CALCULATION
PARAMETERS

Company	
Contact	
Project	

POOL AREA

Dimensions   L * W * H = ____ * ____ * ____

Ambient temperature   ____ °C   AT°

The AT° should preferably be 2°C higher than the WT° when the swimming pool is not covered, thus avoiding excessive humidity production. I.o.w., when the AT° would be lower than the WT°, the humidity production would be extremely high, certainly when the pool is used (water in motion).

SWIMMING POOL

Dimensions   L * W =   ____ * ____

Water temperature   ____ °C   WT°

Covering
Always recommended to limit evaporation
YES   ☐
NO   ☐

Utilization
Private
    Skimmer   ☐
    Overflow   ☐
Wellness (*)   ☐
Therapy (*)   ☐

Excise   ____ h/day

Average number of hours that the pool is being "used", i.o.w., number of hours that the cover is open and the water in motion → more evaporation. The standard for private use is covered for 20 hours, 4 hours open (cover open) of which 2 hours used.

The AT° of pool area's with pool(s) and/or whirlpool(s) WITHOUT cover must always be 24h / 24 h 1 to 2°C higher than the WT° of the pool(s)

WHIRLPOOL

Dimensions   L * B =   ____ * ____

Water temperature   ____ °C   WT°

Covering
Always recommended to limit evaporation
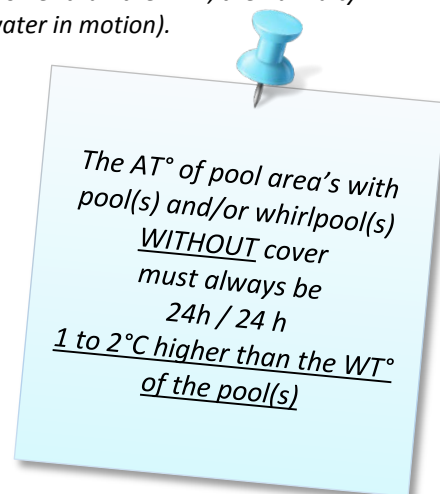YES   ☐
NO   ☐
DUMP   ☐

HAMMAM

Private   ☐

Public (*)   ☐

Presence of windows and if so _____ %

This info is important in order to determine as well the heat loss, as the necessity of offering a pool condenser. At insolation, the AT° can rise quite high, i.e. above 33°C. This T° is the maximum working range of the compressor – see also technical sheet.
A water (pool) condenser will transfer the excessive heat to the pool water.

Heat loss pool area (W/m³)

A standard value of 45 to 50 W/m³ is taken into account. The determination of the heat loss is important in order to determine the necessary heating capacity of the dehumidifier.

Boiler regime _____ °C IN / _____ °C OUT

External heating

Floor heating, , radiators …

YES ☐
NO ☐

Type of unit:

AMT ☐
AMW ☐
AMK ☐
AMK MB (+) ☐

Enclosures

Plans