



College of HVAC Education

### Fixed Metering Device Indoor Wet Bulb Temperature

Outdoor Temperature	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	
	50	11	14	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37	39	42	44	47
	55	9	12	14	17	20	23	26	29	32	35	37	40	42	45
	60	7	10	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	35	38	40	43
	65	5	6	10	13	16	19	21	24	24	30	33	36	38	41
	70	na	5	7	10	13	16	19	21	24	27	30	33	36	39
	75	na	na	5	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	28	31	34	37
	80	na	na	na	na	5	8	12	15	18	21	25	28	31	35
	85	na	na	na	na	5	6	8	11	15	19	22	26	30	33
	90	na	na	na	na	na	na	5	9	13	16	20	24	27	31
	95	na	na	na	na	na	na	5	6	10	14	18	22	25	29
100	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5	8	12	15	20	23	27	
105	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5	9	13	17	22	26	
110	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5	6	11	15	20	25	
115	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5	8	14	18	23	

<b>Condenser SEER Rating</b> 6 to 7 8 to 9 10 to 11 12 to 13 14 to 16	<b>Typical Subcool</b> 12 to 19 10 to 15 9 to 14 8 to 12 7 to 9	<b>Thermal Expansion Valve, TXV, or TEV</b> Typical Superheat 10 - 15 degrees Acceptable Superheat on High Eff Equip. 8 - 22 degrees	<b>Condenser SEER Rating</b> 6 to 7 8 to 9 10 to 11 12 to 13 14 to 16	<b>Typical Cond TD</b> 30 25 20 15 10
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Typical indoor temperature drop at existing Relative Humidity Percentage

20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%
21 to 26	20 to 24	19 to 21	18 to 19	14 to 17	11 to 15	9 to 13	8 to 12

Superheat = Suction Line Temp - Evap coil Sat Temp  
 Subcool = Cond coil Sat Temp - Liquid Line Temp  
 Indoor Temp Drop = Return air Temp - Supply air Temp  
 Cond Temp Differential = Cond Sat Temp - Outdoor Temperature