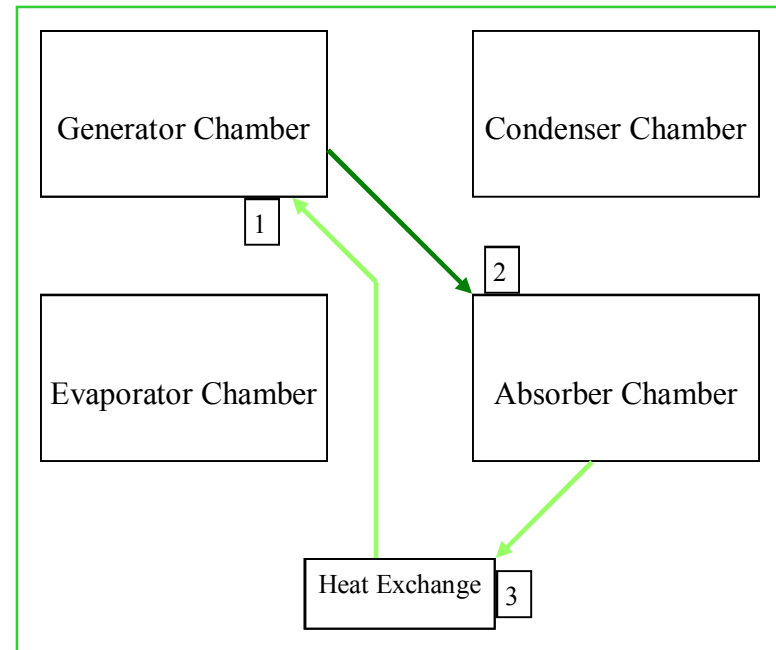


Water Circuit

1. LiBr and water solution is brought to the generator chamber and heated. The water evaporates and the LiBr starts another circuit.
2. Separated water vapor is brought to the condenser chamber and cooled back to a liquid state
3. Liquid water is then brought to the very low pressure evaporator chamber. Due to this low pressure, the water in the chamber boils at 44 °F. A copper coil runs a separate stream of room temperature water through this chamber. This coil causes the water in the chamber to boil, removing heat from the coil.
4. Evaporated water is attracted to the absorber chamber by its affinity for LiBr.
5. The LiBr and water solution is brought back to the heat exchange to start the process over.



Lithium Bromide Circuit

1. LiBr and water solution is pumped into the generator chamber where low pressure and a heated water coil causes the solution to evaporate.
2. The concentrated LiBr solution is sent to the absorber chamber where it is cooled. The LiBr attracts water vapor from the evaporator chamber, removing water from the chamber and lowering the pressure even further.
3. Once the LiBr and water are rejoined the solution is sent back to the heat exchange to start the process again.