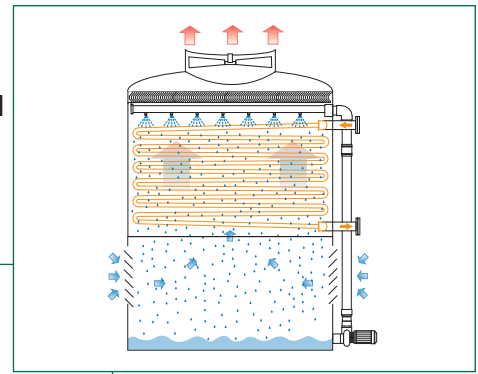


Refrigerant condensers

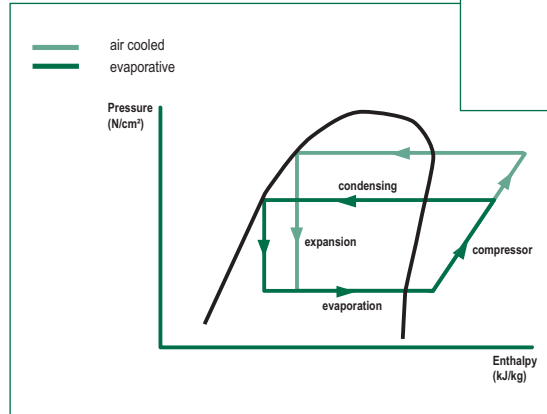
Principle of operation

Evaporative condensers discharge refrigerant and air-conditioning heat, and consume minimal energy and water. They combine a cooling tower and a refrigerant condenser in a single unit. A small portion of the water is evaporated, removing the heat from the refrigerant and condensing it inside the coil. This saves up to 95% of the water compared with a once-through condensing system.

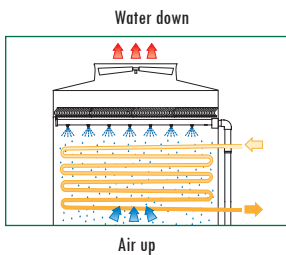


Benefits

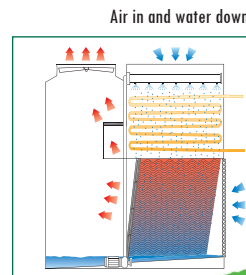
- Initial cost savings: cooling tower, condenser surface, water pump and piping in a single equipment unit
- Low system operating costs: low condensing temperatures for a more compact compressor using less power
- Low refrigerant charge, costs and environmental impact minimized
- Space-saving: up to 50 % area savings compared to comparable air-cooled installations



Configurations



Counterflow configuration



Combined flow configuration

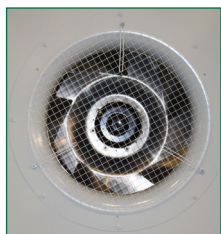
Parallel flow of air and water over the coil, crossflow configuration of the fill

BAC PATENTED DESIGN

Pressurized spray system

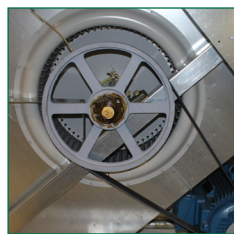


Fan systems



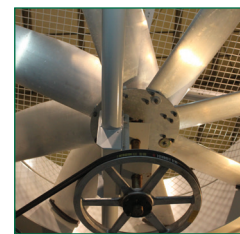
Radial fan

- can overcome external static pressure, suitable for indoor installations
- inherently quiet and energy efficient



Centrifugal fan

- can overcome external static pressure, suitable for indoor installations
- inherently quiet



Axial fan

- low energy usage

Forced draft

- rotating air handling components are located on the air inlet face at the base of the tower
- easy access for maintenance
- located in dry entering air stream

Induced draft

- rotating air handling components are mounted in the top deck of the unit
- minimal impact of fan noise
- maximum protection from fan icing
- located in the corrosive saturated discharge air stream