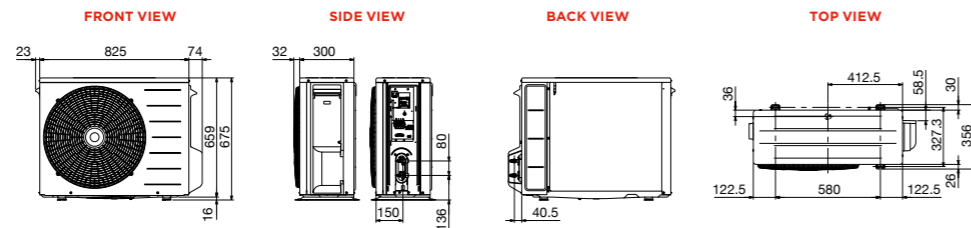


SPLIT HEAT PUMP HOT WATER SYSTEM



Combining Japanese and Australian engineering, The **Split Heat pump** is a flexible, quiet, and highly efficient hot water solution for any climate. By extracting heat from the air, this clever system uses a naturally occurring gas to heat water making it up to 80% more efficient than that of a standard electric storage system.

- Highly efficient unit allowing for running cost savings
- Flexible installation options, ideal for installs with limited space
- Whisper quiet operation, 37dB
- Fast recover rate
- Uses natural refrigerant which is ozone friendly
- Delivers mains pressure hot water



SPECIFICATIONS

Heat Pump unit

Specifications	
Refrigerant type	R744 (CO ₂)
Seasonal Coefficient of Performance	5.08
Setting outlet water temp	65 °c
Product weight	48 kg
Rated capacity	4.5 kW
Max. power Input	2.5kW
Max. current	11A
Max. voltage	240v
Design pressure (High/Low)	14/9 MPa
Protection raining Class	IPX4
Max. operating water pressure	850 kPa
Operating Range	-10 to +43
Operating Noise	37dB
Rated power consumption	0.95kW/h

Selecting the right unit for you

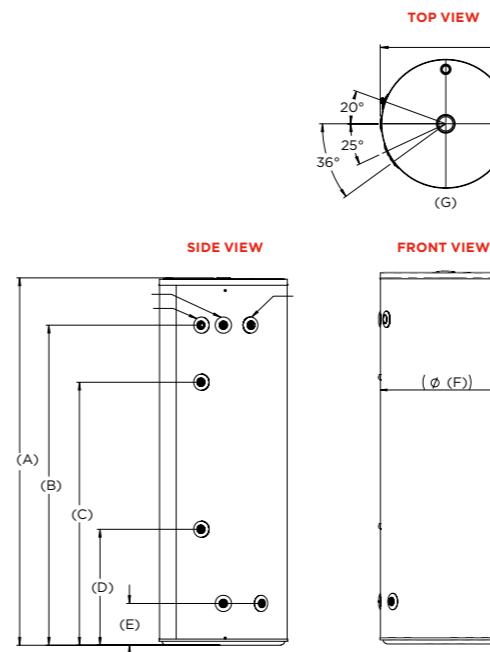
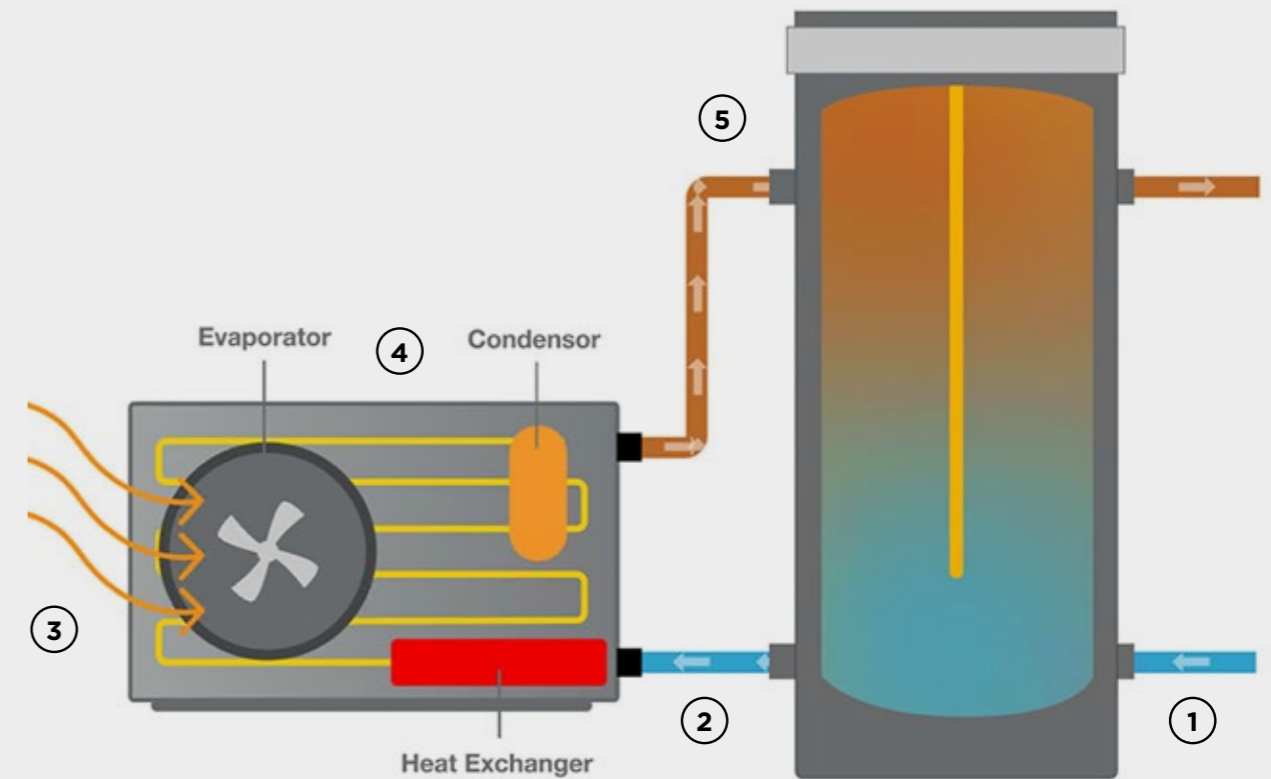
	160Lx4.5	250Lx4.5	315Lx4.5	400Lx4.5
No. People	2 - 4	3 - 5	4 - 6	5 - 9

Tank

Specifications	160L	250L	315L	400L
Total Volume	163L	259L	323L	420L
Tank Weight (Empty)	59kg	71kg	92kg	116kg
PTRV Pressure Rating	850kPa	850kPa	850kPa	850kPa
Sensor Level on Tank	68%	69%	69%	69%
Measurements (mm)				
Height (A)	1318	1444	1762	1704
Hot Water Outlet (B)				
PTR Valve (B)	1099	1217	1535	1452
Heat Pump Return (B)				
Top Sensor (C)	936	997	1263	1215
Bottom Sensor (D)	439	463	555	561
Heat Pump Flow & Cold Inlet (E)	190	201	201	226
Tank Diameter (F)	528	613	613	701
Overall Diameter (G)	540	623	624	712



SPLIT HEAT PUMP HOW IT WORKS



1. Water from the main fills the storage tank with cold water.
2. Water is drawn from the tank into the heat pump unit
3. A fan forces air through an evaporator where the heat from the air is transferred to a natural refrigerant gas.
4. The heated gas is then circulated around a compressor to be pressurised. This pressurisation causes the temperature of the gas to significantly rise.
5. The hot gas passes through a heat exchanger to heat the cold water, which is then pumped back into the top of the storage tank ready to use.