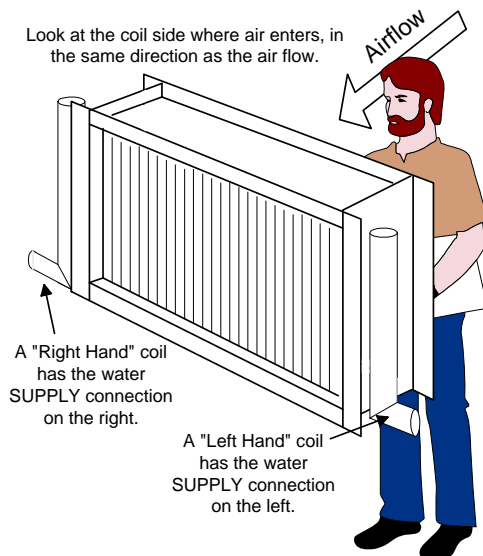
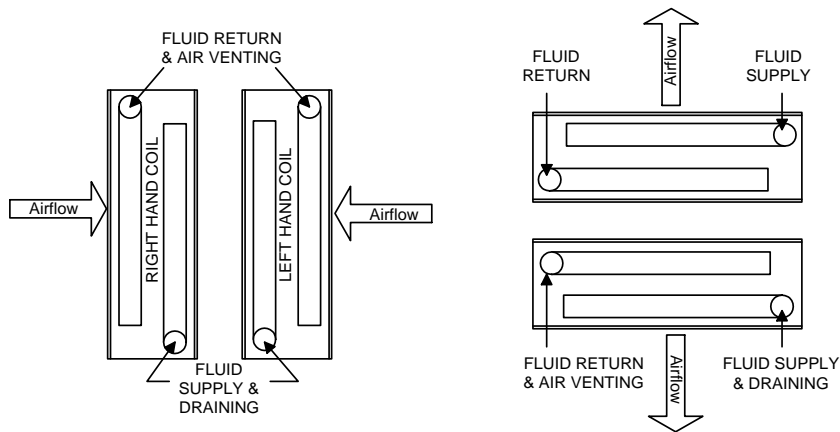


It is important for a coil to be designed for the particular mounting orientation in the unit or system. This ensures that the maximum heat transfer is achieved, the air inside the tubes can escape, and the fluid can drain properly. A coil with tube circuits laid out for a horizontal airflow cannot be mounted in a vertical airflow position and vice-versa. This can trap fluids (i.e. water, refrigerant oil, steam condensate) in the tubes. Coils requiring drainable circuits may suffer reduced performance or damage.

Conversely, a coil built for a right-hand horizontal airflow position but mounted in a left-hand position will likely have reduced heat transfer capabilities (exceptions are one or two row deep coils) or trap air and/or fluid in the coil tubes.

For horizontal airflow the coil hand is determined by facing the coil in the direction of airflow. A right-hand coil has the coil connections on the right end of the coil; a left-hand coil has the connections on the left end.

For vertical airflow it is important to know if the airflow is vertical up or vertical down, and the location of the header connections (along the horizontal header) when looking at the header end of the coil.



Coils can have the supply and return headers on the same end of the coil or the opposite ends of the coil. For such designs, establish the coil hand based on which end of the coil the fluid enters. Then note that the coil has the supply header and the return header at opposite ends of the coil. If not specified the coil is assumed to have both headers on the same end.