

A Quick Guide to your bedroom heating and cooling system:

This building has been designed to achieve superior energy usage performance - 30% better than a code-compliant building. To deliver that result, each apartment bedroom has a thermostat programmed by the university to optimize energy savings while still maintaining good thermal comfort.

The heating and cooling system is designed to maintain the room at no less than 72F and no more than 75F, although there may be some variation outside this range as the system compensates for heating and cooling load changes.

Depending upon the actual heating or cooling load in a room at any given time (number of people in the room, amount of equipment operating) the heating/cooling system may be able to keep the room warmer than 75F and cooler than 72F, based on the thermostat setting. However, the fact that the thermostat can be adjusted outside these ranges does not mean that the heating/cooling system can deliver those set points at all times.

The thermostat in each bedroom has an integral temperature sensor which senses Room Temperature (RT). Based on the RT, the thermostat is capable of sending outputs to the heating and cooling water valves located within each chilled beam housing. These valves control the flow of cooling and heating water through the chilled beam coils. You may hear this water flowing throughout the system.

** The override button on the thermostat is non-functional by design. Pressing it will have no response on the thermostat.

It is important to understand that the bedrooms are not intended to be cooled below 71F in the summer nor heated to greater than 76F during the winter. This climate control system design is intended to strike a balance between optimizing energy savings and achieving good thermal comfort for the residents.