THERMAL CARE
PiovanGroup

Product Catalog

NQV Series Portable Chillers

Contents

Standard Features

Variable-Speed Compressor

Chillers usually operate with process heat loads less than 100% of available chiller capacity. With increasing emphasis on energy efficiency, we offer a variable-speed scroll compressor option for improved part-load efficiency.

Most chillers use fixed-speed compressors with a hot gas bypass valve that bypasses hot discharge refrigerant gas back into the compressor to simulate 100% load. This keeps the compressor running at full speed all the time.

Variable-speed scroll compressor technology varies the compressor speed to match the process load. This means the compressor slows down under part load conditions for peak performance and reduced power use.

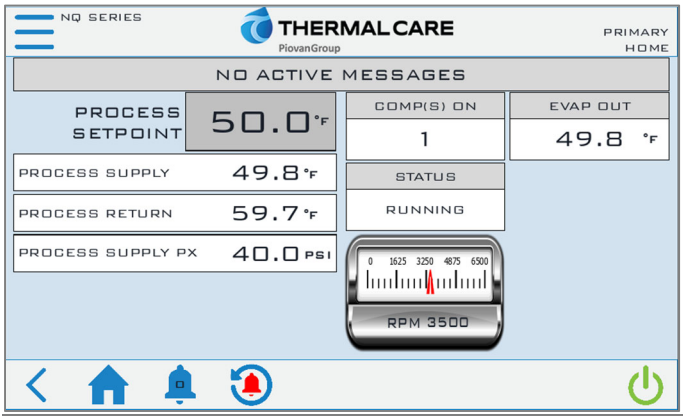
Our 5, 10, and 15 ton units use one variable-speed compressor. Our 20 ton unit uses a 10 ton variable-speed and a 10 ton fixed-speed compressor and our 30 ton unit uses a 15 ton variable-speed and 15 ton fixed-speed compressor.

Variable-Speed Compressor Payback (Years)

Cap	Hours	Process Load (Percent of Full Capacity)							
		50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%
5 ton	4,000	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.5	6.7	8.8
	6,000	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.5	5.9
	8,400	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.2	4.2
10 ton	4,000	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	3.1
	6,000	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1
	8,400	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5
15 ton	4,000	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.4	3.5
	6,000	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.3
	8,400	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.7
20 ton	4,000	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.4	3.3
	6,000	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.2
	8,400	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.6
30 ton	4,000	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1
	6,000	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4
	8,400	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0

Based on $0.10/kWHr power cost

7-Inch Color Touch Screen



Description of Functions	Availability
Process Fluid Supply and Return Temperatures	●
Evaporator Fluid Leaving Temperature	●
Process Fluid Supply Pressure	●
Compressor Running Hours	●
Pump Running Hours	●
Condenser Fan Running Hours	●
Refrigerant Suction Pressure	●
Refrigerant Suction Temperature & Superheat	●
Refrigerant Liquid Temperature & Subcooling	●
Refrigeration Discharge Pressure	●
Refrigerant Discharge Temperature	●
High Process Fluid Temperature	●
Low Process Fluid Temperature	●
Evaporator Fluid Freeze	●
Evaporator Fluid Low Flow	●
Refrigerant High Pressure	●
Refrigerant Low Pressure	●
Compressor Overload	●
Pump Overload	●
Condenser Fan Overload	●
Reservoir Low Level	●
Process Fluid Supply Temperature (0-10 VDC)	●
Remote Start/Stop	●
Alarm Contact	●
CONNEX4.0 Ready	●
Modbus RTU	●
Modbus TCP/IP	●
BACnet MS/TP	○
BACnet/IP	○

● = standard, ○ = optional

Direct Drive Scroll Compressors
Direct drive hermetically sealed scroll compressors with proven performance in industrial cooling for reliable, low maintenance, and efficient operation.

Stainless Steel Evaporators
High-efficiency stainless steel plates with copper brazing provide maximum performance, long life, and an enhanced level of protection from harsh process conditions.

Stainless Steel Pump
Stainless steel pump selected for peak performance with the utmost in corrosion protection to ensure a long useful life under severe industrial conditions.

Nonferrous Reservoir and Water Lines
The insulated reservoir, fluid lines, pumps, and other components in the process fluid circuit will remain free of rust to provide maximum corrosion protection.

Evaporator Inlet Strainer
The evaporator inlet strainer removes any debris present in the process fluid to prevent costly downtime and repair due to a clogged chiller evaporator.

Easy Access Cabinet
Heavy-gauge machine access doors with industrial grade tools-free latches provide quick access to all components for easy operation and maintenance.

Compressor Protection Technology
Compressor protection technology uses start-to-start anti-recycle control logic to limit cycling under low-load operating conditions to extend compressor life.

Compressor and Pump Run Hour Displays
The ability to monitor compressor and pump running hours is useful and is an important tool to assist with scheduling maintenance.

Power Monitor
The main power monitoring system protects the chiller from extensive damage to the compressor and pump due to loss of phase or phase reversal in the main supply.

Reservoir Low Level Alarm
Indicates a low process fluid condition and protects the process pump and chiller from expensive damage caused by a critically low operating level in the reservoir.

Primaryr Reset
The primary reset function is a quick and easy way to reset and restore the control system to factory default settings if a control parameter is mistakenly changed.

High-Quality 24 VDC Power Supply
The 24-volt DC power supply ensures dependable control circuit power and isolates the control circuit from static interference to ensure stable and precise operation.

Warranty
18 months parts on entire unit
12 months labor

Available Options

Alarm Horn and/or Alarm Relay
Provides an alarm horn that sounds when a fault condition occurs as well as an alarm contact that closes whenever a fault condition occurs.

Rotary Non-Fused Disconnect Switch
Provides a rotary non-fused disconnect switch with a through the door round rotary disconnect handle.

Rotary Fused Disconnect Switch
Provides a rotary fused disconnect switch with a through the door round rotary disconnect handle.

UL508A Industrial Control Panel (cULListed)
Provides all needed branch circuit protection and documentation needed to meet UL508A standard and includes a UL sticker in the control panel.

Indoor-Duty, Condenser Air Range of 0°F to 110°F
For chillers located indoors where the ambient air temperature is between 0°F and 110°F, this option adds flooded head pressure controls, liquid receiver and liquid line solenoid valve. Available with or without the epoxy coated condenser coil option.

Outdoor-Duty, Condenser Air Range of 0 to 110°F
For chillers located outdoors where the ambient temperature is between 0°F and 110°F, this option adds flooded head pressure controls, liquid receiver, liquid line solenoid valve, HMI window kit, upgrades the base metal of all powder coat painted cabinet components to galvanized steel, and changes zinc coated fasteners to stainless steel. Available with or without the epoxy coated condenser coil option.

Outdoor-Duty, Condenser Air Range of -20 to 110°F

For chillers located outdoors where the ambient temperatures is between -20°F and 110°F, this option adds flooded head pressure controls, control panel heater, HMI window kit, upgrades the base metal of all powder coat painted cabinet components to galvanized steel, and changes zinc coated fasteners to stainless steel. Available with or without the epoxy coated condenser coil option.

Condenser Coil Coating

For applications where a chiller with an integral air-cooled condenser or remote air-cooled condenser is in an area within 10 miles of a saltwater coast, it adds a coating to protect the aluminum condenser coil from possible corrosion from salt air. For chillers with integral air-cooled condenser it also includes upgrading all galvanized internal chiller brackets to stainless steel.

Pump and Tank Deduct

For applications where the internal plastic tank and stainless steel pump are not required, this option removes the internal pump, reservoir and fluid level sensor, pump starter, and disables the low-level alarm and pump running hour display. The supply and return connections are located in the same locations as the standard chiller. If this option is selected the automatic water make-up option is not available.

Oversized Reservoirs

The standard size reservoirs are for nominal flows for a chiller operating with a 10°F temperature rise through the process. Some applications require more process fluid in the tank to act as a thermal flywheel for sudden variations in the process temperature rise. In other instances, with high flows, the larger reservoir helps reduce turbulence in the reservoir. The maximum size of the reservoir is different for each size chiller and determined by the pump size and space in the chiller cabinet. Contact your local agent or one of the factory Sales Engineers for assistance in selecting and pricing this option for your application.

Automatic Water Make-up

This option adds a high and mid-level sensor in the tank, a solenoid valve, and a connection on the back of the chiller for a make-up fluid source. With this option, if the fluid level in the tank drops to the mid-level sensor level, the make-up solenoid valve opens and remains open until the fluid level reaches the high-level sensor senses level or the fill timer time out.

Water Circuit Designed for Deionized Water

Standard chillers feature a water circuit with stainless steel pump, stainless steel evaporator, a plastic tank, and all non-ferrous water piping to provide protection from corrosion and ensure long useful life. In certain applications where the electrical properties of the coolant in the process equipment requires the unit to be filled with deionized water this option replaces any materials necessary to allow the unit to be filled with and operate with de-ionized water with conductivity down to 1 µSiemen/cm (NCCLS Type III).

Stainless Steel Cabinetry

Standard chillers feature powder coat painted steel cabinets. For applications that require an enhanced appearance or durability, this option upgrades painted cabinet components to stainless steel.

High-Pressure, Variable-Speed EC Fan

Chillers with integral air-cooled condensers include fixed-speed AC fan motors designed to draw air in through the condensers and discharge the warm discharge air into an open space such as a production area. In applications where the heat given off from the chiller is unwanted, it upgrades the fans to a high-power EC fan motor to provide additional discharge pressure for ducting the discharge air away from the chiller. In addition to providing added discharge pressure, it uses high-efficiency variable-speed EC fan motors that vary speed to maintain the refrigerant head pressure. This provides better control of the chiller operation and allows for energy savings and noise reduction when operating at a lower load and/or the condenser air temperature is cool enough to allow for a reduced airflow through the chiller.

Chiller Model	Air Flow (cfm)	Standard Fans		High Pressure Variable Speed Fans	
		Available External Static Pressure (in W.C.)	Sound Pressure @ 1 Meter (dBA)	Available External Static Pressure (in W.C.)	Sound Pressure @ 1 Meter (dBA)
NQVA05	4,000	0.22	74	0.42	75
NQVA10	8,000	0.10	74	0.32	75
NQVA15	10,450	0.00	82	0.77	82
NQVA20	18,000	0.00	85	0.79	84
NQVA30	24,000	0.23	87	1.12	82

Remote HMI

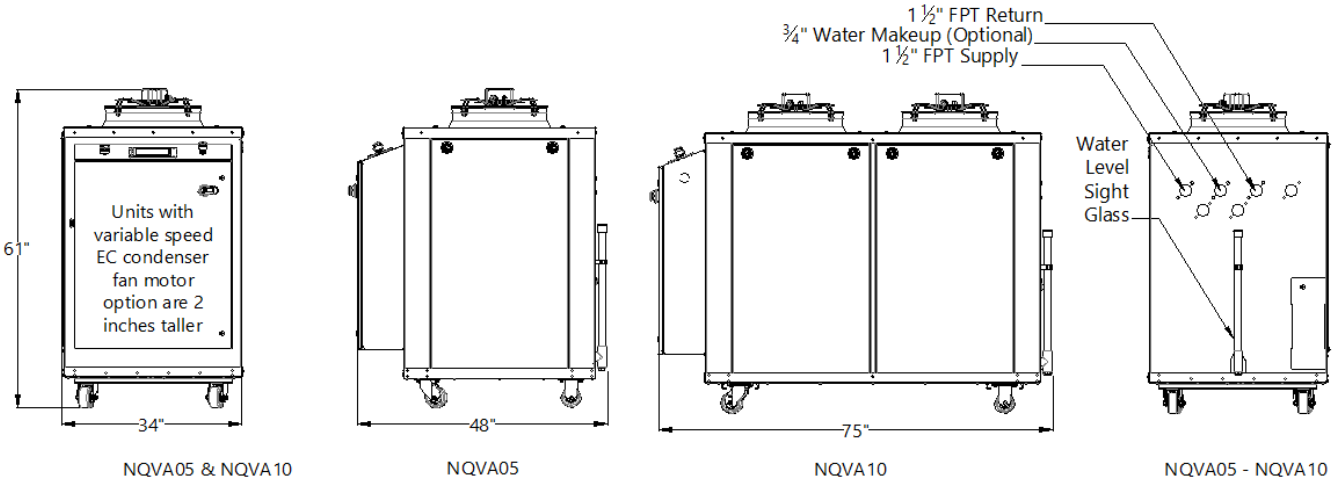
As standard, the chillers come with a control display mounted in the control panel of the chiller. In applications where the chiller is outdoors, or in an area not frequented by the operator, a remote HMI is available. Provides a second HMI identical in function to the primary control display on the chiller as well as a 50-foot wire for connection between the remote hand-held controller and the chiller.

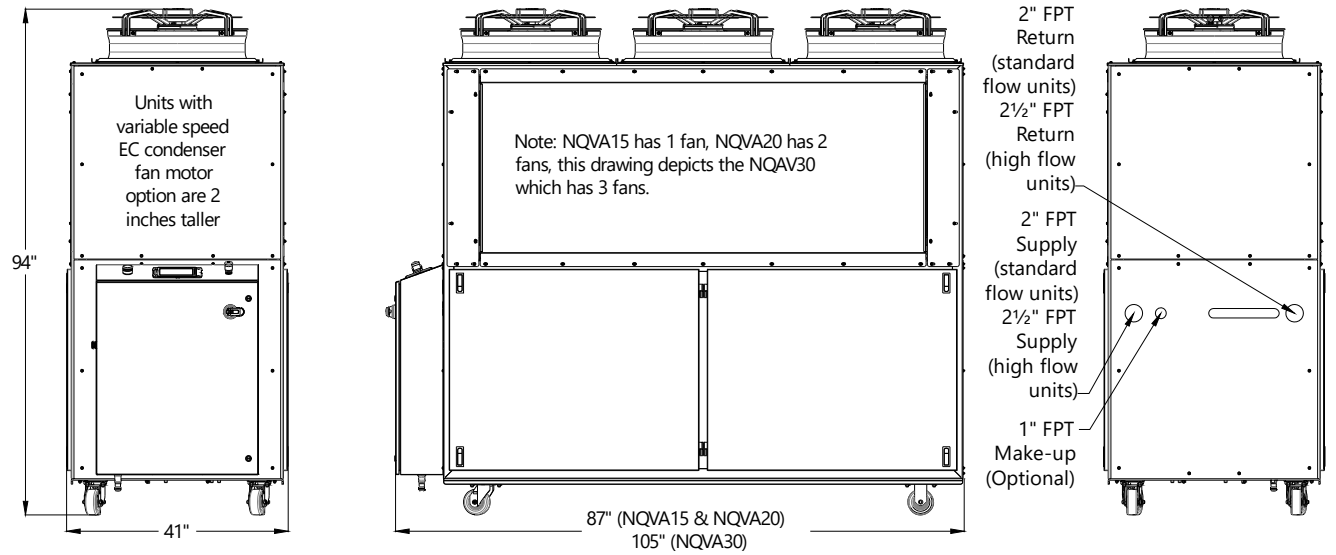
Physical Data

Air-Cooled Condenser Chillers

Model	NQVA05	NQVA10	NQVA15	NQVA20	NQVA30
Cooling Capacity (tons)[1]	5	11	15	21	31
Set Point Range (°F)	20 to 80	20 to 80	20 to 80	20 to 80	20 to 80
Compressor (qty)	1	1	1	2	2
Sound Pressure @ 1 meter (dBA)	74	76	82	84	86
Pump Motor Size (hp)	2	3	3	5	5
Pump Flow (gpm)	12	27	36	48	72
Net Available Pump Pressure (psi)[2]	41	48	40	45	43
Reservoir Holding Capacity (gal)	14	30	60	60	67
Shipping Weight (lbs)	770	1,245	3,250	3,350	4,200
Operating Weight (lbs)	860	1,420	3,585	3,765	4,760
MCA @ 460/3/60 (amps)[3]	23	46	86	70	125
MOP @ 460/3/60 (amps)[4]	40	80	150	100	200

[1]Cooling tons based on 12,000 BTU/Hr/ton with 50°F leaving coolant and 95°F ambient air, R410A refrigerant.
[2]Net available pressure at outlet of chiller is pump discharge pressure less the internal pressure loss through the fluid circuit.
[3]MCA is Minimum Circuit Amps with standard condenser fan(s) and pump under full load, used for minimum wire size requirement.
[4]MOP is Maximum Overcurrent Protection with standard condenser fans(s) and pump, used for sizing main power protection devices.

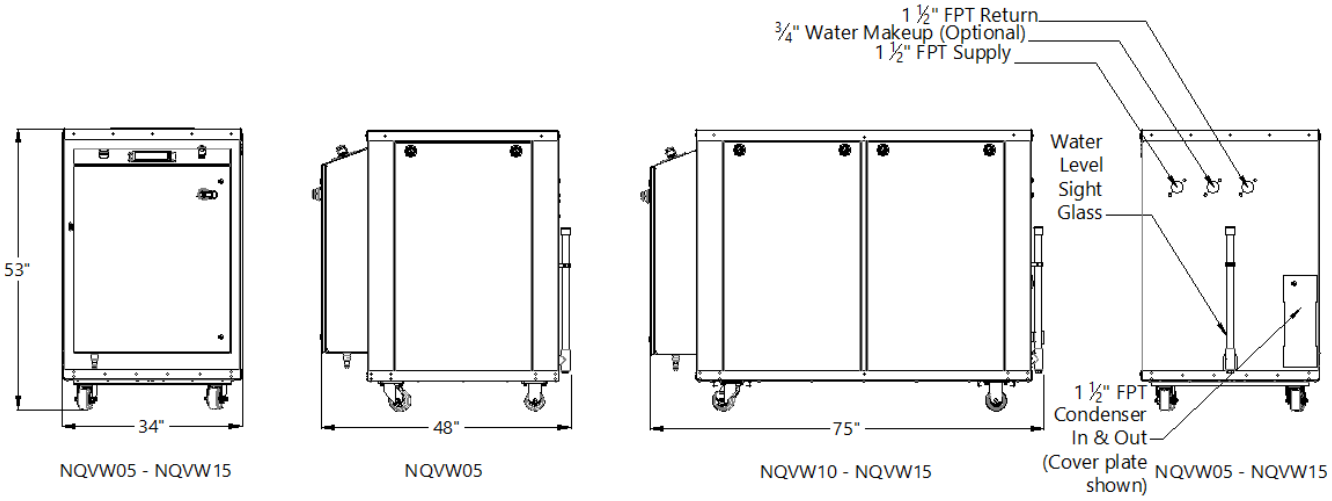


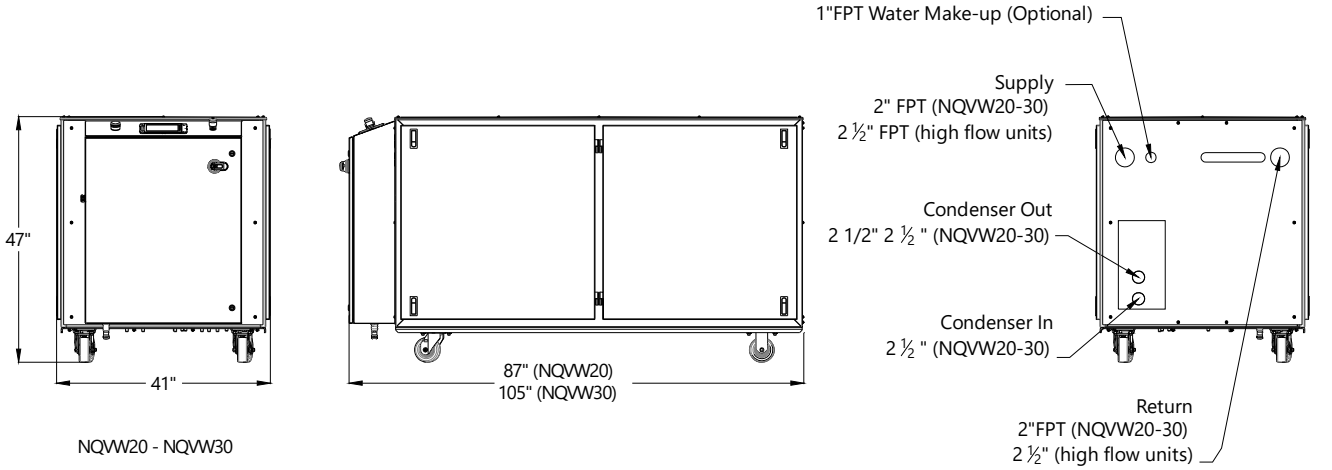


Water-Cooled Condenser Chillers

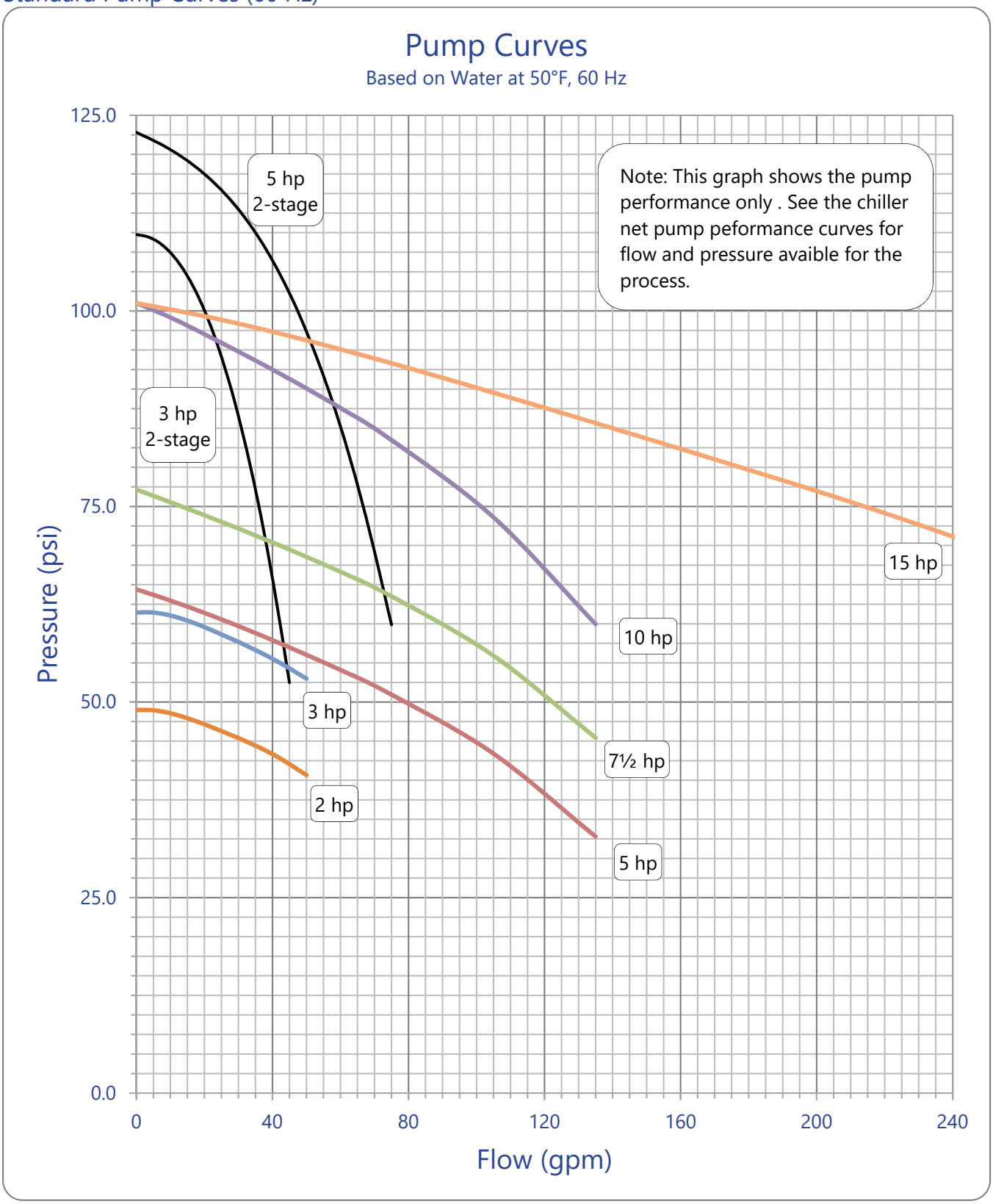
Model	NQVW05	NQVW10	NQVW15	NQVW20	NQVW30
Cooling Capacity (tons)[1]	6	12	17	23	33
Set Point Range (°F)	20 to 80	20 to 80	20 to 80	20 to 80	20 to 80
Compressor (qty)	1	1	1	2	2
Sound Pressure @ 1 meter (dBA)	70	71	73	74	75
Pump Motor Size (hp)	2	3	3	5	5
Pump Flow (gpm)	13	29	39	54	79
Net Available Pump Pressure (psi)[2]	40	46	35	41	39
Reservoir Holding Capacity (gal)	14	30	30	60	67
Shipping Weight (lbs)	770	1,245	1,365	1,950	2,300
Operating Weight (lbs)	860	1,420	1,550	2,365	2,860
MCA @ 460/3/60 (amps)[3]	21	41	81	61	111
MOP @ 460/3/60 (amps)[4]	35	70	150	100	175

[1]Cooling tons based on 12,000 BTU/Hr/ton with 50°F leaving coolant and 85°F condenser water, R410A refrigerant.
[2]Net available pressure at outlet of chiller is pump discharge pressure less the internal pressure loss through the fluid circuit.
[3]MCA is Minimum Circuit Amps with standard pump under full load, used for minimum wire size requirement.
[4]MOP is Maximum Overcurrent Protection with standard pump, used for sizing main power protection device.

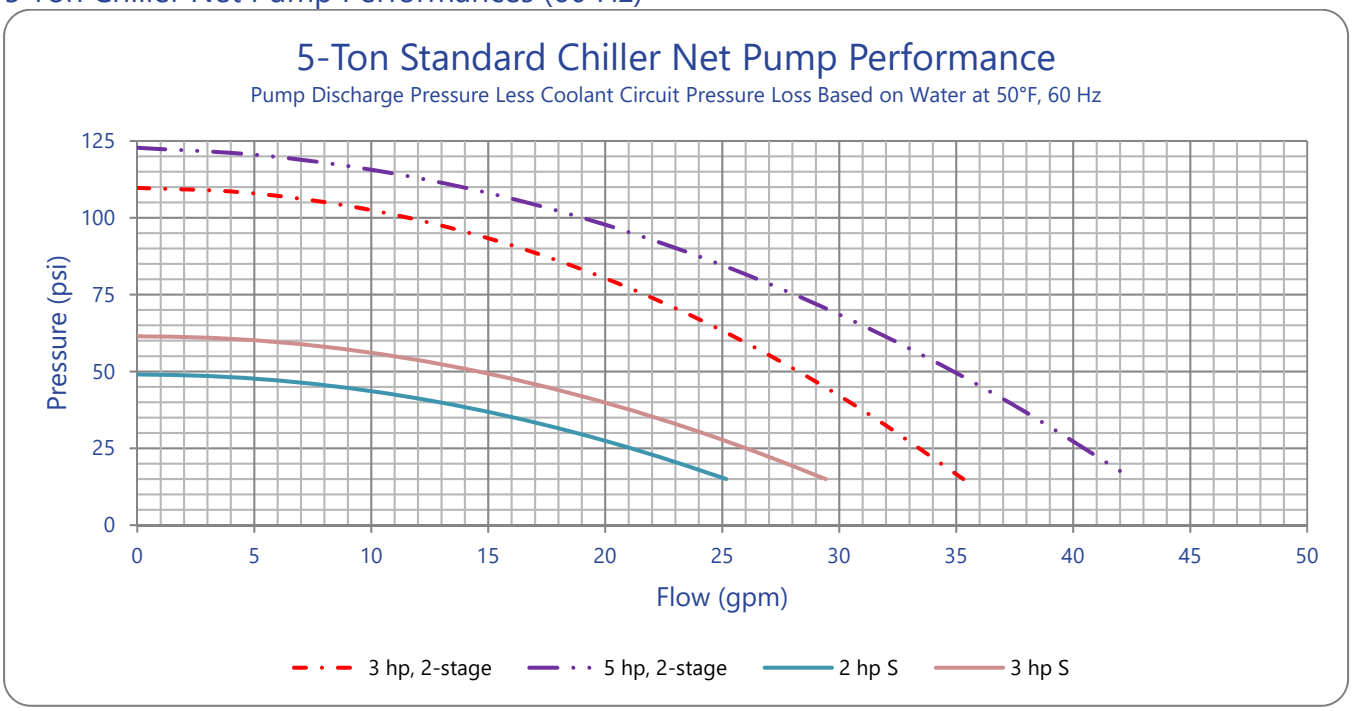




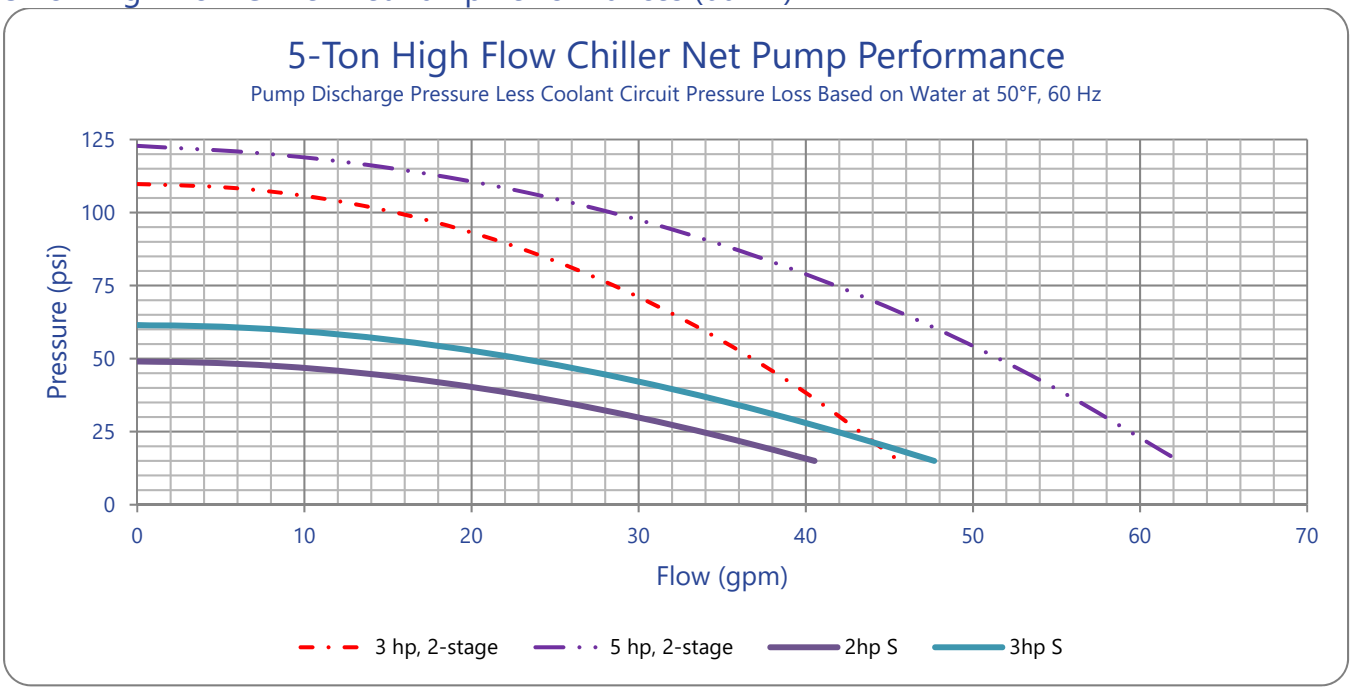
Standard Pump Curves (60 Hz)



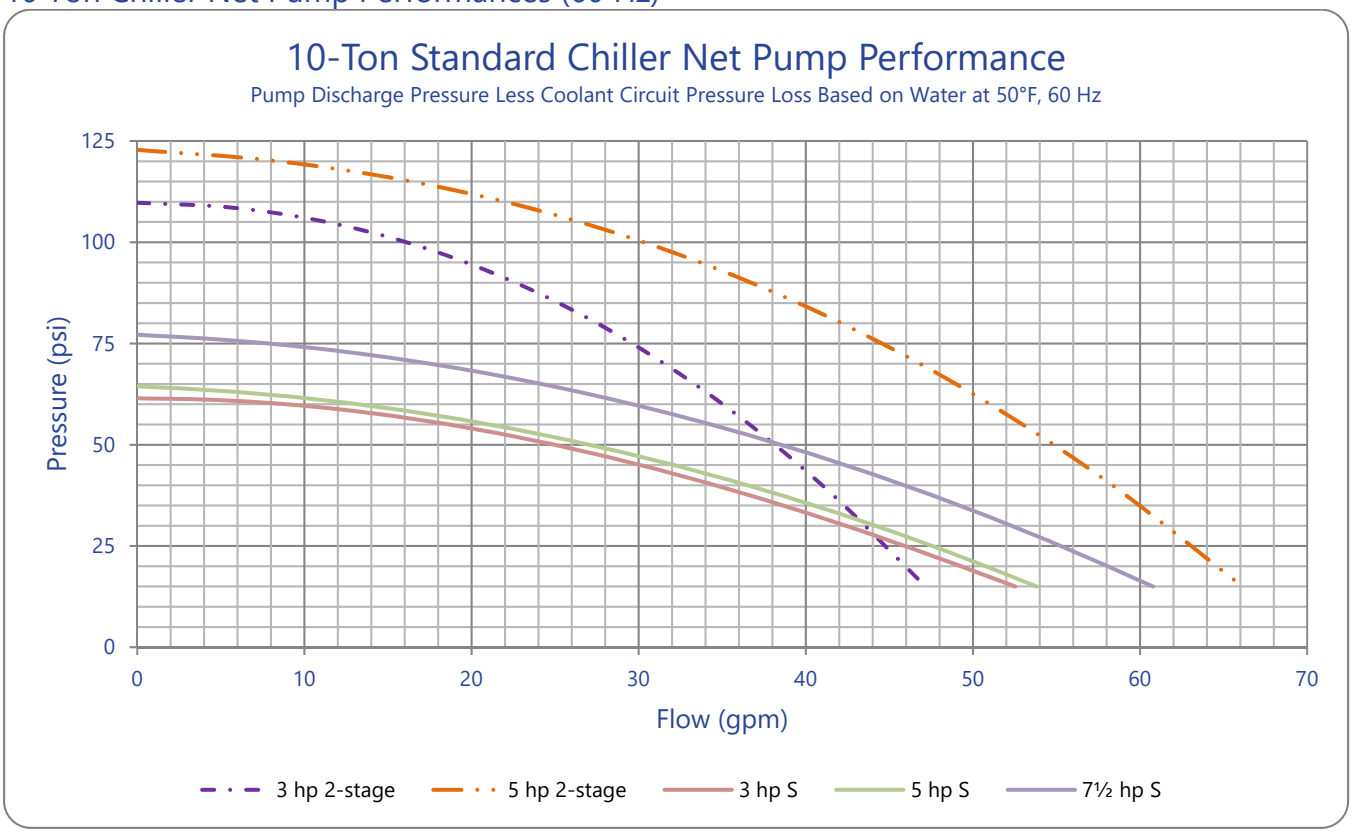
5 Ton Chiller Net Pump Performances (60 Hz)



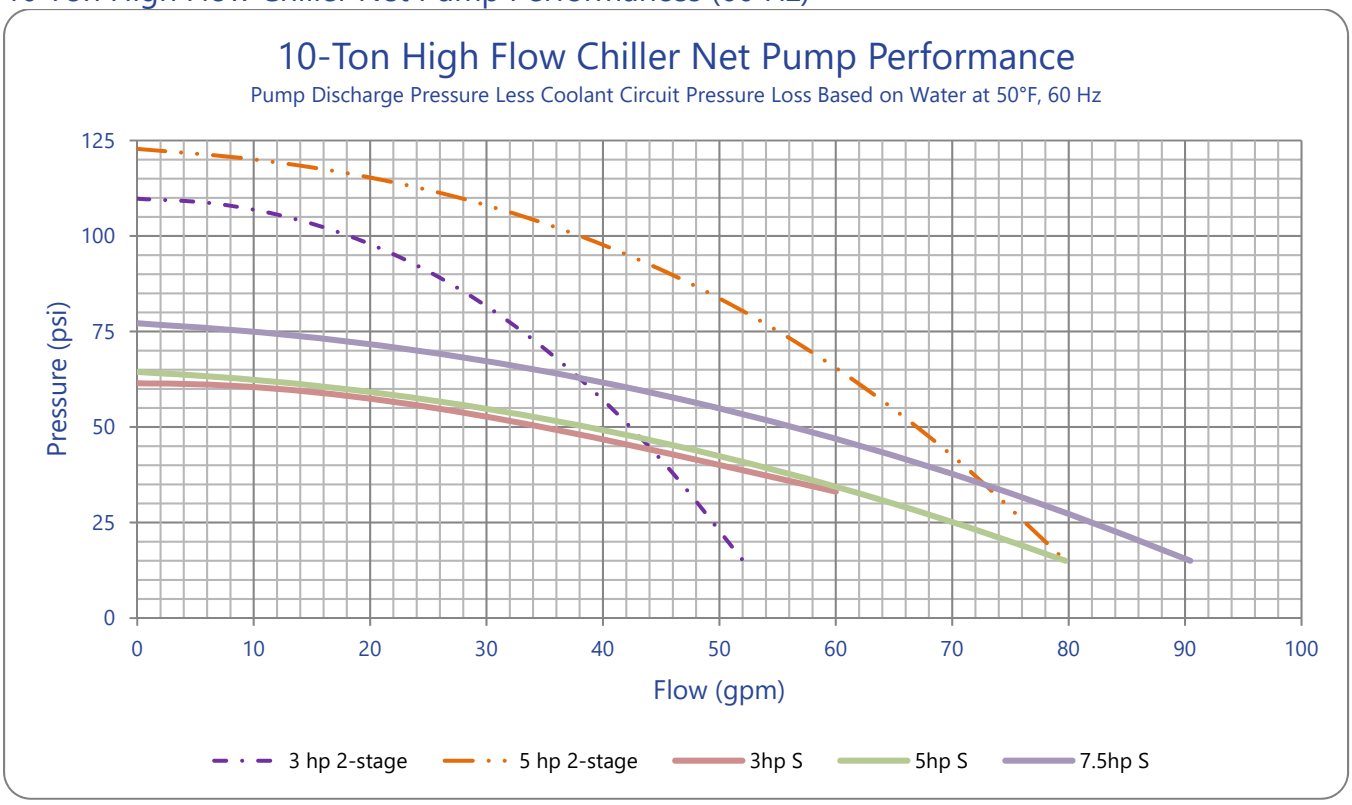
5 Ton High Flow Chiller Net Pump Performances (60 Hz)



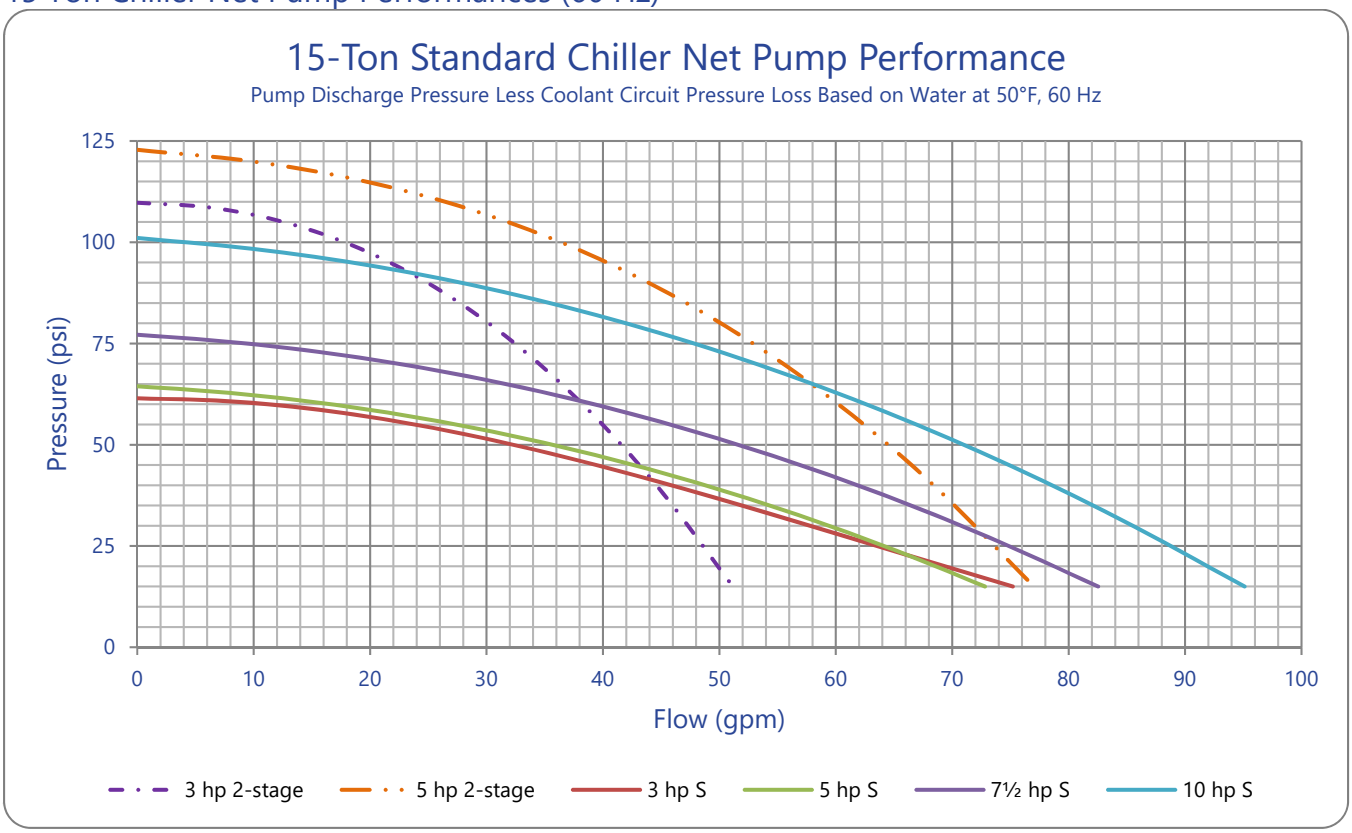
10 Ton Chiller Net Pump Performances (60 Hz)



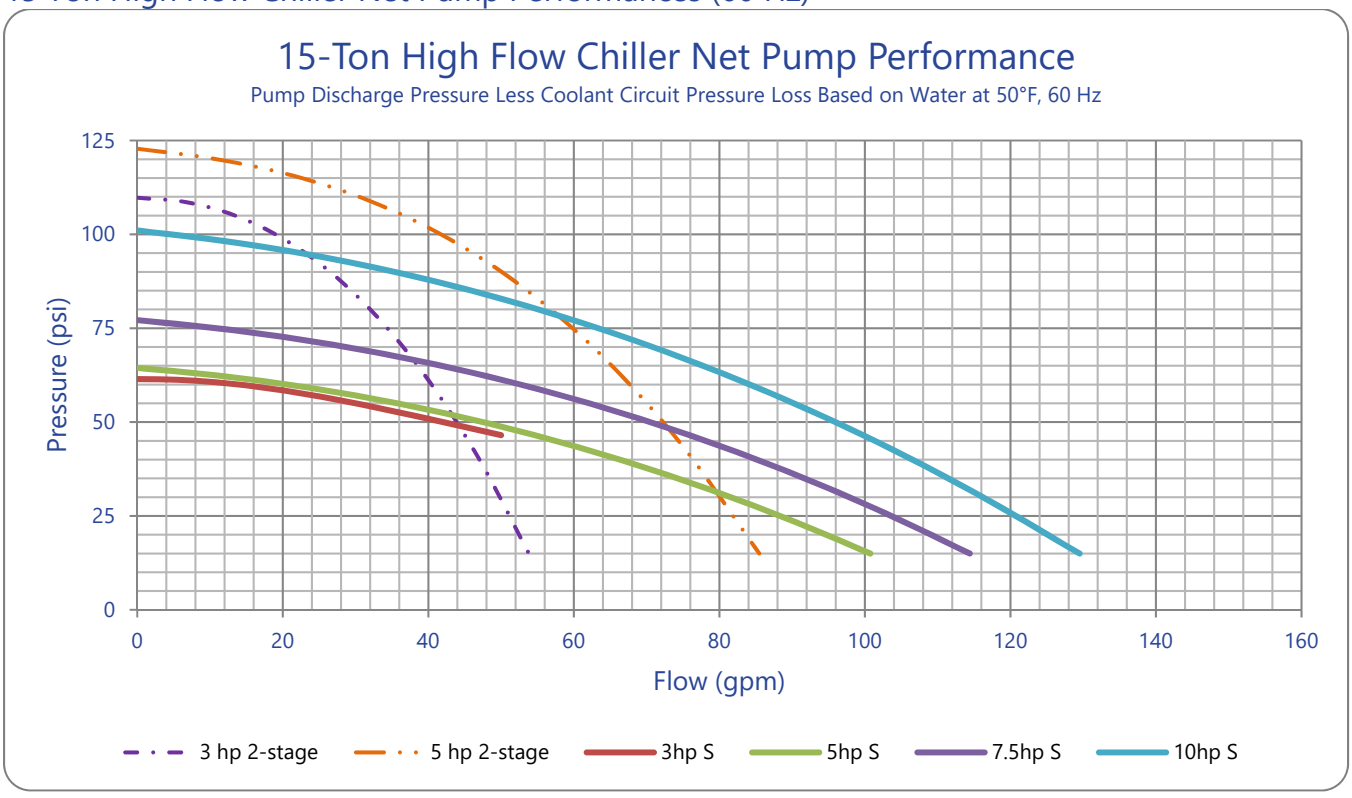
10 Ton High Flow Chiller Net Pump Performances (60 Hz)



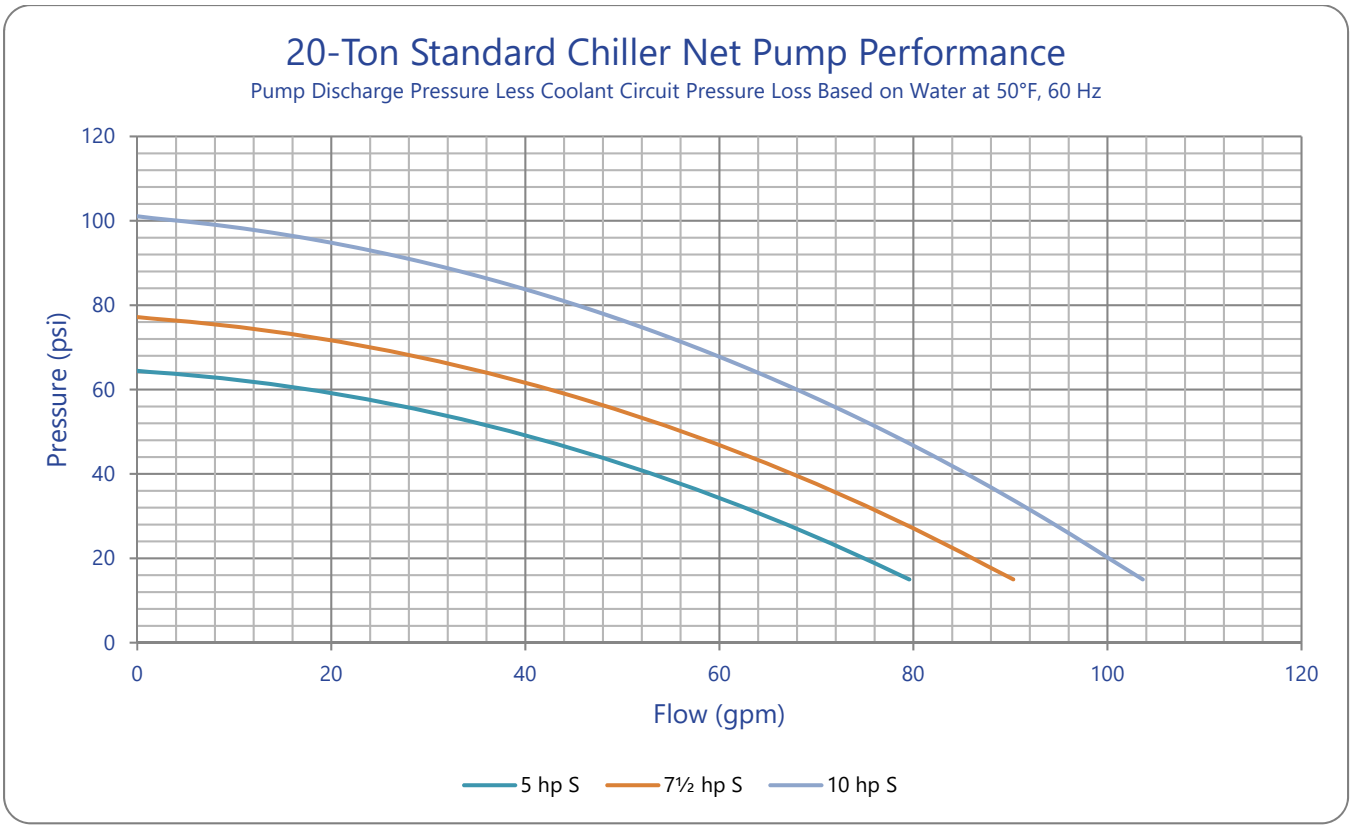
15 Ton Chiller Net Pump Performances (60 Hz)



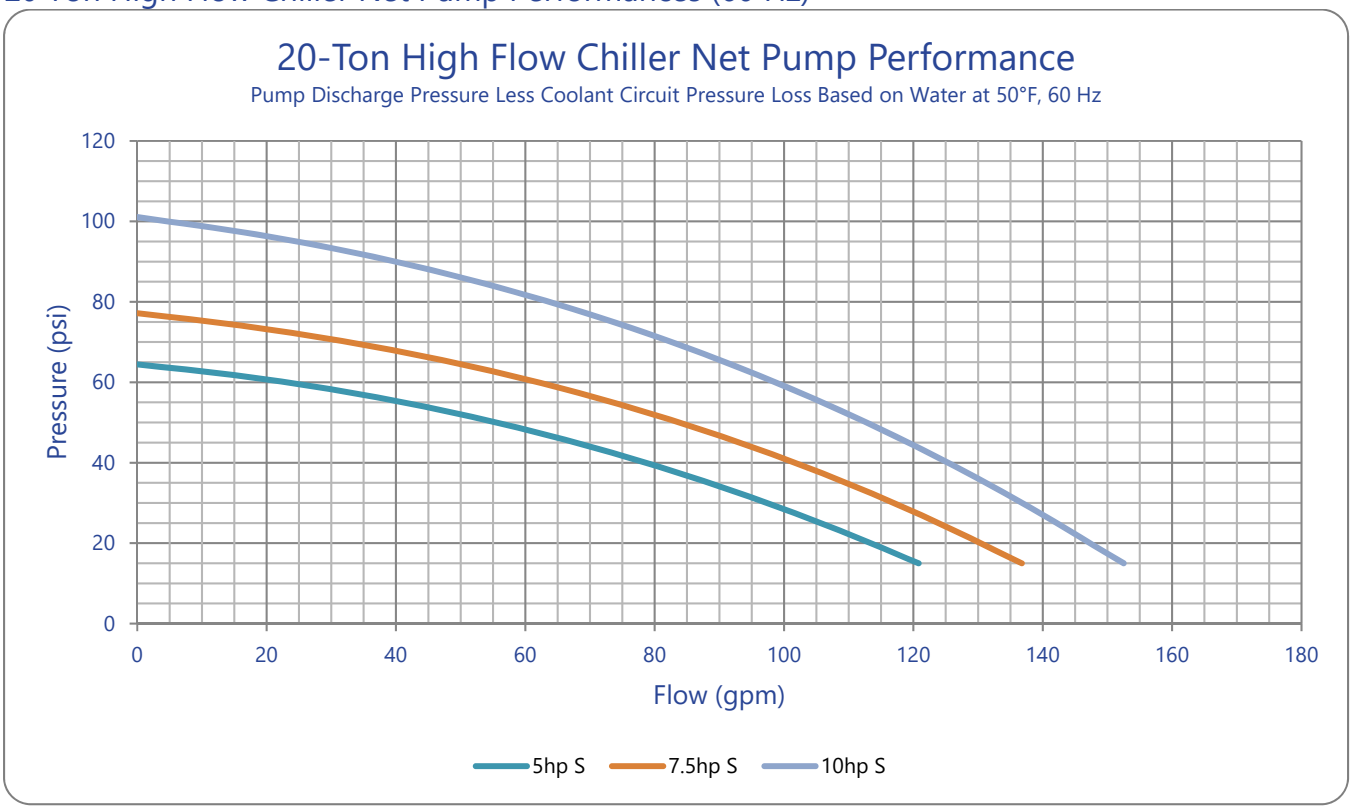
15 Ton High Flow Chiller Net Pump Performances (60 Hz)



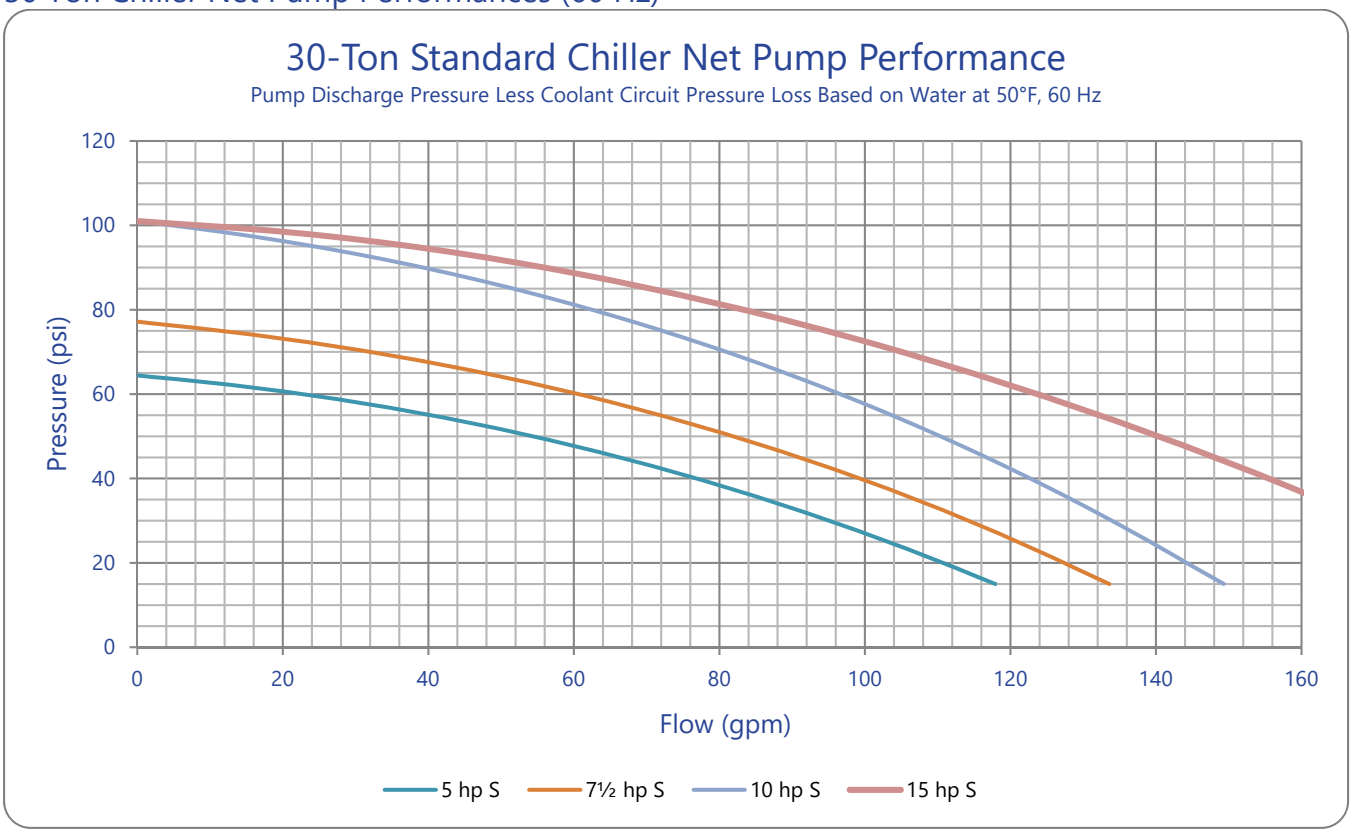
20 Ton Chiller Net Pump Performances (60 Hz)



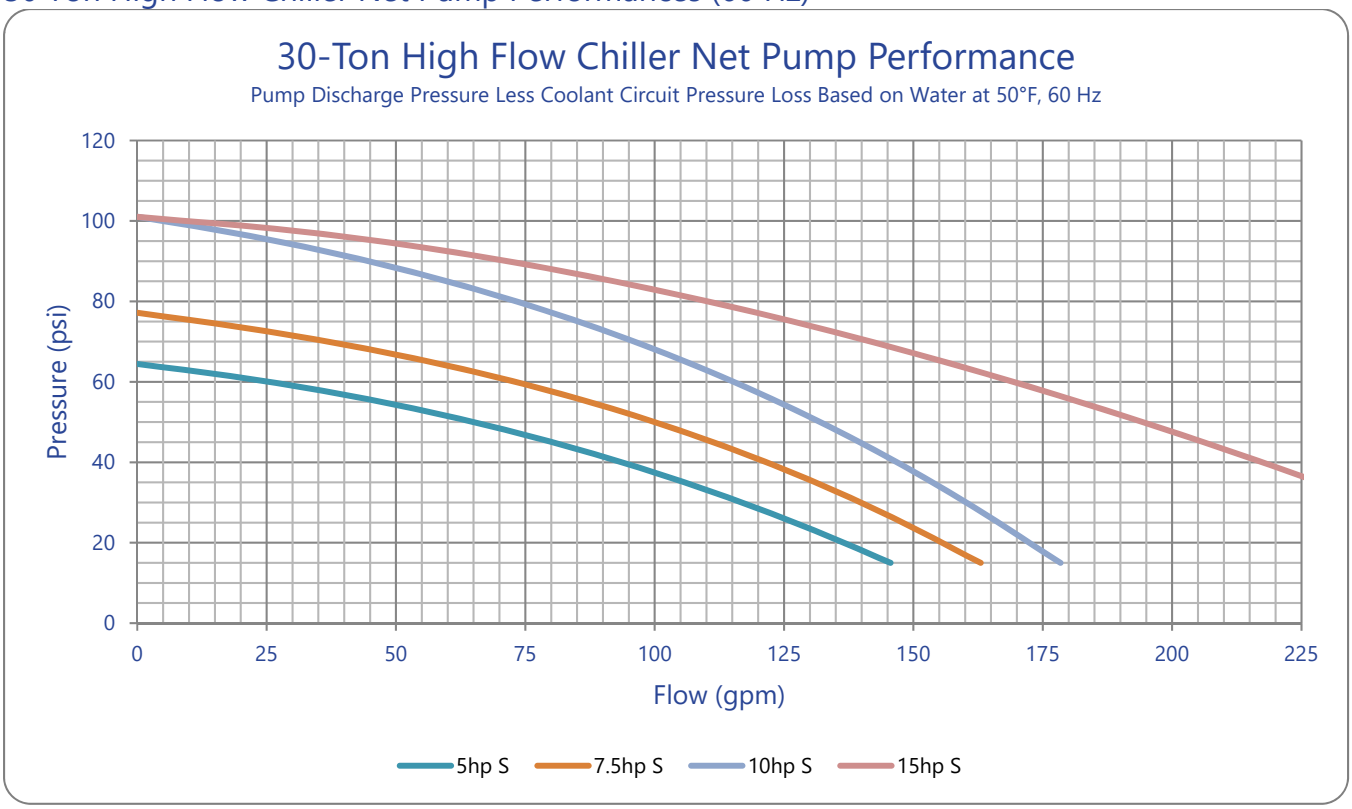
20 Ton High Flow Chiller Net Pump Performances (60 Hz)



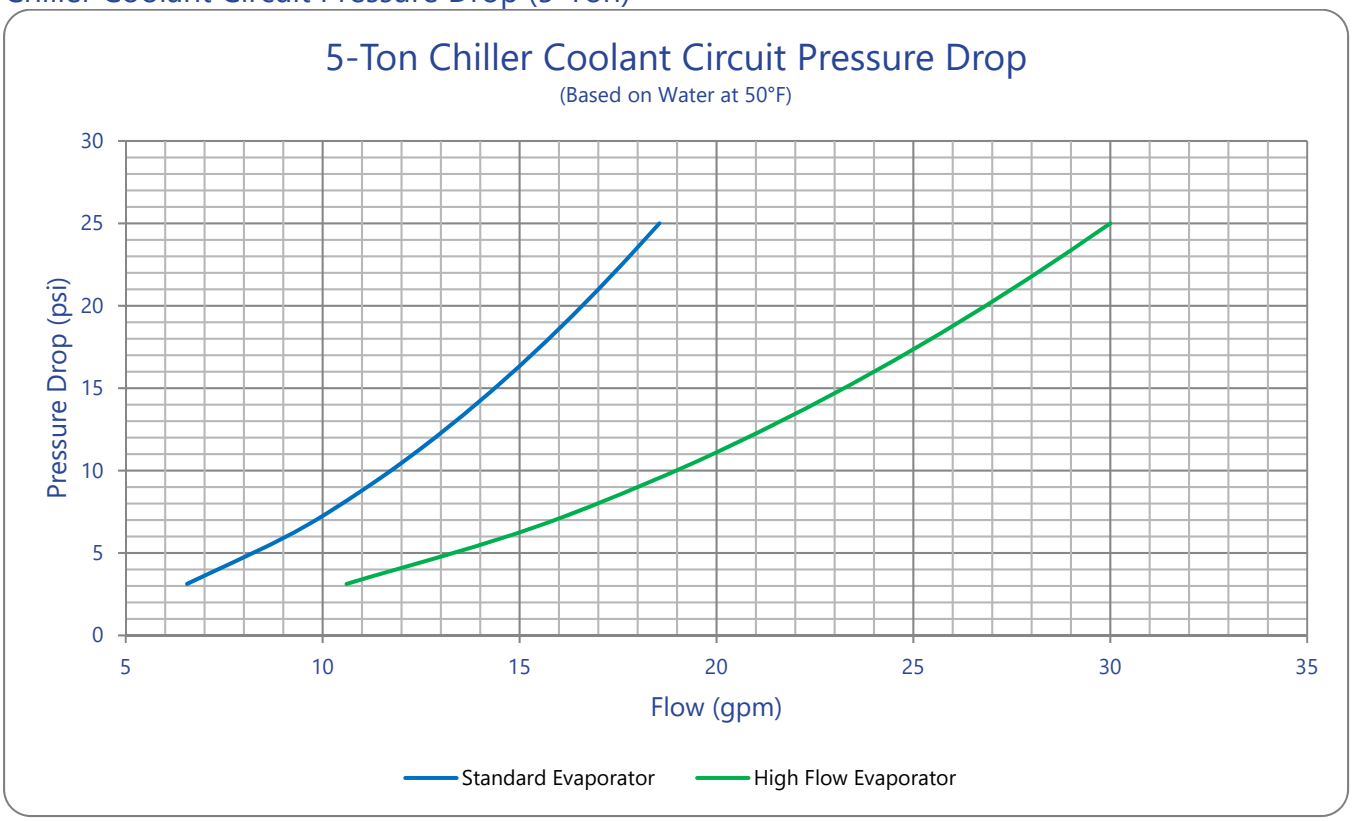
30 Ton Chiller Net Pump Performances (60 Hz)



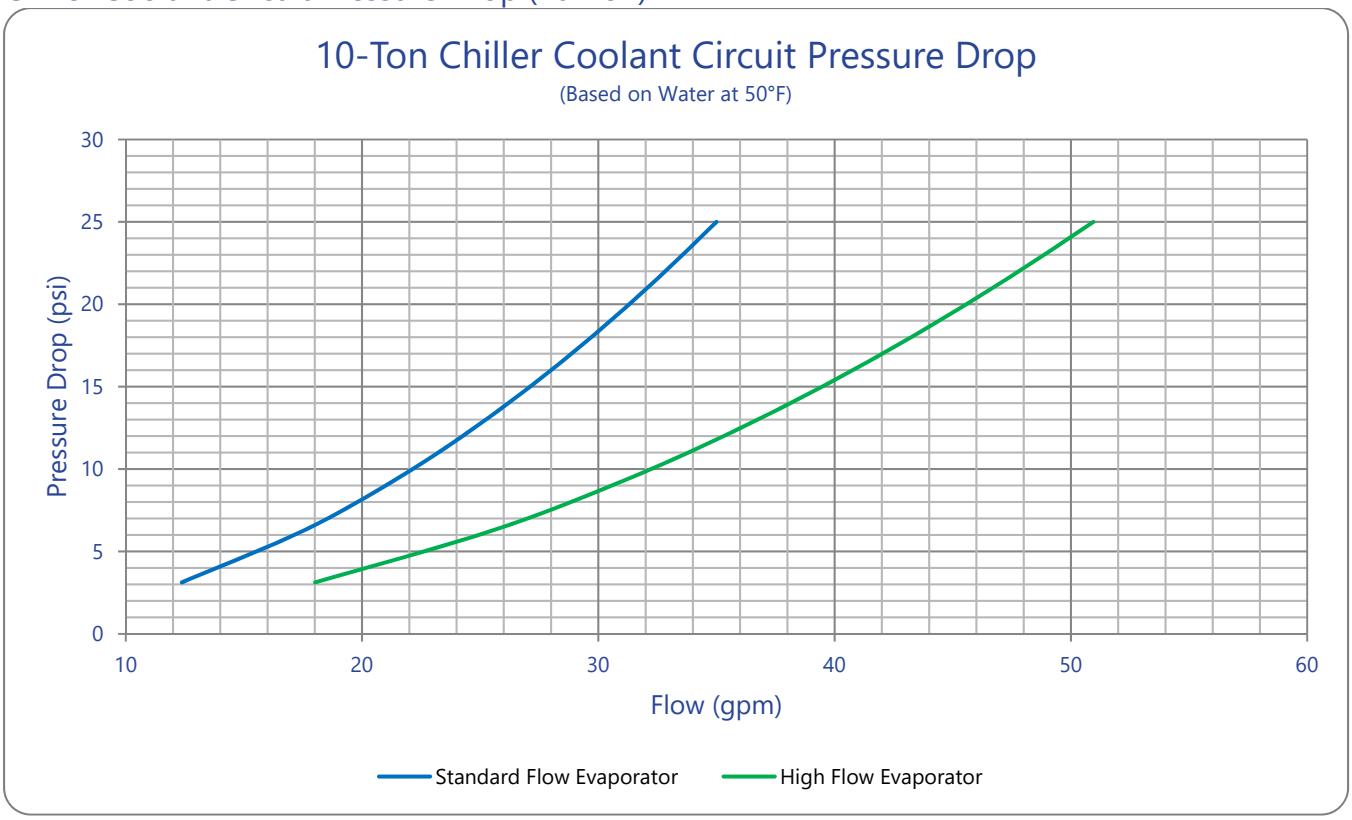
30 Ton High Flow Chiller Net Pump Performances (60 Hz)



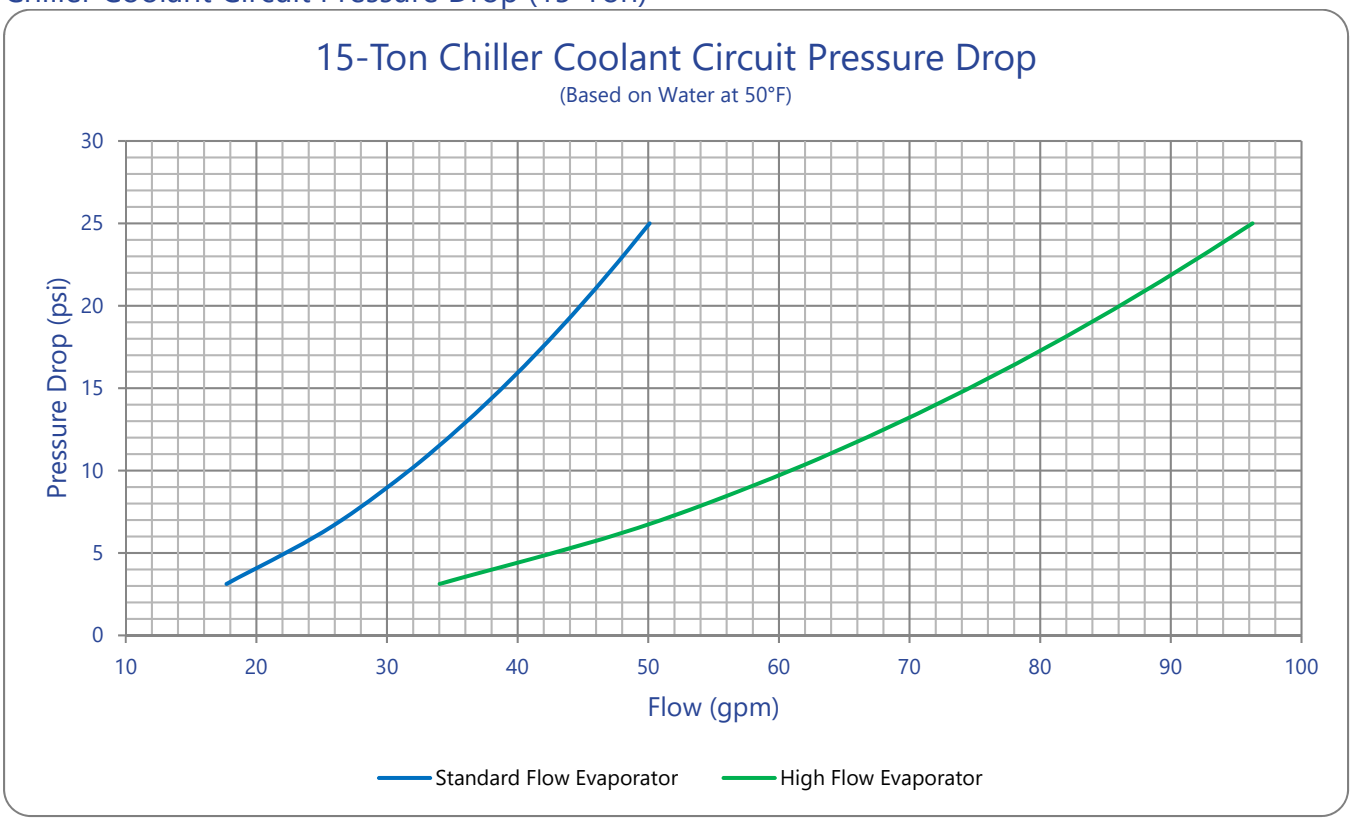
Chiller Coolant Circuit Pressure Drop (5-Ton)



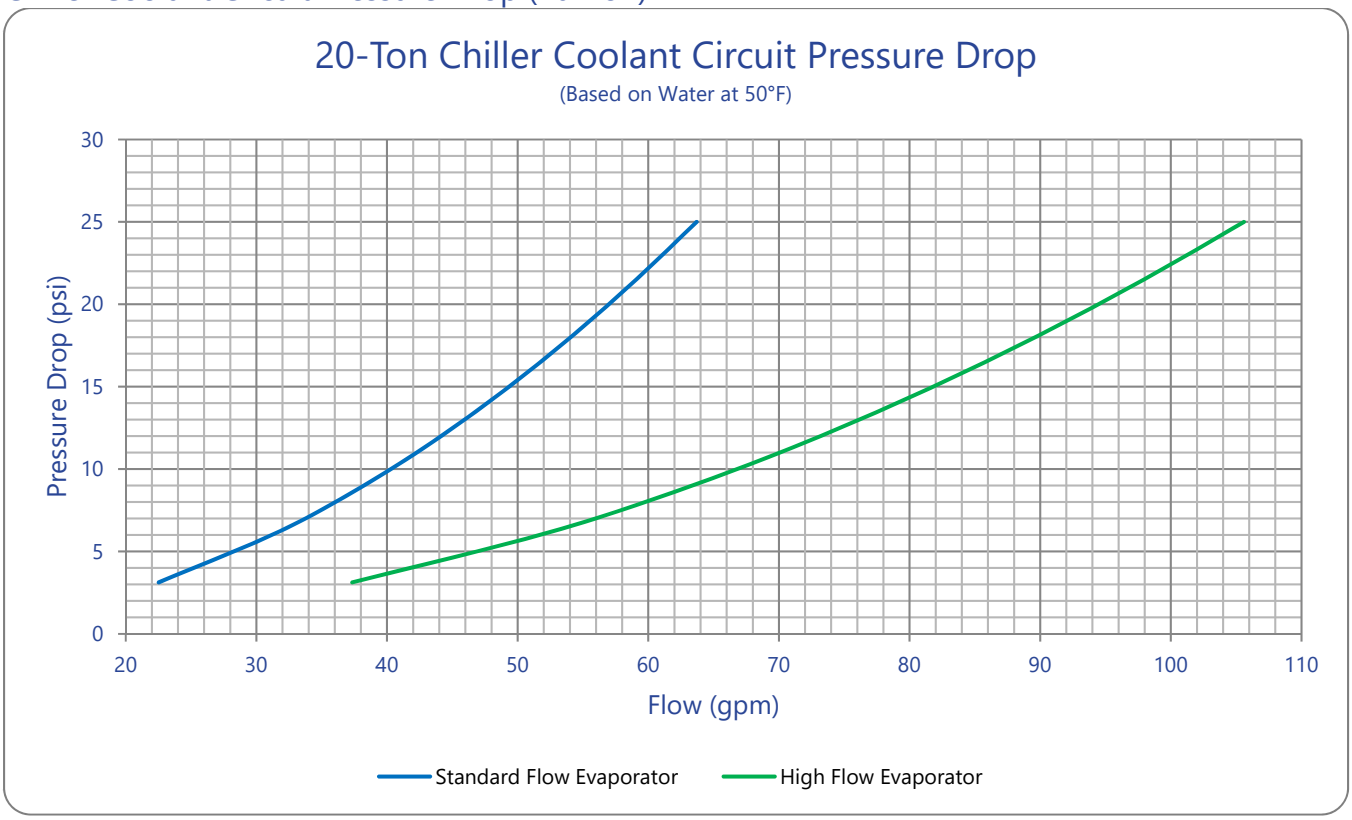
Chiller Coolant Circuit Pressure Drop (10-Ton)



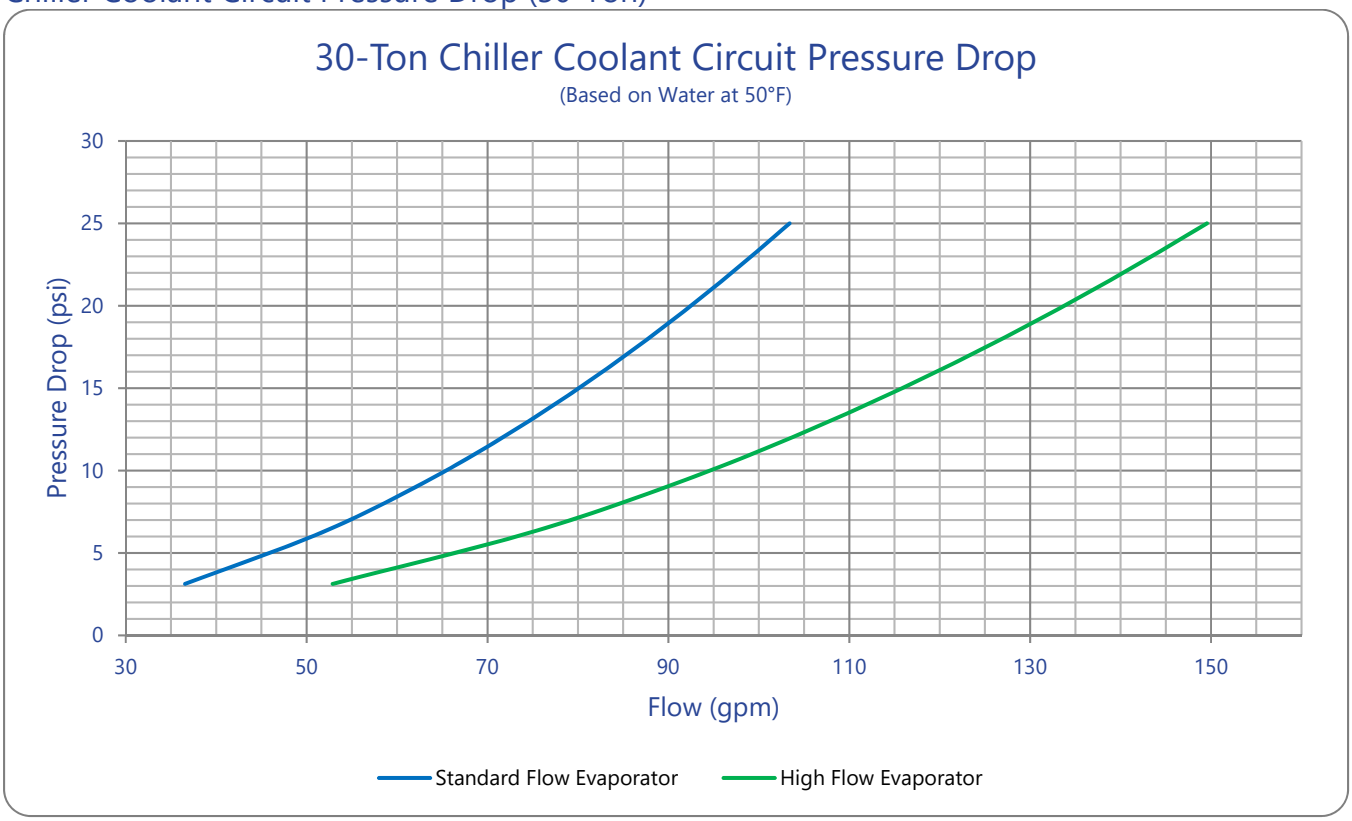
Chiller Coolant Circuit Pressure Drop (15-Ton)



Chiller Coolant Circuit Pressure Drop (20-Ton)



Chiller Coolant Circuit Pressure Drop (30-Ton)



Electrical Data

Air-Cooled Chiller Electrical Data

Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data		Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data	
			MCA[2]	MOP[3]				MCA[2]	MOP[3]
NQVA05 with standard condenser fan	None	208/3/60	33	60	NQVA05 with high pressure variable speed EC condenser fan	None	208/3/60	33	60
	1.5		40	70		1.5		39	70
	2		40	70		2		40	70
	3		44	70		3		43	70
	3 (2-stage)		44	70		3 (2-stage)		43	70
	5 (2-stage)		51	80		5 (2-stage)		51	80
	None	230/3/60	33	60		None	230/3/60	33	60
	1.5		39	70		1.5		39	70
	2		40	70		2		40	70
	3		43	70		3		42	70
	3 (2-stage)		43	70		3 (2-stage)		42	70
	5 (2-stage)		49	80		5 (2-stage)		49	80
	None	460/3/60	19	35		None	460/3/60	19	35
	1.5		22	40		1.5		22	40
	2		23	40		2		22	40
	3		24	40		3		24	40
	3 (2-stage)		24	40		3 (2-stage)		24	40
	5 (2-stage)		27	45		5 (2-stage)		27	45
	None	400/3/50	19	35		None	400/3/50	19	35
	1.5		22	40		1.5		22	40
	2		23	40		2		22	40
	3		24	40		3		24	40
	3 (2-stage)		24	40		3 (2-stage)		24	40
	5 (2-stage)		28	45		5 (2-stage)		27	45

[1]Allowable voltage is ± 10% from rated voltage.

[2]MCA is Minimum Circuit Amps, used for minimum wire size requirement.

[3]MOP is Maximum Overcurrent Protection, used for sizing main power protection device.

Air-Cooled Chiller Electrical Data (continued)

Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data		Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data	
			MCA[2]	MOP[3]				MCA[2]	MOP[3]
NQVA10 with standard condenser fans	None	208/3/60	78	150	NQVA10 with high pressure variable speed EC condenser fans	None	208/3/60	78	150
	2		86	150		2		86	150
	3		89	150		3		89	150
	3 (2-stage)		89	150		3 (2-stage)		89	150
	5		95	175		5		95	175
	5 (2-stage)		96	175		5 (2-stage)		96	175
	7.5		103	175		7.5		102	175
	None	230/3/60	78	150		None	230/3/60	78	150
	2		85	150		2		85	150
	3		88	150		3		88	150
	3 (2-stage)		88	150		3 (2-stage)		88	150
	5		94	150		5		93	150
	5 (2-stage)		95	175		5 (2-stage)		95	175
	7.5		100	175		7.5		100	175
	None	460/3/60	41	80		None	460/3/60	41	70
	2		44	80		2		44	80
	3		46	80		3		45	80
	3 (2-stage)		46	80		3 (2-stage)		45	80
	5		49	80		5		48	80
	5 (2-stage)		49	80		5 (2-stage)		49	80
	7.5		52	90		7.5		52	90
	None	575/3/60	40	70		None	575/3/60	40	70
	2		43	80		2		42	80
	3		44	80		3		44	80
	3 (2-stage)		44	80		3 (2-stage)		44	80
	5		46	80		5		46	80
	5 (2-stage)		47	80		5 (2-stage)		46	80
	7.5		49	80		7.5		49	80
	None	400/3/50	41	80		None	400/3/50	41	70
	2		45	80		2		44	80
	3		46	80		3		45	80
	3 (2-stage)		46	80		3 (2-stage)		45	80
	5		49	80		5		48	80
	5 (2-stage)		49	80		5 (2-stage)		49	80
	7.5		52	90		7.5		52	90
	None	380/3/60	42	80		None	380/3/60	41	80
	2		46	80		2		46	80
	3		48	80		3		47	80
	3 (2-stage)		48	80		3 (2-stage)		47	80
	5		52	90		5		51	80
	5 (2-stage)		52	90		5 (2-stage)		52	90
	7.5		56	90		7.5		55	90

[1]Allowable voltage is ± 10% from rated voltage.
[2]MCA is Minimum Circuit Amps, used for minimum wire size requirement.
[3]MOP is Maximum Overcurrent Protection, used for sizing main power protection device.

Air-Cooled Chiller Electrical Data (continued)

Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data		Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data	
			MCA[2]	MOP[3]				MCA[2]	MOP[3]
NQVA15 with standard condenser fan	None	208/3/60	116	200	NQAV15 with high pressure variable speed EC condenser fan	None	208/3/60	119	225
	3		126	225		3		129	225
	3 (2-stage)		126	225		3 (2-stage)		129	225
	5		133	225		5		135	225
	5 (2-stage)		134	225		5 (2-stage)		137	225
	7.5		140	225		7.5		143	250
	10		147	250		10		149	250
	15		162	250		15		165	250
	None	230/3/60	116	200		None	230/3/60	119	225
	3		125	225		3		128	225
	3 (2-stage)		125	225		3 (2-stage)		128	225
	5		131	225		5		134	225
	5 (2-stage)		132	225		5 (2-stage)		135	225
	7.5		138	225		7.5		141	225
	10		144	250		10		147	250
	15		158	250		15		161	250
	None	460/3/60	81	150		None	460/3/60	82	150
	3		86	150		3		87	150
	3 (2-stage)		86	150		3 (2-stage)		87	150
	5		88	150		5		90	150
	5 (2-stage)		89	150		5 (2-stage)		90	175
	7.5		92	175		7.5		93	175
	10		95	175		10		96	175
	15		102	175		15		103	175
	None	575/3/60	63	125		None	575/3/60	65	125
	3		67	125		3		68	125
	3 (2-stage)		67	125		3 (2-stage)		68	125
	5		69	125		5		71	125
	5 (2-stage)		70	125		5 (2-stage)		71	125
	7.5		72	125		7.5		74	125
	10		74	125		10		76	125
	15		80	150		15		82	150
	None	400/3/50	80	150		None	400/3/50	82	150
	3		85	150		3		87	150
	3 (2-stage)		85	150		3 (2-stage)		87	150
	5		87	150		5		90	150
	5 (2-stage)		88	150		5 (2-stage)		90	175
	7.5		91	175		7.5		93	175
	10		94	175		10		96	175
	15		101	175		15		103	175
	None	380/3/60	82	150		None	380/3/60	84	150
	3		88	150		3		90	150
	3 (2-stage)		88	150		3 (2-stage)		90	150
	5		92	175		5		93	175
	5 (2-stage)		92	175		5 (2-stage)		94	175
	7.5		96	175		7.5		98	175
	10		100	175		10		102	175
	15		109	175		15		111	175

[1]Allowable voltage is ± 10% from rated voltage.

[2]MCA is Minimum Circuit Amps, used for minimum wire size requirement.

[3]MOP is Maximum Overcurrent Protection, used for sizing main power protection device.

Air-Cooled Chiller Electrical Data (continued)

Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data		Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data	
			MCA[2]	MOP[3]				MCA[2]	MOP[3]
NQVA20 with standard condenser fans	None	208/3/60	123	200	NQVA20 with high pressure variable speed EC condenser fans	None	208/3/60	129	200
	5		140	200		5		145	225
	7.5		147	225		7.5		153	225
	10		154	225		10		159	225
	15		169	250		15		175	250
	None	230/3/60	123	200		None	230/3/60	129	200
	5		138	200		5		144	200
	7.5		145	225		7.5		151	225
	10		151	225		10		157	225
	15		165	225		15		171	250
	None	460/3/60	63	100		None	460/3/60	65	100
	5		70	100		5		73	110
	7.5		74	110		7.5		76	110
	10		77	110		10		79	110
	15		84	125		15		86	125
	None	575/3/60	57	90		None	575/3/60	60	90
	5		64	100		5		66	100
	7.5		66	100		7.5		69	100
	10		68	100		10		71	100
	15		74	110		15		77	110
	None	400/3/50	60	90		None	400/3/50	65	100
	5		68	100		5		73	110
	7.5		71	110		7.5		76	110
	10		74	110		10		79	110
	15		81	125		15		86	125
	None	380/3/60	70	100		None	380/3/60	73	110
	5		80	110		5		83	125
	7.5		84	125		7.5		87	125
	10		88	125		10		91	125
	15		97	150		15		100	150

[1]Allowable voltage is ± 10% from rated voltage.

[2]MCA is Minimum Circuit Amps, used for minimum wire size requirement.

[3]MOP is Maximum Overcurrent Protection, used for sizing main power protection device.

Air-Cooled Chiller Electrical Data (continued)

Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data		Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data	
			MCA[2]	MOP[3]				MCA[2]	MOP[3]
NQA30 with standard condenser fans	None	208/3/60	188	300	NQA30 with high pressure variable speed EC condenser fans	None	208/3/60	196	300
	5		205	300		5		213	300
	7.5		212	300		7.5		221	350
	10		219	350		10		227	350
	15		234	350		15		243	350
	None	230/3/60	188	300		None	230/3/60	196	300
	5		203	300		5		212	300
	7.5		210	300		7.5		218	350
	10		216	350		10		224	350
	15		230	350		15		238	350
	None	460/3/60	117	200		None	460/3/60	121	200
	5		125	200		5		129	200
	7.5		128	200		7.5		132	200
	10		131	200		10		135	200
	15		138	200		15		142	225
	None	575/3/60	94	150		None	575/3/60	98	150
	5		101	150		5		104	175
	7.5		103	175		7.5		107	175
	10		105	175		10		109	175
	15		111	175		15		115	175
	None	400/3/50	112	175		None	400/3/50	119	200
	5		119	200		5		127	200
	7.5		123	200		7.5		130	200
	10		126	200		10		133	200
	15		133	200		15		140	225
	None	380/3/60	127	200		None	380/3/60	132	200
	5		137	200		5		142	225
	7.5		141	225		7.5		146	225
	10		145	225		10		150	225
	15		154	225		15		159	225

[1]Allowable voltage is ± 10% from rated voltage.

[2]MCA is Minimum Circuit Amps, used for minimum wire size requirement.

[3]MOP is Maximum Overcurrent Protection, used for sizing main power protection device.

Water-Cooled Condenser Chiller Electrical Data

Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data	
			MCA[2]	MOP[3]
NQVW05	None	208/3/60	30	60
	1.5		37	60
	2		38	60
	3		41	70
	3 (2-stage)		41	70
	5 (2-stage)		48	80
	None	230/3/60	30	60
	1.5		36	60
	2		37	60
	3		40	70
	3 (2-stage)		40	70
	5 (2-stage)		46	70
	None	460/3/60	17	35
	1.5		20	35
	2		21	35
	3		22	40
	3 (2-stage)		22	40
	5 (2-stage)		26	40
	None	575/3/60	Variable-speed compressor option for NQW05 not available	
	1.5			
	2			
	3			
	3 (2-stage)			
	5 (2-stage)			
	None	400/3/50	17	35
	1.5		20	35
	2		21	35
	3		22	40
	3 (2-stage)		22	40
	5 (2-stage)		26	40
	None	380/3/60	Variable-speed compressor option for NQW05 not available	
	1.5			
	2			
	3			
	3 (2-stage)			
	5 (2-stage)			

Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data	
			MCA[2]	MOP[3]
NQVW10	None	208/3/60	73	150
	2		80	150
	3		83	150
	3 (2-stage)		83	150
	5		89	150
	5 (2-stage)		91	150
	7.5		97	175
	None	230/3/60	73	150
	2		79	150
	3		82	150
	3 (2-stage)		82	150
	5		88	150
	5 (2-stage)		89	150
	7.5		95	175
	None	460/3/60	37	70
	2		41	70
	3		42	80
	3 (2-stage)		42	80
	5		45	80
	5 (2-stage)		46	80
	7.5		48	80
	None	575/3/60	37	70
	2		40	70
	3		41	80
	3 (2-stage)		41	80
	5		43	80
	5 (2-stage)		44	80
	7.5		46	80
	None	400/3/50	37	70
	2		41	70
	3		42	80
	3 (2-stage)		42	80
	5		45	80
	5 (2-stage)		46	80
	7.5		48	80
	None	380/3/60	37	70
	2		42	80
	3		44	80
	3 (2-stage)		44	80
	5		47	80
	5 (2-stage)		48	80
	7.5		51	90

[1]Allowable voltage is ± 10% from rated voltage.
[2]MCA is Minimum Circuit Amps, used for minimum wire size requirement.
[3]MOP is Maximum Overcurrent Protection, used for sizing main power protection device.

Water-Cooled Condenser Chiller Electrical Data (continued)

Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data	
			MCA[2]	MOP[3]
NQVW15	None	208/3/60	108	200
	3		118	225
	3 (2-stage)		118	225
	5		124	225
	5 (2-stage)		126	225
	7.5		132	225
	10		138	225
	15		154	250
	None	230/3/60	108	200
	3		117	225
	3 (2-stage)		117	225
	5		123	225
	5 (2-stage)		124	225
	7.5		130	225
	10		136	225
	15		150	250
	None	460/3/60	76	150
	3		81	150
	3 (2-stage)		81	150
	5		84	150
	5 (2-stage)		84	150
	7.5		87	150
	10		90	175
	15		97	175
	None	575/3/60	60	110
	3		64	125
	3 (2-stage)		64	125
	5		66	125
	5 (2-stage)		66	125
	7.5		69	125
	10		71	125
	15		77	125
	None	400/3/50	76	150
	3		81	150
	3 (2-stage)		81	150
	5		84	150
	5 (2-stage)		84	150
	7.5		87	150
	10		90	175
	15		97	175
	None	380/3/60	76	150
	3		82	150
	3 (2-stage)		82	150
	5		86	150
	5 (2-stage)		87	150
	7.5		90	175
	10		94	175
	15		103	175

Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data	
			MCA[2]	MOP[3]
NQVW20	None	208/3/60	107	175
	5		123	200
	7.5		131	200
	10		137	200
	15		153	225
	None	230/3/60	107	175
	5		122	200
	7.5		129	200
	10		135	200
	15		149	225
	None	460/3/60	53	90
	5		61	100
	7.5		64	100
	10		67	100
	15		74	110
	None	575/3/60	50	80
	5		56	90
	7.5		59	90
	10		61	100
	15		67	100
	None	400/3/50	53	90
	5		61	100
	7.5		64	100
	10		67	100
	15		74	110
	None	380/3/60	59	90
	5		68	100
	7.5		73	110
	10		77	110
	15		86	125

[1]Allowable voltage is ± 10% from rated voltage.

[2]MCA is Minimum Circuit Amps, used for minimum wire size requirement.

[3]MOP is Maximum Overcurrent Protection, used for sizing main power protection device.

Water-Cooled Condenser Chiller Electrical Data (continued)

Model	Process Pump (hp)[1]	Rated Voltage	Unit Data	
			MCA[2]	MOP[3]
NQVW30	None	208/3/60	163	250
	5		180	300
	7.5		188	300
	10		194	300
	15		210	300
	None	230/3/60	163	250
	5		179	300
	7.5		185	300
	10		191	300
	15		205	300
	None	460/3/60	103	175
	5		111	175
	7.5		114	175
	10		117	200
	15		124	200
	None	575/3/60	83	150
	5		90	150
	7.5		92	150
	10		94	150
	15		100	150
	None	400/3/50	101	175
	5		109	175
	7.5		112	175
	10		115	200
	15		122	200
	None	380/3/60	110	175
	5		120	200
	7.5		124	200
	10		128	200
	15		137	200

[1]Allowable voltage is ± 10% from rated voltage.

[2]MCA is Minimum Circuit Amps, used for minimum wire size requirement.

[3]MOP is Maximum Overcurrent Protection, used for sizing main power protection device.

Application Considerations

When designing a chilled water system it is important all aspects of the system are considered to ensure stable and reliable operation. The following provides some general guidelines for designing a system.

Foundation

Install the unit on a rigid, non-warping mounting pad, concrete foundation, or level floor suitable to support the full operating weight of the equipment. When installed the equipment must be level within ¼ inch over its length and width.

Chiller Unit Location

Proper ventilation is an important consideration when locating the condenser. In general, locate the unit in an area that will not rise above 110°F.

To ensure proper airflow and clearance space for proper operation and maintenance allow a minimum of 36 inches of clearance between the sides of the equipment and any walls or obstructions. Avoid locating piping or conduit over the unit to ensure easy access with an overhead crane or lift to lift out heavier components during replacement or service. In addition, ensure the condenser and evaporator refrigerant pressure relief valves can vent in accordance with all local and national codes.

Air-cooled chillers use the surrounding air for cooling the condenser and require free passage of air in and out of the chiller and provision for remove of the warm air from the area. Avoid areas that can create a "micro-climate" such as an alcove with east, north, and west walls that can be significantly warmer than surrounding areas. The condenser needs to have unrestricted airways so it can easily move cool air in and heated air away. Consider locating the condenser where fan noise and vibration transmission into nearby workspaces is unlikely.

Process Fluid Piping

Proper insulation of chilled process fluid piping is crucial to prevent condensation. The formation of condensation adds a substantial heat load to the chiller.

The importance of properly sized piping cannot be overemphasized. See the ASHRAE Handbook or other suitable design guide for proper pipe sizing. In general, run full size piping out to the process and reduce pipe size at connections as needed. One of the most common causes of unsatisfactory chiller performance is poor piping system design. Avoid long lengths of hoses, quick disconnect fittings, and manifolds wherever possible as they offer high resistance to water flow. When manifolds are required, install them as close to the use point as possible. Provide flow-balancing valves at each machine to assure adequate water distribution in the entire system.

Process Fluid Temperature

The chiller can operate with a variety of different supply and return temperatures. The chiller is able to start and pull down with short-term entering fluid temperatures up to 20°F warmer than the maximum set point of the chiller. This allows the chiller to pull down the temperature of a reservoir or process fluid loop on start-up. Under normal operation, the entering water temperature must not exceed 10°F warmer than the maximum set point temperature of the chiller.

Process Fluid Flow Rate

The nominal performance of the chiller assumes a temperature rise of 10°F through the process. The chiller is capable of operating with different operating temperature differentials within certain flow limitations and with correction to capacity, pressure drops, and other operating parameters when selecting the proper unit for the application. The minimum flow rate to prevent fouling and to ensure the chiller stays within normal refrigerant operating conditions is approximately 1.2 gpm per nominal ton of cooling capacity. The fouling factor used to calculate the ratings of the vessels are 0.00010 Ft^2 • Hr • °F/Btu.

If the process flow requirement is less than 1.2 gpm per nominal ton of cooling capacity use a primary pumping loop for the lower flow at a higher temperature rise and a secondary pumping loop for a higher flow and lower temperature drop through the chiller. If a secondary pumping loop is used, the mixed temperature of coolant entering the evaporator must be a minimum of 5°F above the design set point of the chiller.

The maximum flow limitation is determined based upon a 5°F drop through the chiller at the maximum capacity of the chiller; however, the flows often times result in impractical pressure drops through the chiller and are therefore not likely for system design. If the process flow requirement is higher than the maximum flow limitation use a bypass around the chiller or a primary pumping loop designed for the high flow at a lower temperature rise and a secondary pumping loop for a lower flow and high temperature drop through the chiller. If a secondary pumping loop is used, the mixed temperature of coolant entering the chiller must be a minimum 5°F above the design set point of the chiller.

The use of varying chiller flows is sometimes necessary; however, a dedicated evaporator circulation pump provides increased system stability. If the flow through the chiller is varied, the minimum fluid loop volume must be in excess of 3 gallons of coolant per ton of cooling and the flow rate must change at a rate of no greater than 10% per minute in order to maintain an acceptable level of temperature control. If the chiller sees a net rate of change greater than 10% per minute it may result in temporary supply temperature fluctuations greater than 1°F.

Condenser Water Temperature and Flow

All water-cooled condenser chillers include a factory mounted condenser water-regulating valve to regulate the flow of condenser water to maintain the proper refrigerant pressures. The minimum flow rate is approximately 0.5 gpm per nominal cooling ton to prevent fouling and to ensure the chiller stays within normal refrigerant operating conditions. The fouling factor used to calculate the ratings of the vessels are 0.00025 Ft^2 • Hr • °F/Btu.

The chiller will start and operate with an inlet water temperature between 55°F and 95°F. The actual flow requirements will vary. Lowering the condenser water supply temperature below 85°F is an effective way to reduce the overall cooling system input power requirements.

Condenser Air Temperature

All air-cooled condenser chillers are nominally designed to use 95°F ambient air for condenser cooling. Indoor-duty chillers have an ambient operating range of 60°F to 110°F and outdoor-duty chillers are available with either a 0°F to 110°F or -20°F to 110°F ambient range. The minimum ambient air temperature at which the chiller will start based on still air.

System Fluid Chemistry Requirements

The properties of water make it ideal for heat transfer applications. It is safe, non-flammable, non-poisonous, easy to handle, widely available, and inexpensive in most industrialized areas.

When using water as a heat transfer fluid it is important to keep it within certain chemistry limits to avoid unwanted side effects. Water is a "universal solvent" because it can dissolve many solid substances and absorb gases. As a result, water can cause the corrosion of metals used in a cooling system. Often water is in an open system (exposed to air) and when the water evaporates, the dissolved minerals remain in the process fluid. When the concentration exceeds the solubility of some minerals, scale forms. The life giving properties of water can also encourage biological growth that can foul heat transfer surfaces.

To avoid the unwanted side effects associated with water cooling, proper chemical treatment and preventive maintenance is required for continuous plant productivity.

Unwanted Side Effects of Improper Water Quality

- Corrosion
- Scale
- Fouling
- Biological Contamination

Cooling Water Chemistry Properties

- Electrical Conductivity
- pH
- Alkalinity
- Total Hardness
- Dissolved gases

Chillers at their simplest have two main heat exchangers: one that absorbs the heat from the process (evaporator) and one that removes the heat from the chiller (condenser). All our chillers use stainless steel brazed plate evaporators. Our air-cooled chillers use air to remove heat from the chiller; however, our water-cooled chillers use either a tube-in-tube or shell-in-tube condenser which has copper

refrigerant tubes and a steel shell. These, as are all heat exchangers, are susceptible to fouling of heat transfer surfaces due to scale or debris. Fouling of these surfaces reduces the heat-transfer surface area while increasing the fluid velocities and pressure drop through the heat exchanger. All of these effects reduce the heat transfer and affect the efficiency of the chiller.

The complex nature of water chemistry requires a specialist to evaluate and implement appropriate sensing, measurement and treatment needed for satisfactory performance and life. The recommendations of the specialist may include filtration, monitoring, treatment and control devices. With the ever-changing regulations on water usage and treatment chemicals, the information is usually up-to-date when a specialist in the industry is involved.

Fill Water Chemistry Requirements

Water Characteristic	Quality Limitation
Alkalinity (HCO3-)	70-300 ppm
Aluminum (Al)	Less than 0.2 ppm
Ammonium (NH3)	Less than 2 ppm
Chlorides (Cl-)	Less than 300 ppm
Electrical Conductivity	10-500µS/cm
Free (aggressive) Carbon Dioxide (CO2)†	Less than 5 ppm
Free Chlorine(Cl2)	Less than 1 PPM
HCO3-/SO42-	Greater than 1.0
Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S)	Less than 0.05 ppm
Iron (Fe)	Less than 0.2 ppm
Manganese (Mn)	Less than 0.1 ppm
Nitrate (NO3)	Less than 100 ppm
pH	7.5-9.0
Sulfate (SO42-)	Less than 70 ppm
Total Hardness (dH)k	4.0-8.5

† Dissolved carbon dioxide calculation is from the pH and total alkalinity values shown below or measured on the site using a test kit. Dissolved Carbon Dioxide, PPM = TA x $2^{[(6.3-pH)/0.3]}$ where TA = Total Alkalinity, PPM as $CaCO_3$

Recommended Glycol Solutions

Chilled Water Temperature	Percent Glycol By Volume
50°F (10°C)	Not required
45°F (7.2°C)	5 %
40°F (4.4°C)	10 %
35°F (1.7°C)	15 %
30°F (-1.1°C)	20 %
25°F (-3.9°C)	25 %
20°F (-6.7°C)	30 %

CAUTION: When your application requires the use of glycol, use industrial grade glycol specifically designed for heat transfer systems and equipment. Never use glycol designed for automotive applications. Automotive glycols typically have additives engineered to benefit the materials and conditions found in an automotive engine; however, these additives can gel and foul heat exchange surfaces and result in loss of performance or even failure of the chiller. In addition, these additives can react with the materials of the pump shaft seals resulting in leaks or premature pump failures.

WARNING: Ethylene Glycol is flammable at higher temperatures in a vapor state. Carefully handle this material and keep away from open flames or other possible ignition sources.

Strainers

Each evaporator is provided with a 20 mesh inlet strainer to protect the evaporator. All water-cooled condensers should be filtered with a minimum of a 20 mesh filtering system to protect the condenser from contamination.

THERMAL CARE
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Thermal Care is ISO 9001 Certified
Manufacturer reserve the right to change specification
or design without notification or obligation
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