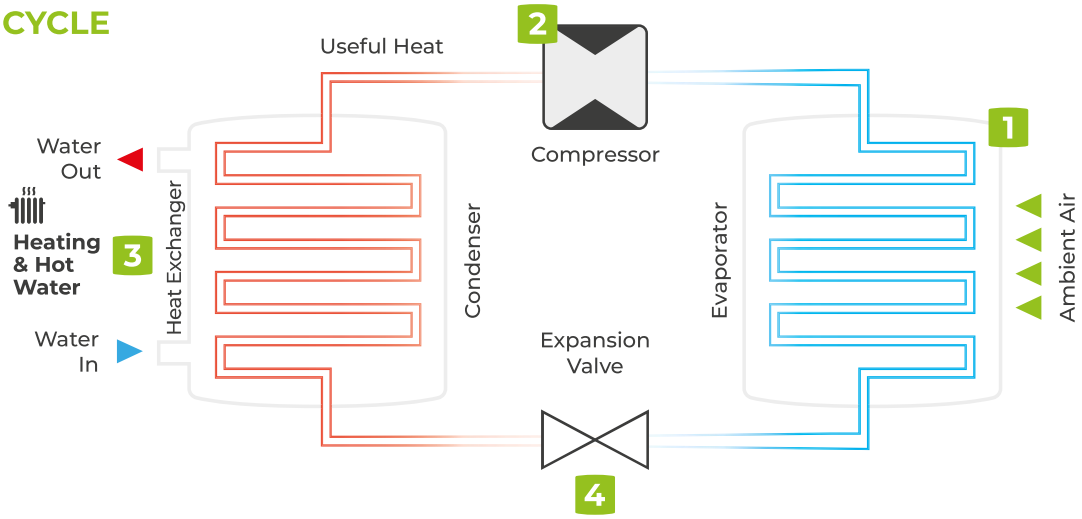
The technology.

HEAT PUMP CYCLE



1. CAPTURE

The fan passes ambient air over extremely cold liquid refrigerant. The refrigerant captures the heat from the ambient air and becomes a warm vapour.

2. COMPRESS

The warm refrigerant vapour passes through a compressor which produces hot refrigerant and usable heat.

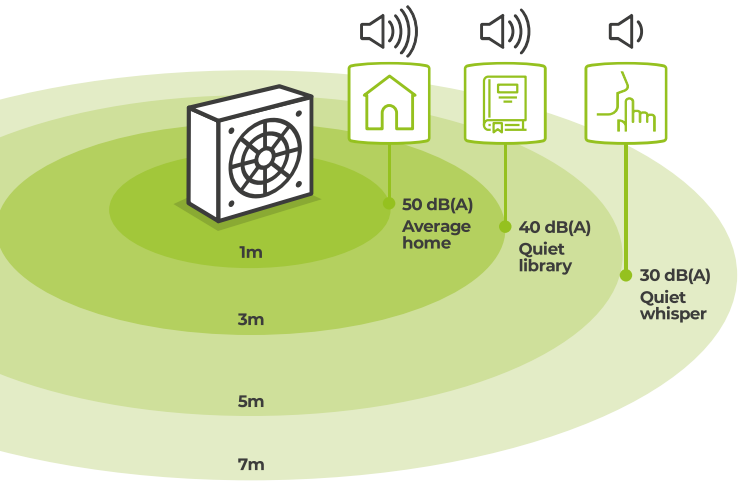
3. EXCHANGE

The heat in the hot refrigerant is then transferred to the heating and hot water cylinder through a heat exchanger.

4. EXPAND

Once the heat has been transferred to the house, the refrigerant passes through an expansion valve which reduces its temperature, making it really cold again and enabling it to capture heat from the ambient air, continuing the cycle.

Sound pressure and sound power.



SOUND POWER

The way we calculate the sound a heat pump makes is by measuring the sound power and sound pressure. The sound power level is the sound that is emitted from the unit in laboratory conditions and is displayed on the ErP label.

SOUND PRESSURE

The sound noise level (sound pressure) measures the level of sound that you hear above the sound that already exists in the background. Sound pressure is lower than sound power.