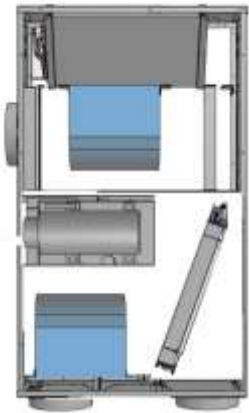
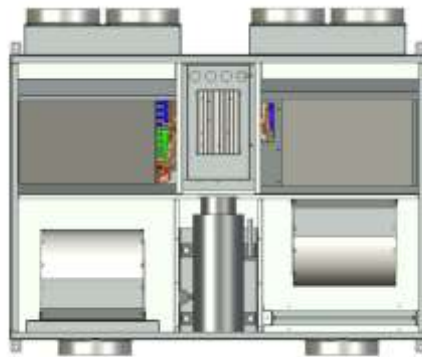


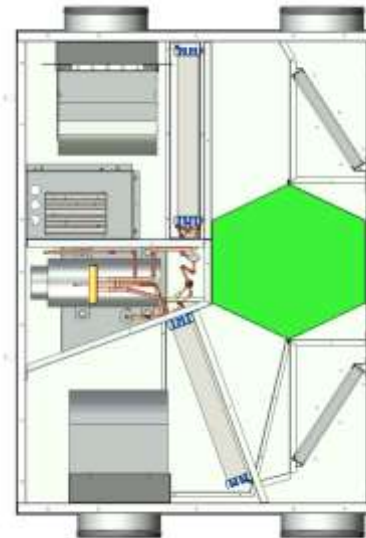
2.0



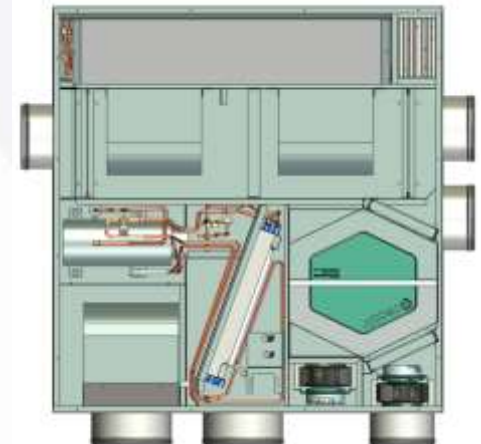
2.0 RINNOVA



HRA-i SLIM



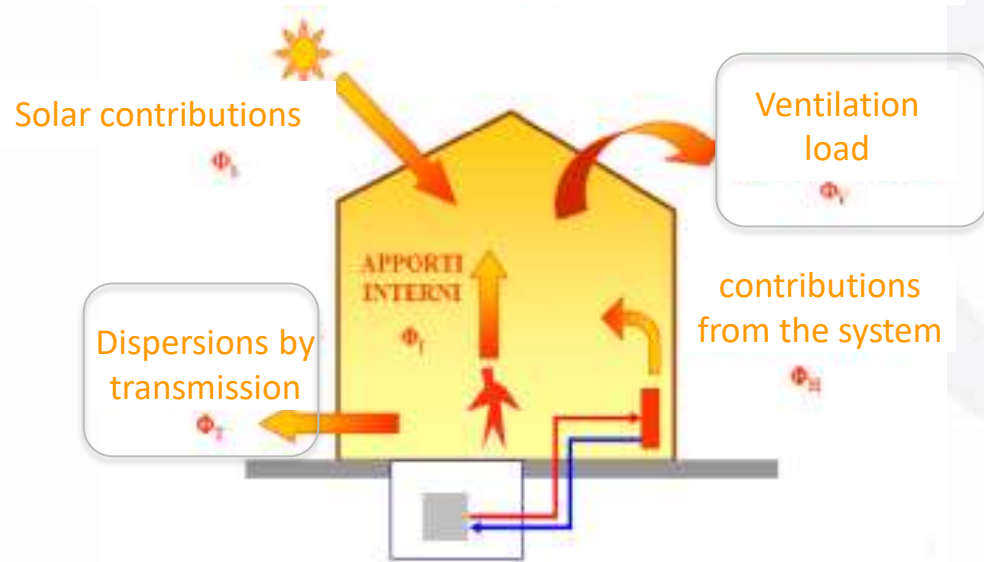
HRA-i PLUS



THE DIFFERENCES

# TERMINOLOGY

## THERMAL BALANCE OF THE BUILDING (WINTER CASE)



**1 Kcal/h = 1,1628 Watt**  
**P (capacity) = Q (air flow) x c x DT**

**Water**  
 P (Kcal/h)  
 Q (Lt/h)  
 C (specific heat) = 1  
 DT (°C) delta T water in-out

**Air**  
 P (Kcal/h)  
 Q (Lt/h)  
 C (specific heat) = 0,295  
 DT (°C) delta T temperature in-out



$$P_v \text{ (ventilation load)} = Q \text{ (fresh air flow m}^3\text{/h)} \times DT \text{ (T indoor air - T outdoor air)} \times c \times 1,1628 = \text{Watt}$$

$$= Q \times DT \times 0,295 \times 1,1628 = \text{Watt}$$

$$= Q \times DT \times 0,34 = \text{Watt}$$

**Example:**

House 100m<sup>2</sup> x h 2,7m = 270m<sup>3</sup> → x 0,5 Vol/h = Fresh air flow= 270 x 0,5 =135 m<sup>3</sup>/h

T outdoor = -5°C, T indoor = 20°C → DT= 20 - (-5) = 25

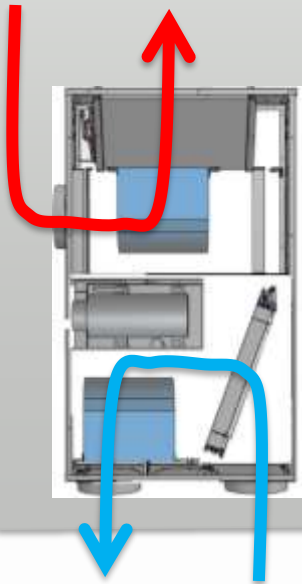
P<sub>v</sub> = 135 x 25 x 0,34 = 1275 Watt = 1,147 kW

## 2.0

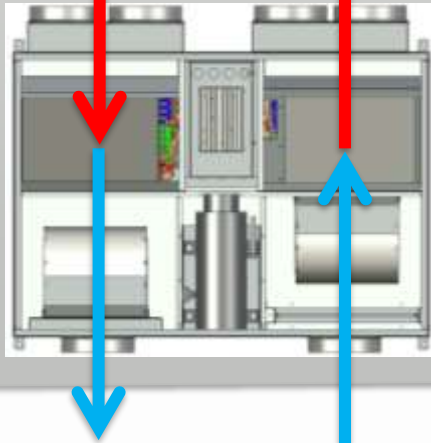
## 2.0 RINNOVA

## HRA-i SLIM

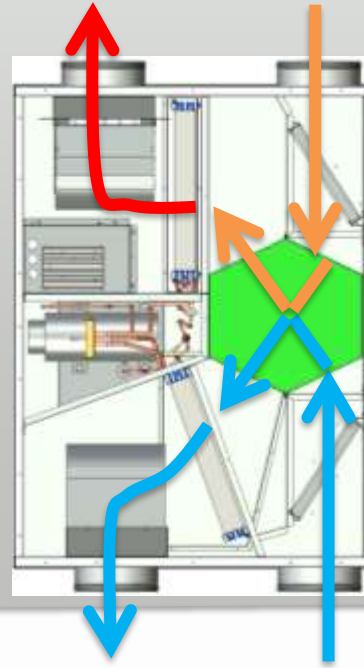
## HRA-i PLUS



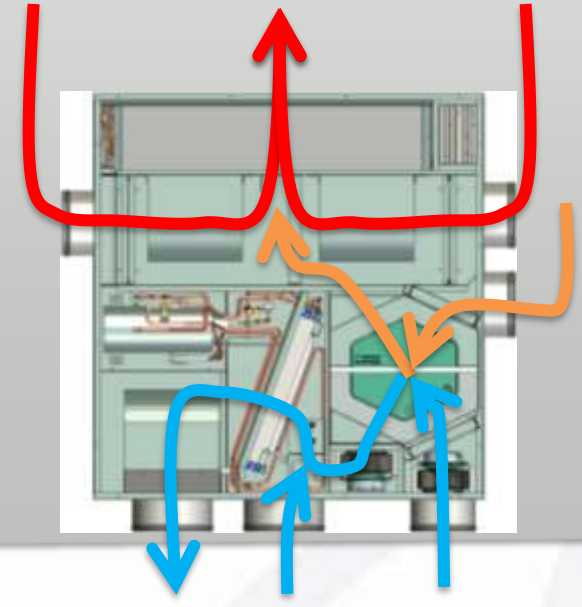
**INDOOR AIR CONDITIONER**



**MVHR**  
MECHANICAL VENTILATION  
THERMODYNAMIC HEAT  
RECOVERY



**MVHR**  
MECHANICAL VENTILATION  
THERMODYNAMIC + STATIC  
HEAT RECOVERY

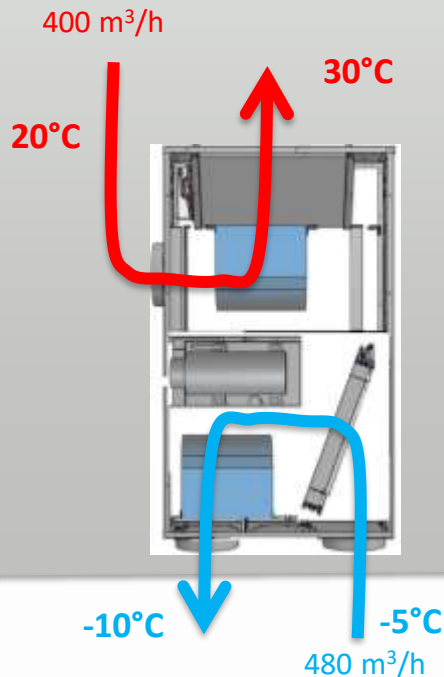


**COMPACT UNIT**  
INDOOR AIR CONDITIONER +  
MECHANICAL VENTILATION  
THERMODYNAMIC + STATIC  
HEAT RECOVERY

**MVHR = Mechanical Ventilation Heat Recovery**

2.0

INDOOR AIR CONDITIONER



THE UNIT HEATS AND COOLS THE SINGLE INDOOR ROOM

THE UNIT HEATS/COOLS THE INDOOR AIR AND IT USES THE OUTDOOR AIR AS A SOURCE TO TAKE / DISPOSE THE THERMAL CAPACITY

IT DOES NOT RENEW THE INDOOR AIR (NO FRESH AIR)

**2.0 12 HP**

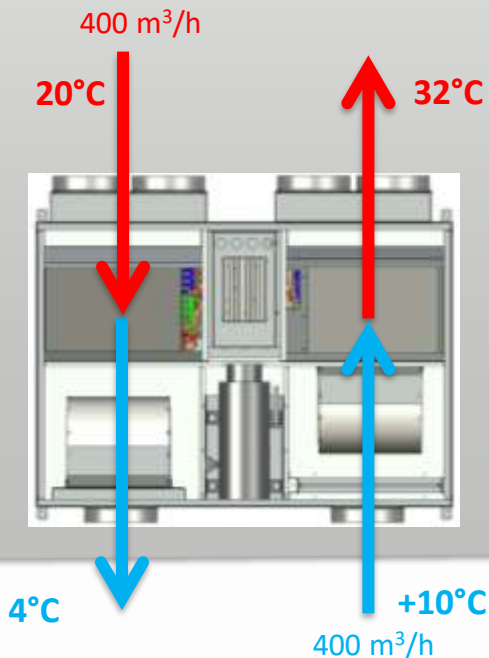
Heating capacity A+7/A20 = 2,36 kW - COP 3,28

Heating capacity A-5/A20= 1,40 kW

Air flow indoor/outdoor = 400/480 m<sup>3</sup>/h

## 2.0 RINNOVA

MVHR  
MECHANICAL VENTILATION  
THERMODYNAMIC HEAT  
RECOVERY



IT TAKES CARE OF THE IAQ INDOOR AIR QUALITY

In addition, with favorable external air, it generates a first step in heating and cooling

IT EXTRACTS EXHAUST AIR AND RECOVERS THE HEAT WITH THE THERMODYNAMIC HEAT RECOVERY (REFRIGERANT CIRCUIT)

IT SUPPLIES HEATED OR COOLED OUTDOOR AIR = FRESH AIR

### 2.0 RINNOVA DUCT 40

$Q = 400 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} \rightarrow$  house  $296 \text{ m}^2$  or commercial/tertiary room (example school classroom with 16pax)

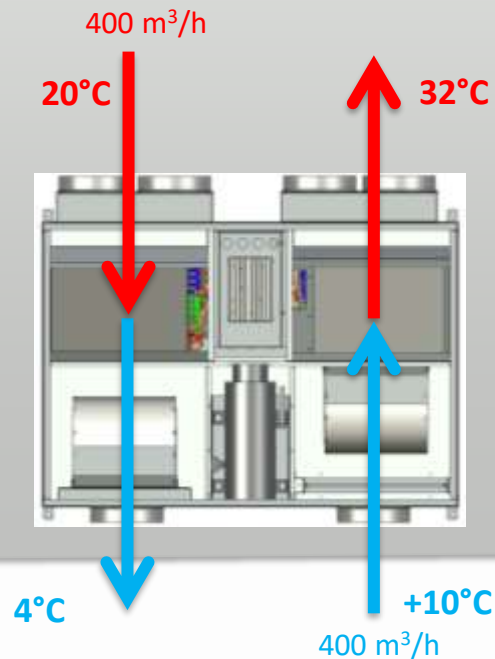
Total heating capacity  $A-5/A20 = 3,62 \text{ kW}$

Space heating capacity without fresh air load  $A-5/A20 = 3,62 - (400 \times 25 \times 0,34 / 1000) = 0,22 \text{ kW}$

COP = 4,3

Espulsion exhaust air/supply fresh air = 400/400 m<sup>3</sup>/h

2.0 RINNOVA  
MVHR  
MECHANICAL VENTILATION  
THERMODYNAMIC HEAT  
RECOVERY



IT TAKES CARE OF THE IAQ INDOOR AIR QUALITY

In addition, with favorable external air, it generates a first step in heating and cooling

IT EXTRACTS EXHAUST AIR AND RECOVERS THE HEAT WITH THE THERMODYNAMIC HEAT RECOVERY (REFRIGERANT CIRCUIT)

IT SUPPLIES HEATED OR COOLED OUTDOOR AIR = FRESH AIR

### 2.0 RINNOVA DUCT 40

$Q = 400 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} \rightarrow$  house  $296 \text{ m}^2$  or commercial/tertiary room (example school classroom with 16pax)

Total heating capacity  $A_{+10}/A_{20} = 2,98 \text{ kW}$

Space heating capacity without fresh air load  $A_{10}/A_{20} = 3,62 - (400 \times 10 \times 0,34 / 1000) = 1,62 \text{ kW}$

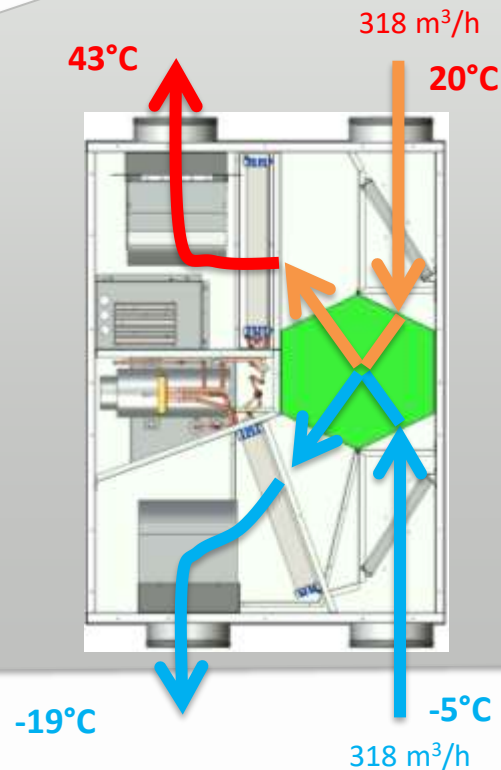
COP = 4,0

Espulsion exhaust air/supply fresh air =  $400/400 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$

## HRA-i SLIM

### MVHR

MECHANICAL VENTILATION  
THERMODYNAMIC + STATIC  
HEAT RECOVERY



IT TAKES CARE OF THE IAQ INDOOR AIR QUALITY

In addition, with favorable external air, it generates a first step in heating and cooling

IT EXTRACTS EXHAUST AIR AND RECOVERS THE HEAT WITH THE STATIC HEAT RECOVERY (CROSS FLOW) + THERMODYNAMIC HEAT RECOVERY (REFRIGERANT CIRCUIT)

IT SUPPLIES HEATED OR COOLED OUTDOOR AIR = FRESH AIR

### HRA-i SLIM 30H

$Q = 318 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} \rightarrow$  house  $235 \text{ m}^2$  or commercial/tertiary room (example school classroom with 13pax)

Total heating capacity  $A-5/A20 = 5,15 \text{ kW}$  (2,23 from static heat rec. + 2,92 kW from thermodynamic heat rec.)

Space heating capacity without fresh air load  $A-5/A20 = 5,15 - (318 \times 25 \times 0,34 / 1000) = 2,45 \text{ kW}$

COP = 5,4

Espulsion exhaust air/supply fresh air = 318/318  $\text{m}^3/\text{h}$



## HRA-i PLUS

### COMPACT UNIT

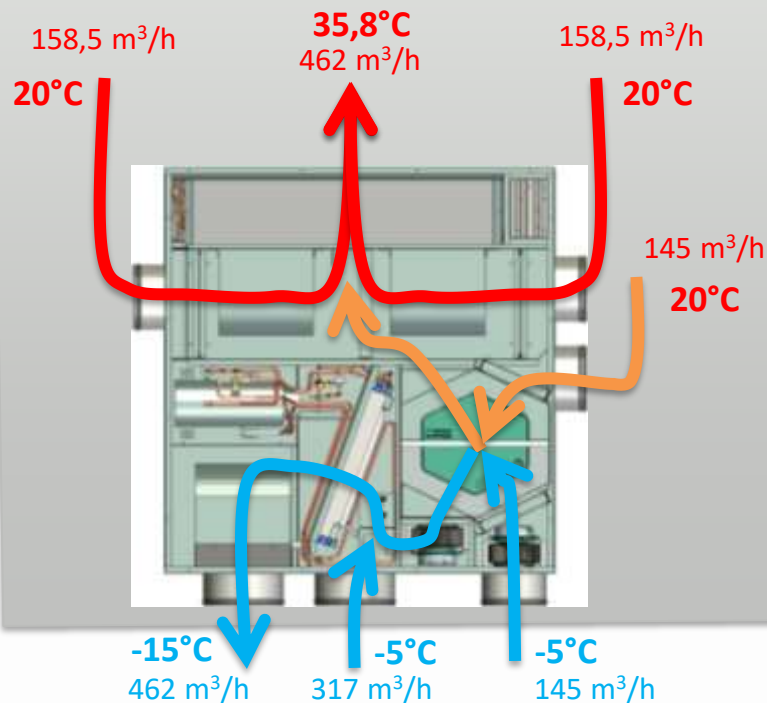
INDOOR AIR CONDITIONER + MECHANICAL  
VENTILATION THERMODYNAMIC + STATIC  
HEAT RECOVERY

IT TAKES CARE OF THE HEATING+COOLING+IAQ  
INDOOR AIR QUALITY

IT EXTRACTS EXHAUST AIR AND RECOVERS THE HEAT  
WITH THE STATIC HEAT RECOVERY (CROSS FLOW) +  
THERMODYNAMIC HEAT RECOVERY (REFRIGERANT  
CIRCUIT)

THE UNIT HEATS AND COOLS THE FRESH AIR +  
RECIRCULATING AIR

The total air flow guarantees the correct diffusion/temperature of the  
capacity generated by the unit



### HRA-i PLUS 50/15

Fresh air flow = 145 m³/h → house 107 m² or commercial/tertiary room (ex. classroom with 6pax)

Totale Air flow (fresh air + recirc. air) = 462m³/h →  $462/290=1,59$  Vol/h

Total heating capacity  $A-5/A20 = 3,71$  kW (di cui 1,06 dal rec.statico e 2,65 dal rec.termodin.)

Space heating capacity without fresh air load  $A-5/A20 = 3,71 - (145 \times 25 \times 0,34 / 1000) = 2,47$  kW

Espulsion exhaust air/supply fresh air = 145/145 m³/h (+317 m³/h recirculating air)