CLEANAIRE HRV: WARRANTY

Heat Recovery Ventilators – MA600-80, MB600-95, & MB800-95

On proof of purchase from an authorised CLEANAIRE Distributor, to the original owner, and commencing 80 days after invoice, Avon Electric Ltd's warranty is.......

A) For the first 5 years... the complete Heat Recovery Vantilator and Fan Speed Controller is warranted against manufacturing or materials declose, replacement or receiffication inducing lobbur (global original continuous) and when all replaced components are returned to Avon, complete, in include an electroneous, which is a few observable of the supplied by Avon and when all replaced components are returned to Avon, complete, include and are surrowed, within 15 days of being installed.

B) For 10 years... from commencement of this warranty, includes labour (in ordinary time) and reasonable transport experience (receipts required).

Specifically excluded from Avon's warranty are:

a) Any faults caused by abuse, neglect or lack of maintenance (impediment to the designed air flows through the HRV Q. a) Heat Exchanger Core, that may be blocked or prestricted air finisher / ordinary time in the HRV Q. a) Heat Exchanger Core, that may be blocked or prestricted air finisher / ordinary time in the HRV Q. a) Heat Exchanger Core, that may be blocked or prestricted air finisher / ordinary time in the HRV Q. a) Heat Exchanger Core, that may be blocked or prestricted air finisher / ordinary time in the HRV Q. a) Heat Exchanger Core, that may be blocked or prestricted air finisher / ordinary time in the HRV Q. a) Heat Exchanger Core, that may be blocked or prestricted air finisher / ordinary time in the HRV Q. a) Heat Exchanger (which are the heat of the HRV Q. a) Any faulty installation work, or Component failure. Any condensate drian dranage or faults.

10. Any faulty installation work, or Component failure. Any condensate drian dranage or faults.

11. Any faulty installation work, or Component failure. Any condensate drian faulty or the condensate drianger (which are the suppl

Some information relative to product warranty, reliability & durability

CREDIBILITY: Avon was first established in 1939, registered the **CLEANAIRE** name in 1969, has been owned by present management since 1978 and has continuously manufactured domestic, commercial and industrial HRV's since 1982. We have spent many years designing and perfecting an HRV for NZ conditions, which is proudly *made in New Zealand !!* www.avonelectric.co.nz & www.dryair.co.nz

WHY A HEAT RECOVERY VENTILATOR HAS TO BE EXCEPTIONALLY RELIABLE: A Heat Recovery system is a considerable financial outlay and in an average NZ home, when ventilating at the rate specified by NZ Standard 4303:1990 "Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality", approx 3 million cubic metres of exhaust and outdoor air passes through the HRV fans and Heat Exchanger annually. Consider the effects of exposure to a forced air flow of 3 million cubic metres of air, every vear, to processed Paper, Plastic and Aluminium!! Compare the materials below in regard to durability...

ALUMINIUM HEAT EXCHANGERS: <u>CLEANAIRE</u> Heat Exchangers <u>are made of aluminium</u>. Since first produced in 1982 not one *CLEANAIRE* aluminium heat exchanger has failed. That's why we can offer and back up a **10 year free replacement warranty**. Untreated aluminium is a natural anti-fungal. (Aluminium Hydroxide is widely used in many hygiene products). Aluminium has been proven to be exceptionally durable, consider the life of aluminium window frames, roofs, aeroplanes and boats etc. Regardless of sustained exposure to three million cubic metres of forced air each year aluminium will NOT disintegrate, warp, twist or reduce thermal transfer performance.

PAPER HEAT EXCHANGERS:- Some competitor products known as ERV's, (www.hvi.org) include Heat Exchanger's made of "permeable" processed paper specifically designed to transfer moisture (humidity) from the outgoing air to the incoming air which defeats the purpose of trying to provide a clean dry air supply because all manner of water soluble biogens, mould and fungi thrive in the damp stale exhaust air from any home. A percentage of which, however small, <u>must</u> be transferred right through the permeable heat exchanger to the incoming outdoor air. Sustained exposure to three million cubic metres of forced air each year must cause some degradation to paper heat exchangers. An ERV may slowly reduce the humidity of the air in a home but it will take much longer than an HRV and in some homes, where indoor moisture generation is high, indoor condensation is unlikely to be controlled satisfactorily.

However excellent the technology in an ERV, in time, porous processed paper because it transfers moisture <u>must</u> support mould, fungi, and rot and degrade and in damp cold climates it will freeze. Frozen damp paper is likely to rapidly deteriorate. Regardless of warranty what \$ to replace the heat exchanger? Technical data published by one New Zealand ERV supplier informs that their ERV switches OFF when the air temperature falls below 8°C. The CLEANAIRE Aluminium Heat Exchanger cannot transfer humidity and performs at temperatures down to -15°C and so will always comply with NZS4303:1990.

PLASTIC HEAT EXCHANGERS :- The heat exchangers of some other competitors are made of thin plastic. The plastic has to be as thin as packaging used for biscuits to transfer heat. Over time most plastic warps and twists. Heat Exchanger's must have a perfect seal between the *exhaust* and *supply* air streams. Any leakage between the *exhaust* and *supply* air renders the Heat Exchanger useless and the incoming outdoor air will be contaminated by exhaust air contaminants. Any plastic shower curtain even when regularly cleaned and dosed with disinfectants or fungicide is proof that plastic supports biogens, fungi and mould. How often will plastics Heat Exchanger (in a roofspace) be cleaned or dosed with fungicide?

Most common plastic's deteriorate relatively quickly -- plastic does not have to be exposed to sunlight to "age and disintegrate i.e. ...consider plastic shower curtains, refrigerator plastics and plastic upholstery. Most plastics contain an oil like ingredient called Di Octyl Phthalate (DOP -- see wikipedia) which makes plastic durable and pliable. Sustained exposure to three million cubic metres of forced air each year can cause the DOP or other ingredients in the base plastic material to evaporate *into the air stream* leaving the base material brittle and frail. Whatever ingredient leaches from the plastic heat exchanger ends up in the ventilation air stream to the home. Plastics are associated with carcinogens and most become electrostatically charged.

EFFICIENCY: - Thermal conductivity is a measure of how materials transfer energy by conduction. Heat Recovery is the prime aim of ventilation recovery systems. A material with high thermal conductivity will transfer energy better than a material that does not have high thermal conductivity. Items required to be thermally efficient are usually made of metal.. Ie. Pots, pans, electric element's, hot water radiators etc

Aluminium has one of the highest heat transfer co-efficient of all common materials, ie.... 235W/m.K Thermal conductivity of paper is 0.11W/m.K. Common plastics are less thermally conductive than paper.

Some HRV / ERV manufacturers claim high thermal efficiencies. **FACT**:- in certain conditions most HRV / ERV's can be proven to perform "up to" a very high performance efficiency but, in an average home, once the home is fresh and dry (approx 24 hours after initial commissioning) most HRV's are hard pressed to perform anywhere near their published "up to" efficiency. **FACT**:- **CLEANAIRE** Heat Exchanger efficiency ratings are certified by EUROVENT to Standard EN308, and ISO 9001.