REFRIGERATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

The examinations shall consist of three papers, all of which must be taken. Papers 1 and 2 shall be composite and will be taken at one sitting.

- Paper 1: This will consist of forty compulsory multiple choice questions. Candidates will be allowed 1 hour for the paper. It will carry 40 marks.
- Paper 2: There shall be five essay questions out of which candidates will be expected to answer any four in 1 hour 30 minutes for 60 marks.
- Paper 3: There shall be two practical questions for candidate to answer one of them within 2 hours for 100 marks.
 - A list of materials (cutting list) shall be made available to the schools not less than two weeks before the paper is taken for their procurement and preparation for the examination. Candidate shall carry out the task in the presence of an examiner.

Alternatively, the Council may consider using the alternative to practical work testing method in the event of constraints on requisite facilities. In this case, two compulsory questions shall be made available for candidates to answer within 2 hours for 100 marks. The paper shall test candidates' real life experience in the workshop, abilities to identify and use requisite tools, use of measuring instruments and trouble shooting, etc. Free hand sketches of hand tools, circuits and wiring diagrams of refrigeration and airconditioning systems may also be required.

S/NO.	TOPIC		CONTENT		PRACTICAL
1	Safety and first aid in the	1.1.	Workshop rules and regulations		
	workshop.	1.2.	Safety devices/equipment – helmet, goggles, safety boots, hand gloves, overall, apron sand bag, fire extinguishers, etc.	1.2.1	Identification and operation of various types of fire extinguishers
		1.3.	Accident: causes and prevention techniques.		
		1.4.	First Aid – materials for First Aid, charts, posters and first aid box, etc.		
		1.5.	Application of first aid materials.		
2	Energy, matter and power.	2.1.	Definition of energy		
	(a) Energy	2.2. 2.3.	The process of energy conversion electrical to mechanical, gas to vapour, mechanical to heat. Meaning of internal energy.	2.2.1.	Demonstration of conversion of mechanical to heat energy e.g. rubbing of palms.
		2.4.	Enthalpy of a fluid substance,		

DETAILED SYLLABUS

	(b) Nature of matter.	its pressure, volume and temperature of internal energy. 2.5. The ph diagram of refrigerant.		
		2.6. State of matter – solid, liquid, gas or vapour.	2.6.1.	Demonstrate the conversion of ice block to water.
	(c) power.	 2.7. Change of state of matter. 2.8. The meaning of power. 2.9. Calculation of power used by a compressor. 2.10. Unit of power: watts and kilowatts unit of heat: joules 		
		and kilojoules.		
3	Temperature and pressure. (a) Temperature and its measurement	3.1. Concept of temperature.3.2. Different types of thermometer e.g. gas, resistance, liquid and thermocouple.		

(b) Pressure and its measurement3.3. Temperature scale conversion - centigrade to Fahrenheit - Celsius to Kelvin - Fahrenheit to rankine 3.4. International practical temperature - The boiling point of oxygen $182.97^{\circ\circ}$ - The toiling point of water $0.01^{\circ\circ}$ - The boiling point of water $100^{\circ\circ}$ 3.5. Concept of pressure measuring devices e.g. barometer, manometer, bourdon tube gauge. 3.7. Pressure measurement 3.8. Uses of suction and high pressure gauges.3.6.1. Demonstration of the use of a barometer.3.9. Effects of temperature, pressure and volume in refrigeration and air conditioning systems. 3.10. Gas law, Boyles law, Charles law and Daton's law.3.8.1. Demonstrate how suction and high pressure gauges are used to determine the performance of a refrigerant.3.10. Calculations involving general gas law. Formulae: - P ₁ V ₁ = P ₂ V ₂ - $\frac{P_{L}}{P_{L}} = \frac{P_{2}}{P_{L}}$ - $\frac{P_{L}V_{1}}{P_{L}} = \frac{P_{2}V_{2}}{P_{L}, V_{1}} = \frac{P_{2}V_{2}}{P_{L$	$- \frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2} \\ - \frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$
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4	Pofrigoration and air		
4	Refrigeration and air		
	conditioning systems.	11 Define maties and Examples	
	(a) Introduction to	4.1. Refrigeration cycle – Evaporation,	
	refrigeration.	compression, condensation and	
		expansion.	
		4.2. Layout diagram of refrigeration	
		systems.	
		4.3. Types and applications of the	
		various forms of refrigeration.	
		4.4. Principles of operation of forms	
		of refrigeration system.	
		4.5. Functions of the component and	
		accessories e.g. relay, solenoid	
		valves, capacitors and	
	(b) Defricerente	thermostat.	4.6.1 Identification of
	(b) Refrigerants	4.6. Definition and types of	4.6.1. Identification of
		refrigerants	refrigerant by cylinder
		4.7. Chemical names and formulae.	colours.
		4.8. Properties and uses of refrigerants.	
		4.9. Refrigerants flow controls e.g.	
		TEV, AEV, capillary tube.	
		4.10. Operations of refrigerant flow	
		controls.	
	(c) Air-Conditioning		4.11.1. Demonstration of air
	processes	4.11. Psychometric properties of air.	conditioning principle
			by sling
			psychometer.
		4.12. The processes of air	
		conditioning: heating and	
		cooling.	
		4.13. Latent and sensible heat,	4.13.1 Demonstration of the
		saturated and super-saturated	difference between
		vapour.	latent and sensible
			heat by use of
			methylated spirit on
			human skin.
5.	Compressors, Condenses		
	and Evaporators		
	(a) Compressors		
		5.1. Types of compressors	
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6.	 (b) Condensers. (b) Condensers. (a) Basic tools used in refrigeration and air-conditioning workshops (b) Fault diagnosis and trouble shooting. 	 5.2 Construction of compressors. 5.3 Working principles of compressors. 5.4 Construction of condensers. 5.5 Calculation of heat load on condensers. 5.6 Types and functions of liquid receiver and service valves. 5.7 Principle of operation of liquid receiver and service valves. 5.8 Types of evaporators. 5.9 Construction and services of evaporators. 5.10. Working principles of evaporators. 5.11. Heat load estimates on evaporators. 6.1. Basic tools – hacksaw, coil spring benders, reamers, tube cutters, etc. 6.2. Tools and procedures for servicing window unit air- conditioner. 6.3 Different methods of diagnosing faults systematic and observation. 6.4. Common faults in refrigeration systems and their symptoms – leakage, faulty units, faulty compressor, poor cooling and current leakage. 	 5.4.1. Demonstrate how to service a condenser. 5.9.1. Demonstrate how to service evaporators 6.2.1. Servicing of a window air-conditioner.
	(c) Maintenance and Testing	 6.5. Techniques of effective repairs in refrigeration and air- conditioning systems. 6.6. Techniques of trouble shooting in a given system. 6.7. Testing for leakages, polarity, insulation continuity, pressure and efficiency. 6.8. Maintenance of compressors, evaporators, motors, 	 6.7.1. Demonstrate how to test for leakages, polarity continuity and efficiency. 6.8.1. Demonstrate how to repair faults in

		condensers, valves, accumulators and contactors.	compressors, evaporators, motor and condensers.
7	Installation processes (a) Piping, Ducting and Trunking	 7.1. Concept of piping, ducting and trunking. 7.2. Piping a condenser and an evaporator. 7.3. Ducting, trunking and installation of air-conditioners. 	7.3.1. Installation of a split air-conditioner.
	(b) Motors and generators(c) Cold room	 7.4. Piping, ducting and trunking tools – mallet hammer, flaring tools, silver tape, dot-punch, bending spring, amaflex, hacksaw, PVC pipes. 7.5. Types, functions, operations and application of motors and generators. 7.6. Installation procedures for motors and generators. 7.7. Maintenance of motors and generators in a refrigeration system. 7.8. Working principles of cold room. 7.9. Cold room installation procedures. 	7.7.1 Servicing of motors and generators.
		7.10. Factors affecting cold room operations.	
8.	Insulation processes Insulation of refrigeration and air-conditioning system.	 8.1. Importance of insulation of refrigeration and air-conditioning systems. 8.2. Types of insulating materials – glasswool, fibre glass, polysterene foam, wood, bitumen, ceramic, etc. 8.3. Functions and properties of insulation materials. 	
9.	Entrepreneurship.	8.4. Procedure for insulating refrigeration and air- conditioning systems.	
	(a) Business concept.	9.1. Concept of business enterprise and types of businesses – sole	

(b) Marketing	proprietorship, partnership, limited liability, etc. 9.2. Sources of finance – loan, mortgage, shares, overdrafts, savings, etc. 9.3. Types, functions of marketing styles.		
(c) Accounting	 9.4. Meaningful marketing at the least cost. 9.5. Marketing protocol and cost. 9.6. Principles of Accounting. 9.7. The concept of business as a separate entity. 9.8. Ledger, trial balance and 	9.4.1.	Carry out a commercial marketing survey to set up refrigeration and air-conditioning business.
	9.8. Ledger, trial balance and balance sheet.	9.8.1.	Preparation of ledger and balance sheet.

LIST OF FACILITIES AND MAJOR EQUIPMENT/MATERIALS REQUIRED:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.	Complete tool box (RAC) Set of oxy-acetylene brazing equipment Power pillar drilling machine Power grinding machine Portable hand drilling machine Portable table grinding machine Vacuum pump Recovery and recycling machine Spotter recovery pump Table vice Workbench Hand blower D. O. T. recovery cylinders big size D. O. T. recovery cylinders (medium) Manifold gauge Reamers		- 2 - 1 2 2 1 1 2 - - - - 1 1 2	3 1 4 2 1 4
19. 20.	Hacksaw Pliers (different types)	-	- 1 each	4
21.	Set of screwdrivers		-	4
22.	Mallet hammers	-	2	n
23. 24.	Ball-pein hammer Electronic leak detectors	-	- 1	2
25.	Electronic charging scale		-	2
26.	Trolleys	-	1	
27.	Halogen touch light		-	1
28.	Alcometer		-	1
29.	Various types of refrigerant (R134A, 600A and 717)			

SUGGESTED READING LIST

- 1. Ananthranrayazan P. N. (2005) Basic refrigeration and air conditioning 3rd Edition, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 2. Whitman, W. C. Johnson, W. M. (1995) Refrigeration's Air-conditioning Technology 3rd Edition, Delmar Publisher, Albany, N. Y.
- 3. Rajput R. K. (2006) Refrigerant and air-conditioning 1st Edition, S. K. Kataria and Sons, Naizarak, Delhi.
- 4. Roy J. Dossat. Principles of Refrigeration 4th Edition, Spectrum Publishers.