

Air Source Heat Pump User Guide



How to get the best out of your system

How the Heat Pump works

- It takes heat from the air outside & boosts it to a higher temperature using a heat pump inside the unit, which is then transferred to the heating (radiators) & hot water systems.
 - This works opposite to your fridge which takes warm air out to keep food cold.



Heat pumps are incredibly efficient -300% in most cases. So for every unit of electricity used, three (3) units of heat are produced © * Heat pumps deliver heat at lower temps over much longer periods, working up to 5 times more efficiently than traditional heating systems, & which is why they're known as a "low n slow" system.



★ The unit is placed **outdoors** & looks similar to an air conditioning unit.

★ Keep radiators clear, do <u>not</u> block with furniture wherever possible to ensure that heated air can circulate in the room. As the unit heats water first, it's best to have the hot water come on when you
 <u>don't</u> need the heating - for example late at night, early morning, or even mid afternoon.



Use the thermostatic valves on the radiators to adjust the room temperature if you prefer some rooms (particularly bedrooms) to be a little bit cooler than others. (The lower the number the cooler the temperature.)

Remember the radiators will <u>not</u> be <u>hot</u> to the touch.

Electricity Tariff

As Heat pumps operate throughout the **day** & **night** it's important to consider your **electricity use** - it may even be worth speaking with your electricity provider to see if they've got a **more suitable**, bespoke heat pump tariff.

The heat pump **needs electricity** to run, but uses **less** than it would to produce heat, as it moves heat rather than generates it. This makes it more **efficient** than other electric heating and cheaper than your old heating system ©

Remember that your electricity bill will increase when you have a heat pump installed as it uses electricity to run the pump & compressor.

The **heat** generated by the unit **is <u>not</u> as high** as that produced by a gas or oil boiler - which is why you will also have larger radiators!

Heat pumps help to lower your carbon footprint as less CO₂ is generated than conventional heating systems & uses a renewable, natural source of heat–air.

Decibel Scale (dBA)



40-60 decibels = Air Source Heat Pump noise level

<u>NOISE</u>

The pump does make **some** noise when operating - as both a fan & compressor will be in use. The **noise level** is approx. **40-60 decibels** from a distance of **1m** away

This is the **same** as the level of noise found in:-

* a quiet office * ordinary conversation * sewing machine

and is much **quieter** than a **vacuum cleaner** or **lawn mower!**

The **heat** generated by the unit **is not as high** as that produced by a gas or oil boiler - which is why you will have **larger** radiators!

It's also why the **radiators won't feel as hot** as you would expect them to; it doesn't mean there's an issue, or that you need to turn the temp up!

During the colder winter months it's best to **leave** the **heating** on all **the time**, as it works best due to its "**low n slow**" ability to heat up. 18°C is the most economical setting to have the temperature set to, especially when the unit is left on all the time, 24hrs a day! Just use the thermostat to control the temperature – remembering to allow 3hrs before you will notice the difference!

More information about the specific type of **Heat Pump** you have can be found on the **manufacturer's website** (their logo will be on the outside of the unit).

USEFUL CONTACTS:

SCDC Contact Centre: 03450 450 051

www.scambs.gov.uk

From homepage: Housing-Repairs & Maintenance-Warm Homes

Rule & Parker deal with all Air Source Heat Pump Servicing and Repairs for the Council.

O1480 302 211 www.ruleandparker.com

MANUFACTURERS

Daikin www.daikin.co.uk

Mitsubishi www.heating.mistubishielectric.co.uk Ecodan Heat Pump

Vaillant www.vaillant.co.uk aroTHERM Air to Water heat pump