

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

If current EPA rules remain in effect, you will not be able to install a R410A split systems starting January 1,2026. Units manufactured after January 1,2024 will not be allowed for use in <u>COMPLETE</u> system installations. They will be permitted to be used to replace existing **COMPO-NENTS**, not **SYSTEMS**. Over the coming year, manufacturers will be transitioning to units containing A2L refrigerants. The EPA website <u>www.epa.gov</u> has a question and answer section.

Our in person meetings have given attending members the opportunity to learn, while being able to network with industry experts and other members. Join us on February 14th for dinner at 6:00 or the educational portion of the meeting at 7:30. The cost of the optional dinner is \$20.00 with the chapter paying the balance. Of course, there is no charge for the educational presentation. <u>SEE YOU</u> <u>THEN!</u>

Drew Garda, President Metropolitan NY Chapter, RSES

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REFRIGERANT MIGRATION

vapor to the crankcase of the compressor during the off cycle. The problem with this is that the refrigerant. refrigerant vapor can condense back into a liquid, mix with the oil and dilute its lubricating properties. On start-up the oil/liquid refrigerant common practice to keep the oil at a higher mixture is then used to lubricate the bearing temperature than the refrigerant in the rest of surfaces within the compressor. This mixture— the system during the off cycle. This is usually being a poor lubricant-causes wearing of the done with some type of resistive crankcase surfaces within the bearing Depending on the percentage refrigerant to oil, the bearing wear could be mild strapped around the belly of the compressor to severe. If a sufficient amount of refrigerant (commonly referred to as a "bellyband heater"), has returned to the compressor, it may be or a heater can be directly immersed in the oil of possible on start up for liquid to enter the the compressor. Another method commonly cylinder(s) of the compressor and cause further used is to allow a small *controlled* current to damage to the compressor, as it attempts to flow through the start winding and run capacitor compress a liquid.

a difference in vapor pressure between the oil in contact the compressor manufacturer for their the crankcase of the compressor and the recommendations. refrigerant vapor in another part of the system. Normally, the refrigerant vapor migrates back from the system's evaporator through the effectively in applications where the crankcase suction line during the off cycle. The greater the pressure difference between the refrigerant outdoor temperatures. vapor in the evaporator and the oil vapor in the temperatures may overpower the crankcase compressor, the more likely migration will occur. heater. On these systems a positive way to Migration will continue until there is no pressure prevent migration is to incorporate a pump down difference between the refrigerant vapor in the cycle into the design of the system. This will evaporator and the vapor pressure of the now refrigerant/oil mixture in the crankcase of the evaporator during the off cycle. compressor.

migration Normally, refrigerant associated with a temperature between the refrigerant in the evaporator and the oil in the compressor. This is true because as the temperature of a liquid decreases so does its vapor pressure. If the oil is cooler than the refrigerant in the evaporator, there will be a sufficient enough difference in the vapor pressures to cause the refrigerant to migrate

back to the compressor. Even when there is no

A common cause of premature compressor temperature difference, some migration may failure is excessive migration of refrigerant occur. At the same temperature, refrigeration oil tends to have a lower vapor pressure than

To prevent migration from occurring, it is compressor. heater. There are several types of crankcase of liquid heaters commonly used: a heater can be of single-phase compressor during the off cycle. Whichever type or method is employed, it is Refrigerant migration occurs as a result of important not to overheat the oil-always

> Crankcase heaters may not work of the compressor is exposed to extreme cold The extreme cold pump most of the refrigerant out of the

Severe refrigerant migration can lead to is certain compressor failure but it is difference preventable. When deciding how to best to prevent refrigerant migration, it is usually best to guidelines follow the published by the compressor and system manufacturers. <<



