

Variable Refrigerant Flow Systems Training Course

19 – 23 July 2027
Tbilisi

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 1922_242897 **Date:** 19 – 23 July 2027 **Location:** Tbilisi **Fees:** 5700 Euro

Overview

Variable Refrigerant Flow Systems Training Course is a one-week intermediate course for HVAC, facilities, commissioning, maintenance, and building-services personnel who leave with a VRF Design, Commissioning, and Diagnostics File. Participants connect variable refrigerant flow system architecture, load and diversity decisions, heat-pump and heat-recovery arrangements, refrigerant piping, controls, installation evidence, commissioning, energy performance, and fault diagnosis. The course uses system data, checklists, trend evidence, and manufacturer limits to support traceable technical decisions. Agile Leaders Training Center presents variable refrigerant flow systems engineering and service practice.

Who Should Attend

- Functions responsible for HVAC system design, selection, and technical review
- Teams responsible for refrigerant piping, electrical interfaces, controls, and installation quality
- Personnel responsible for testing, commissioning, handover, and performance verification
- Functions responsible for facilities operation, preventive maintenance, and fault response
- Project and technical-service teams coordinating VRF systems and suppliers

The course assumes participants can interpret basic HVAC drawings, refrigeration-cycle data, and electrical or control information, and it leaves out manufacturer-authorized intrusive repair and final code approval.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that design, install, operate, commission, or maintain multi-zone HVAC systems.

- Commercial buildings, hotels, healthcare facilities, and education sites
- Residential developments, mixed-use properties, and retail facilities
- Facilities management, building services, and energy management
- HVAC contracting, commissioning, maintenance, and technical support
- Projects, engineering, procurement, and quality assurance

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze VRF architecture, load diversity, and operating modes
- Apply equipment-selection and refrigerant-piping design checks
- Evaluate heat-pump, heat-recovery, ventilation, and control interfaces
- Use installation, evacuation, charging, and commissioning evidence
- Diagnose sensor, communication, refrigerant, and capacity faults
- Build maintenance and energy-performance improvement actions

Course Agenda

Day 1: Establish VRF System Architecture

- Variable Refrigerant Flow System Boundary and Component Map
- Vapor-Compression Cycle and Variable-Capacity Control Model
- Heat-Pump and Heat-Recovery Configuration Comparison
- Indoor Unit, Outdoor Unit, and Branch Device Interface Diagram
- ASHRAE Guideline 41 Lifecycle Responsibility Matrix

Day 2: Select Capacity and Piping

- Zone Load, Diversity, and Connected-Capacity Review Sheet
- Ambient Condition, Piping Length, and Elevation Correction Method
- Indoor Unit Type, Airflow, and Latent-Load Selection Matrix
- Refrigerant Pipe Sizing, Branching, and Oil-Return Checklist
- Refrigerant Charge and Occupied-Space Safety Assessment

Day 3: Integrate Controls and Installation

- Electronic Expansion Valve and Refrigerant-Flow Control Logic
- Addressing, Communications Bus, Sensor, and Controller Map
- Ventilation, Condensate, Electrical, and Building-System Interface Review
- Pipe Fabrication, Brazing, Insulation, Support, and Cleanliness Checklist
- Pressure Test, Leak Test, Dehydration, and Evacuation Record

Day 4: Commission and Verify Performance

- Pre-Start Inspection and Readiness Verification Checklist
- Refrigerant Charge, Startup, Test Run, and Functional Check Sequence
- AHRI 1230 Rating Data and Selection-Performance Review
- Temperature, Pressure, Superheat, Subcooling, and Trend Evidence Sheet
- Heat-Recovery, Defrost, Part-Load, and Energy-Performance Review

Day 5: Practice VRF Diagnostics and Maintenance

- Suggested Exercise: Validate a VRF Load and Diversity Selection
- Suggested Exercise: Review a Piping, Charge, and Safety Calculation
- Suggested Exercise: Diagnose a Sensor or Communications Fault
- Suggested Exercise: Interpret Refrigerant and Performance Trend Evidence
- Capstone Exercise: Complete the VRF Design, Commissioning, and Diagnostics File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to convert system information and operating evidence into controlled technical decisions.

- Suggested activity: compare heat-pump and heat-recovery arrangements for a multi-zone building.
- Suggested activity: verify connected capacity, piping corrections, branch devices, and additional refrigerant charge.
- Suggested activity: review pressure-test, evacuation, addressing, and startup records for incomplete evidence.
- Suggested activity: trace a fault code, sensor reading, communication symptom, and performance trend to proportionate actions.

FAQs

Who suits variable refrigerant flow systems training, and what does it assume?

Variable refrigerant flow systems training suits HVAC, facilities, commissioning, maintenance, project, and technical-service personnel. It assumes participants can interpret basic HVAC drawings, refrigeration-cycle data, and control information.

How does variable refrigerant flow systems training differ from a general HVAC course?

Variable refrigerant flow systems training concentrates on VRF multisplit architecture, heat recovery, refrigerant piping, communications, commissioning, diagnostics, and performance. General HVAC training compares a wider range of heating, cooling, ventilation, and air-distribution systems.

What is the difference between VRF heat-pump and heat-recovery systems?

Heat-pump VRF systems normally place connected zones in the same heating or cooling mode. Heat-recovery VRF systems can redistribute heat and support simultaneous heating and cooling where the selected topology and operating conditions allow it.

How is variable refrigerant flow system capacity selected?

Capacity is selected by evaluating zone loads, connected indoor-unit capacity, diversity, ambient conditions, piping length, elevation, operating mode, manufacturer correction data, ventilation loads, and required redundancy.

How are VRF system faults diagnosed?

VRF faults are diagnosed by combining fault codes with sensor, communication, temperature, pressure, refrigerant, airflow, electrical, configuration, and trend evidence before applying approved checks and escalation boundaries.

Conclusion

Participants take back a VRF Design, Commissioning, and Diagnostics File linking selection, piping, controls, installation, startup, performance, and fault evidence. It changes disconnected drawings, records, and readings into a traceable system review path. The file supports project reviews, commissioning decisions, maintenance planning, technical escalation, and energy-performance follow-up.