 %H
- 13- Volt Max=244 Mean=235 Min=222
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



Jordan Catering Supplies

Industrial Control Research Center HotRoom Ver 3





TestDate: 01/01/18 08:58

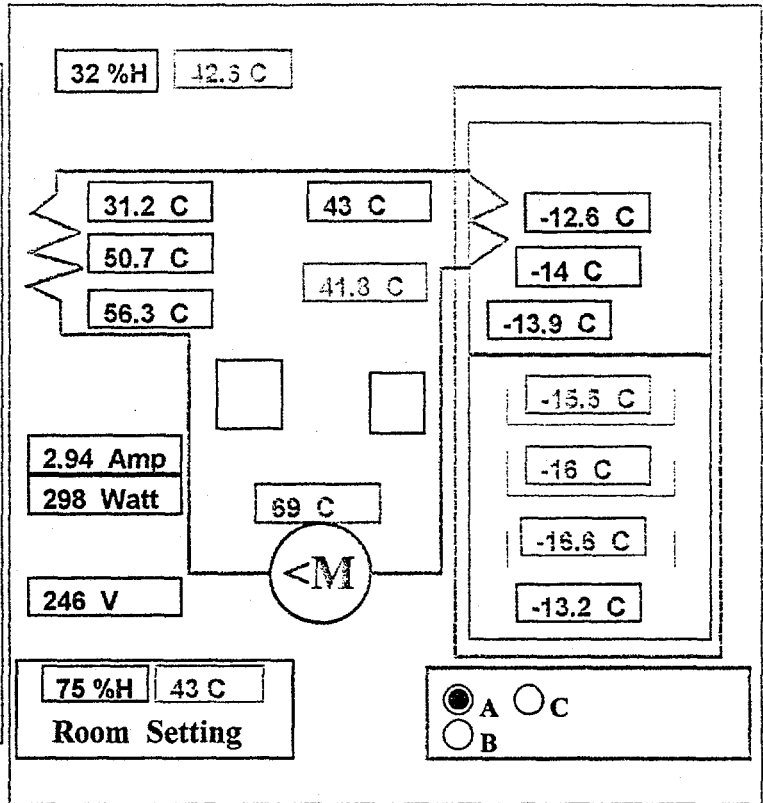
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 09:52

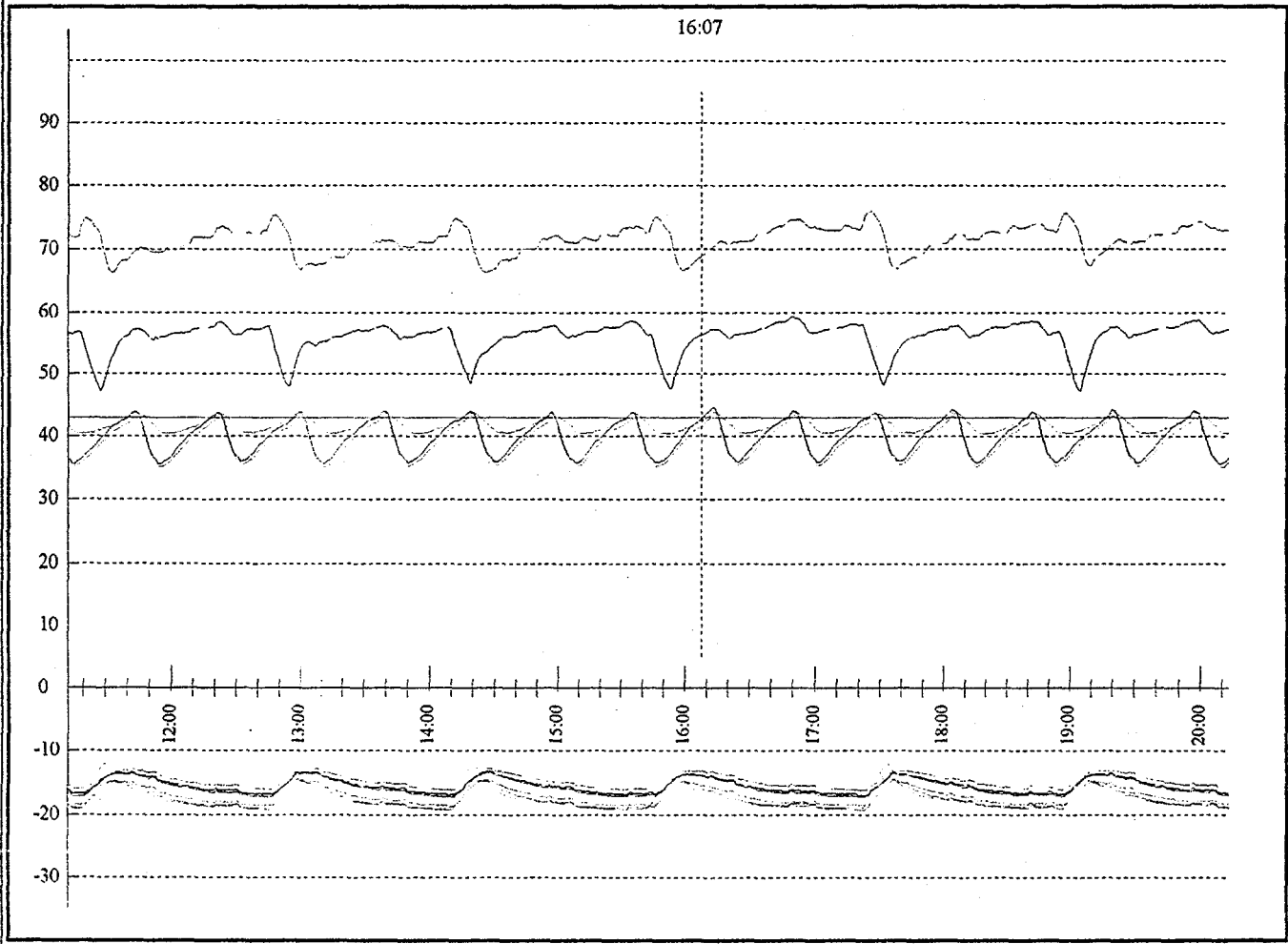
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 9 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 39 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 1.934 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 16:08 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 2.94 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp -13.1 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp -16 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp -13.2 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 69 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 56.3 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 31.2 C
- 12- Condition 42.5 C 32 %H
- 13- Volt Max=249 Mean=244 Min=237
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



Jordan Catering Supplies

Industrial Control Research Center HotRoom Ver 5





TestDate: 01/01/18 08:58

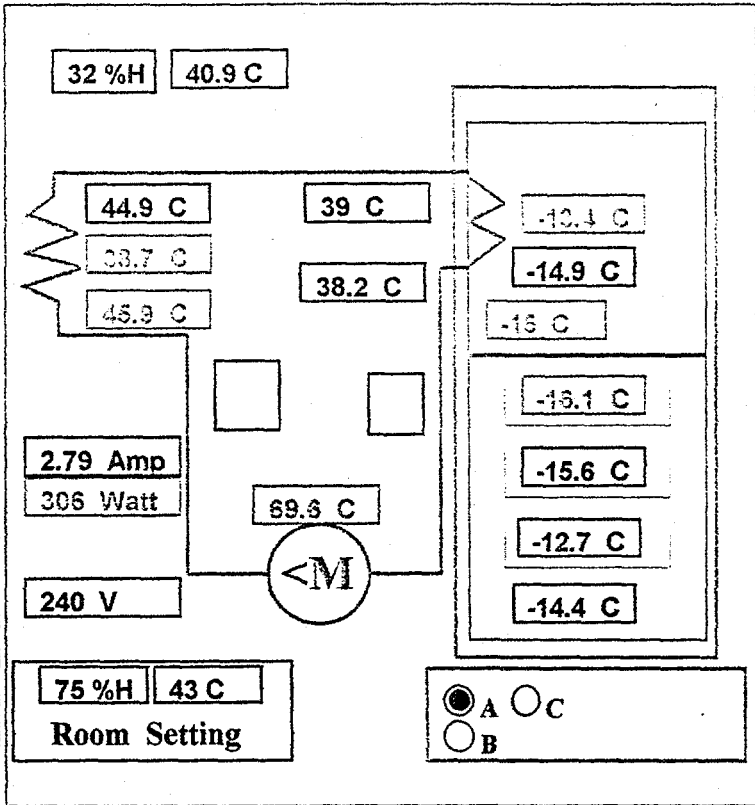
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 09:21

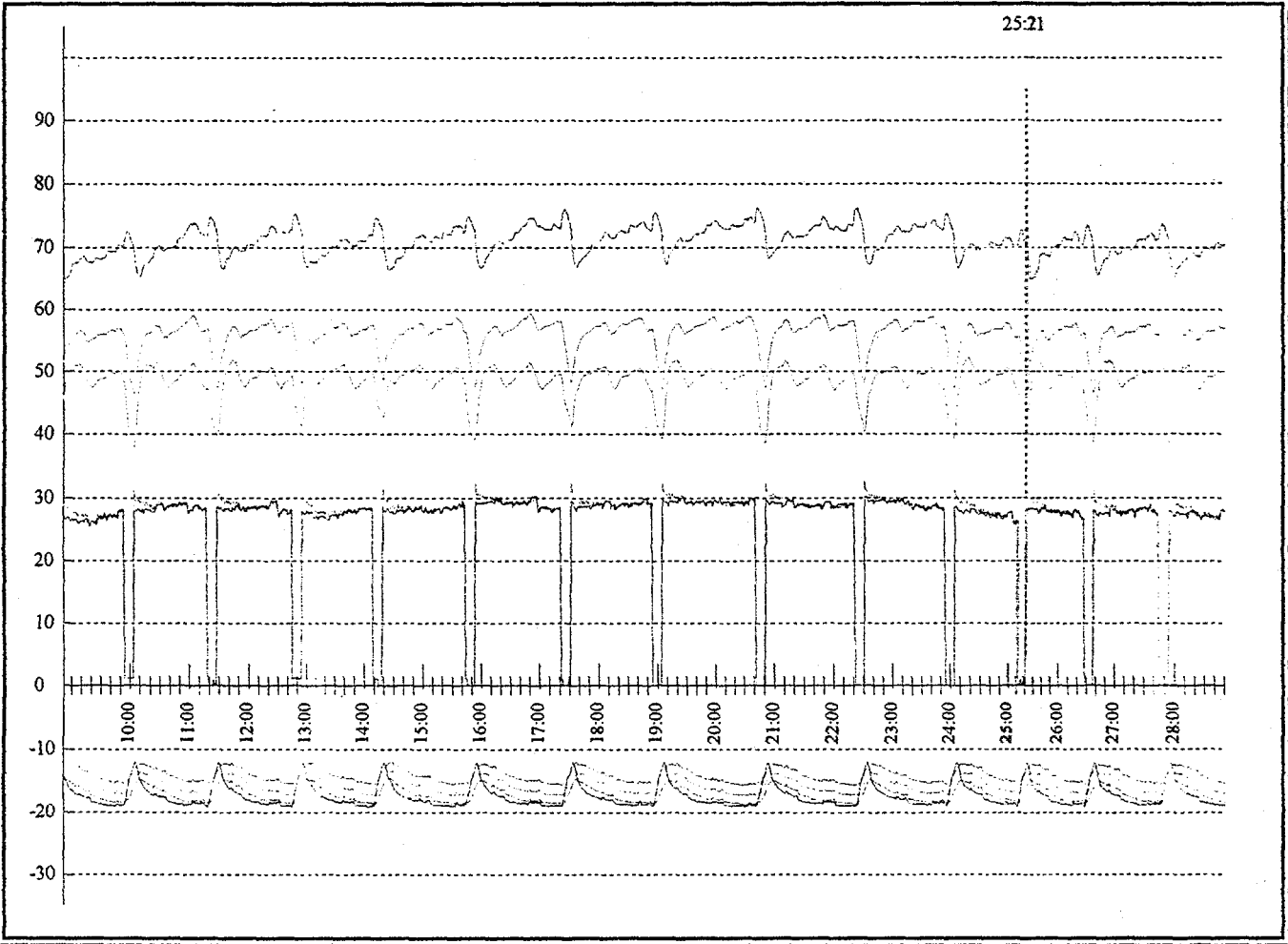
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 20 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 89 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 1.384 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 25:22 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 2.79 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp -14 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp -14.3 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp -14.4 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 69.6 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 45.9 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 44.9 C
- 12- Condition 40.9 C 32 %H
- 13- Volt Max=249 Mean=243 Min=233
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



Jordan Catering Supplies

Industrial Control Research Center HotRoom Ver 5





TestDate: 01/01/18 08:58

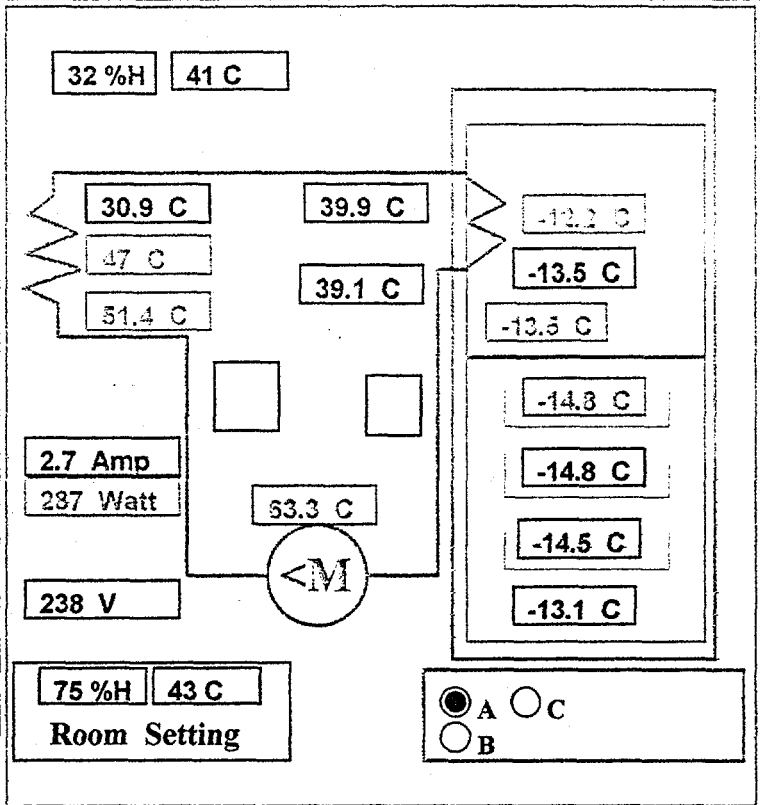
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 09:15

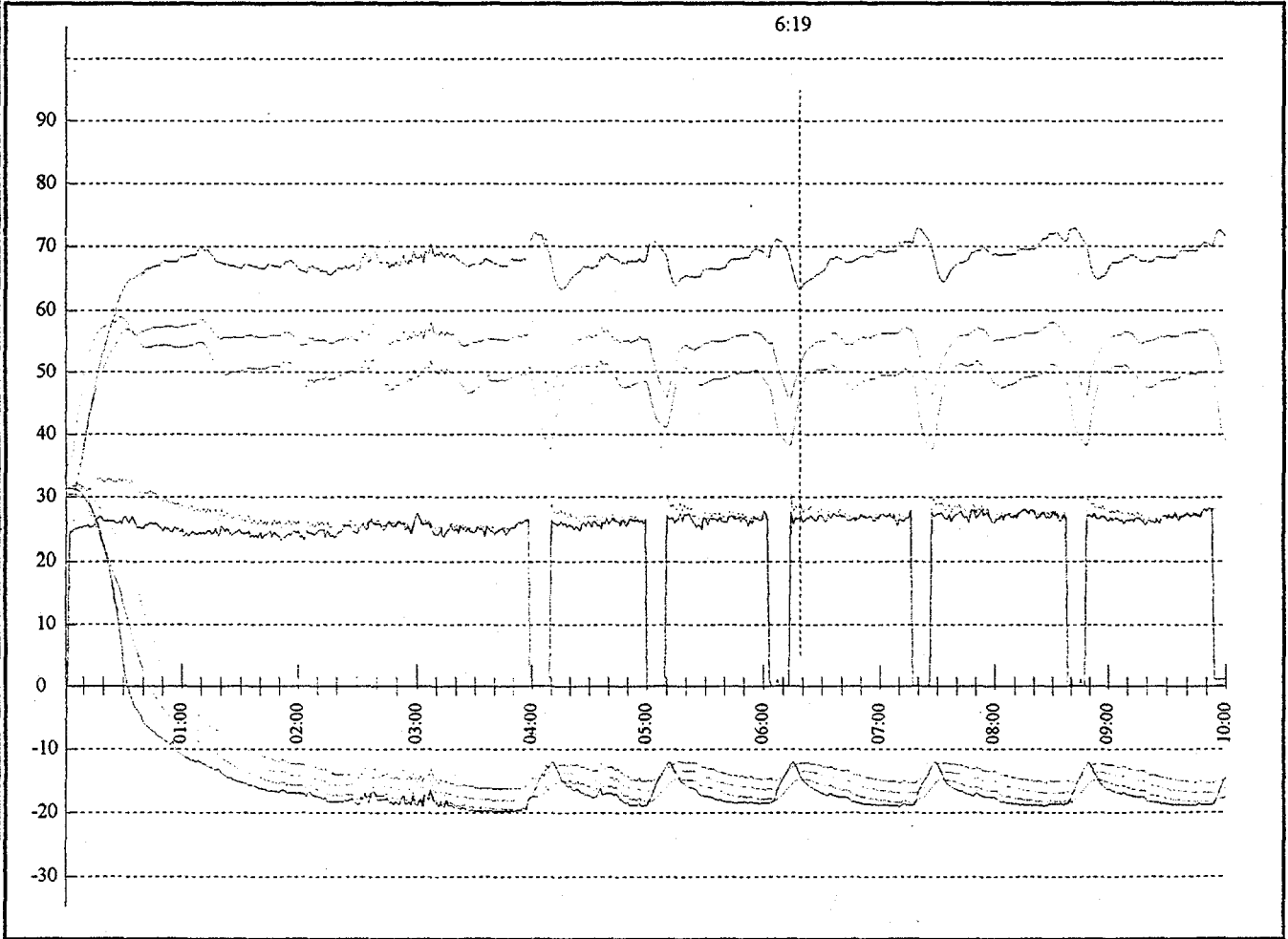
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 10 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 90 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 1.58 kWh
- 4 - Zoom Time 8:19 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 2.7 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp -12.7 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp -14.7 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp -13.1 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 63.3 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 51.4 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 30.9 C
- 12- Condition 41 C 32 %H
- 13- Volt Max=244 Mean=235 Min=222
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



Jordan Catering Supplies

6:19





TestDate: 01/01/18 08:58

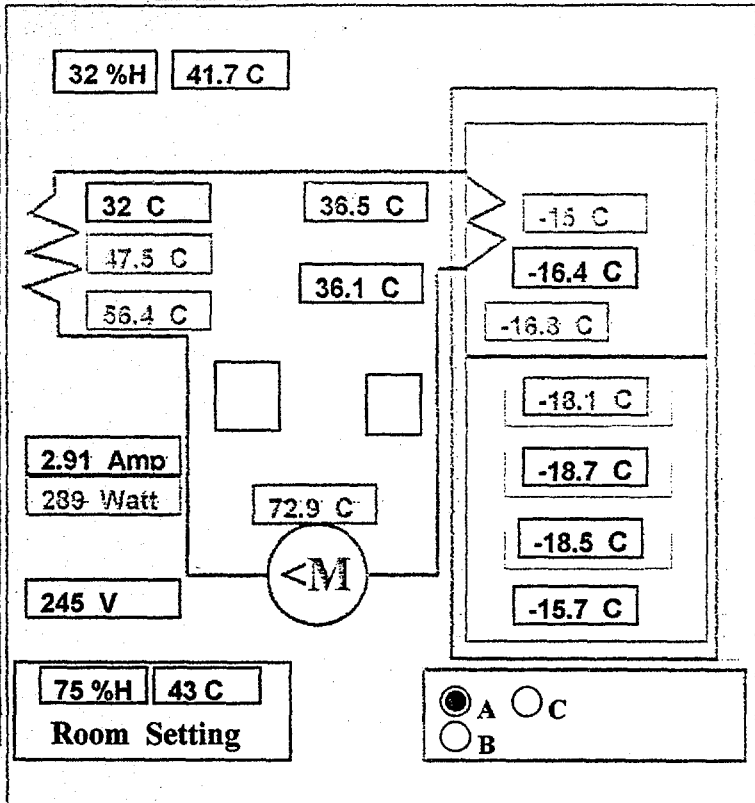
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 09:13

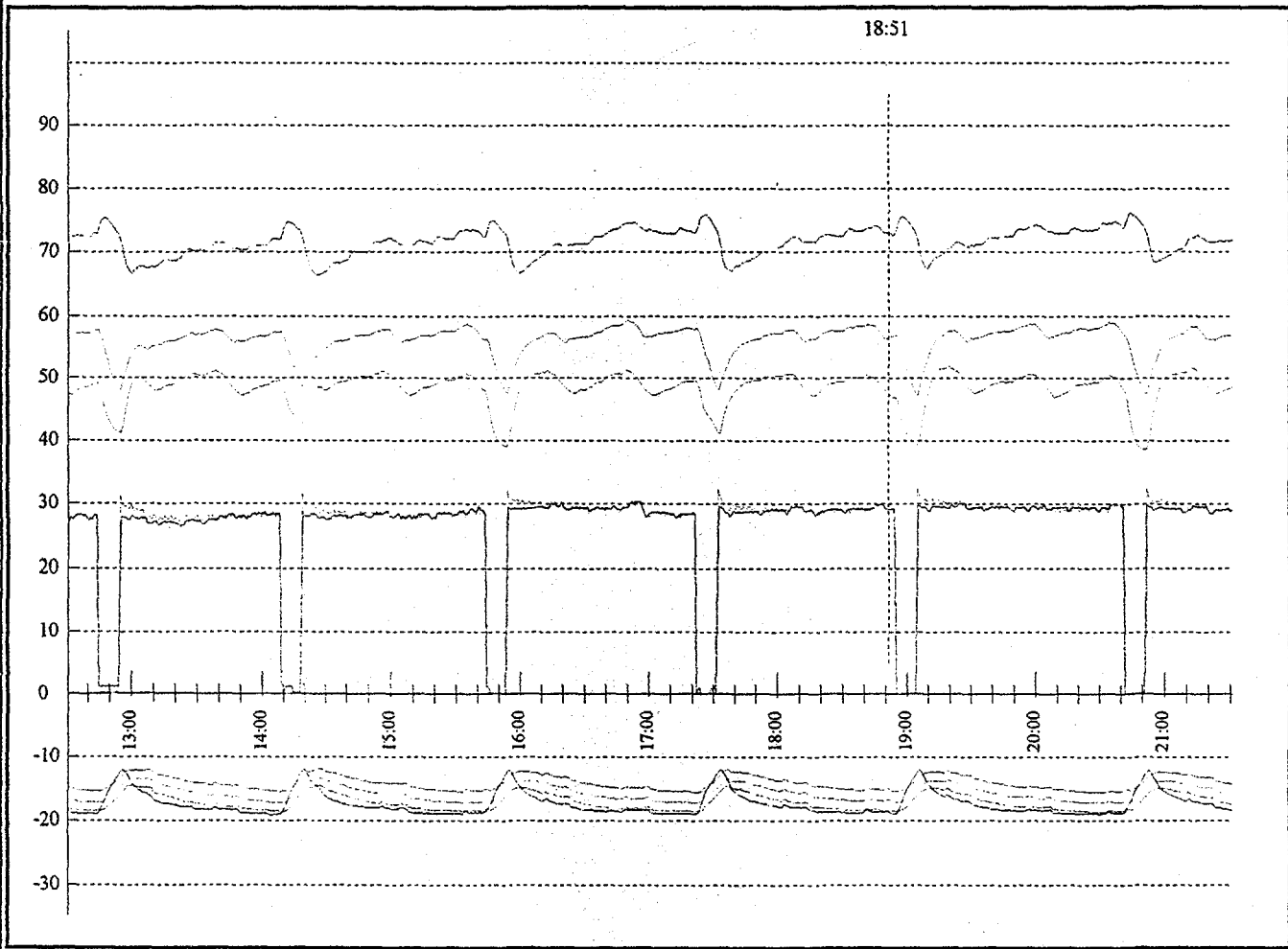
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 9 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 39 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 1.966 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 18:51 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 2.91 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp -15.5 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp -13.4 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp -15.7 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 72.9 C
- 10 - Condensor In Temp 56.4 C
- 11 - Condensor Out Temp 32 C
- 12 - Condition 41.7 C 32 %H
- 13 - Volt Max=249 Mean=245 Min=237
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



Jordan Catering Supplies

Industrial Control Research Center HotRoom Ver 5





TestDate: 01/01/18 08:58

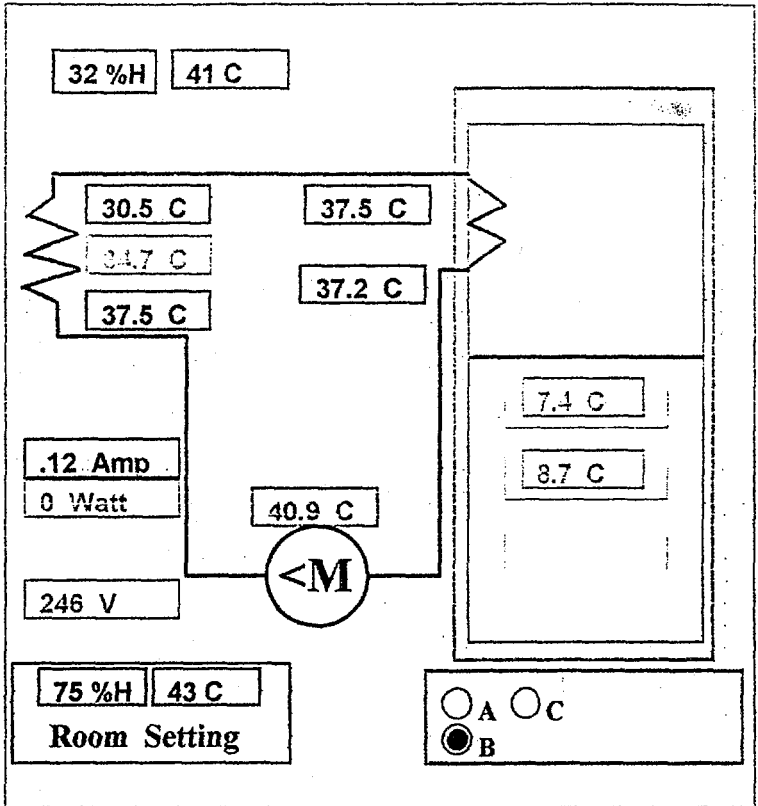
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 09:32

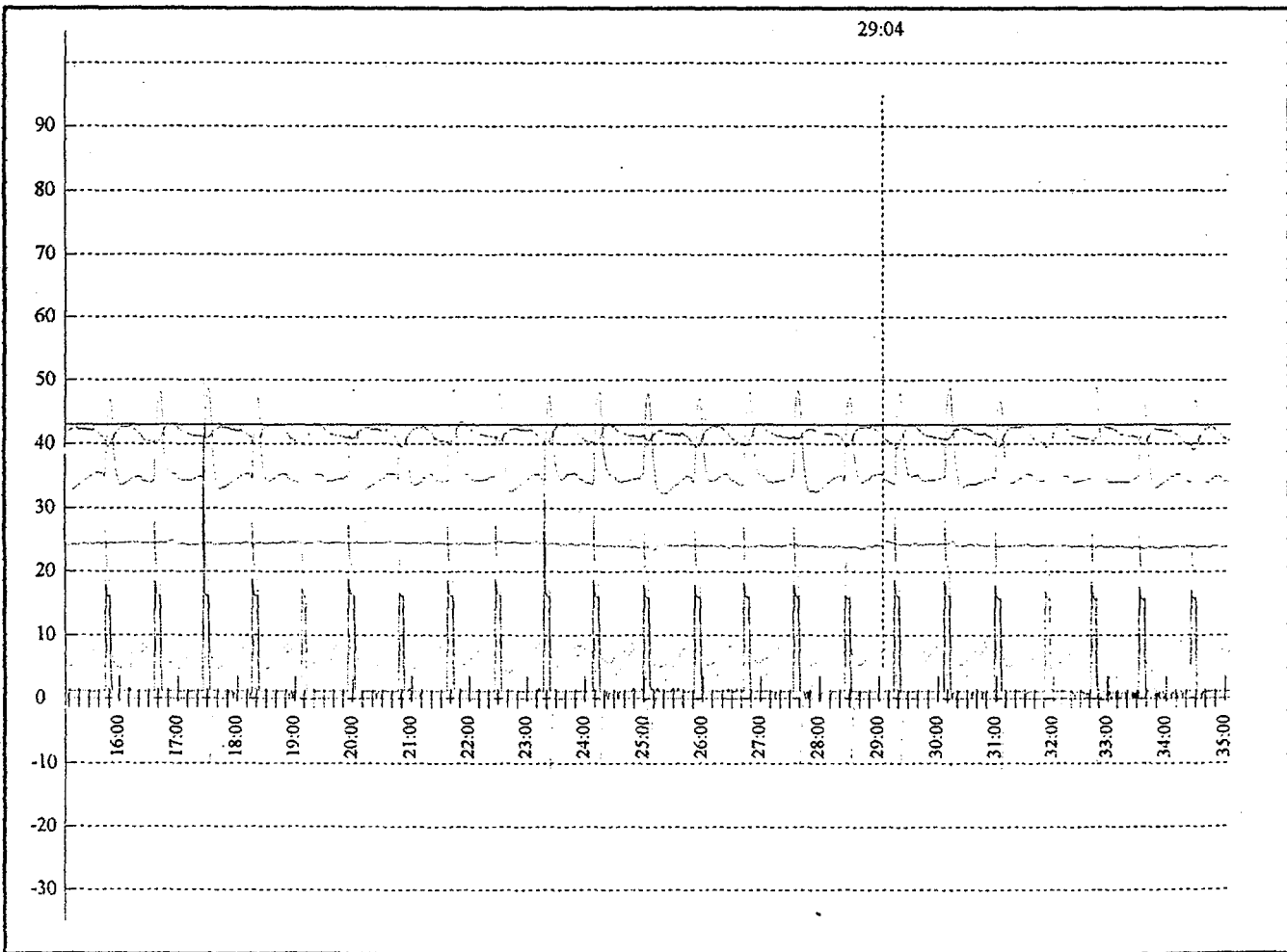
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 20 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 11 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to paga) 0.214 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 29:04 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 0.12 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp 30.5 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 14.9 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 29.3 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 40.9 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 37.5 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 30.5 C
- 12- Condition 41 C 32%*H*
- 13- Volt Max=249 Mean=243 Min=234
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



Jordan Catering Supplies

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TestDate: 01/01/03 13:35

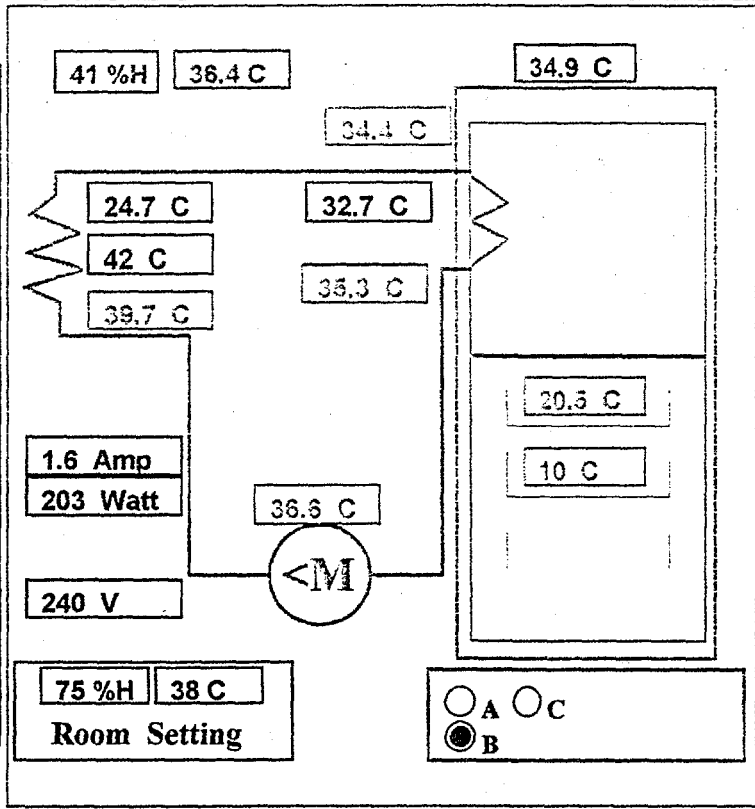
Report No.: - () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 10:13

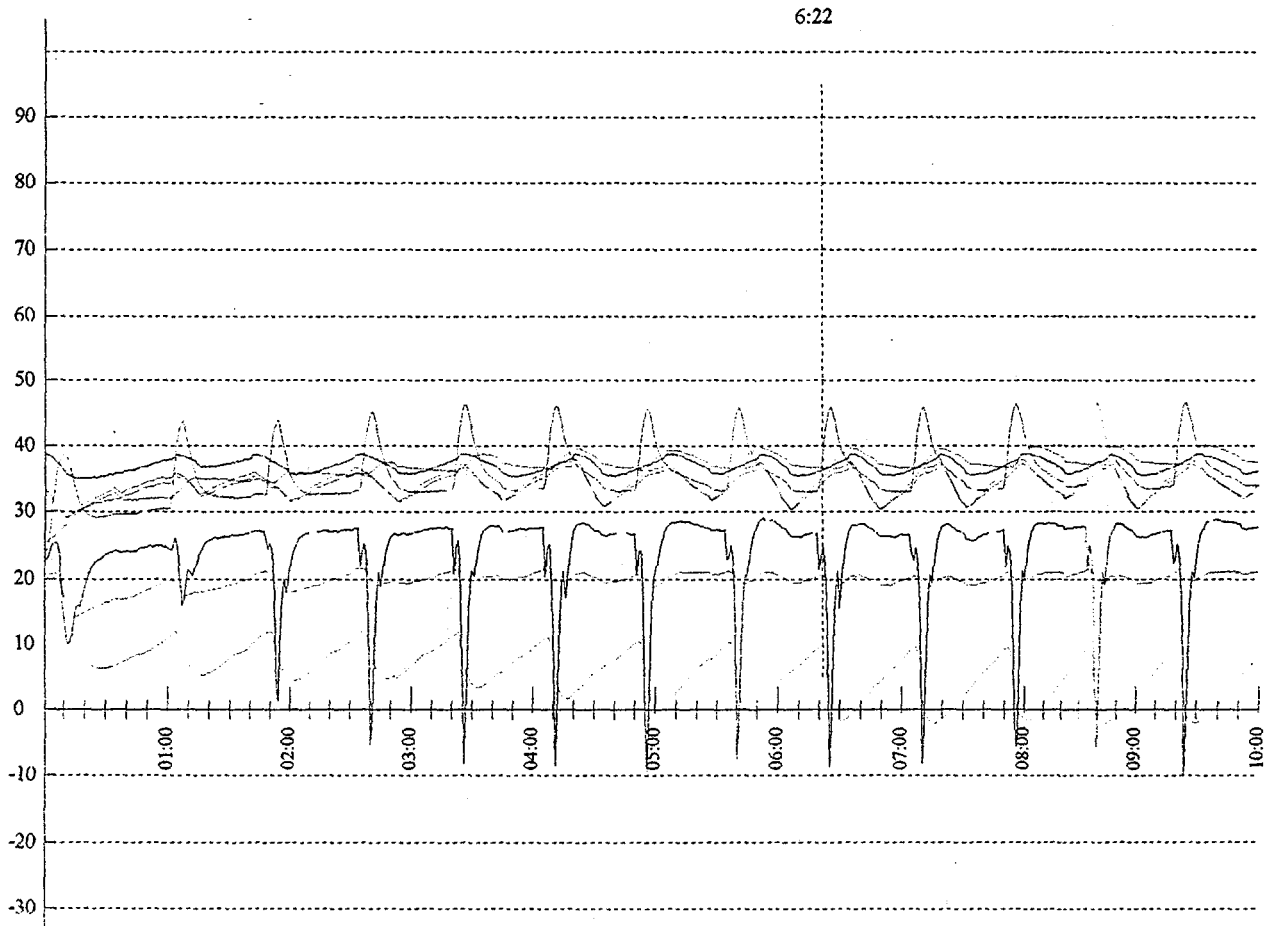
Page Result :

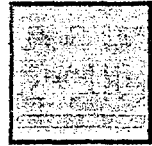
- 1 - Page Test Time 10 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 12 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.064 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 3:22 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 1.3 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp 25.7 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 19.5 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 29 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 36.5 C
- 10- Condensor in Temp 39.7 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 24.7 C
- 12- Condition 36.4 C 41 %H
- 13- Volt Max=246 Mean=237 Min=224
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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TestDate: 01/01/18 08:58

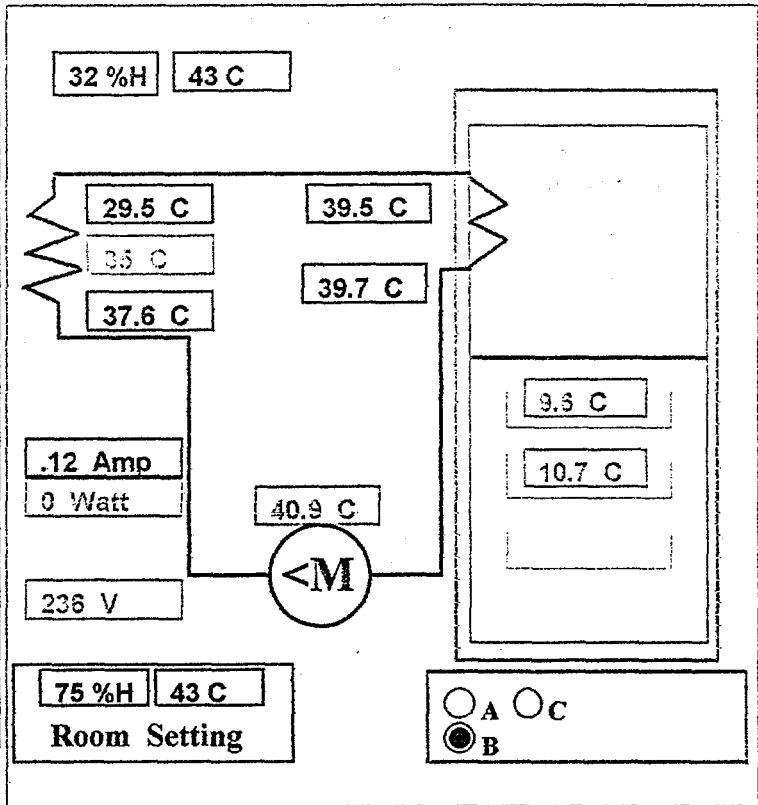
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 09:29

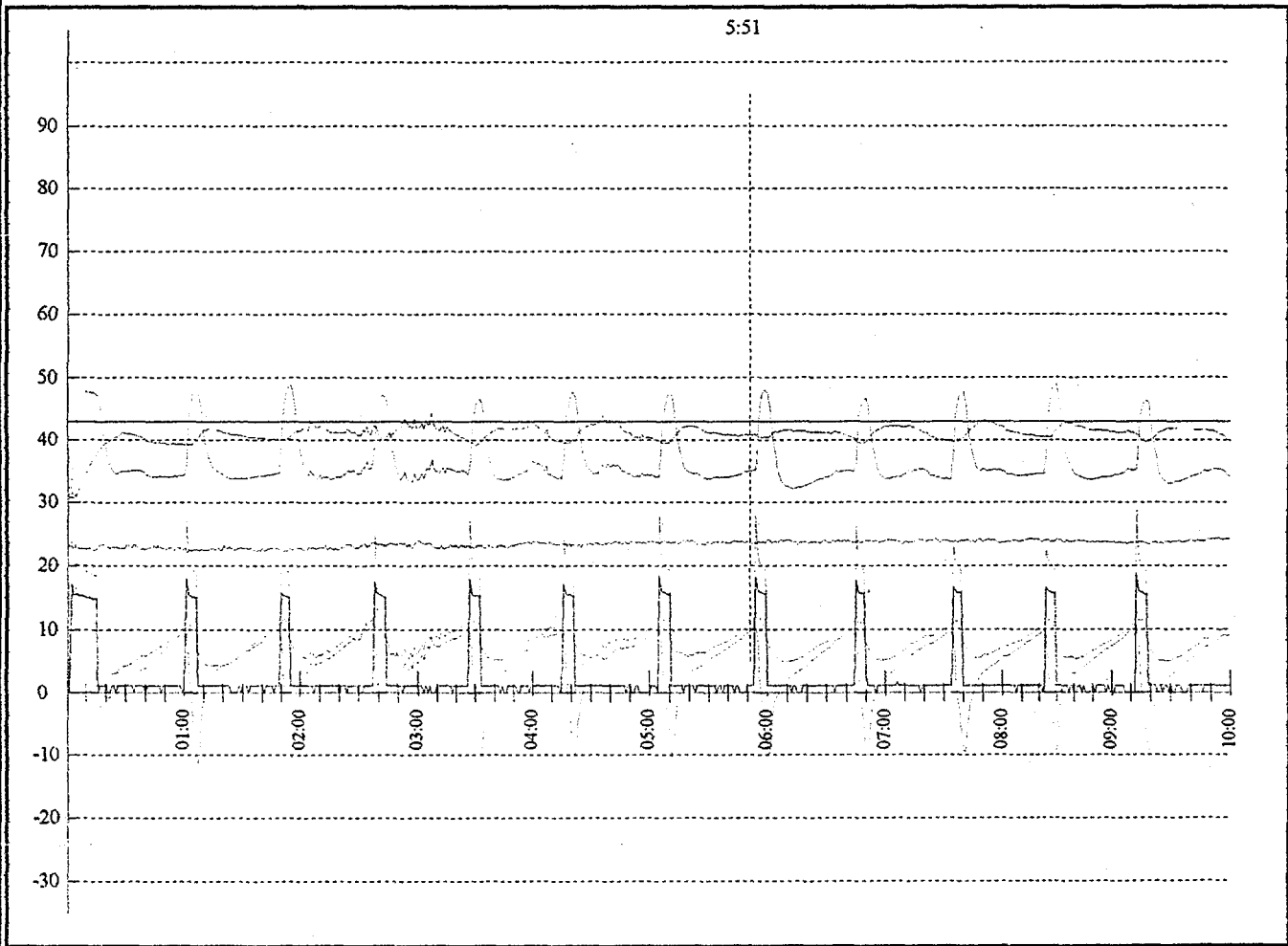
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 10 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 12 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.349 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 5:51 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 0.12 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp 30.3 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 16.1 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 28.9 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 40.9 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 37.6 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 29.5 C
- 12- Condition 43 C 32 %H
- 13- Volt Max=244 Mean=235 Min=222
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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TestDate: 01/01/18 08:58

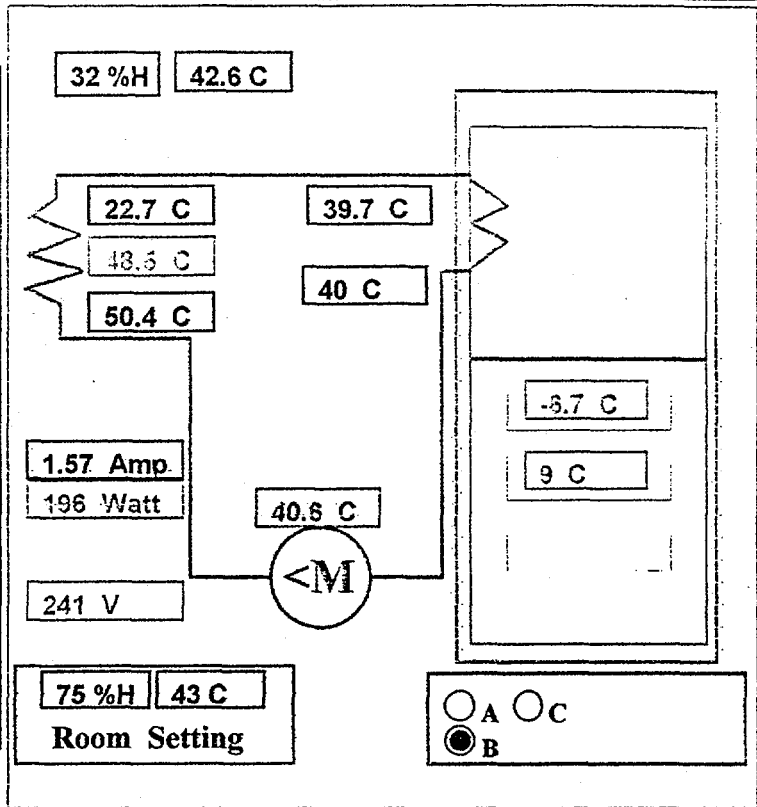
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 09:30

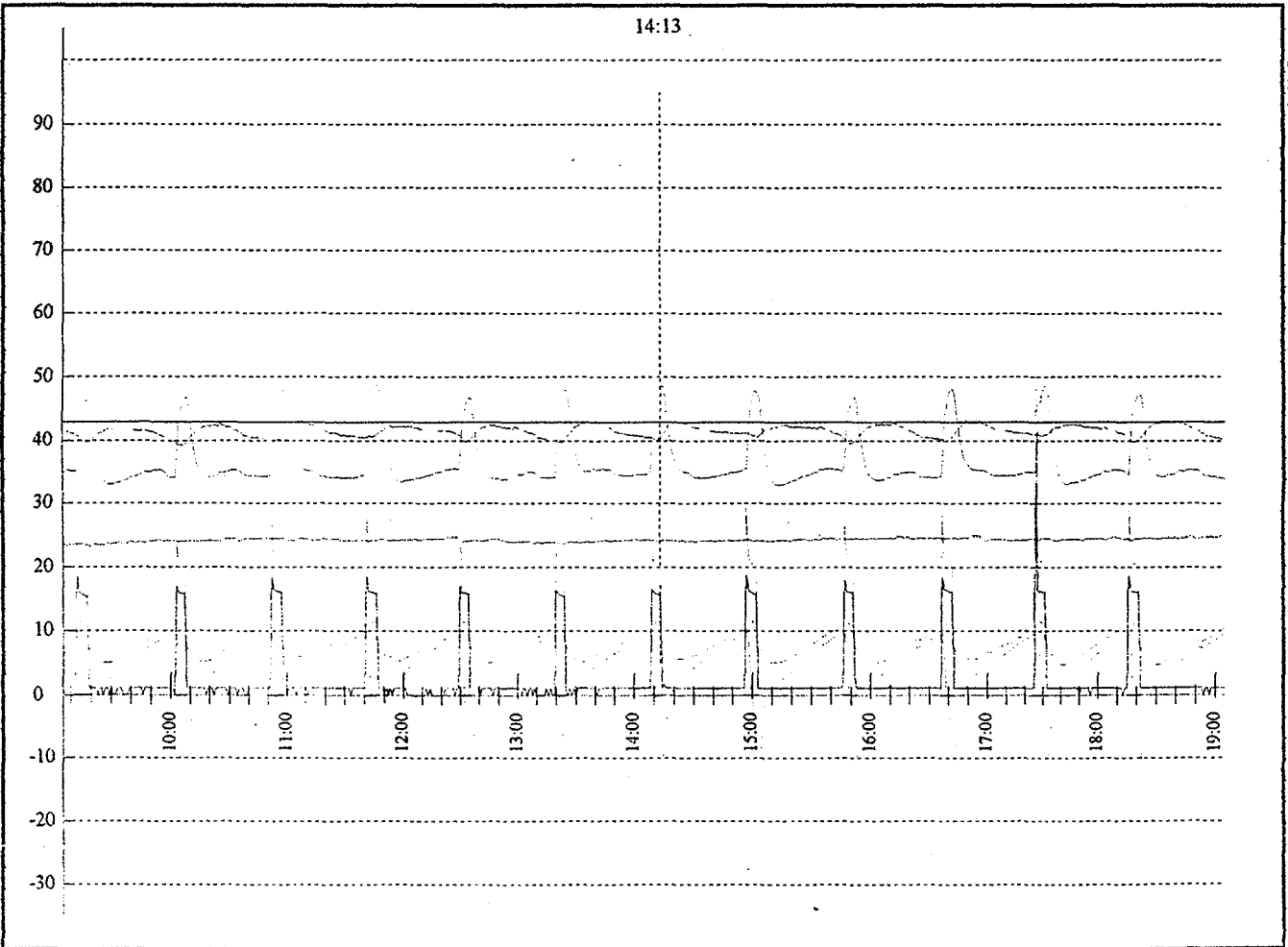
Page Result :

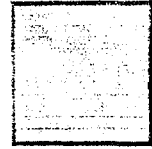
- 1 - Page Test Time 10 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 11 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.213 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 14:13 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 1.57 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp 30.3 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 10.1 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 29 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 40.6 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 50.4 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 22.7 C
- 12- Condition 42.6 C 32 %H
- 13- Volt Max=249 Mean=243 Min=233
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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TestDate: 01/01/03 13:35

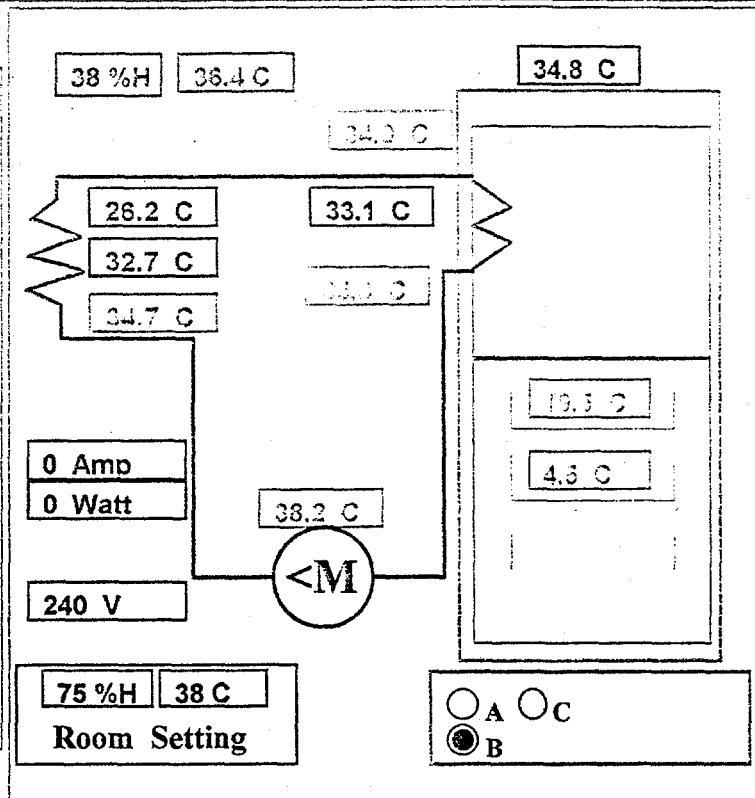
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 10:14

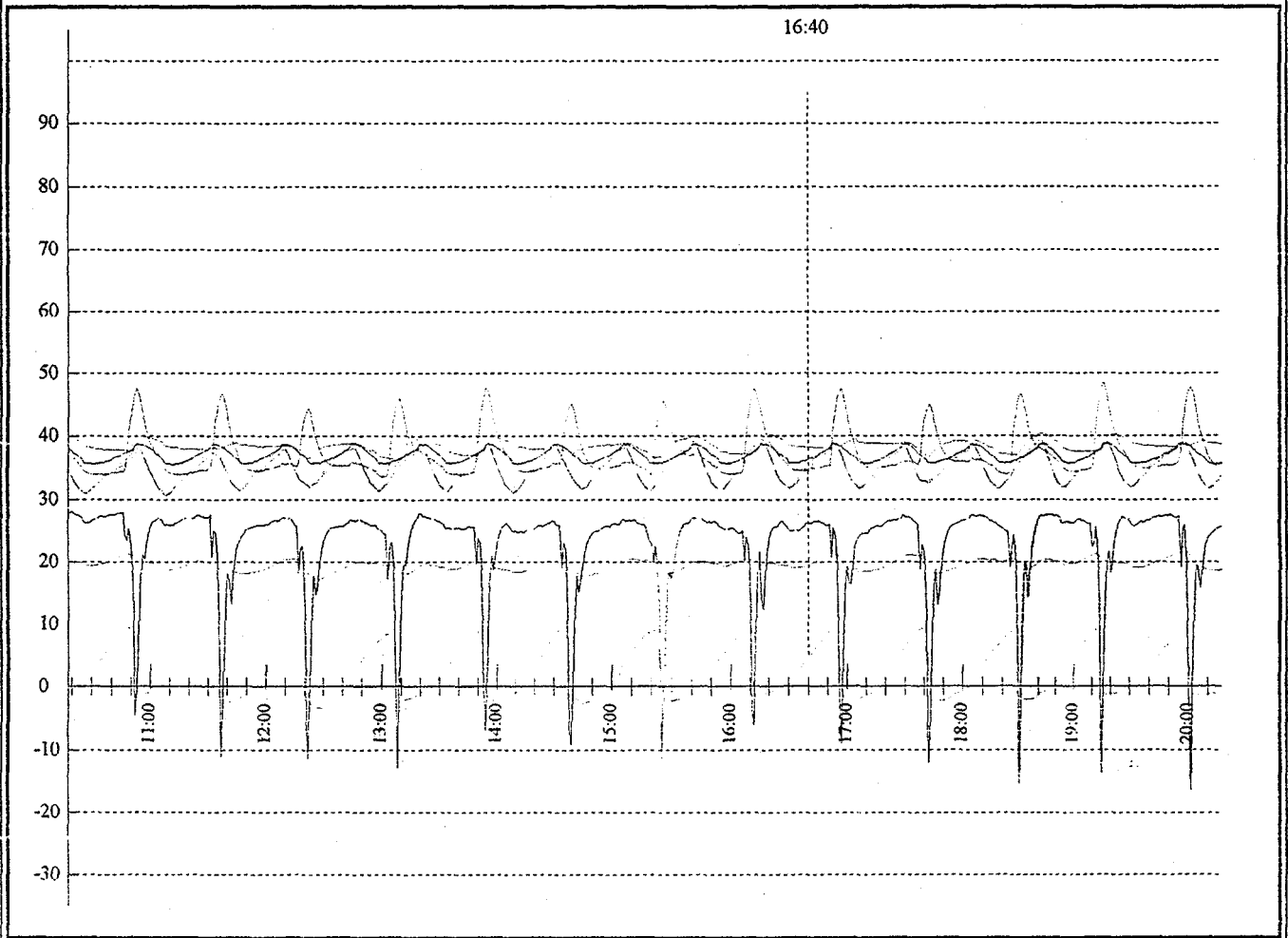
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 10 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 11 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.237 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 13:40 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 00 Amp
- 6 - Evaporator Mean Temp 27.1 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 17.9 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 30.3 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 38.2 C
- 10- Condenser In Temp 34.7 C
- 11- Condenser Out Temp 29.2 C
- 12- Condition 36.4 C 38 %H
- 13- Volt Max=248 Mean=240 Min=222
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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TestDate: 01/01/03 13:35

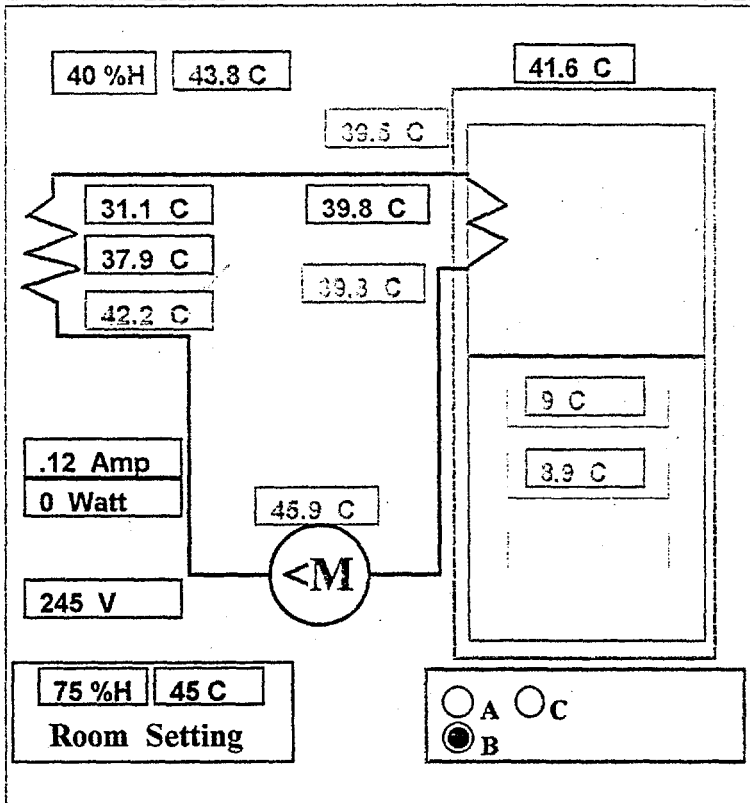
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

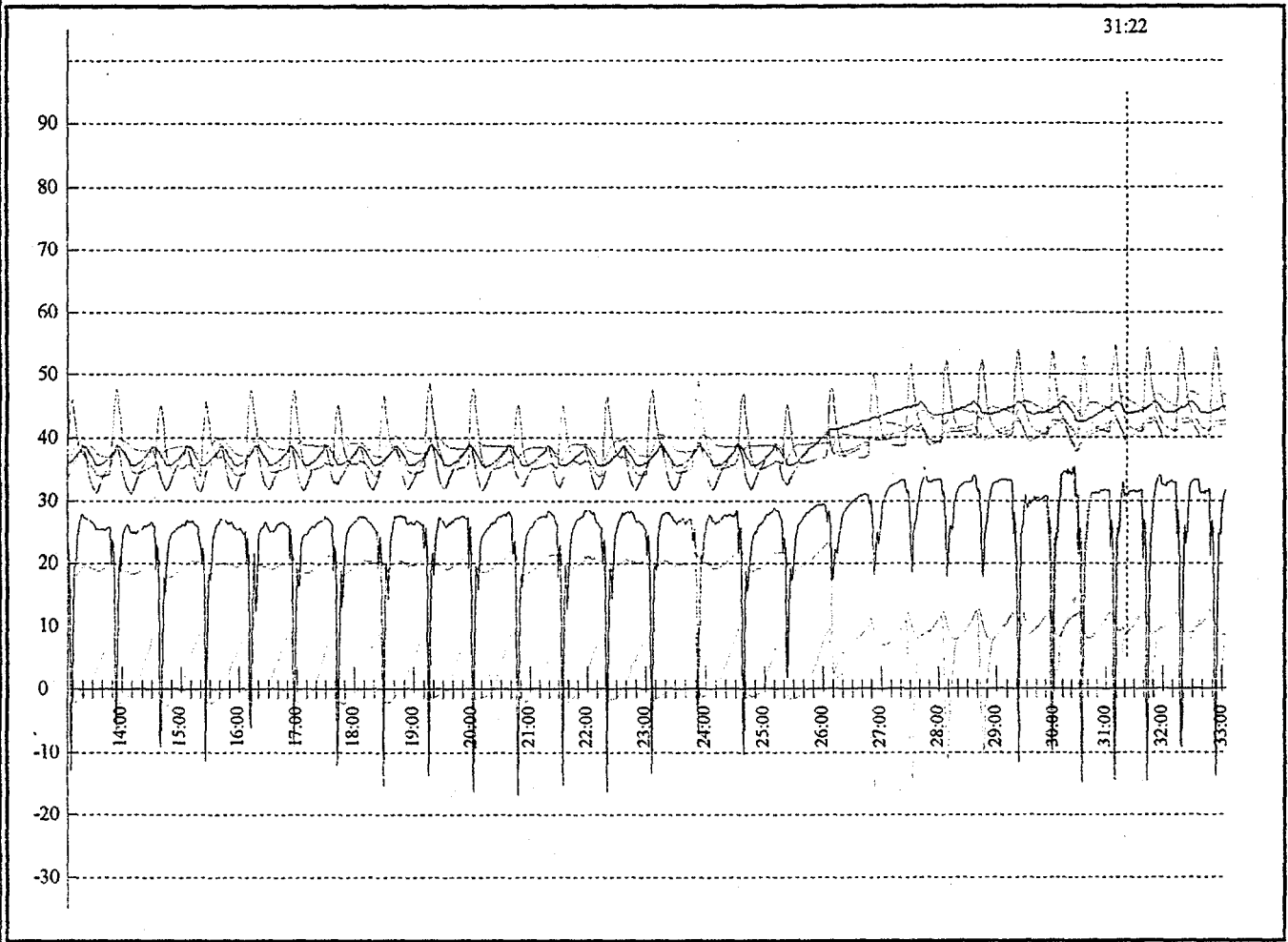
ReportDate: 2001/02/24 10:15

Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 20 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 13 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.282 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 31:22 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 0.12 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp 31.3 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 17.3 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 35.5 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 45.9 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 42.2 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 31.1 C
- 12- Condition 43.8 C 40 %H
- 13- Volt Max=247 Mean=237 Min=219
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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Test Date: 01/01/15 15:31

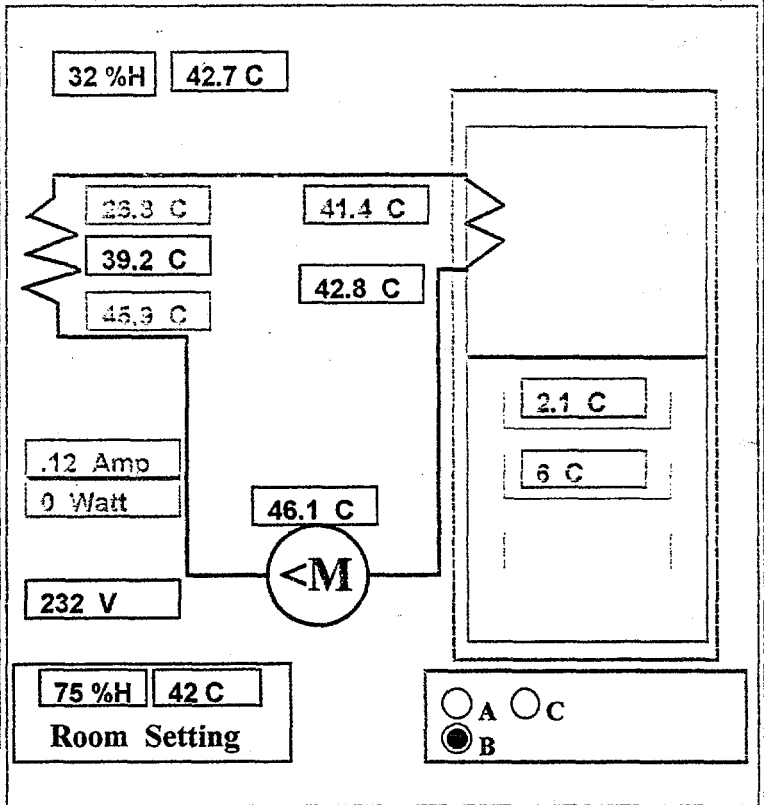
Report No.: () - Page 2

Page Test Name: Energy Consumption

Report Date: 2001/02/24 11:27

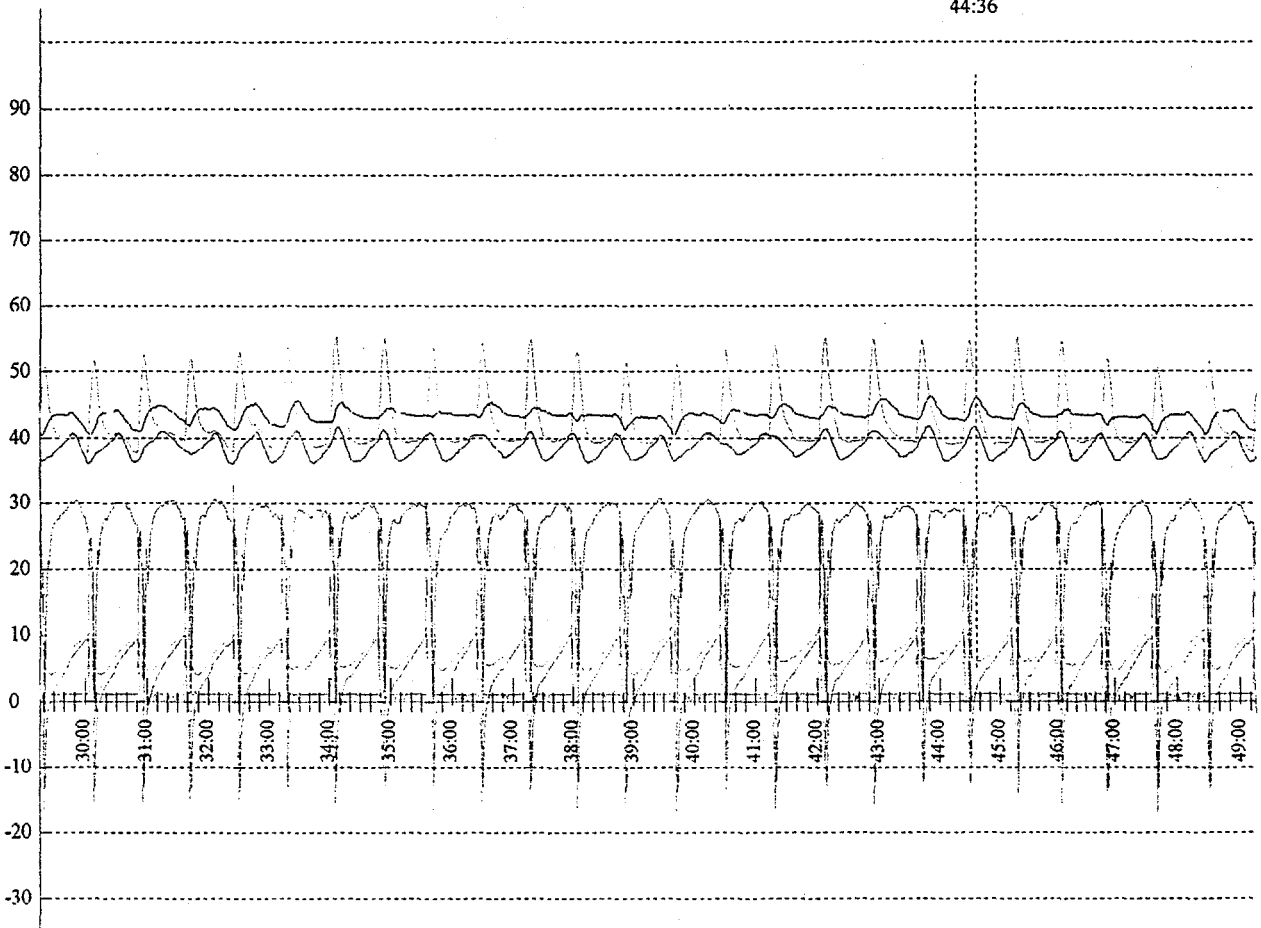
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 20 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 12 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.223 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 21:17 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 0.12 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp 23.4 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 16 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 31.3 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 42.6 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 39.3 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 29.4 C
- 12- Condition 41.5 C 32 %H
- 13- Volt Max=249 Mean=238 Min=222
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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44:36





TestDate: 01/01/06 15:26

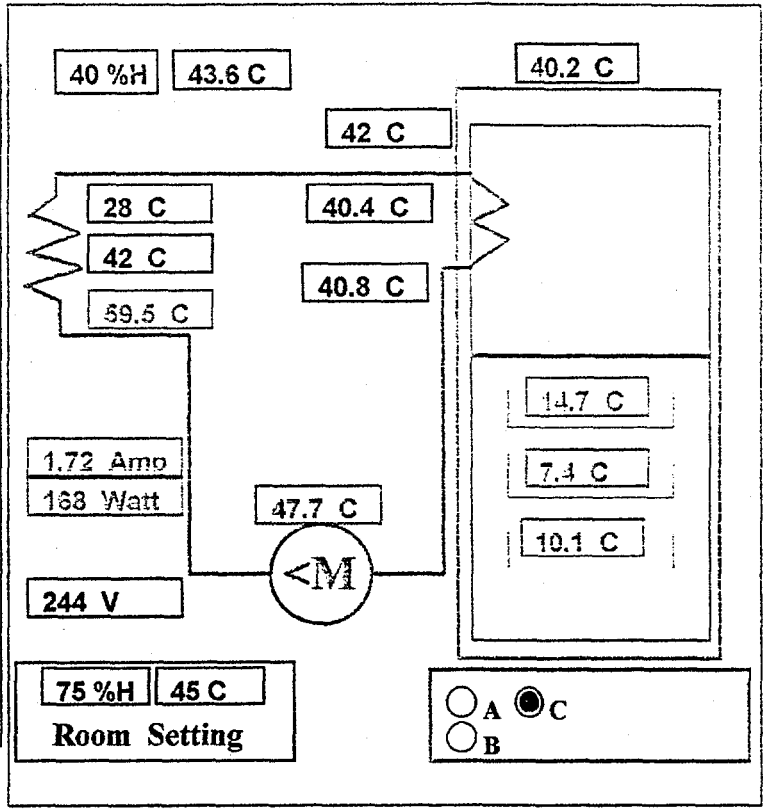
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 10:54

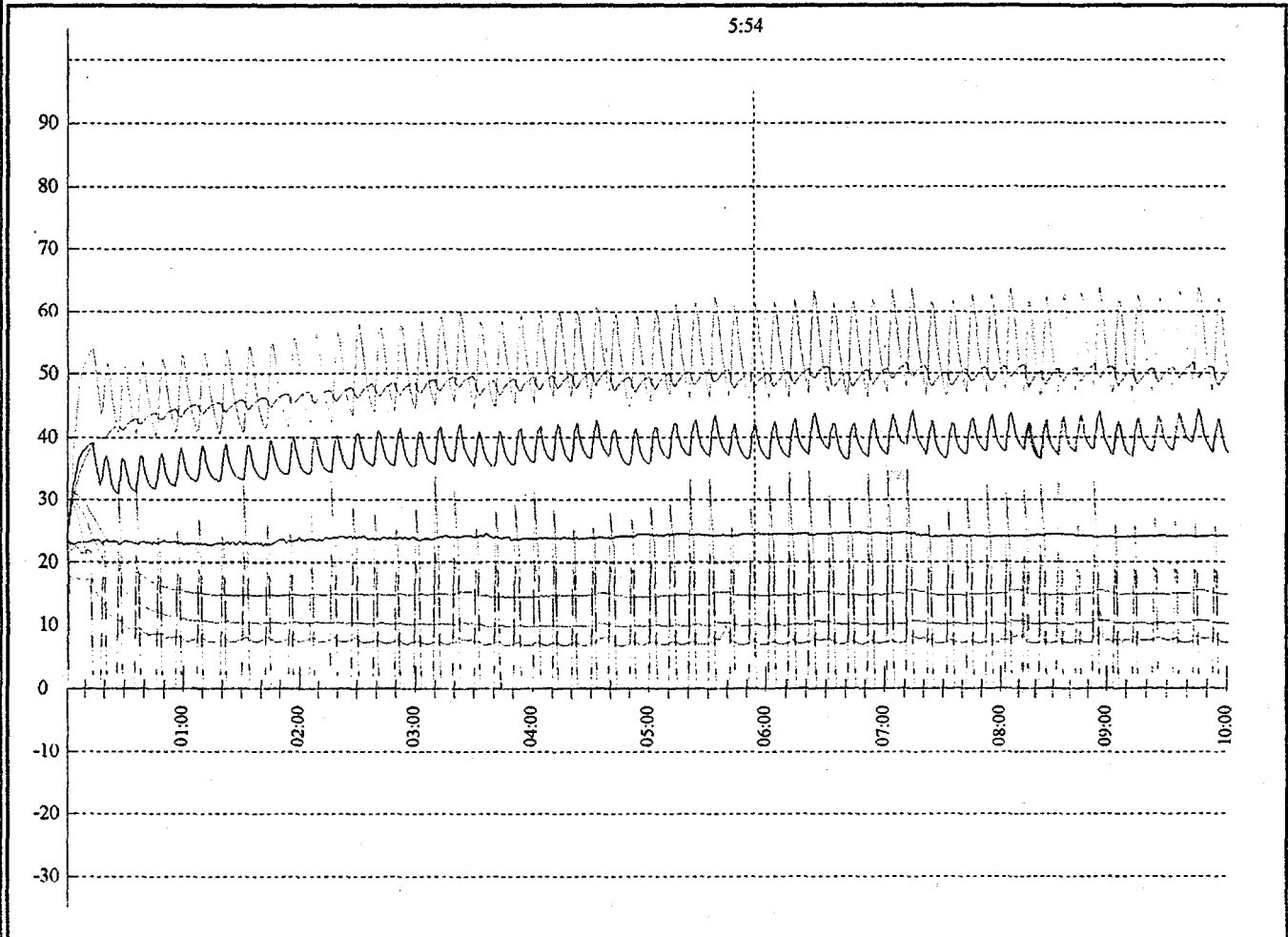
Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 10 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 25 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.568 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 5:54 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 1.72 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp 32 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 10.7 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 30.9 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 47.7 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 59.5 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 28 C
- 12- Condition 43.3 C 40 %H
- 13- Volt Max=248 Mean=240 Min=226
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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TestDate: 01/01/06 15:26

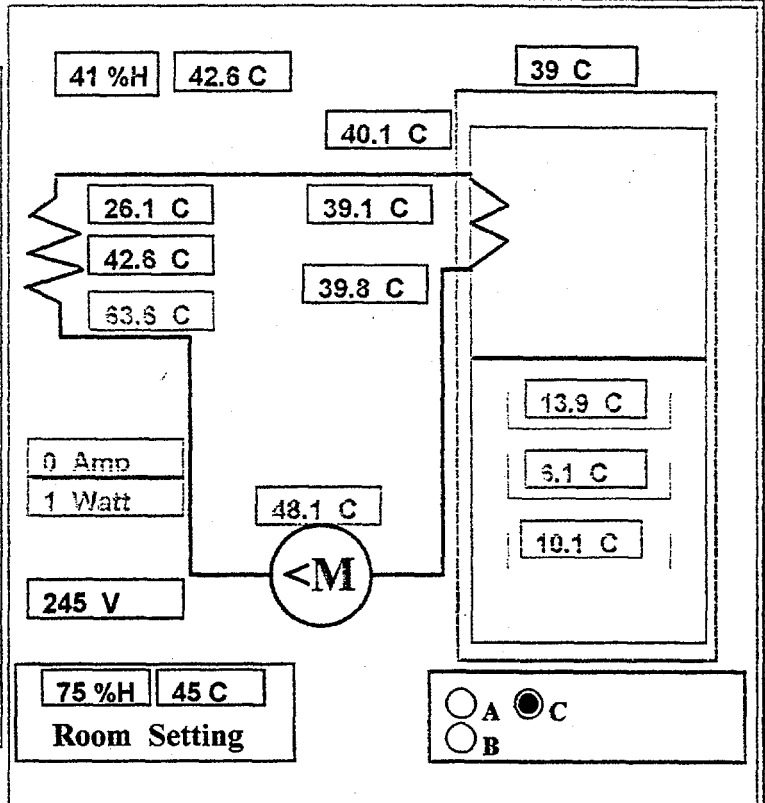
Report No.: () - Page 2

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

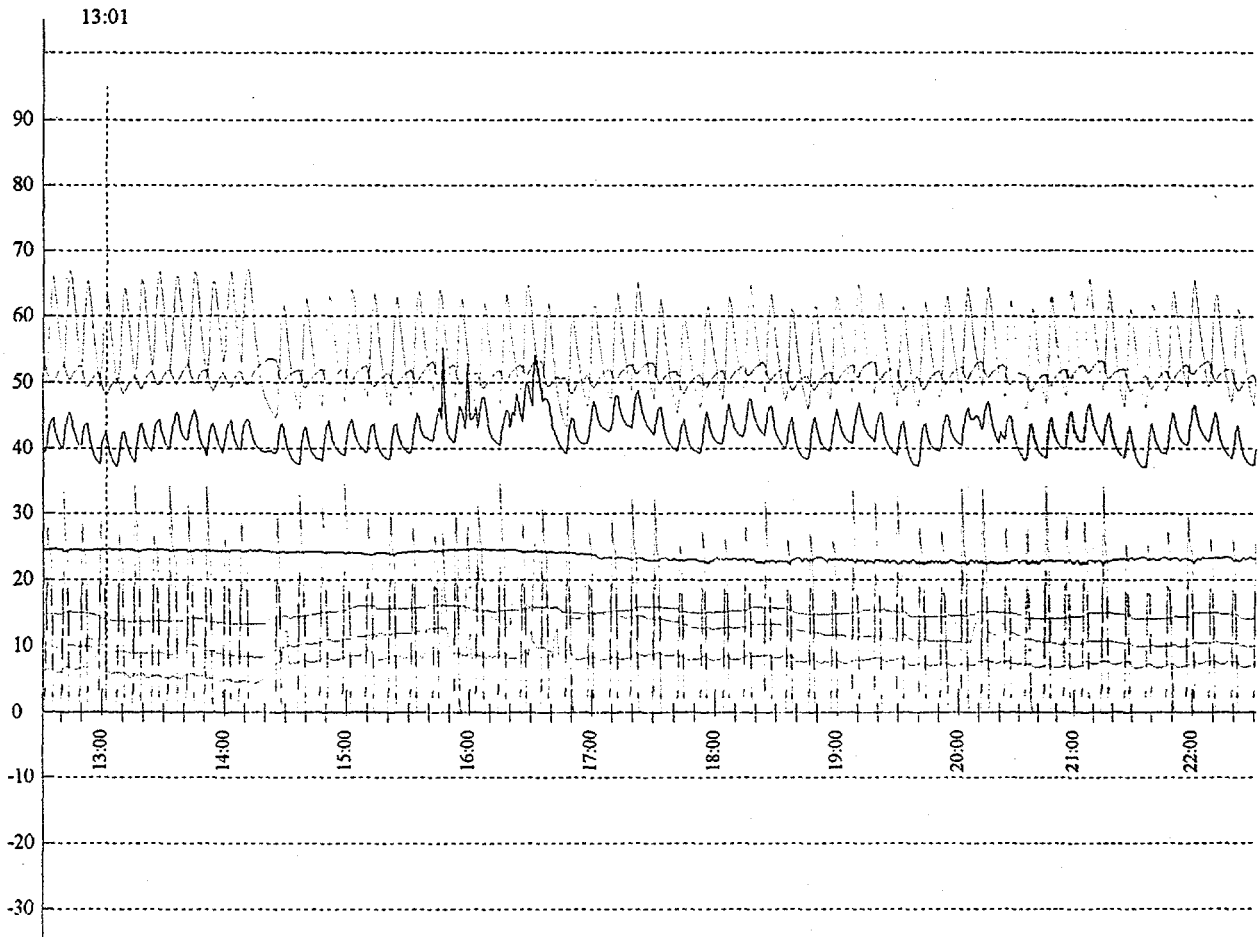
ReportDate: 2001/02/24 10:54

Page Result :

1 - Page Test Time	10 Hours
2 - Working Percent	26 %Cn
3 - Energy (Accord to page)	0.563 kwh
4 - Zoom Time	5:54 Hour
5 - Compr Current	1.72 Amp
6 - Evaprator Mean Temp	32 C
7 - Cabin Mean Temp	10.7 C
8 - Crisp Temp	30.9 C
9 - Compr Temp	47.7 C
10- Condensor in Temp	59.5 C
11- Condensor Out Temp	23 C
12- Condition	43.6 C 40 %H
13- Volt	Max=248 Mean=240 Min=226
14-	
15-	
16-	
17-	



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TestDate: 01/01/06 15:26

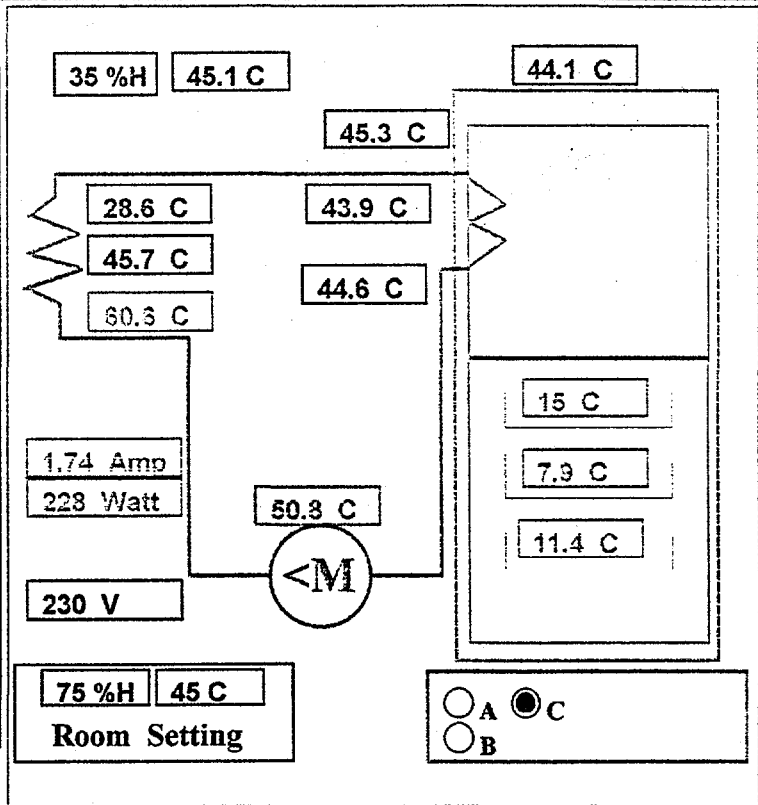
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 10:55

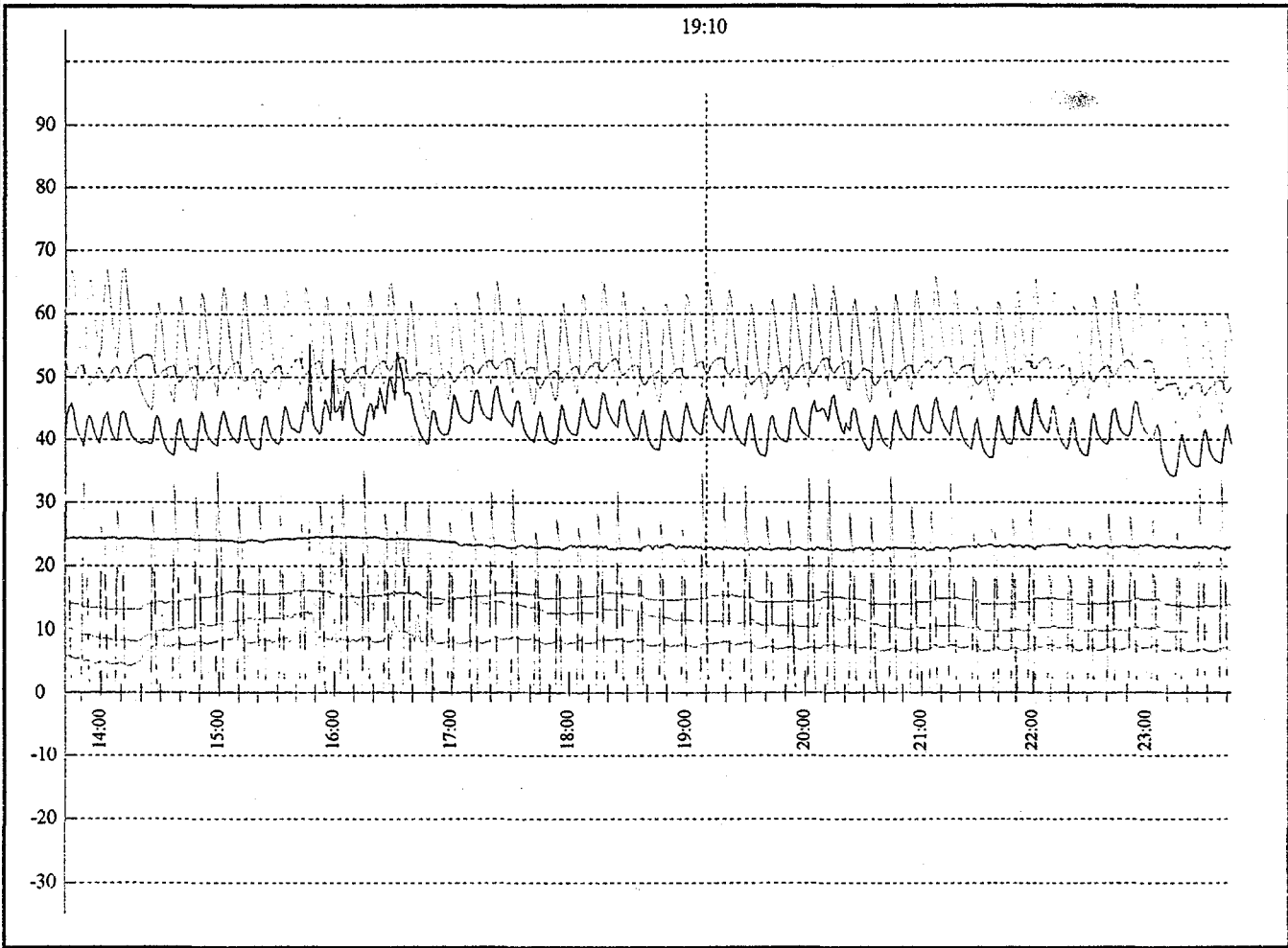
Page Result :

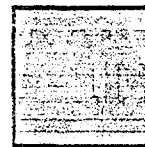
- 1 - Page Test Time 10 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 24 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.559 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 19:10 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 1.74 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp 35.1 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 11.4 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 34 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 50.3 C
- 10- Condensor In Temp 60.6 C
- 11- Condensor Out Temp 28.6 C
- 12- Condition 45.1 C 35 %H
- 13- Volt Max=246 Mean=234 Min=222
- 14-
- 15-
- 16-
- 17-



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TestDate: 01/01/06 15:26

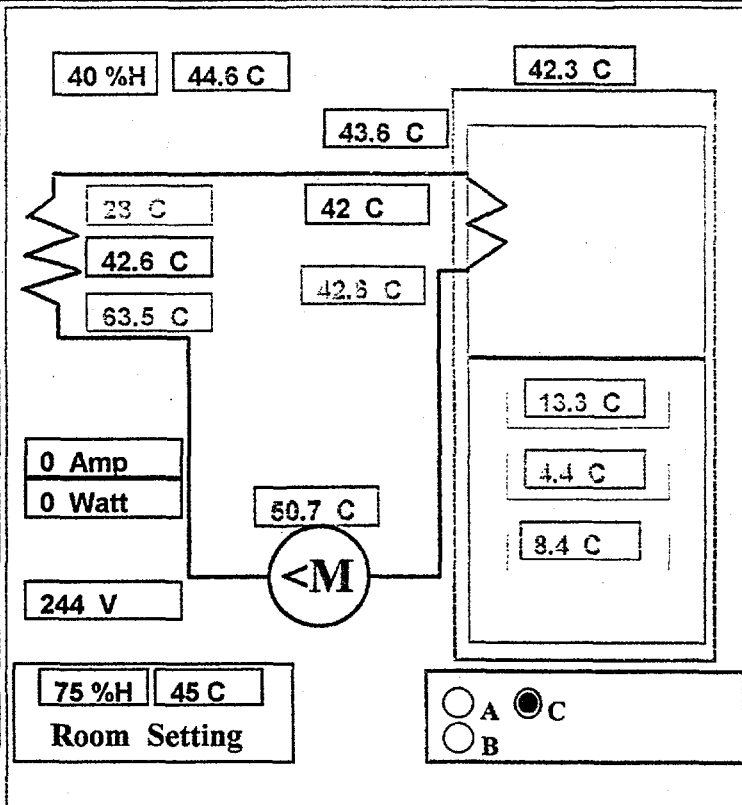
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 10:47

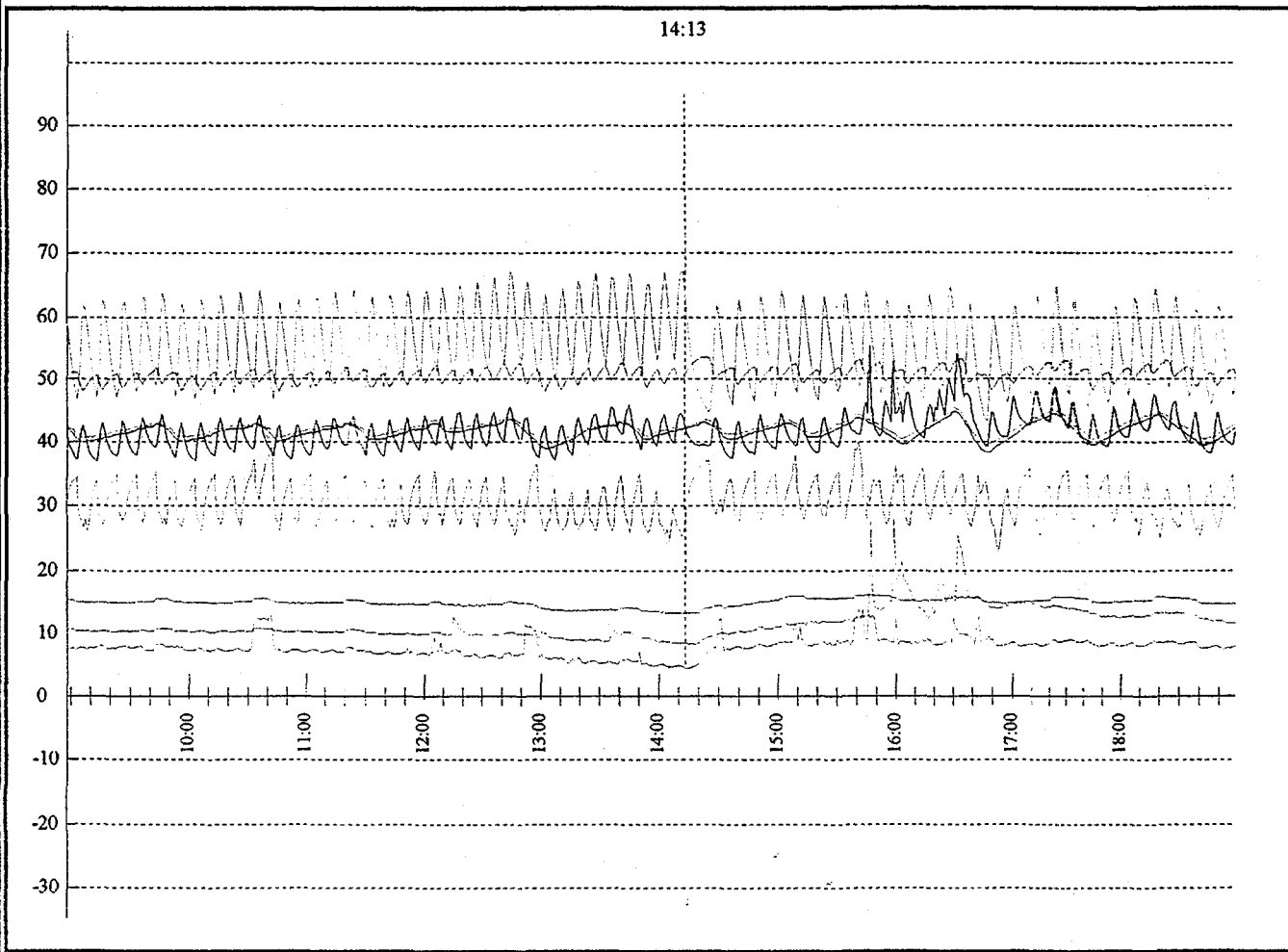
Page Result :

1 - Page Test Time	10 Hours
2 - Working Percent	26 %On
3 - Energy (Accord to page)	0.305 kwh
4 - Zoom Time	14:13 Hour
5 - Compr Current	00 Amp
6 - Evaprator Mean Temp	34.5 C
7 - Cabin Mean Temp	8.7 C
8 - Crisp Temp	33.2 C
9 - Compr Temp	50.7 C
10- Condensor in Temp	63.5 C
11- Condensor Out Temp	28 C
12- Condition	44.6 C 40 %H
13- Volt	Max=246 Mean=241 Min=223
14-	
15-	
16-	
17-	



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TestDate: 01/01/06 15:26

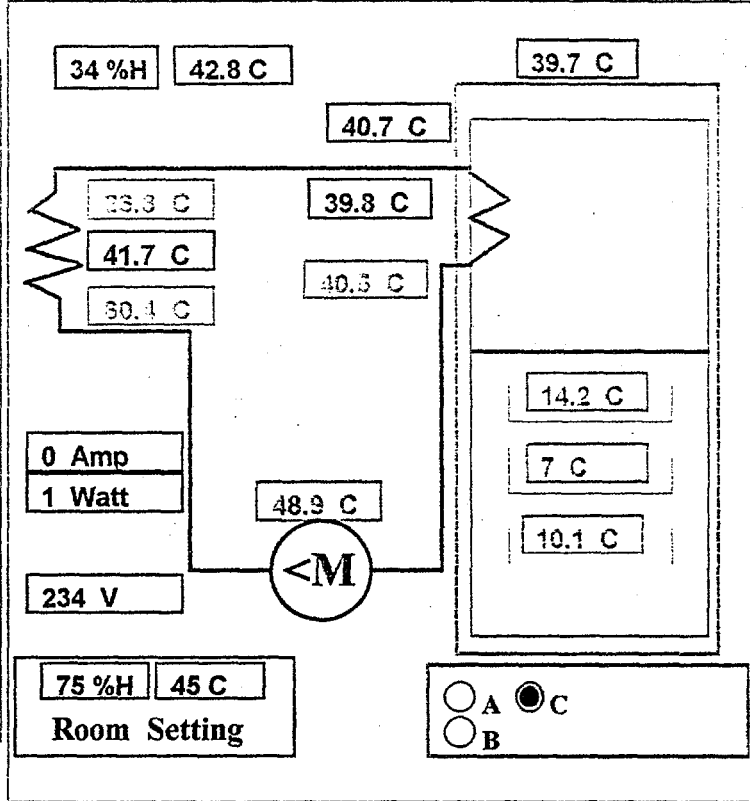
Report No.: () - Page 1

PageTestName: Energy Consumption

ReportDate: 2001/02/24 10:48

Page Result :

- 1 - Page Test Time 20 Hours
- 2 - Working Percent 25 %On
- 3 - Energy (Accord to page) 0.594 kwh
- 4 - Zoom Time 21:30 Hour
- 5 - Compr Current 00 Amp
- 6 - Evaprator Mean Temp 34.3 C
- 7 - Cabin Mean Temp 10.4 C
- 8 - Crisp Temp 33.7 C
- 9 - Compr Temp 48.9 C
- 10 - Condensor In Temp 60.4 C
- 11 - Condensor Out Temp 26.3 C
- 12 - Condition 42.8 C 34 %H
- 13 - Volt Max=246 Mean=237 Min=222
- 14 -
- 15 -
- 16 -
- 17 -



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