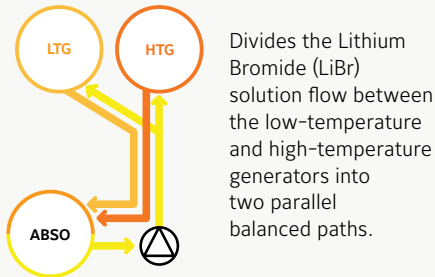


YORK® PARALLEL FLOW AND 2-STEP ABSORPTION CHILLER TECHNOLOGY

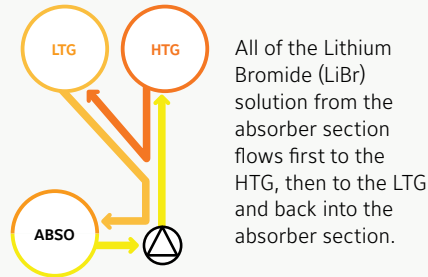
A challenge in absorption chiller design is engineering a unit that operates furthest from the crystallization line. Johnson Controls absorption engineers accepted the challenge with the development of a parallel flow and 2-step evaporator/absorber design technology.

Typical Industry Flow Cycles

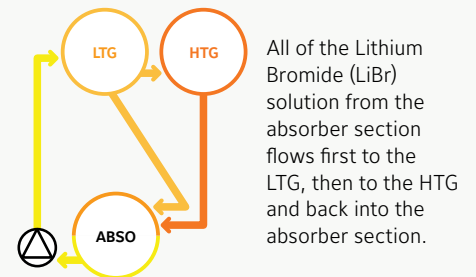
PARALLEL



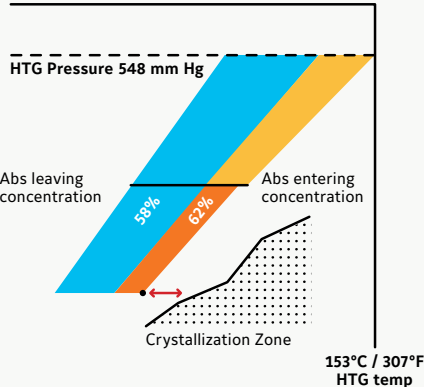
SERIES



REVERSE

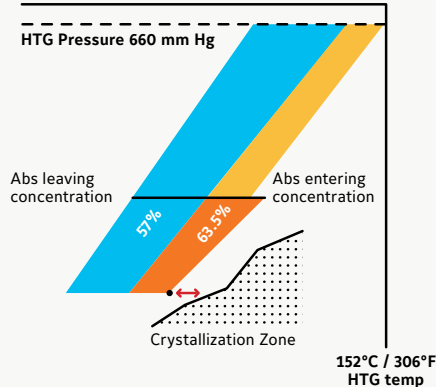


Atmospheric Pressure Limit 760 mm Hg



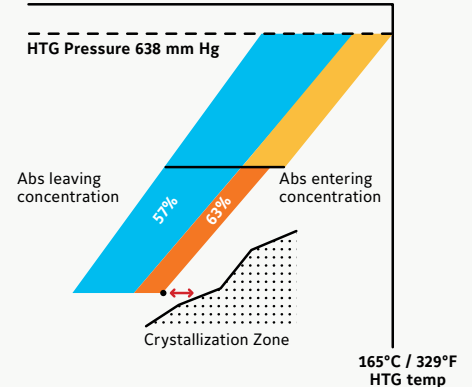
- Abs entering temp 43.5°C / 110°F
- ↔ Distance from Crystallization Zone 23.5°C / 42.3°F

Atmospheric Pressure Limit 760 mm Hg



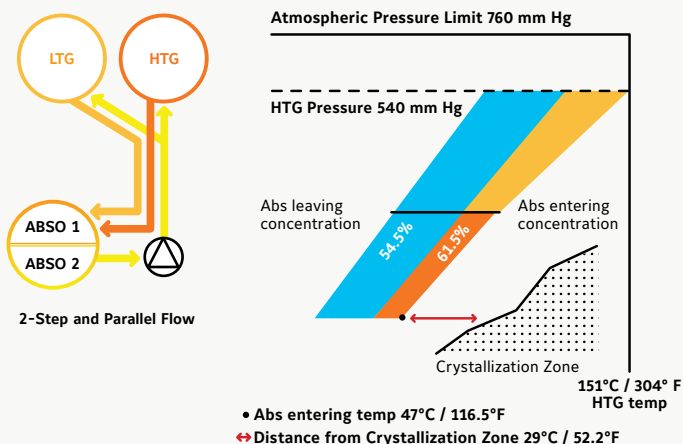
- Abs entering temp 49°C / 120°F
- ↔ Distance from Crystallization Zone 23°C / 41.4°F

Atmospheric Pressure Limit 760 mm Hg



- Abs entering temp 48°C / 118°F
- ↔ Distance from Crystallization Zone 23°C / 41.4°F

Benefit of Combined Parallel Flow and 2-Step Evaporator/Absorber Technology



Combining these two technologies, our two-step and parallel flow design provides the lowest temperature, pressure and concentration. Because this design uses a lower LiBr concentration, it is easier to heat in the generator section. Therefore, it requires a relatively lower grade for the driving heat source, providing a high COP.

YORK® parallel flow and 2-step absorption chiller technology operates furthest from the crystallization zone for efficient and reliable operation compared to other designs.

Conditions: Chilled water entering/leaving: 12°C/7°C (53.6°F/44.6°F). Cooling water entering: 32°C (89.6°F). "Absorption Chillers - Practice of new operation management - 2nd Edition, published by JRAIA, 2017."