

Specification

Dimension	approx. L:240 D:090(mm) except copper pipe
Weight	approx.4.5kg
Main material	Steel, Copper
Copper pipe	Φ12.7(mm)

Important reminder

 TOP-Echo is a product for business use air conditioners with compressor output of over 3kw

Unusable for smaller and domestic use air conditioners.
2 sets of Top-Echo needed for air conditioners with compressor output ranges from 11kw~20kw

 Please consult with dealers if your compressor output is over 20kw

Safety and relevant regulations

Manufacturing subcontractor

High-pressure gas production

IS09001:2000

facility licensed.

Refrigeration and air

rules

conditioning security

PL insurance bought

- Absorption type refrigerator, Turbo refrigerator, etc. are not applicable.
- Please consult with dealers in case of applying to Freezing and/or Refrigerating equipment, or else.

Energy reduction effect

Longer the age of service or operating time of air conditioner, better the effect documented.
Air conditioner using fluorocarbon refrigerant is ensured to achieve more than 10% of energy saving effect

Installation environment

Longer the piping length with more of charged refrigerant, bigger the energy saving effect tends to be.
Air conditioners with fewer charged refrigerant, such as a water cooled type or a chiller unit may show smaller

energy saving effect. *No energy saving effect ensured in case the air conditioner is used in the environment exceeding its capacity.

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This catalogue was published in December 2015. Design and specifications are subjected to change without prior notice. Also photos color may e slightly different from the actual color for printing.



Refrigerant Reacting Pipe



Refrigerant works properly

Air Conditioner works excellent Easy but sure Energy Saving

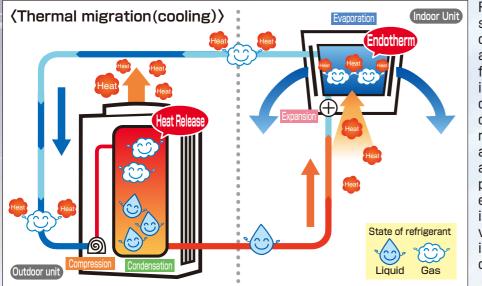


Refrigerant Reacting Pipe Easy but sure energy saving

Tuning Operation Parts

A key for successful energy saving is to actualize the power saving of Air Conditioner accounting more than 40% of whole power consumption in usual cases.

The performance of refrigerant dominating the efficiency of a refrigeration cycle



Refrigerant is a very vital substance transferring heat by circulating between Outdoor unit and Indoor unit. The heat transfer is done by changing its state in liquid and gas. The efficiency of an air conditioner is entirely dependent on the heat transferring performance of the refrigerant by liquefying (condensation) and gasification (Evaporation) in proper manner. Usually the refrigerant does not liquefy sufficiently in active air conditioners due to various reasons such as its installation environment, service condition, machinery shape, etc.

Wasteful electricity expense

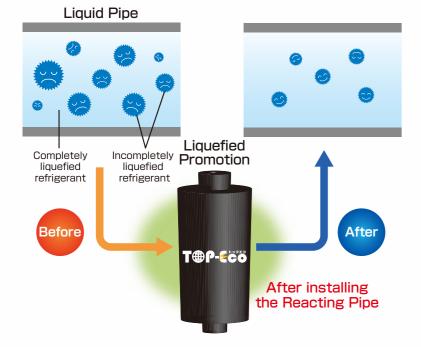


Incompletely liquefied refrigerant can not perform adequate heat transfer during the evaporation. This forces the air conditioner into inefficient operation, thus costing wasteful electricity expense.

Deteriorated efficiency

TOP-ECO The Effect of Reacting pipe!! Promotion of liquefact

An unique internal structure intensely stirs refrigerant and atomizes incompletely liquefied gases. Furthermore the improved uneven thermal distribution promotes the liquefaction of refrigerant



Faulty liquefied refrigerant

KEY 1 Improving expansion POINT efficiency

- Improving heat transferring efficiency during evaporation Improving air outlet temperature
- of indoor unit

(2)Compressor load reduction

Shorter operation time Low currency operation

Patient-free and easy energy saving ensured

Case study

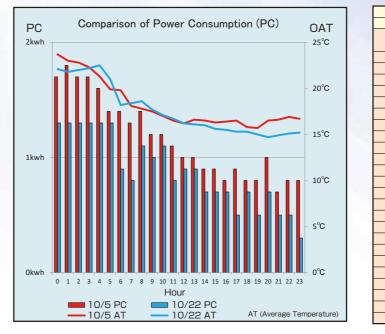
For Cooling

Factory monitoring room (area: about 130m)

Installed Air conditioner/Compressor output 5.6kw/ installed in 1994 Operation condition.24 hours 365 days Measured data/ Power Consumption, Outside Air Temperature, Air outlet temperature of indoor unit

Measuring period/ Before (installing the Reacting Pipe) : Oct.2nd ~Oct 15. After (installing the Reacting Pipe) : Oct.17~Oct 30

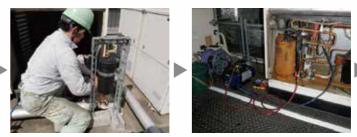
Measurement date	With or without Reacting Pipe	Power Consumption(PC) (kWh)	Saved power(kWh)	Reduction rate (%)	Outside air temperature(OAT) (°C)	Running time(hour)
October 5th	No	27.9	_	_	18.2	24
October 22nd	Yes	21.1	6.8	24.4	17.6	24





Installation procedure





Preparation (Recovering refrigerant)

Installing the Refrigerant Reacting Pipe in the liquid line (Pipe)

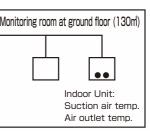
For any refrigerant

For Cooling & Heating

of a major comprehensive electronics manufacturer

	Data for graphs						
	Bar G	Graph	Line Graph				
Time	Power consumption	Power consumption	OAT	OAT			
TIME	(kWh)10/5	(kWh)10/22	(°C)10/5	(°C)10/22			
0	1.7	1.3	23.7	22.1			
1	1.8	1.3	23.0	21.8			
2	1.7	1.3	22.8	22.0			
3	1.7	1.3	22.3	22.2			
4	1.6	1.3	21.3	22.5			
5	1.4	1.3	19.9	21.0			
6	1.4	0.9	19.8	18.2			
7	1.3	0.8	18.1	18.4			
8	1.4	1.1	17.8	18.6			
9	1.2	1.0	17.5	17.7			
10	1.2	1.1	17.0	17.1			
11	1.1	0.8	16.5	16.7			
12	1.0	0.9	16.2	16.2			
13	1.0	0.9	16.6	16.1			
14	0.9	0.7	16.5	16.0			
15	0.9	0.7	16.3	15.6			
16	0.8	0.7	16.4	15.5			
17	0.9	0.5	16.5	15.3			
18	0.8	0.7	15.8	15.3			
19	0.8	0.5	15.7	15.0			
20	1.0	0.7	16.5	14.7			
21	0.7	0.5	16.6	14.9			
22	0.8	0.5	16.9	15.1			
23	0.8	0.3	16.7	15.2			

Measuring points



Measuring method

Measuring integral power consumption of air conditioner and OAT every 1 minutes by α - could monitoring system, Suction air temp. and Air outlet temp. of indoor unit every 10 minutes by a data logger, for Before and After installing the Reacting Pipe.

Comparing the total integrated power consumption of extracted time zones with similar temperature shift, suction air temp and air outlet temp of indoor unit , for Before and After installing the Reacting Pipe

Vacuuming, refilling of refrigerant and test run



Completion