



Hot water, *naturally.*

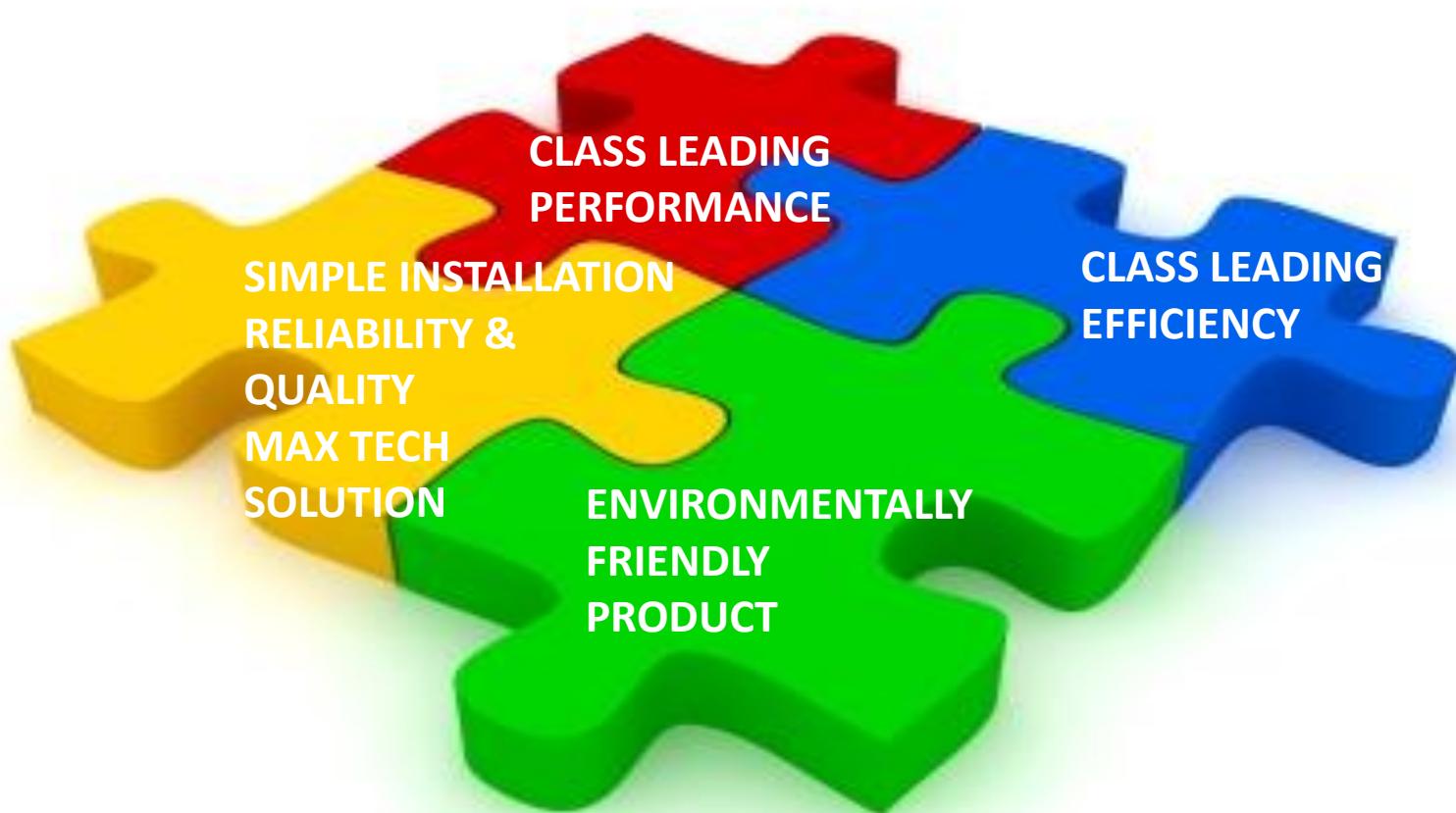
Heat Pump Water Heater
www.sandenwaterheater.com

Our Mission

Hot water, *naturally.*

*Creating Hot Water using Outside
Air, Natural refrigerant &
Heat Pump technology!*

Unique Sales Points



Sanden Profile

*Founded in 1943 / Revenue: \$2.8 billion / Employees: > 10,000
 Global network: 54 sites in 23 countries , 3 sites in the US*



Automotive



Refrigeration



HVAC



Sanden Global Facilities



Sanden International USA
Wylie Plant
Comp. for North Americas



Technical Center Europe
In Deutschland
Compressor for Europe



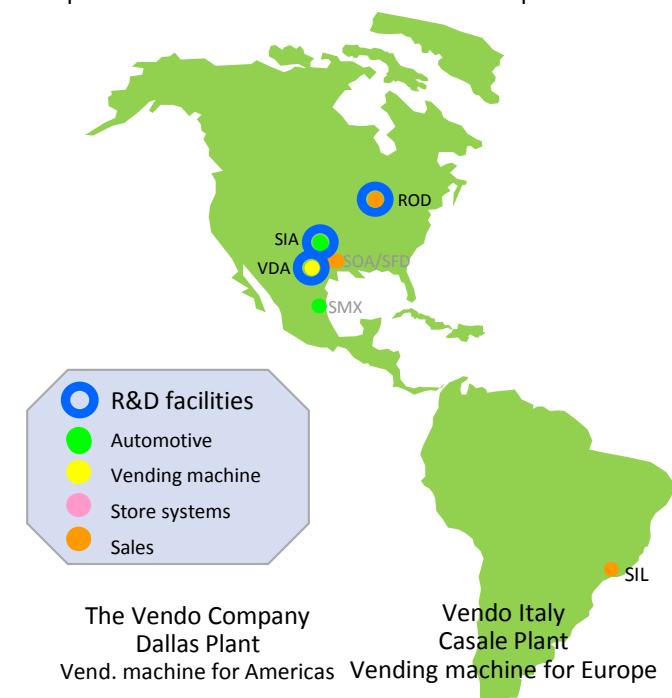
Yattajima
Automotive systems



Akagi
Vending systems



SGCT
Material & Advanced tech



The Vendo Company
Dallas Plant
Vend. machine for Americas

Vendo Italy
Casale Plant
Vending machine for Europe

India Plant
Air conditioner for Asia

Tianjin Plant
Air conditioner for China

Singapore Plant
Air conditioner for Asia

Philippine Plant
Air conditioner for Asia





Akagi Plant – Sanden Forest



Eco-friendly Technology

Development & Manufacturing

*Heating, Cooling &
Electronics*



GREEN PRODUCTS



Hybrid Compressor



CO₂ Compressor



Water Heater



*Electric Driven
Compressor*



CO₂ Heat Pump



CO₂ Cassette



*Vending
Machine*



Showcase



SANDEN
Delivering Excellence

Sanden International (USA)



Automotive & Refrigeration business (Wylie & Dallas TX, Plymouth, MI)

- Established 1985
- OEM market
- Heavy Duty Truck market
- Agricultural market
- After market
- Showcases
- Vending Machines
- Hot Food



Compressors
Piston
Scroll



Auto HVAC



HVAC business (Plymouth, MI)



- Living System Division headquarters
- CO₂ HPWH debut at AHR, Pilot sales program started
- R&D & Market Research on Heat Pump Space Heating
- Distribution channel development and lab/field testing of CO₂ water heater.
- Micro Channel Coil and Gas Heat Pump Compressor Sales



GEN₃



Product Design & Features

SANCO₂ Water Heater

- Split system HPWH, different to the integrated products currently on market
- 2 Part system, either a 43 or 83 Gallon storage tank coupled with a 4.5kw (15,400 Btu/h) capacity Inverter Compressor Outdoor unit
- Why different? – Based on successful Technology from a Global scale



Japanese Eco Cute HPWH

First designed back in 1990's

Product launched in the early 2000's

Currently 500,000 Eco Cute units are sold annually in Japan compared to 100,000 Electric Storage and 2 Million Gas Water Heaters

Designed to use Off Peak Energy Supply to Heat Tank In the most economic way

Outdoor unit major Components are Identical to US product



Tank Designs
All Rectangular
Low Pressure
Water system

All Control capability is located in the Tank and Indoor Thermostat

Controls include a Walkie-Talkie type function

Tank Assembly consists of 2 separate Tanks plus a Heat Exchanger, Pumps, Mixing Valves and sophisticated Controls

Delivers multiple Water Temperatures and volume depending on Usage type Bath Shower/Faucets

Design Changes from Eco Cute

- Core Cold Weather (Hokkaido) global design currently unchanged –Compressor, Heat Pump Controller, Gas Cooler, Evaporator & Water Pump
- Product detail changes as needed to meet the regulatory standards
- “Line Set” length increased – larger residences
- Freeze Protection/Cold Weather line set protection optimized – No Freeze protection used in Japanese market at all
- Tank design changed to a storage cylinder only ALL Heat exchange is in the Heat Pump unit

Why the Split??

- **Typical Integrated HPWH are limited, SANCO₂ is Not**
- Integrated HPWH use energy in the home to heat the water, Cooling the home year round, SANCO₂ uses Outside air, so only natural heat is used
- Integrated HPWH units are less than 6,000 Btu/h of Heat Pump, when you use a lot of hot water it needs the electric elements to turn on, aka “**HYBRID**”, SANCO₂ is 15,000 Btu/h and has no electric elements
- Integrated HPWH's are up to 24" taller than standard WH and require much larger clearances for airflow, SANCO₂ is virtually noiseless, can be mounted up to 50ft from the tank and the tank can fit anywhere design

SANCO₂ Water Heater



- Only $\frac{1}{2}$ " Cold and Hot Water pipes connecting between Heat Pump and Stainless Steel Storage Tank are required
- **No refrigeration work required – sealed system**
- Heat Pump can be 50ft from Tank
- Tank requires no power and has 2" clearances, Thermistor is only connection



GEN₃

SANCO₂ Water Heater



CO₂ Refrigerant in the
Outdoor Heat Pump instead
of R134A or R410A

Benefits include

- #1 in 1st Hour Rating
- #1 in EF & real world efficiency
- Higher delivered water temperature (176°F)
- Performance in low ambient temperatures, down to -20°F and beyond



System Specifications

Performance

Energy Factor - 43 Gal System	3.09
First Hour Rating - 43 Gal System	71 Gallons
Energy Factor - 83 Gal System	3.84
First Hour Rating - 83 Gal System	101 Gallons
Nom Heating Capacity (Btu/h)	15,400 Btu/h
Nom Heating Capacity (kw)	4.5kw
Heating COP	5.0
Water Temperature Setting	130 to 175°F
Refrigerant Type	R744 (CO ₂)
Refrigerant Charge (Oz)	22oz
Power Voltage	208/230v-1Ph-60Hz
Breaker Size	15A
MCA (Amps)	13.0A
Compressor RLA/LRA (Amps)	7.5/9.8A
Fan Motor RLA/Watts	0.3A / 70W
Pump RLA/Watts	0.2A / 30W
Noise Level (DbA)	37
Weight (lbs)	106lbs
Storage Tank	
GAUS-160QQTA/SAN-43SSAQA	43 Gallons
GAUS-315EQTD/SAN-83SSAQA	83 Gallons
Tank Connection Sizes	
Cold Water Inlet	3/4" NPT
Hot Water Outlet	3/4" NPT
Cold Water to Heat Pump	3/4" NPT
Hot Water Return from Heat Pump	3/4" NPT
Press Relief Valve Setting	125 Psig

Pipe Size - Tank to Heat Pump

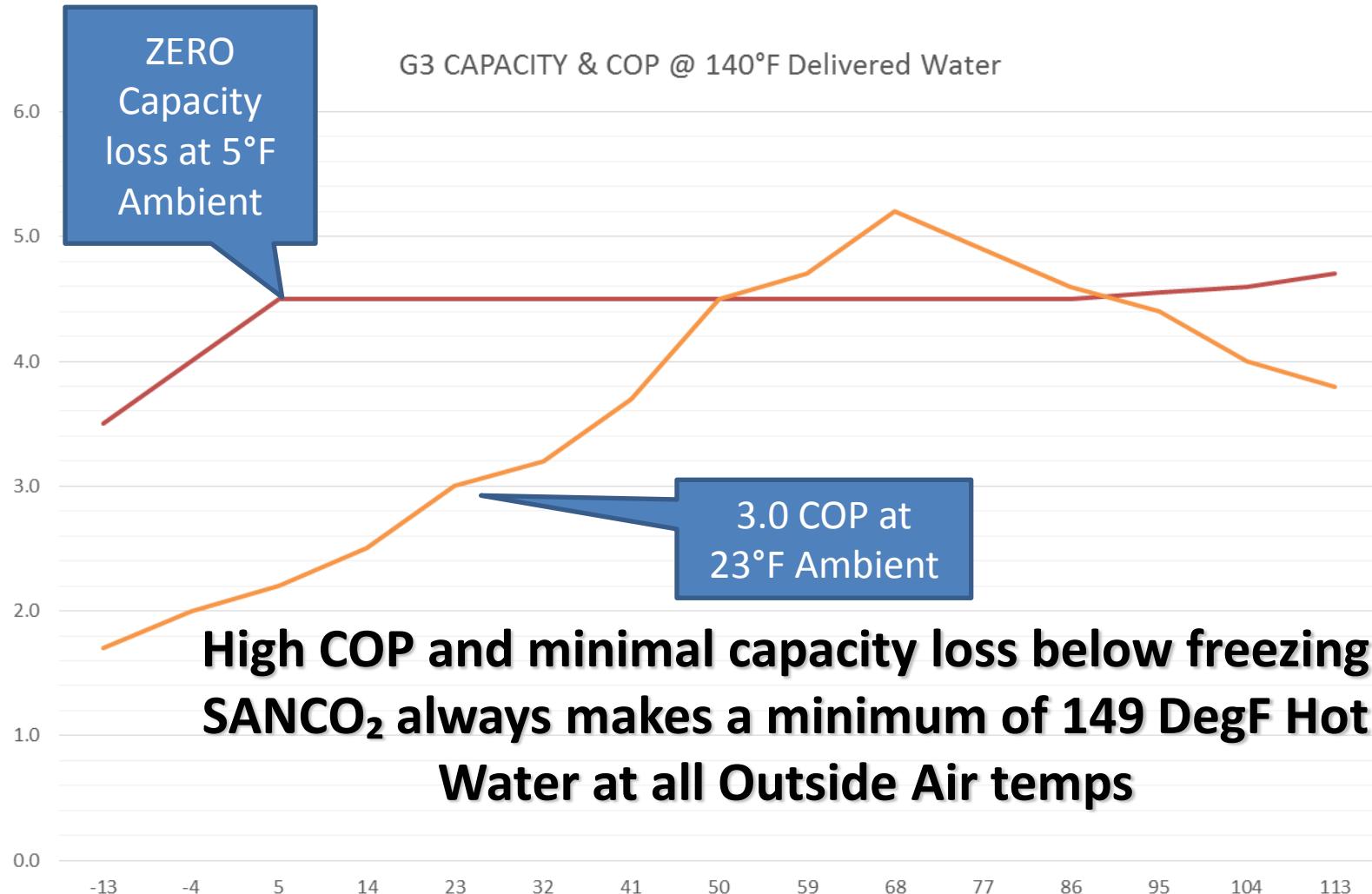
Size	1/2" & 1/2"
Max Pipe Length inc	50ft
Max Vertical Separation of	16ft
Certifications	
Safety	ETL & ETLc
Performance	AHRI
ARI Certification reference #	TBA
Warranty - System	3 Years Labor
Heat Pump	10 Years Parts
Tank	15Yrs Limited Lifetime

Accessories

General	Std
Honeywell Mixing Valve	X
HW Check Valve	X
Tank PR Valve	X



Performance vs Ambient

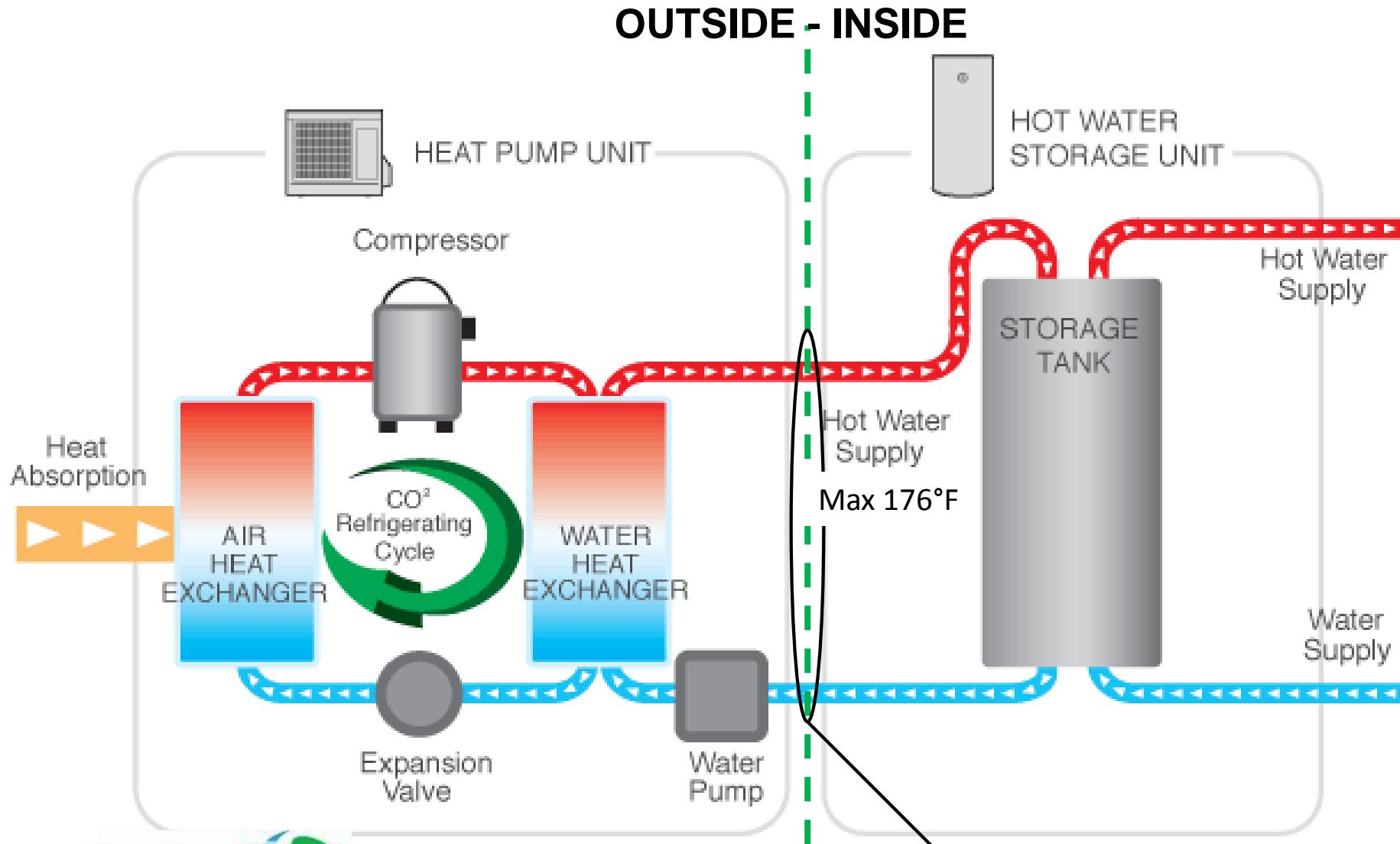


Real World Efficiency

GS3-45HPA + 83 Gallon Stainless Steel Tank

- **Energy Factor = 3.84, NEEA Tier 3+**
- **1st Hour = 101 Gallons at 135°F delivered water temperature**
- **Over 120 Gallons @ 125°F delivered water temperature**
- **Recovery Rate ≈ 0.3 GPM of 131 to 176°F delivered directly to the top of the tank for immediate use**

System Component layout

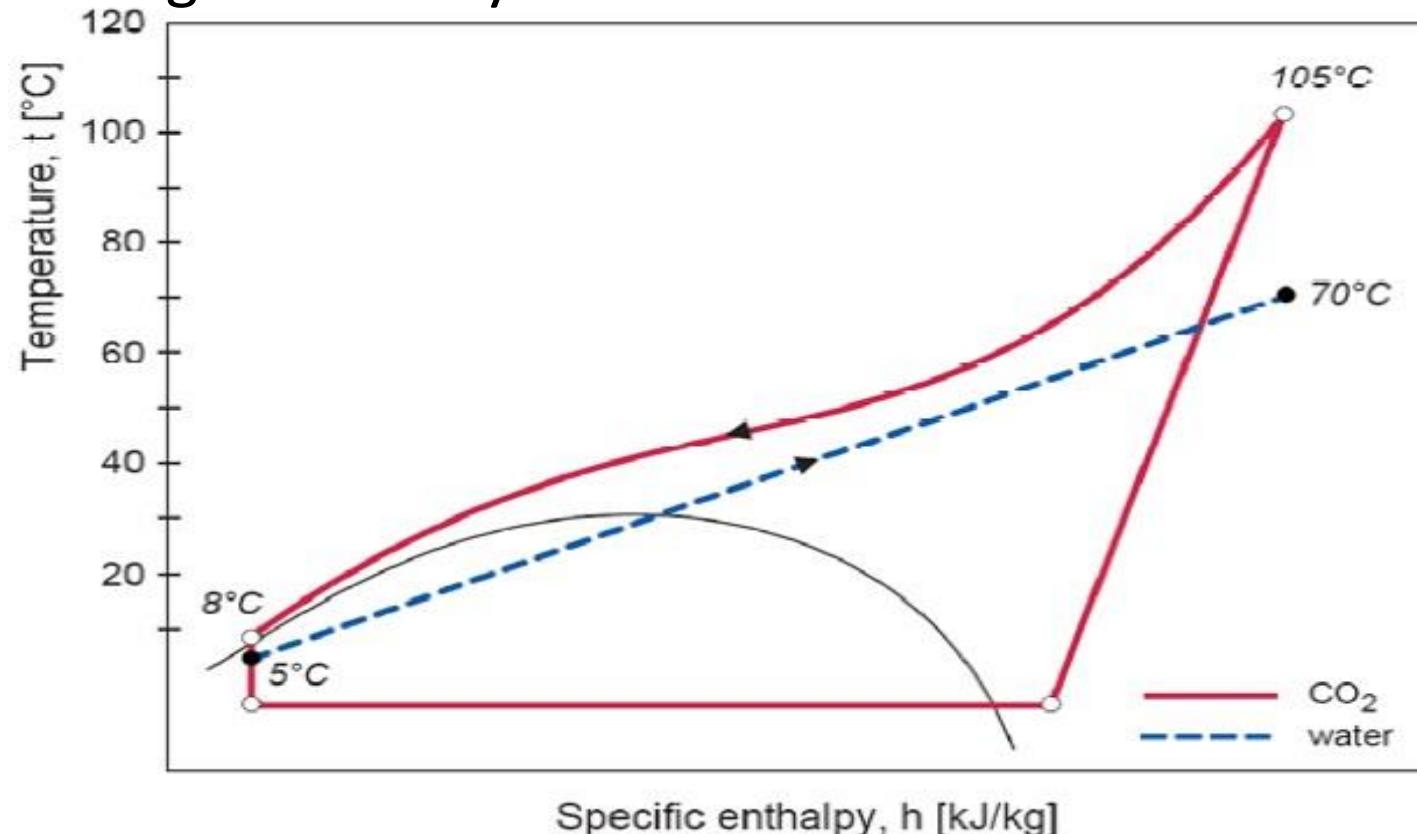


Theory & Operation

What is CO₂ Transcritical Water Heating???

In a Transcritical system

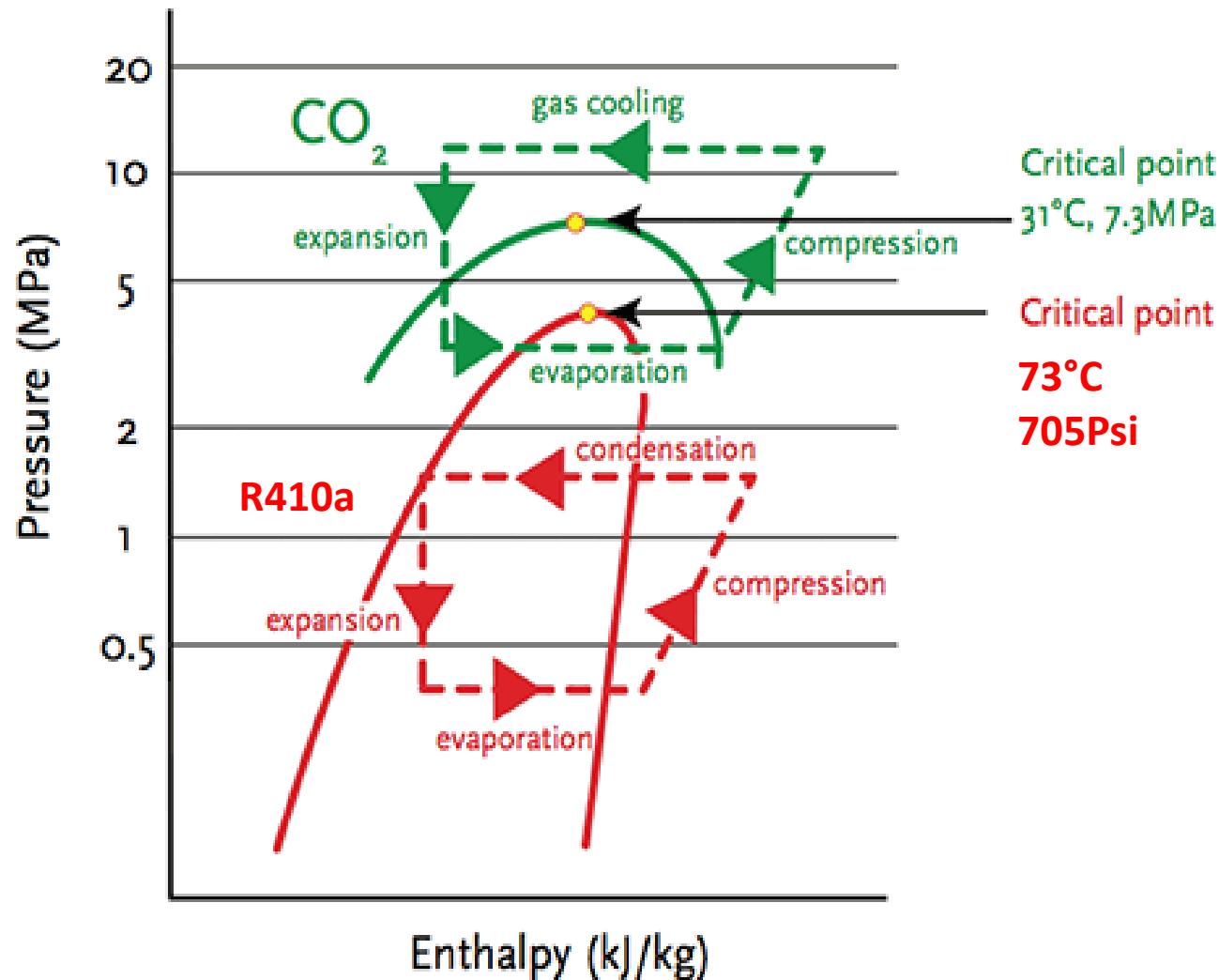
- The HP/HT CO₂ from the compressor is a Gas **BUT** behaves with the density & Heat Transfer capability of a Liquid
- The CO₂ never changes state from a Gas to a Liquid back to a Gas as in a synthetic Refrigerant cycle, it remains a **GAS** at all stages in the cycle



Pressure – Temperature Charts

In a Transcritical system

- As the refrigerant enters the “Condenser” it does not drop below the Critical Point and hence remains a Gas
- We refer to the “Condenser” in a Trancritical CO₂ system as the Gas Cooler

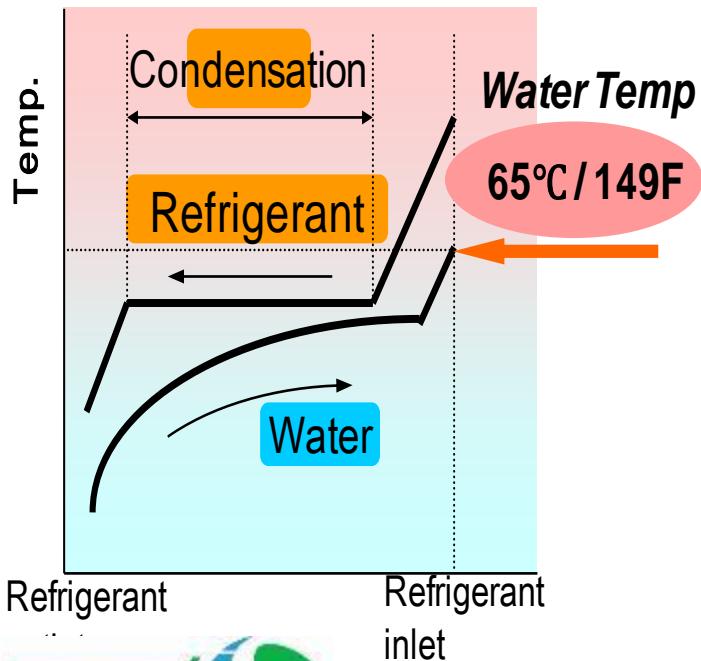


Class Leading Performance

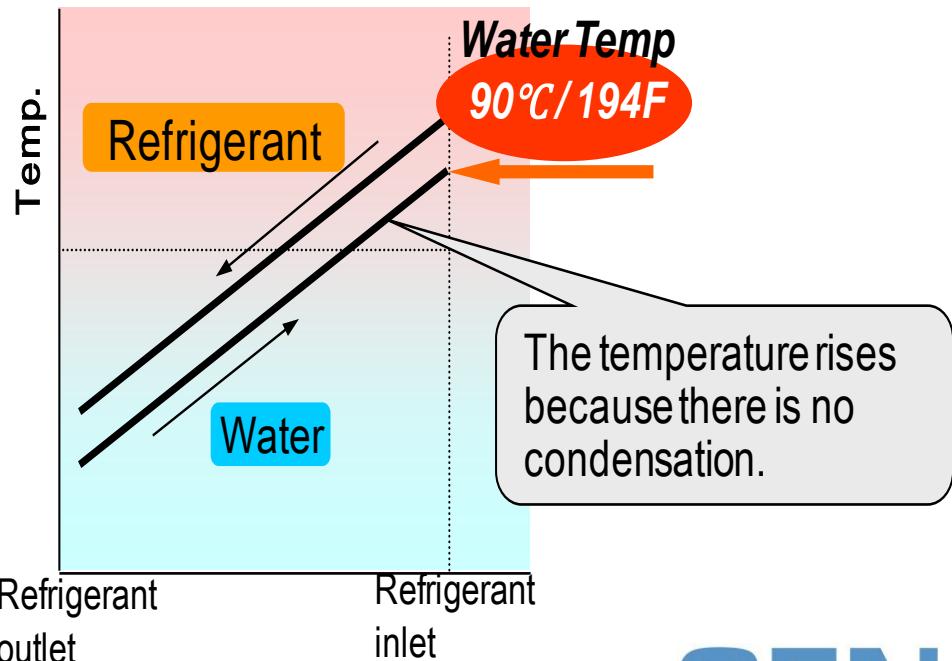
The CO₂ refrigerant operates in the transcritical area (Density of Liquid, Volume of a Gas) transferring heat immediately & effectively

- Minimal Performance loss down at -20° = No element needed
- Exceptional efficiency – no need to preheat water

Fluorocarbon



CO₂ Refrigerant



CO₂, A Natural Refrigerant

CO₂ was first used as a refrigerant in the 1890's before R12, R22 were even synthesized, and is making a comeback in the US for Supermarket refrigeration

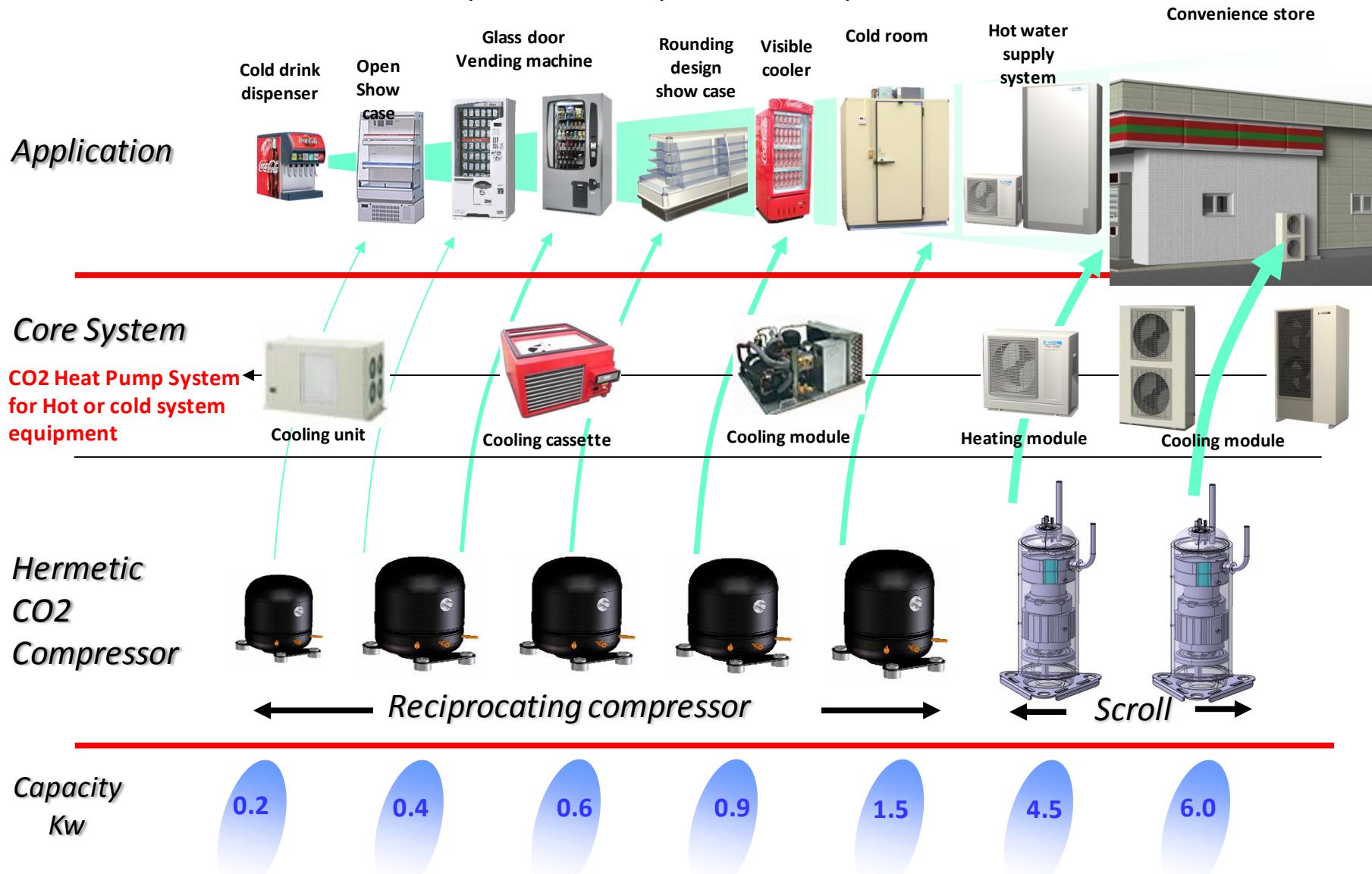
	Refrigerant	ODP	GWP	Toxicity	Flammability	Notes
Fluorocarbon refrigerant	R134a	0	1,430	No	No	Refrigeration & HPWH
	R410A	0	2,086	No	No	HP, AC & HPWH
	R407C	0	1,800	No	No	HP & AC
Natural refrigerants	CO ₂	0	1	No	No	
	Propane Gas	0	20	No	Yes	Flammable
	NH ₃ Ammonia	0	<1	Yes	Yes	Plume Study required



CO₂: Extremely low GWP compared to **ALL** HFC refrigerants – Non Ozone Depleting, Non Flammable, Non Toxic, Safe & Simple Future proofed against phase out

Sanden are experts in CO₂

Since 2004 Sanden has led the Industry in the development of CO₂ products



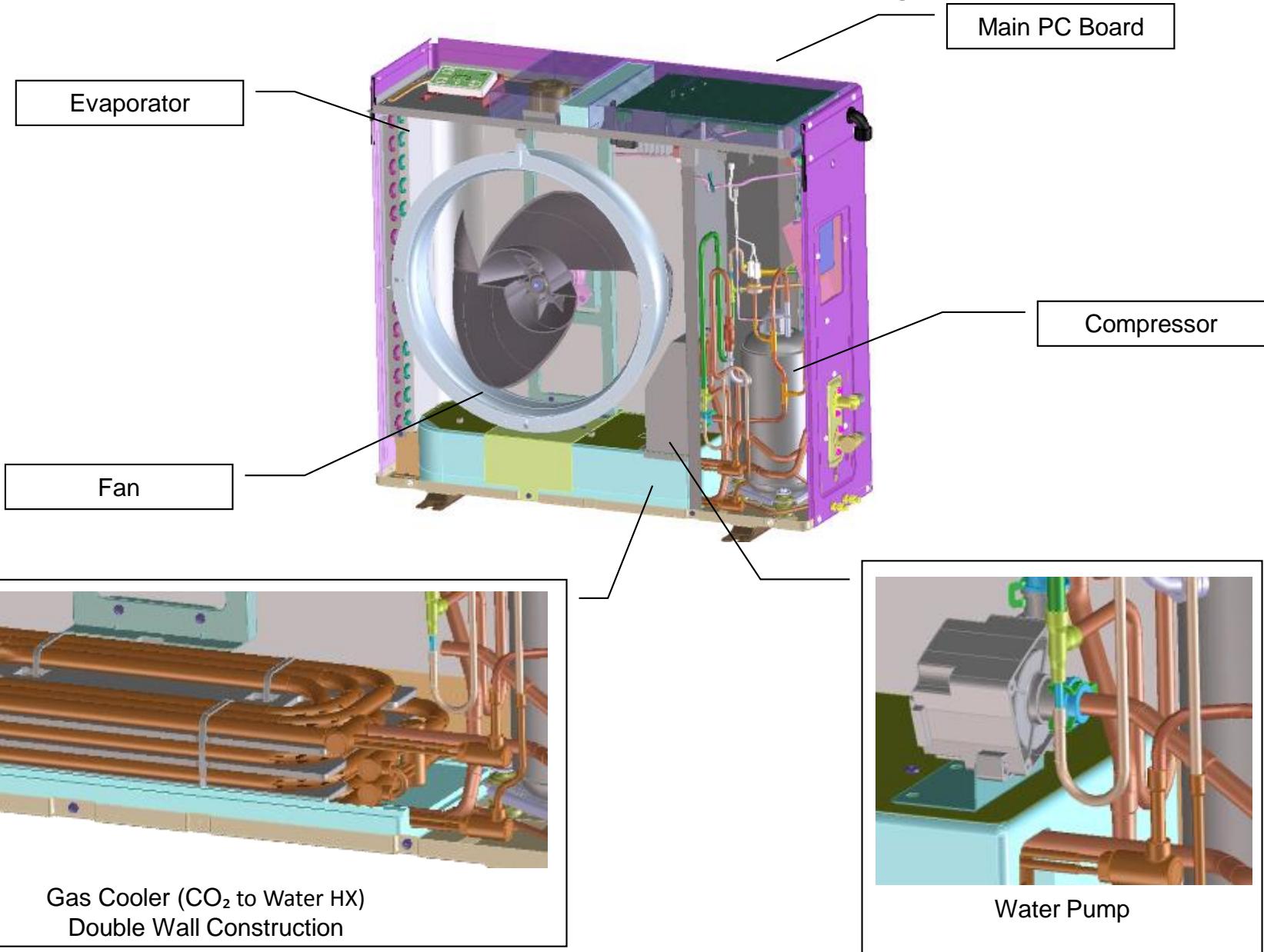
Sanden Water Heater Timeline



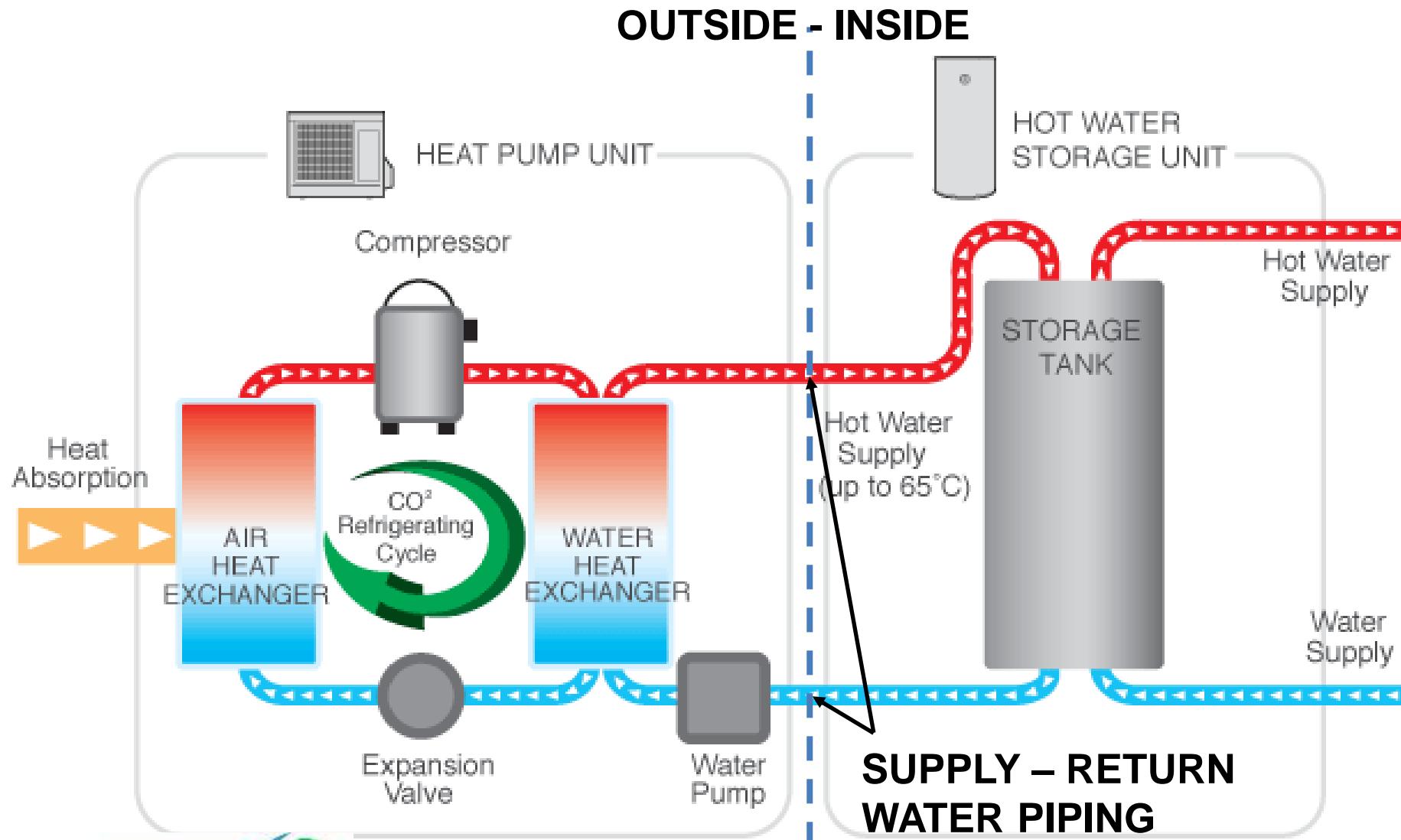
- 2006 Introduced CO₂ Eco Cute in Japan
- 2011 Introduced product into Europe
- 2011 Introduced product into Australia
- 2012 First Test units in US
- 2013/4 WSU/Utility Lab and Field trials
- 2014 Pilot Sales program started
- 2016 Full Launch of
 SANCO₂ Split CO₂ HPWH
- 2017 Gen3 released.....



Outdoor Unit – Main Components



Anatomy of CO₂ Split type Heat Pump



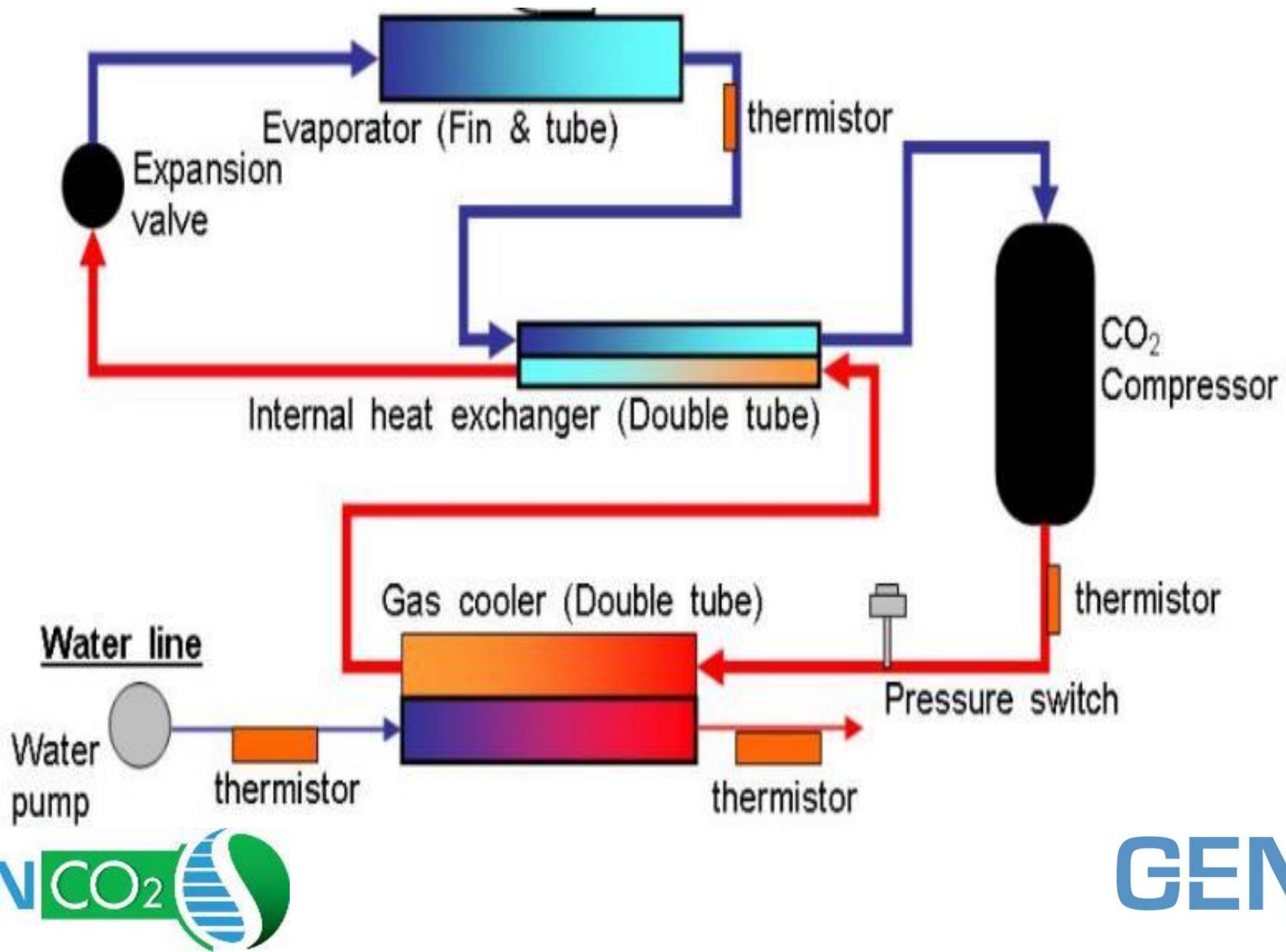
Here's how it works

1. Tank provides storage of Hot Water
2. As Hot Water is used Cold Water enters the bottom of the tank stratifying the tank with the hot water stored at the top so it can be used
3. On an 83 Gallon tank after using about 50 Gal of hot water, the tank thermistor temperature is < 113°F
4. Outdoor unit recognizes that Tank Thermistor is below start point and energizes

Here's how it works

5. Pump energizes and water flows from the Tank to Outdoor Unit
- 6 3 Minutes later Compressor starts and water is heated to desired set point & is pumped back to the top of the tank
7. As the unit continues to run, this hot water pushes the cold water down to the bottom of the tank and the tank remains stratified
8. When the return water from the bottom of the tank is 122°F (measured at the HX Inlet) Outdoor unit cycles off awaiting the next call

Detailed Refrigerant Cycle



Independent Field & Lab Testing

5 years Testing, Lab & Field

Utility/State Funded Projects in North West



Washington State University



Bonneville Power Administration



Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance



Split

**Energy Factor:
3.35**



Pilot Unit test Program
Individual Units sold in 8 States & Mexico

Split



Utility Company Funded Lab Test Project in Tennessee



**Energy Factor:
3.2**

Government Funded Field Test in Tennessee

Average Energy Consumption: 2.5 kw/h per day (64 gallons daily usage)



Homes used for field test



Tennessee Valley Authority

Field Testing Overview

Standard HPWH

VS

Sanden HPWH



- R134a/R410a
- Indoor installation
- Noise >50dB
- Electric backup element required
- Cools home even in the winter



- CO₂ (R744)
- Heat Pump installed Outside, Tank Inside
- Noise <40dB
- NO electric backup element
- No Energy loss to home

#1 : Replacing Electric Resistance Water Heaters field test

- Homes across the NW from the Coast to Montana; Min family size 4, Maximum of 7
- Partners — Washington State University, NEEA, BPA, Avista, Energy Trust of Oregon, Ravalli Electric Coop, and Tacoma Power

#2 : Demand Potential Comparison

- What is the energy storage capacity in long-term field use when subject to high hot water use – 130+ Gallons per 24 hours
- Partners : Washington State University, NEEA, Bonneville Power Authority, PNNL & DOE

Field Test Monitoring

Sample Site	Sampled Days (n)	kWh/Day	Total Household Hot Water (Gal/day)	Mean OAT (°F)	Minimum OAT (°F)
Addy, WA	420	6.8	98.7	46.6	2.1
Corvallis, MT	604	6.0	75.6	49.6	-15.7
Portland	690	3.5	45.4	57.1	17.9
Tacoma	607	5.0	80.5	52.9	22.2

Units were monitored for Energy and Water use, along with multiple temperature sensors in the system

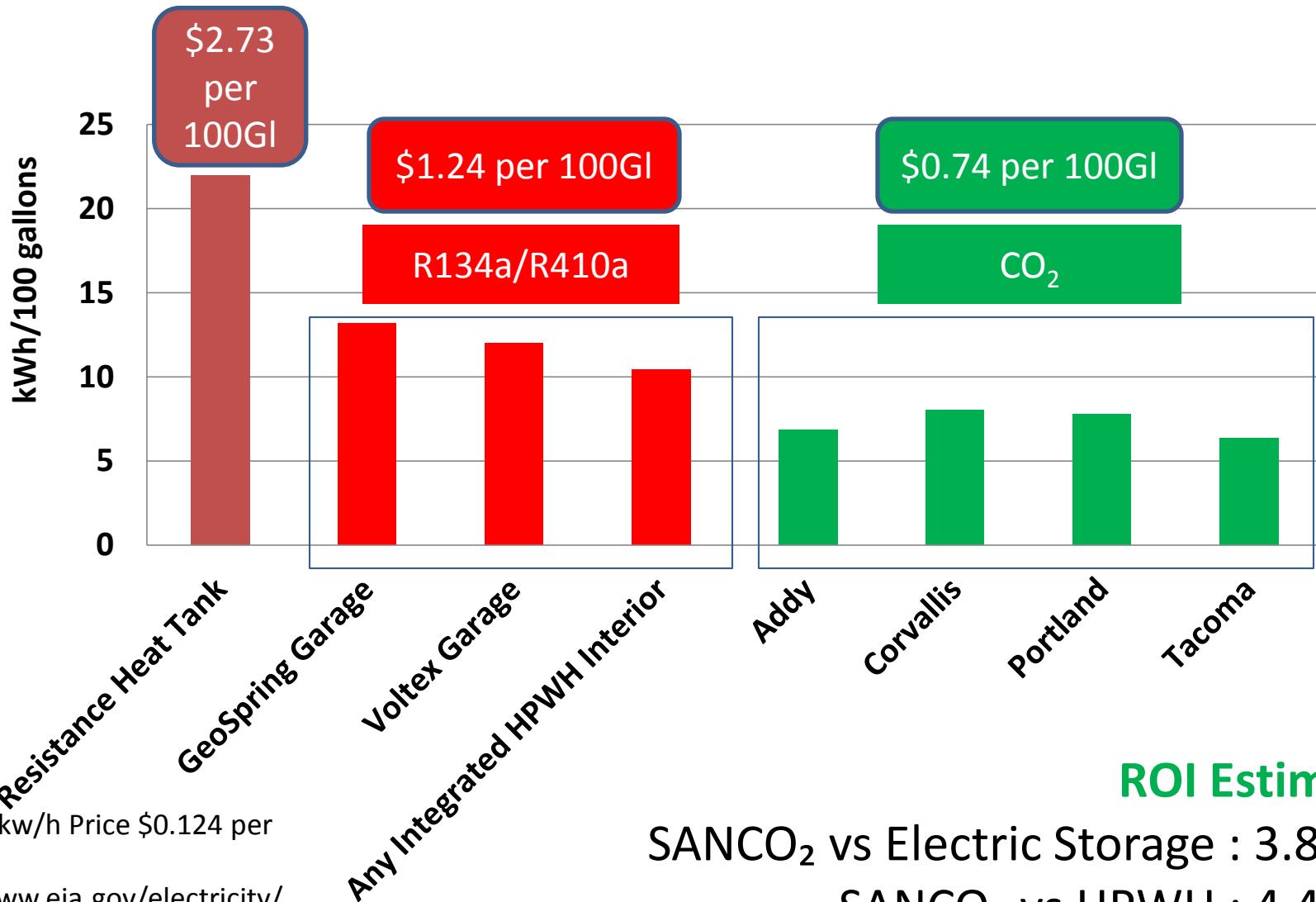
The energy needed to heat the cold water supply for each flow event was calculated as:

Supply Water BTU = Volume (Supply water) x 8.34 x (Avg. hot water temp. – Avg. cold water temp.) x 1 Btu/lb./°F, where 8.34 lb./gal is the density of water

A Field Energy Factor (Energy Factor being the official DOE Water Heater Descriptor) was calculated :
 FEF = Energy Contained in Total Useful Hot Water/Total Energy In

Field Test Results

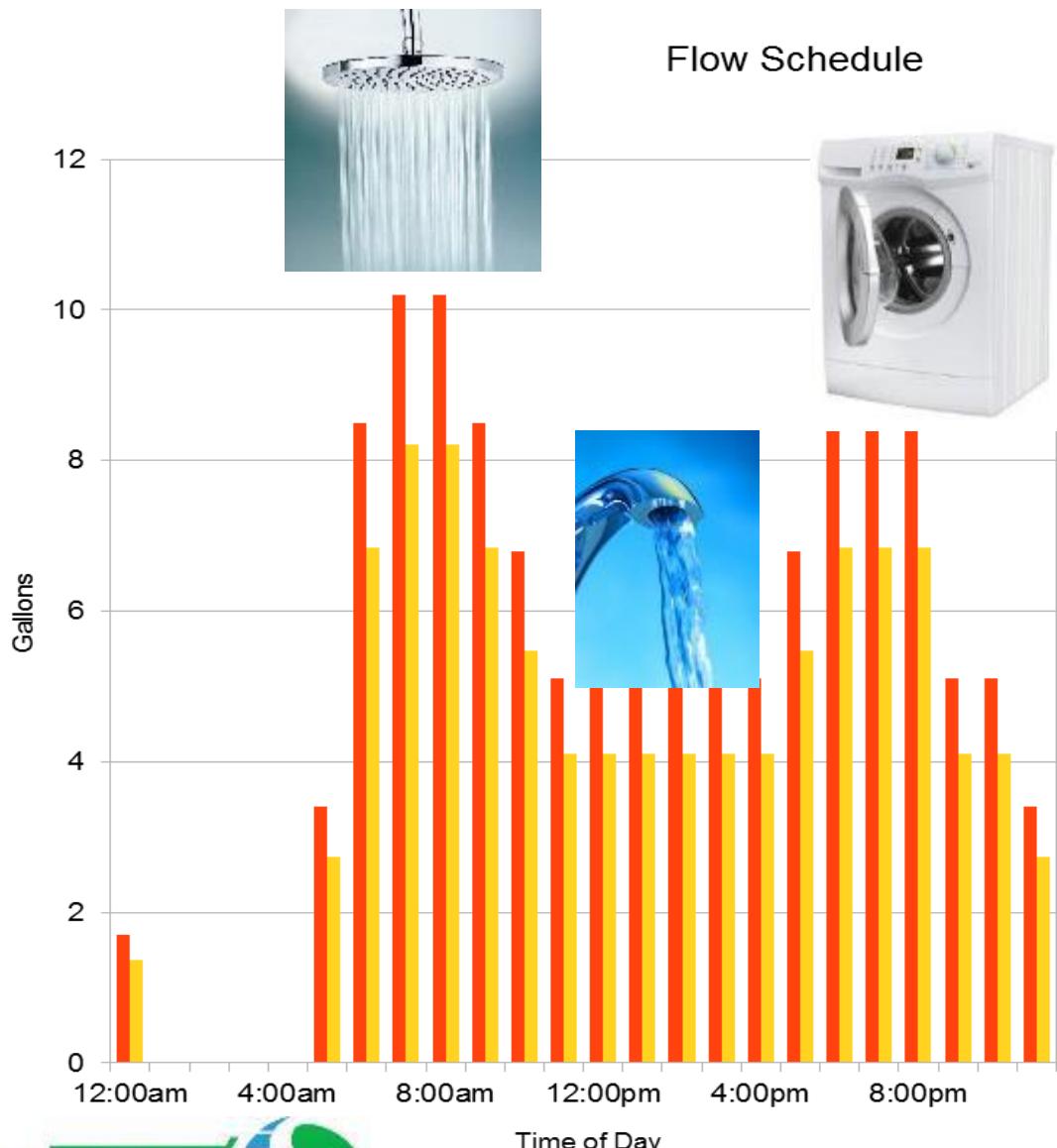
kWh/100 gallons – Standard HPWH results from a NW Test



ROI Estimation

SANCO₂ vs Electric Storage : 3.8 Years
 SANCO₂ vs HPWH : 4.4 Years

Demand Response



Approx. 130 Gallons used per 24 Hour Period using varying Flow Rates and Length of Draw

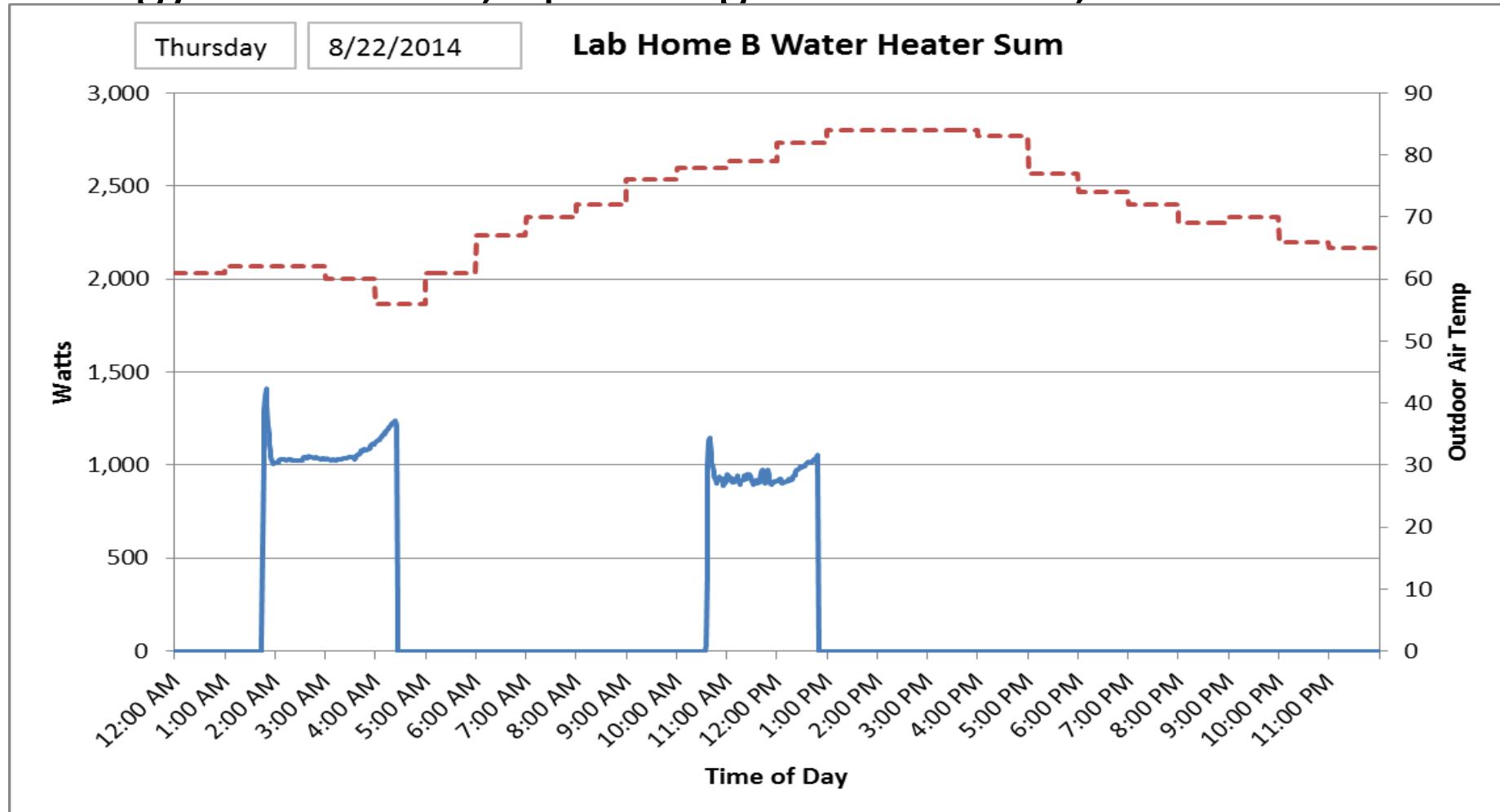
System potential test :
 Outdoor unit is turned off for varying periods of time to determine if the system can meet Hot Water demand

Over Supply Schedule		
	Off Time	On Time
Day 1	None	None
Day 2	5PM	Midnight
Day 3	4PM	Midnight
Day 4	3PM	Midnight
Day 5	2PM	Midnight
Day 6	1PM	Midnight
Day 7	Noon	Midnight

System Power Usage

This graph shows the unit in standard operation responding to the draw pattern & tank temperature

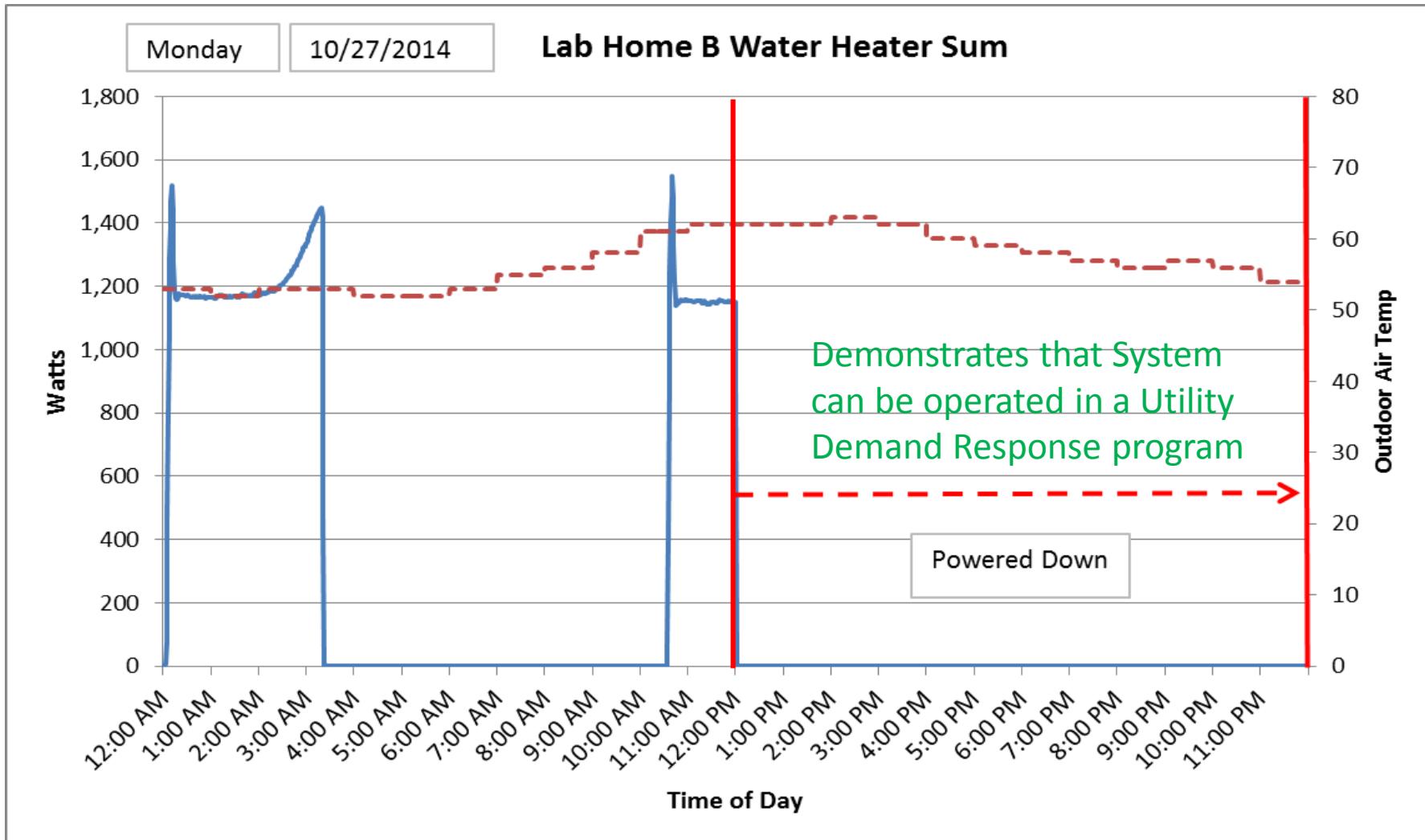
Energy use 5.05kw, operating time 5 hours, 139 Gallons



Demand Potential Power Usage

This graph shows the unit was shut off for 12 hours

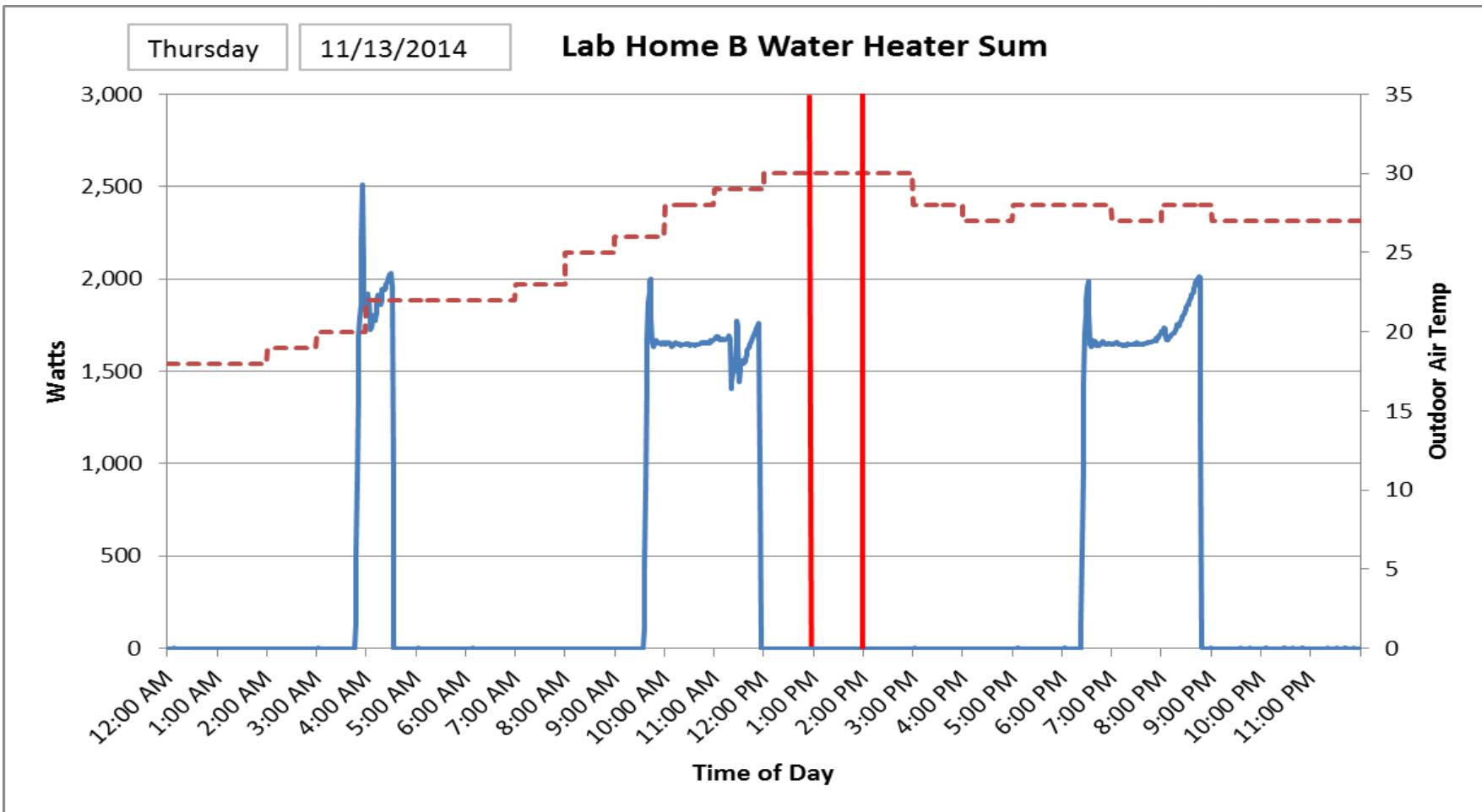
Total Energy use 5.63 kw, no reduction in HW performance



Demand Potential Power Usage

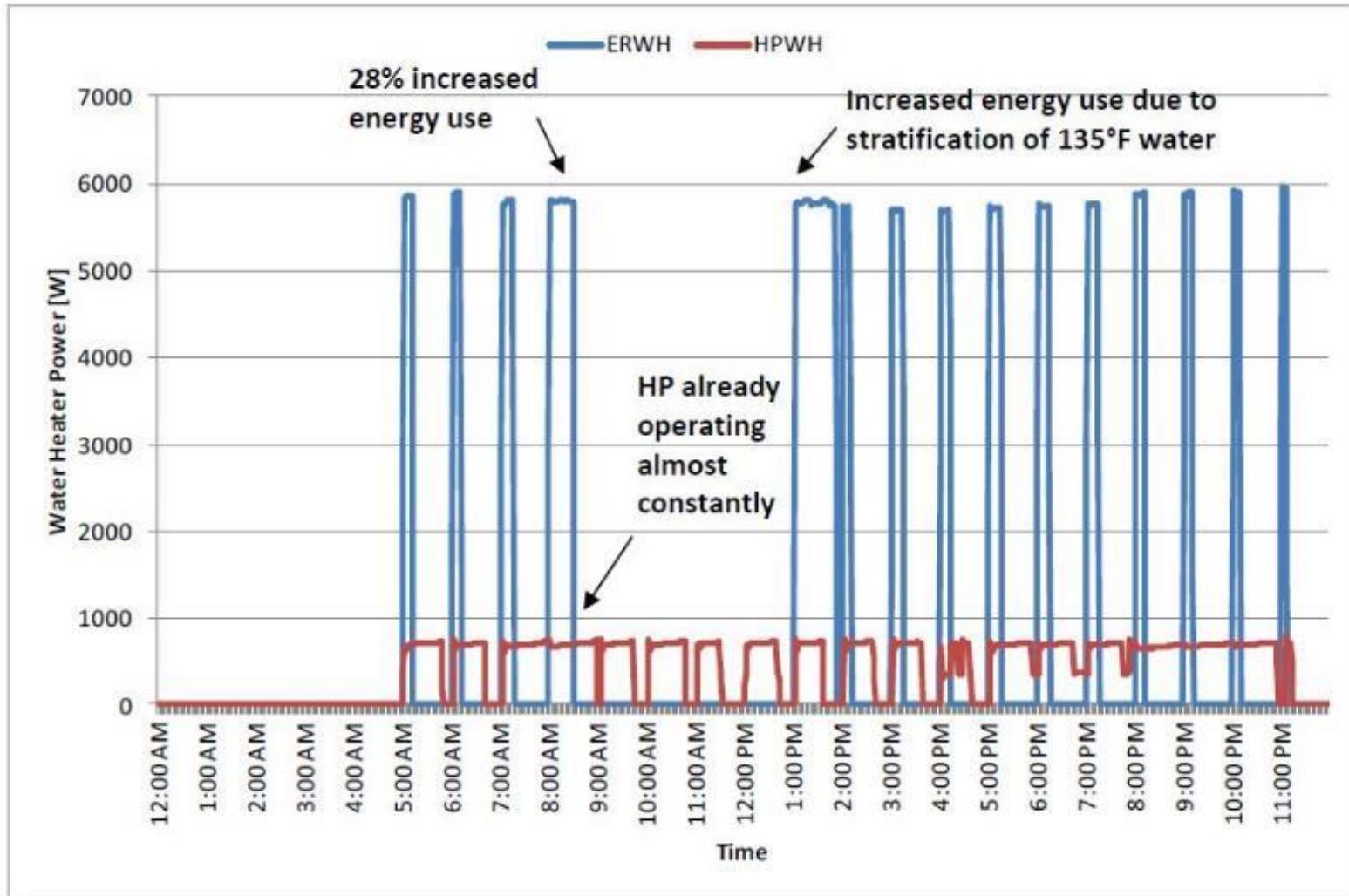
Showing effect of Ambient temperature below freezing and a shut down period on power use

9.4kw total use over a 6 hours run time, no loss of HW performance

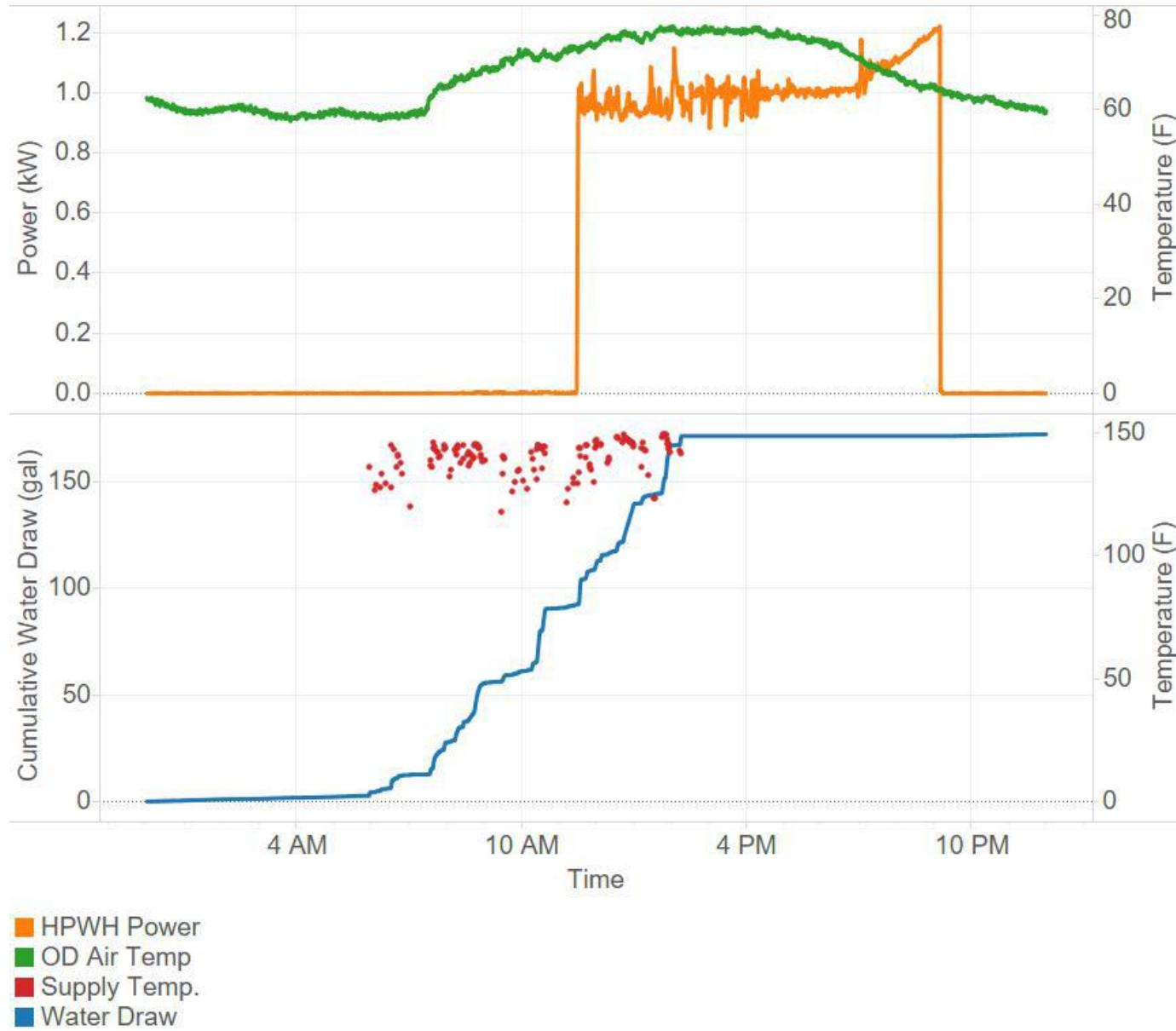


Standard HPWH Water Heater

72 Gallons usage only – Note Electric Heater usage



Institutional Power Usage – 2 Tank & 1 Hp



Tested Validations

The Sanden SANCO₂ HPWH

- Provides Domestic Hot Water to any home in **Ambient temperatures down to -20°F and beyond**
- **Does not require a Back up Electric Element** for the Storage Tank
- **Only needs to operate 25%** of the time, when compared to Synthetic Refrigerant HPWH's
- Is **over 3 x more efficient** than electric resistance water heating and **40% more efficient IN COLD AMBIENTS** than Synthetic Refrigerant HPWH's
- **Can produce over 135 gallons of Hot Water daily** including a 12 hour shut down period

Application & Installation

DHW Usage Sizing – Residential

- 2 Sizes of tank available, 43 & 83 Gallon
- Size with the First Hour rating in the specifications, use the smallest tank possible unless you believe load will grow
- In a cold ambient $< 25^{\circ}\text{F}$ design temperature we recommend the use of the larger capacity tank
- Follow piping diagram and standard installation practice
- Multiple Tanks and Heat Pumps can be used to increase storage or recovery in high water usage or commercial applications

Typical Unit Installations



DHW Usage Sizing – Commercial

- Storage and Recovery are very important – We will be adding extra tank sizes from 120 to 500 Gallons shortly
- Each Heat Pump recovers at approx. 18 GPH
- Usage Patterns and Fixture Size need to be accounted for to determine Peak load requirement and duration – ASHRAE sizing is conservative
- Recirculation becomes paramount, 24/7 type recirculation is not recommended, Enovative Recirculation systems are flow/temp sensitive

DHW Recovery Rate per Heat Pump

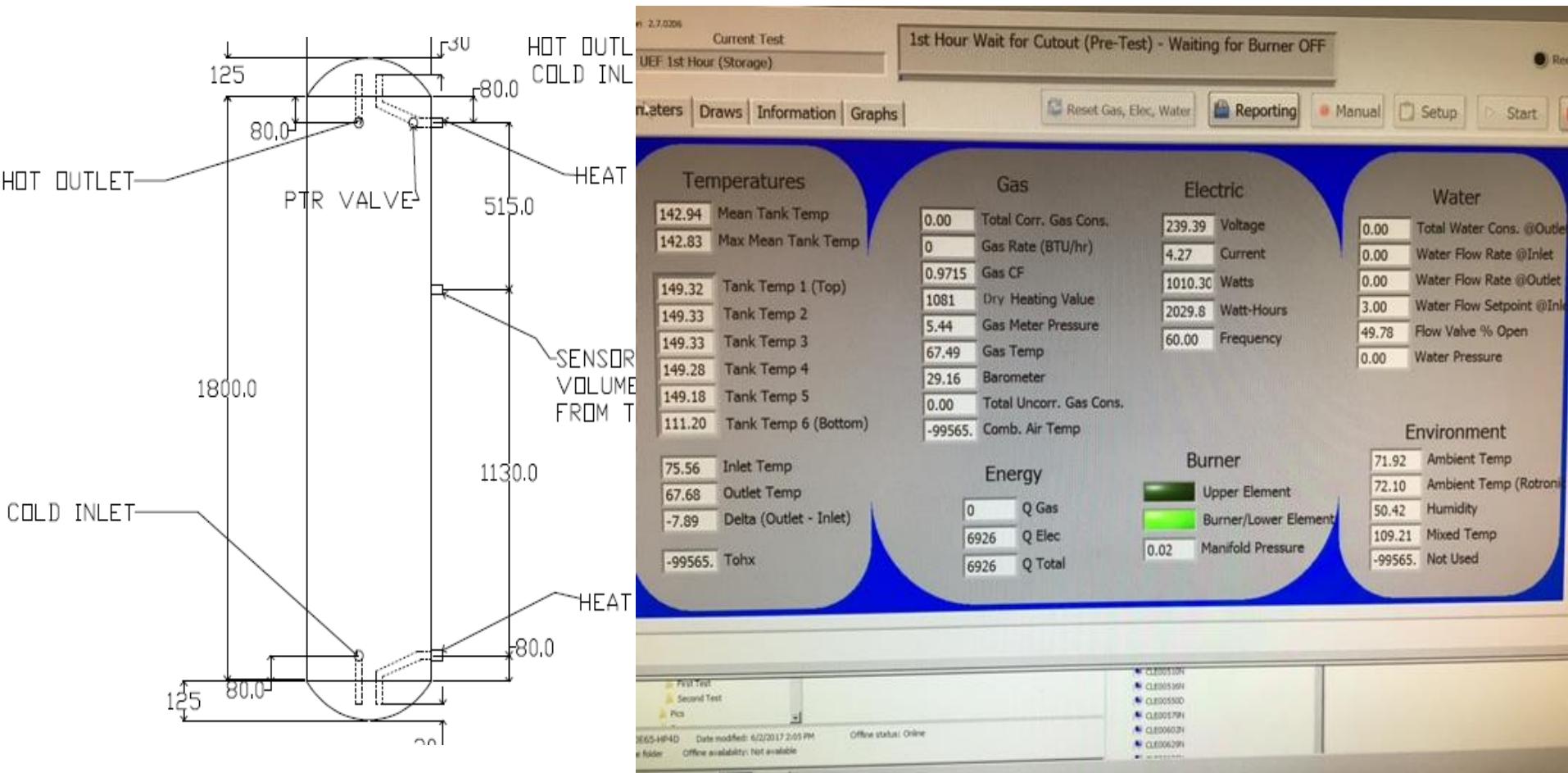
Gallons per Minute (GPM)

Heat Pump Set Point	Incoming Water Temperature					
	40	45	50	55	60	65
130	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.44	0.47
140	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.41
150	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.36
160	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.32
165	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.31
175	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.28

Gallons per Hour (GPH)

Heat Pump Set Point °F	Incoming Water Temperature °F					
	40	45	50	55	60	65
130	20.5	21.7	23.1	24.6	26.4	28.4
140	18.5	19.5	20.5	21.7	23.1	24.6
150	16.8	17.6	18.5	19.5	20.5	21.7
160	15.4	16.1	16.8	17.6	18.5	19.5
165	14.8	15.4	16.1	16.8	17.6	18.5
175	13.7	14.2	14.8	15.4	16.1	16.8

DHW Tank Fraction



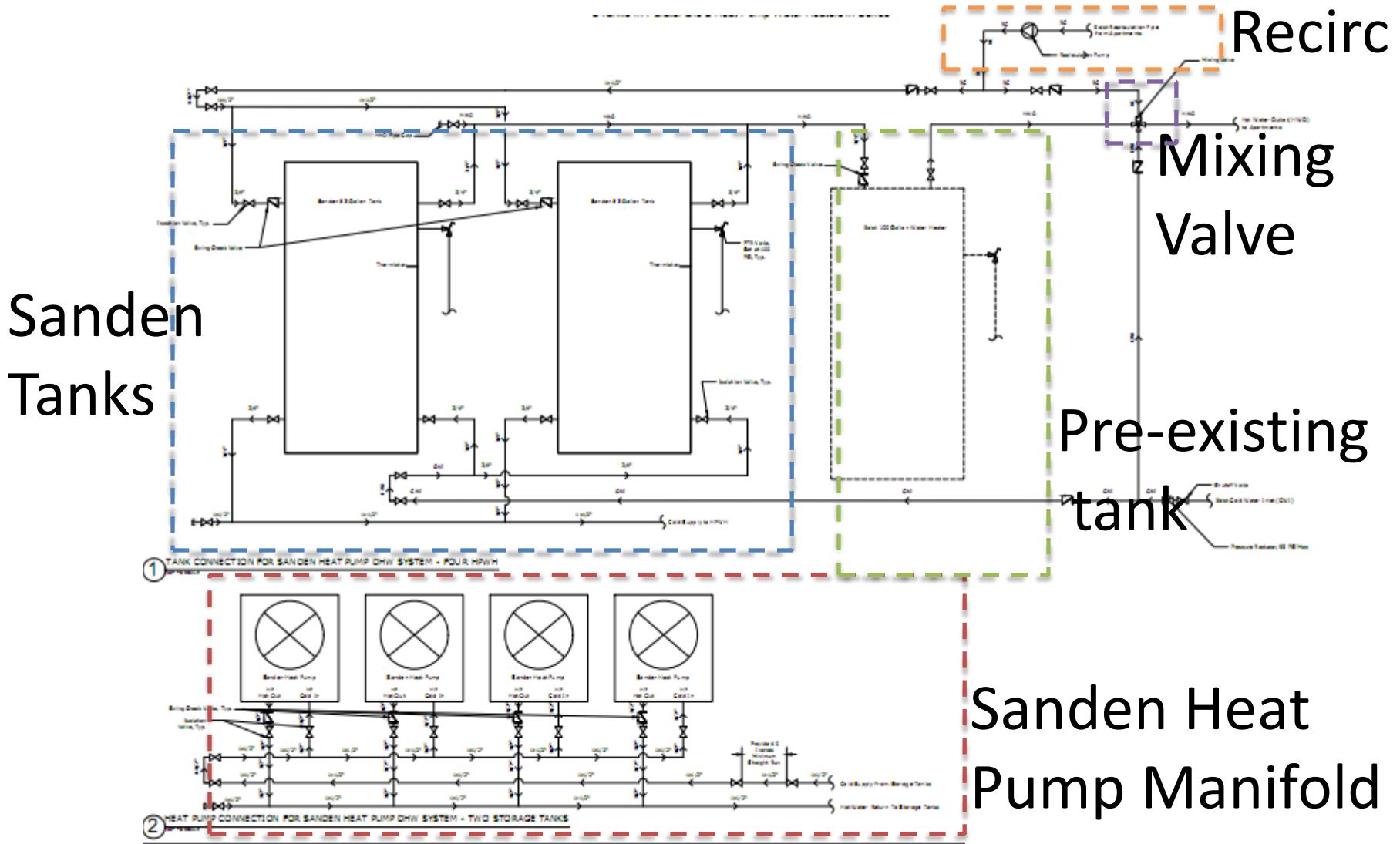
DHW Usage Sizing – Commercial



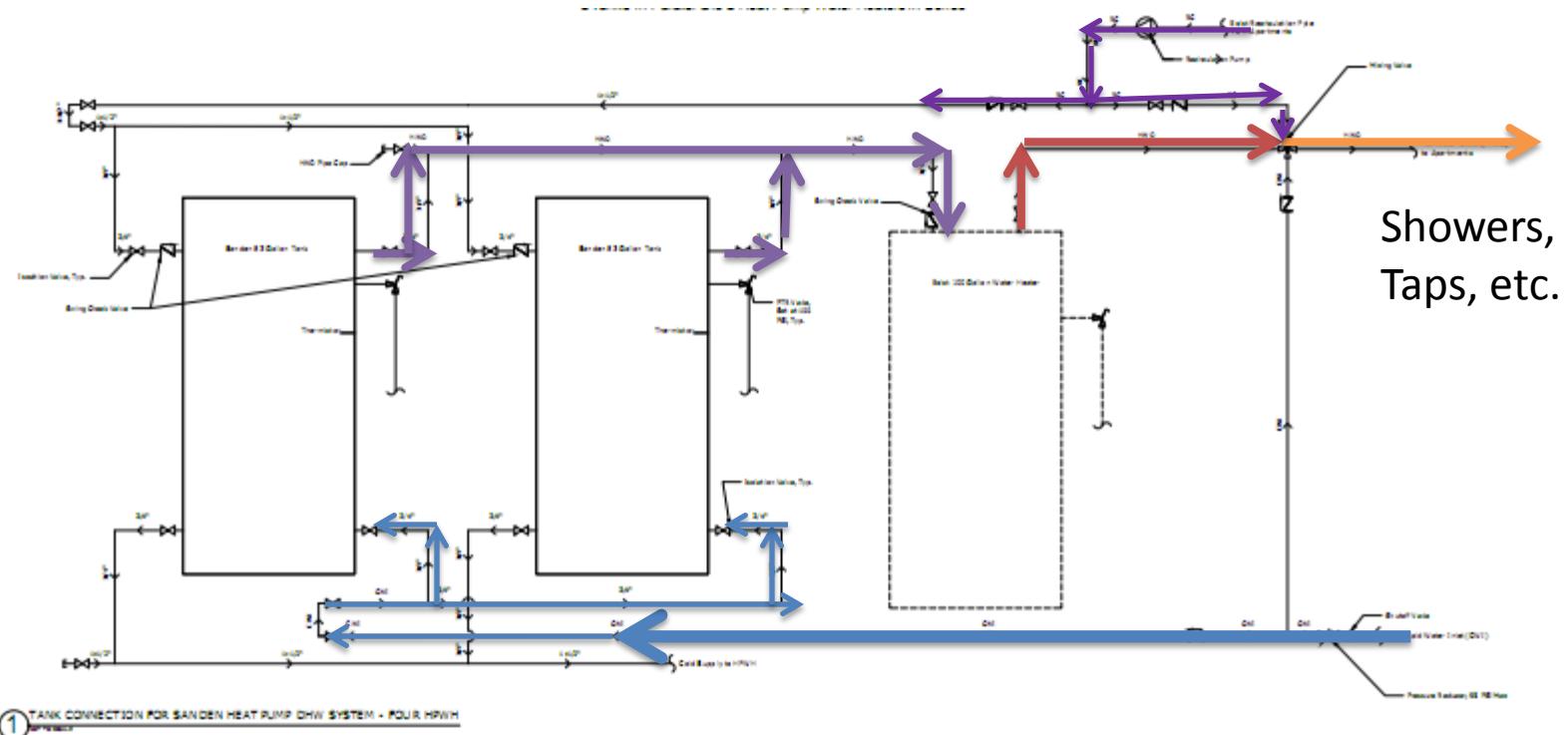
- Indoor HP installation is possible – units need approx. 800 CFM ventilation air per Heat Pump



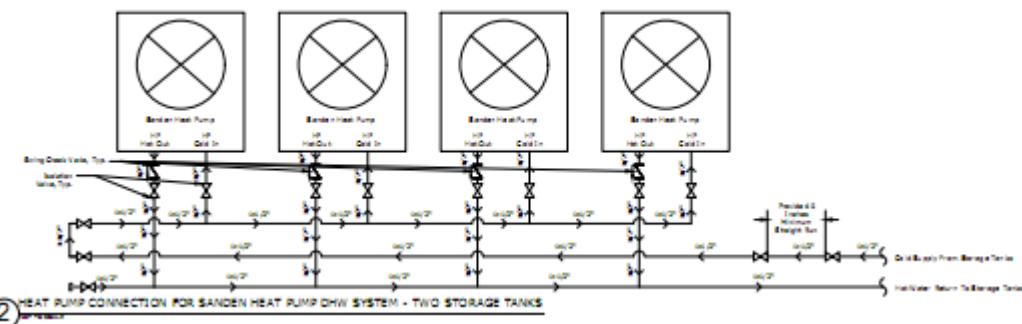
Typical System Schematic



System Operation - Usage

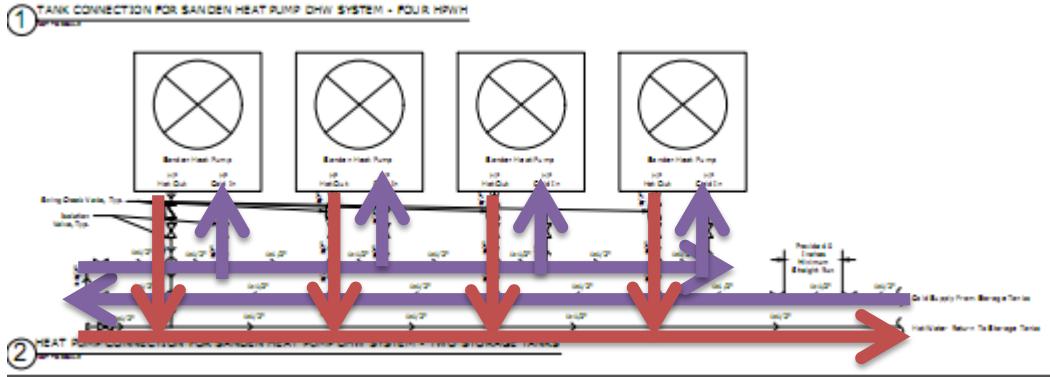
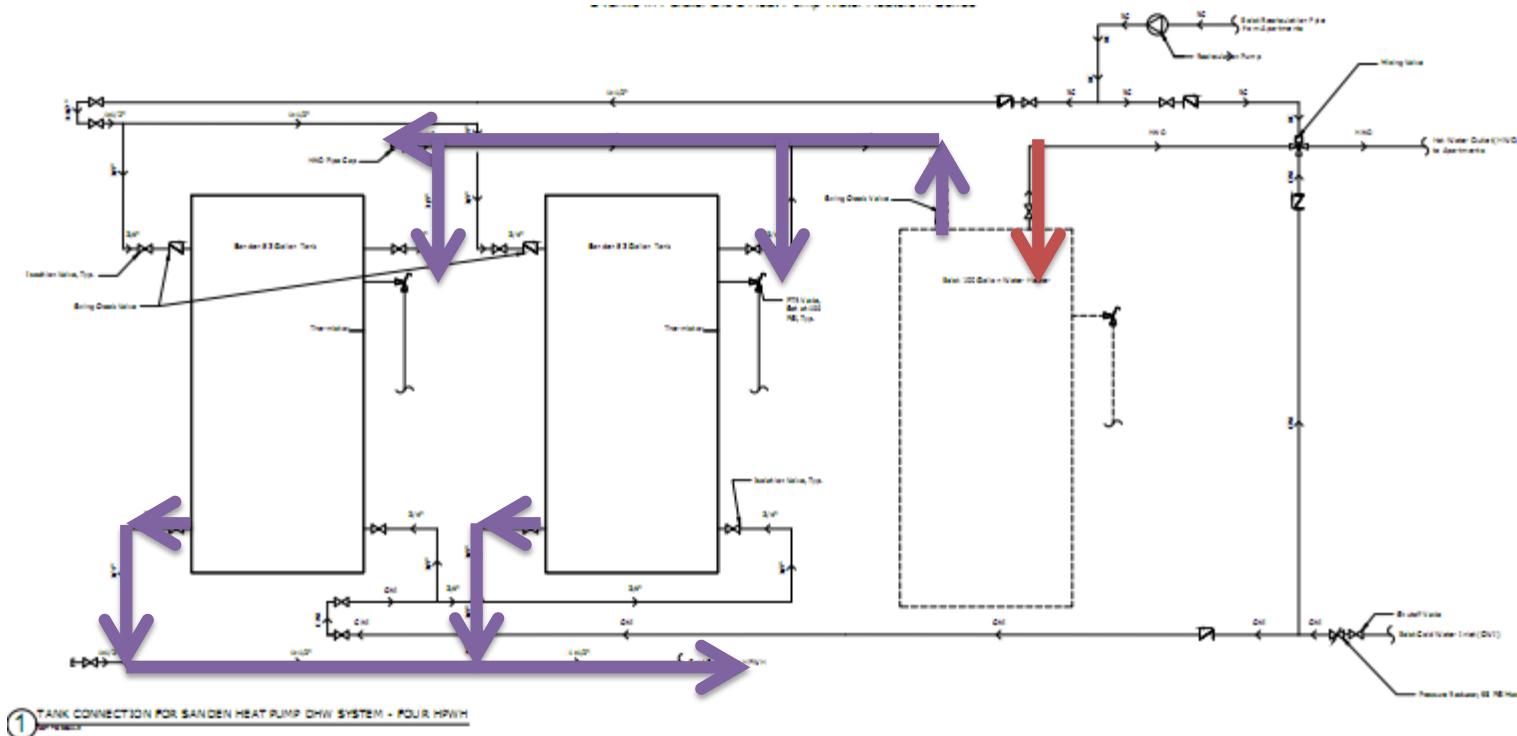


① TANK CONNECTION FOR SANDEN HEAT PUMP DHW SYSTEM - FOUR HPWH



② HEAT PUMP CONNECTION FOR SANDEN HEAT PUMP DHW SYSTEM - TWO STORAGE TANKS

System Operation - Heating



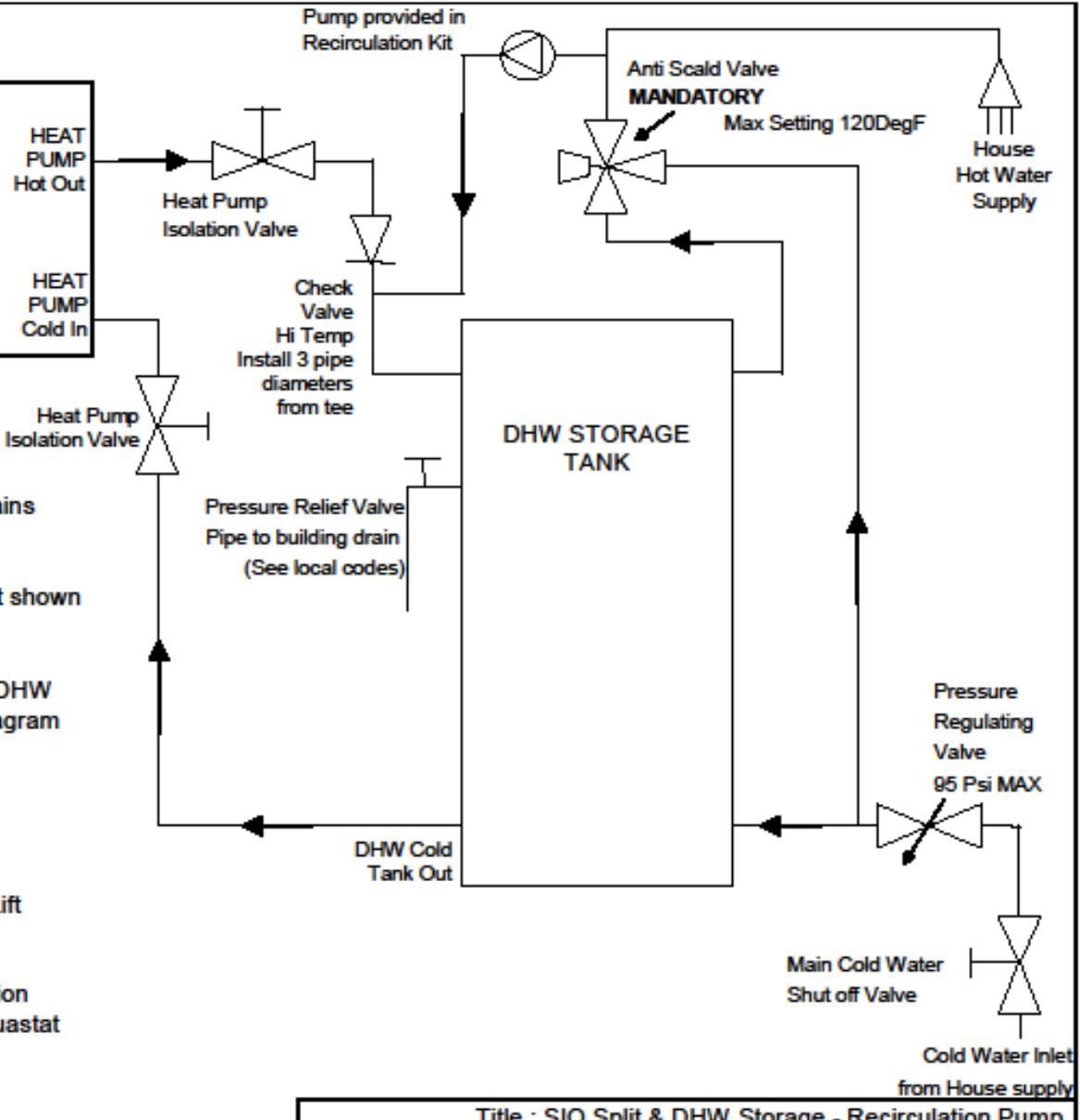
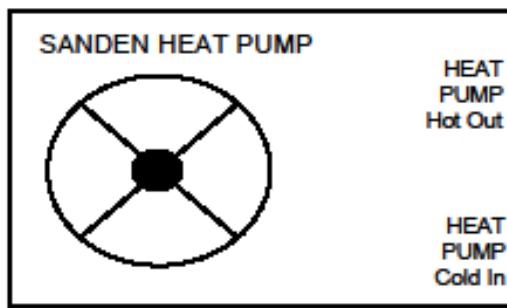
I want “Instant” Hot Water!

- Recirculation – MUST be Temperature or sensor controlled NOT Timer controlled
- Ennovative Auto Hot is recommended



I want “Instant” Hot Water!

- Recirculation – MUST be Temperature or sensor controlled NOT Timer controlled
- Pump sized to just push water through the unit to remove the cold plug – depending on size/length of piping this can only need to be 3 or 4 gallons of water to be moved
- We require the type of recirculation systems which are installed under the last fixture and push the plug in the system back to the cold water side of the tank, and are controlled by Aquastat only



Title : SIO Split & DHW Storage - Recirculation Pump			
Drg # :SIA-GAUS-002	Drawn : JLM	9/28/2014	Rev : 002

Interconnect Piping

- Max Distance between Tank and Outdoor :
50ft including 16ft of lift
6 Bends maximum
- Piping size : Ø1/2" NSF Copper or PEX (Potable Water)
- Both lines must be insulated with minimum $\frac{3}{4}$ " Closed Cell Insulation
- Keep Outside Water Piping to a minimum

Water Supply – Pressure & Quality

- **Water Supply Pressure :**
- Minimum Water Supply Pressure – 29 Psi
- Maximum Water Supply Pressure – 95 Psi
- It is **MANDATORY** to install a Pressure Regulating Valve, even if the supply water pressure is less than 95 Psi

Water Supply – Pressure & Quality

- **Water Quality :**

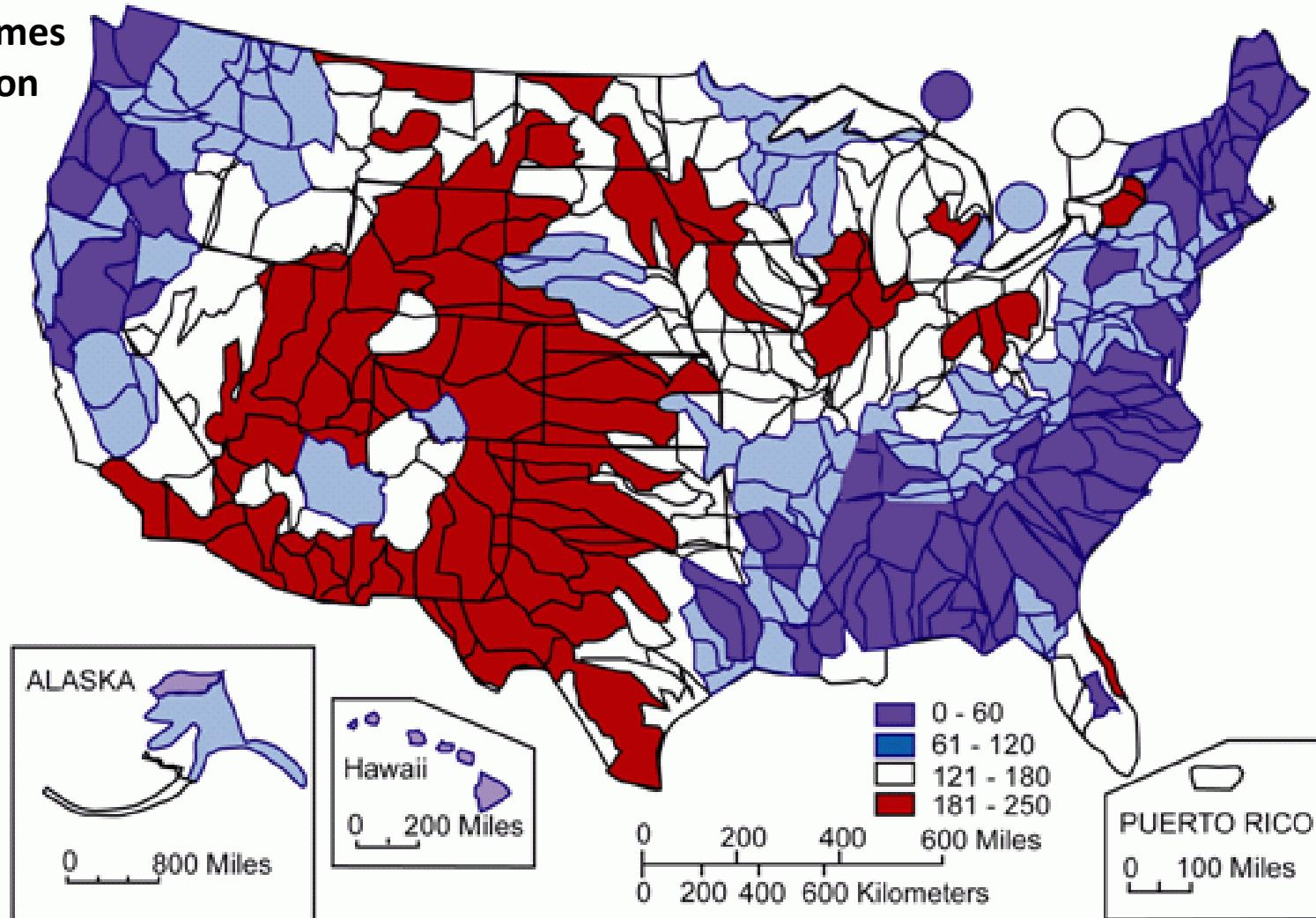
Description	PH	TDS (Total Dissolved Solids)	Total Hardness	Aluminum	Chlorides	Copper	Iron	Manganese	Zinc
Maximum Levels	6.0 to 9.0	Up to 500 ppm	Up to 200 ppm or 12 grains hardness	Up to 0.2 ppm	Up to 200 ppm	Up to 1.0 ppm	Up to 0.3 ppm	Up to 0.05 ppm	Up to 5 ppm

- If the water quality is outside of these guidelines then treat it, or the system could fail, multiple options are available at the plumbing counter

US Water Hardness Map

CONCENTRATION OF HARDNESS AS CALCIUM CARBONATE,
IN MILLIGRAMS PER LITER

Total number
of US Homes
132 Million

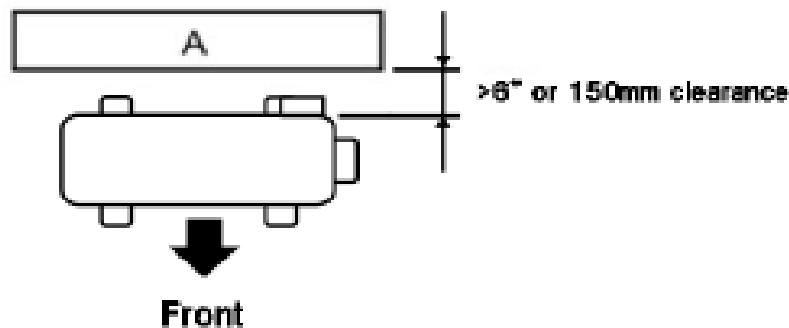


Before Installing the Unit

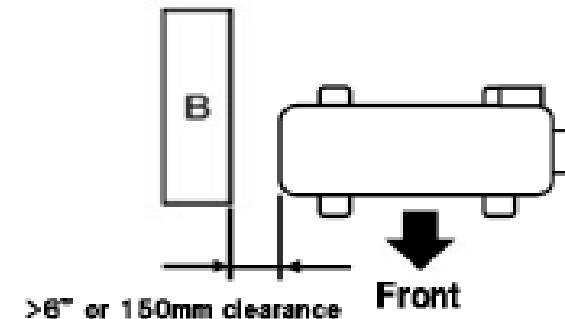
1. Size the Unit correctly 
2. Location Water Supply – Pressure & Quality 
3. Location for the Outdoor Unit

Outdoor Unit Location

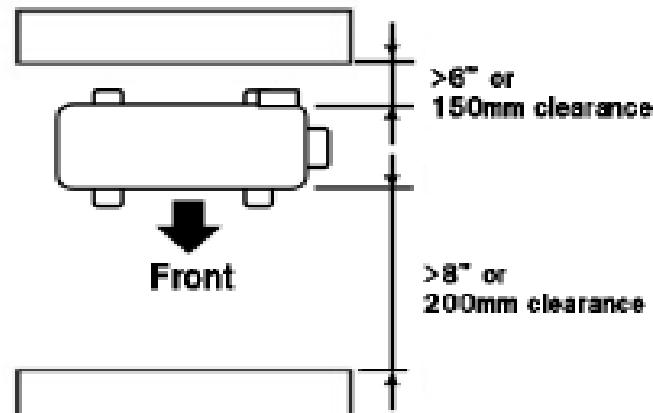
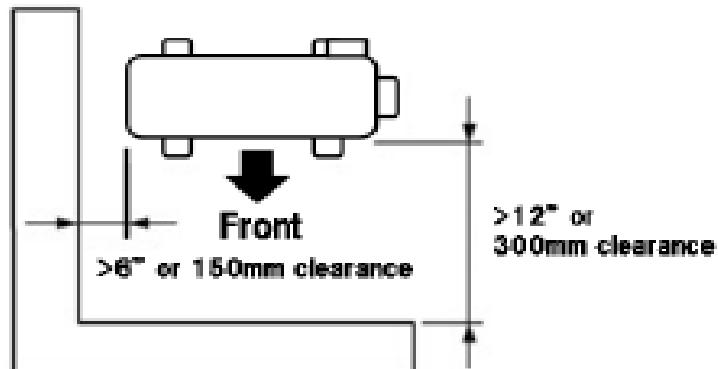
Flat wall installation



Caution: Water fitting side must have 12" clearance.
24" is desirable



Corner installation



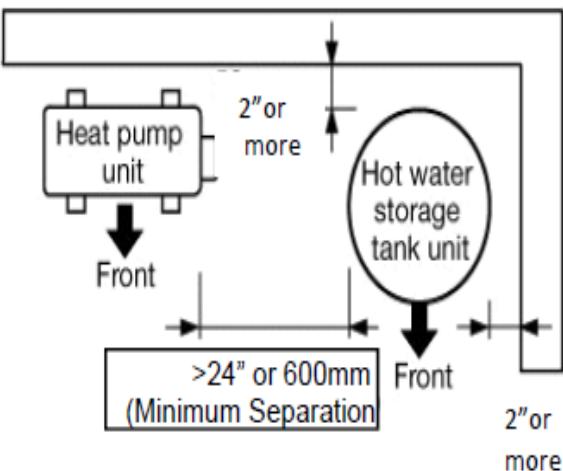
- 1 Unit should have a minimum of 18" or 500mm space above the unit to ensure correct operation
- 2 Discharge Air blowing against a wall/obstacle in front of the unit may stain the wall/obstacle
- 3 If the unit is not able to operate with adequate airflow due to obstacles and reduced clearances, Then heating output will be reduced by approx. 10% and power consumption increased by approx.10%
- 4 For optimum operation install the unit per the above or in a location with no obstacles

Before Installing the Unit

1. Size the Unit correctly 
2. Location Water Supply – Pressure & Quality 
3. Location for the Outdoor Unit 
4. Location for the Tank

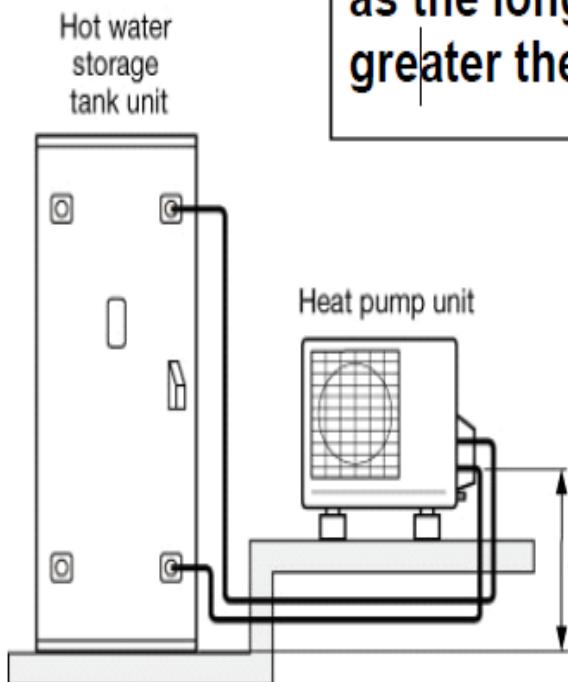
Location for the Tank

Overhead view
Standard layout



Maximum pipe length 50ft (15m) per line between Tank & Heat Pump Unit.
 Maximum number of bends- 6, use long radius bends not street "L's"

Side view



Caution

Keep the piping run to a minimum as the longer the pipe run, the greater the potential for heat loss

(A) Difference in height between the base of tank and base of Heat pump should be no more than: 16ft(5m) Max.

Also consider the location of the tank relative to the main usage of DHW
 This will reduce the "plug" of cold water before hot water is delivered

Before Installing the Unit

1. Size the Unit correctly
2. Location Water Supply – Pressure & Quality
3. Location for the Outdoor Unit
4. Location for the Tank
5. Additional Parts required

Additional Parts Required

Plumbing

- Interconnecting pipes
- Connecting Unions
- Pressure Regulating Valve
- Isolation Valves
- 5/8" ID Condensate Hose & Drain piping

Parts Provided

- Hot Supply Check Valve
- Anti Scald Valve
- Pressure Relief – 125 Psig

Electrical/Mechanical

- 15 Amp 208/230V 2 Pole Breaker
- Disconnect Box and Whip
- 15 Amp HACR Fuses
- 14-3 AWG Wire (check NEC for correct wire sizing)
- Pad for Outdoor unit
- Lumber/Pump up's

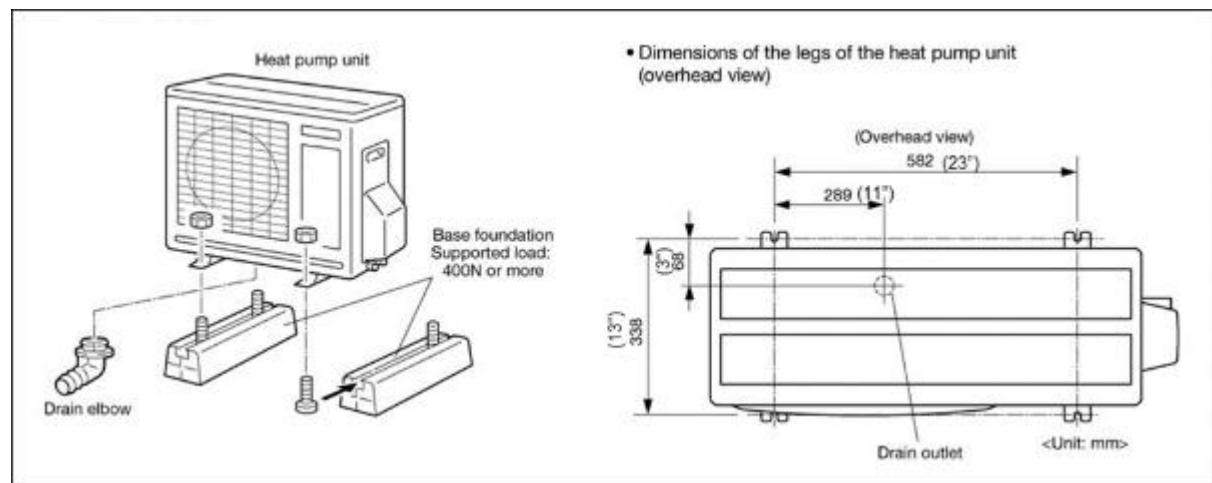
Before Installing the Unit

1. Size the Unit correctly
2. Location Water Supply – Pressure & Quality
3. Location for the Outdoor Unit
4. Location for the Tank
5. Additional Parts required

Use the 7 P's!!!!!!

Installing the Outdoor Unit

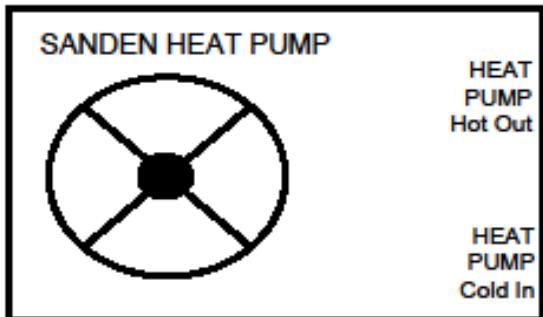
- Respect Unit clearances (see previous)
- More than 6" behind and on LHS, then 12" In Front and on RHS (Service access)
- Be careful Stacking – The Controller and some Service Access is by removing the top cover
- Raise up outdoor unit 4 to 6" from the pad/ground to help drain the unit coil during defrost – Treated lumber or “Pump Up’s”



Typical Installed Outdoor Unit



Piping Diagrams



Heat Pump Isolation Valve

1/2" Copper Or PEX

Anti Scald Valve

MANDATORY

Max Setting 120DegF

House
Hot Water
Supply

Notes :

When brazing always wrap valves, drains etc with a wet rag to prevent damage

Condensate drain line from HPWH not shown
Pipe to building drain per local codes

Unions to connect to Heat Pump and DHW Tank not shown for clarity of piping diagram

Connect Tank Drain
Pipe to building drain per local codes

Piping between Tank and Heat Pump
50ft Maximum length, 16ft Maximum Lift
To/from bottom of Tank to bottom of Heat Pump
No more than 6 x Long Radius Bends

Heat Pump Isolation Valve

Pressure Relief Valve
Pipe to building drain
(See local codes)

1/2" Copper Or PEX

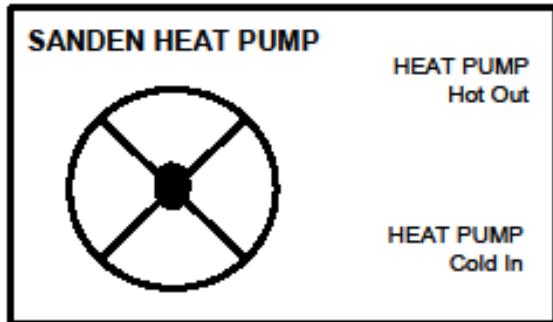
DHW Cold Tank Out

DHW STORAGE TANK
43 Gallon or 83 Gallon

Pressure Regulating Valve
95 Psi MAX

Main Cold Water Shut off Valve

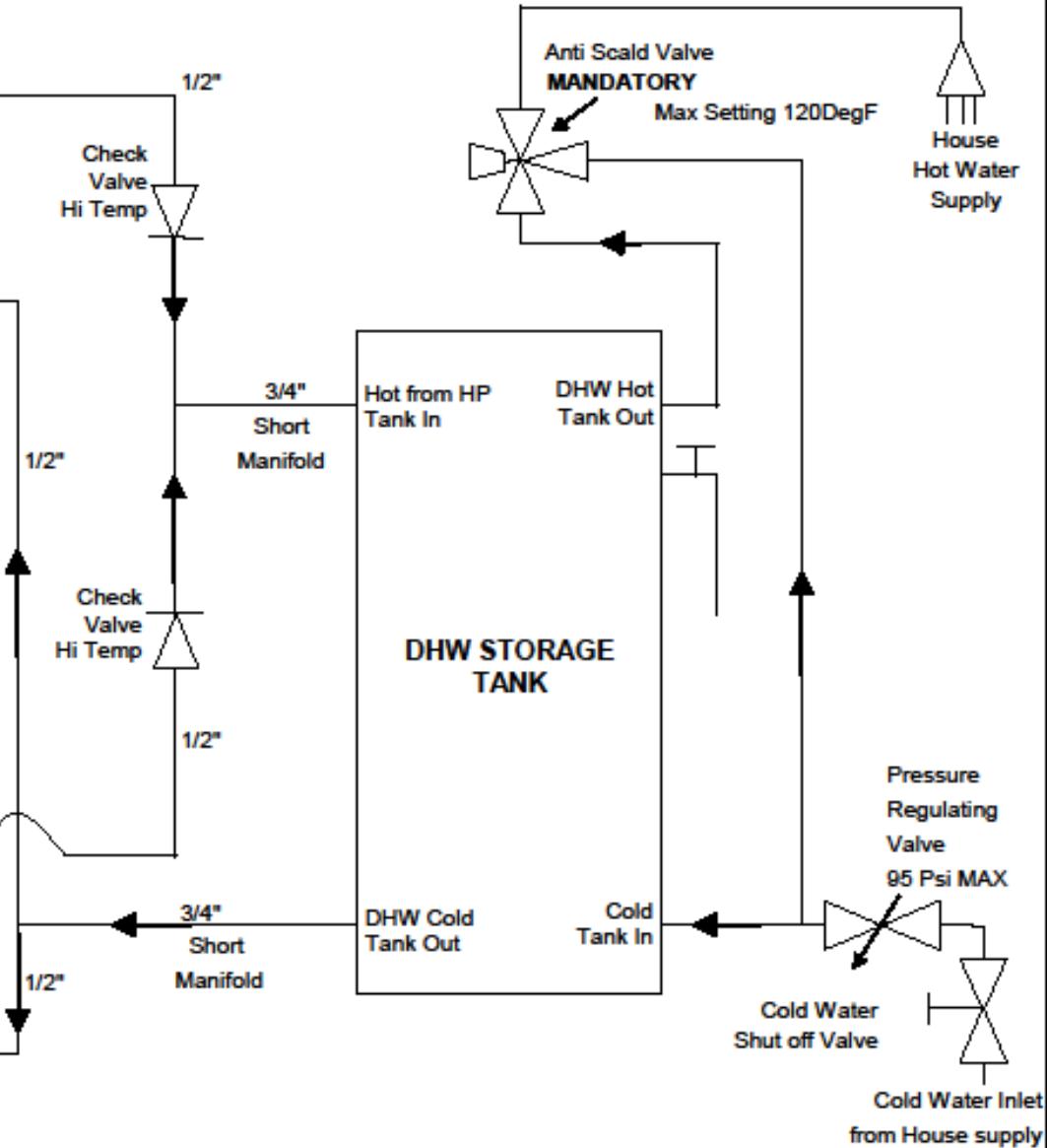
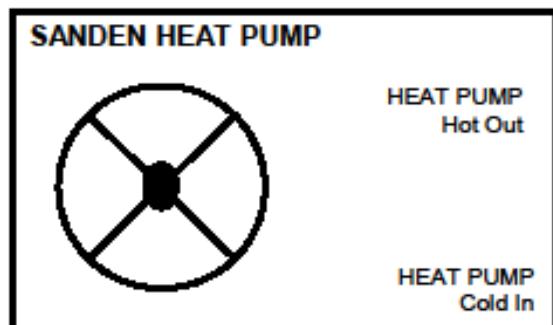
Cold Water Inlet
from House supply

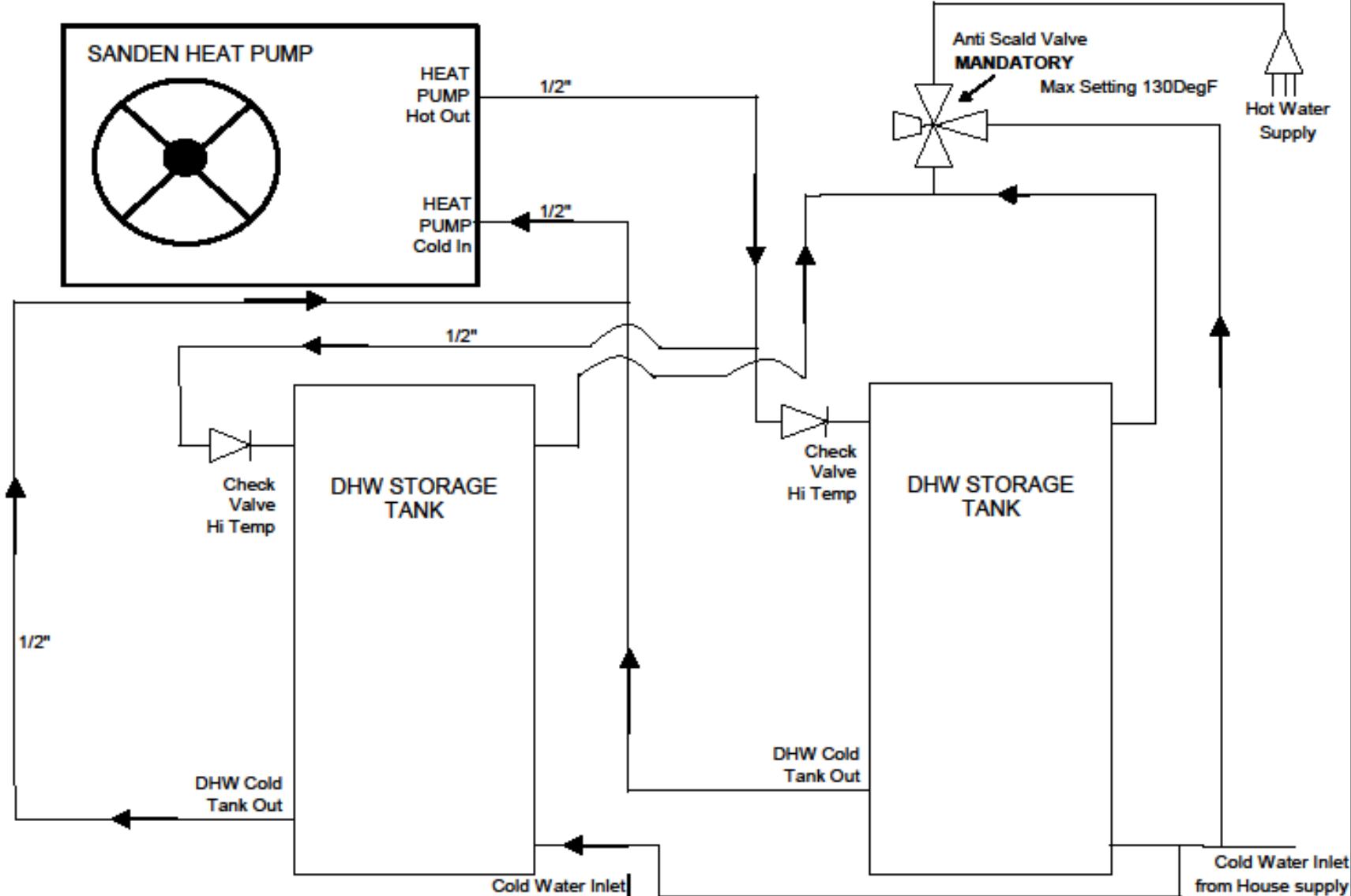


Notes :
Unions/Isolation Valves for HP's not shown

Connect Tank Drain, PR Valve, Condensate Pipe to building drain per local codes

Install Check Valves on Heat Pump Hot return and Heating loop return to tank at a dimension of 3 pipe diameters from Tee
Piping to Heat Pump 1/2" Diameter
Equal Piping lengths to Heat Pumps





Title : Heat Pump & 2 x Storage Tank

Drg # : SIA-GUS-010	Drawn : JLM	9/24/2016	Rev : 000
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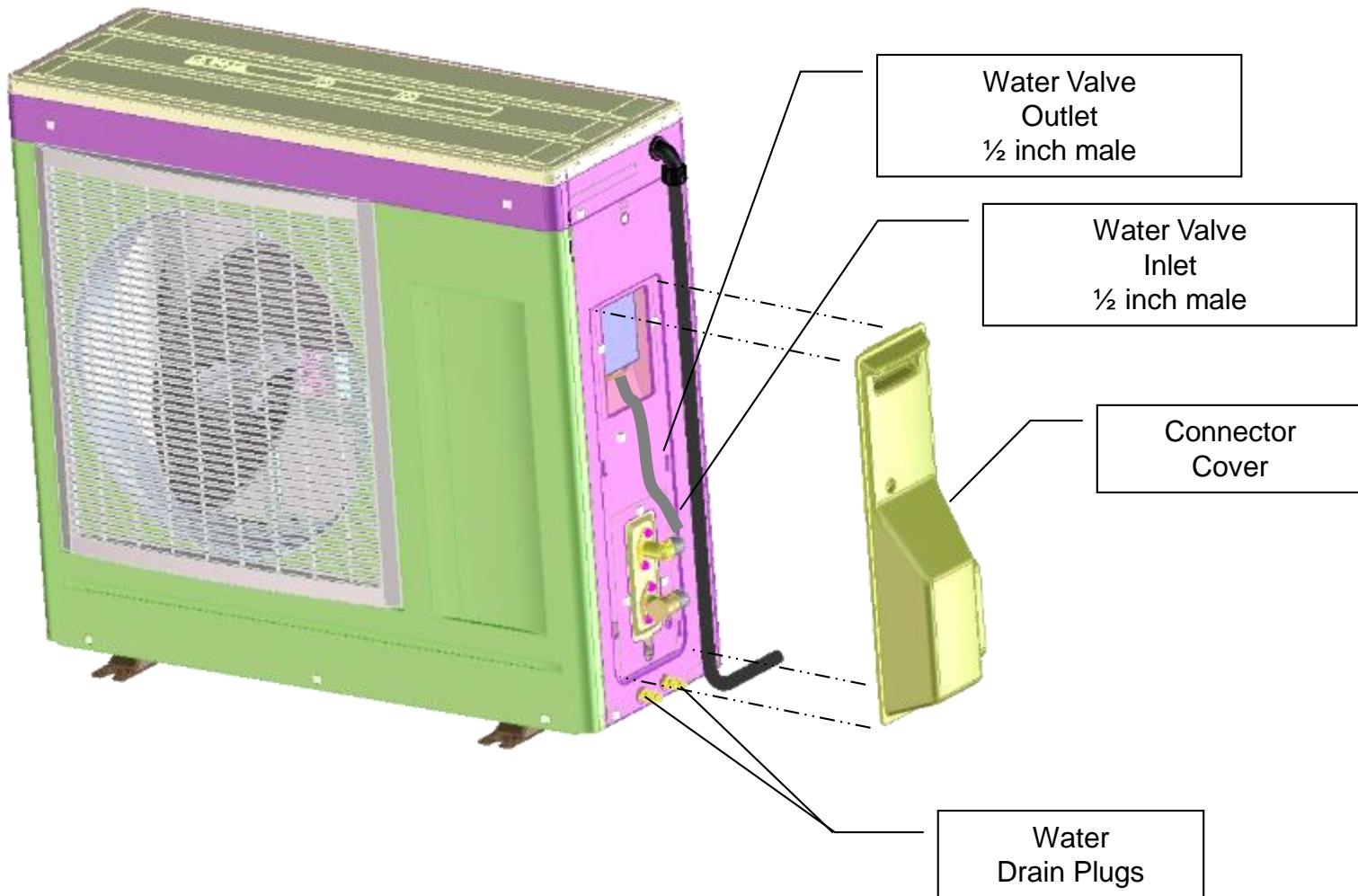
Interconnect Piping

- Max Distance between Tank and Outdoor :
50ft including 16ft of lift from bottom of Tank
6 Bends maximum
- Piping size :
 $\varnothing 1/2"$ NSF Copper or PEX (Potable Water) –
Both lines must be insulated
- Check if Heat Tape is required – potential
freezing issue if the weather drops below
freezing for an extended period of time

Building Penetration

- Hole Size – Minimum 3"
- 2 x $\frac{1}{2}$ " pipes + $\frac{3}{4}$ " wall insulation + 3/8" conduit
- Sleeve the penetration
- Air Seal to prevent moisture ingress and heat egress
- If pipes are covered/buried ensure covering is water tight to prevent water from collecting

Outdoor Unit Connections

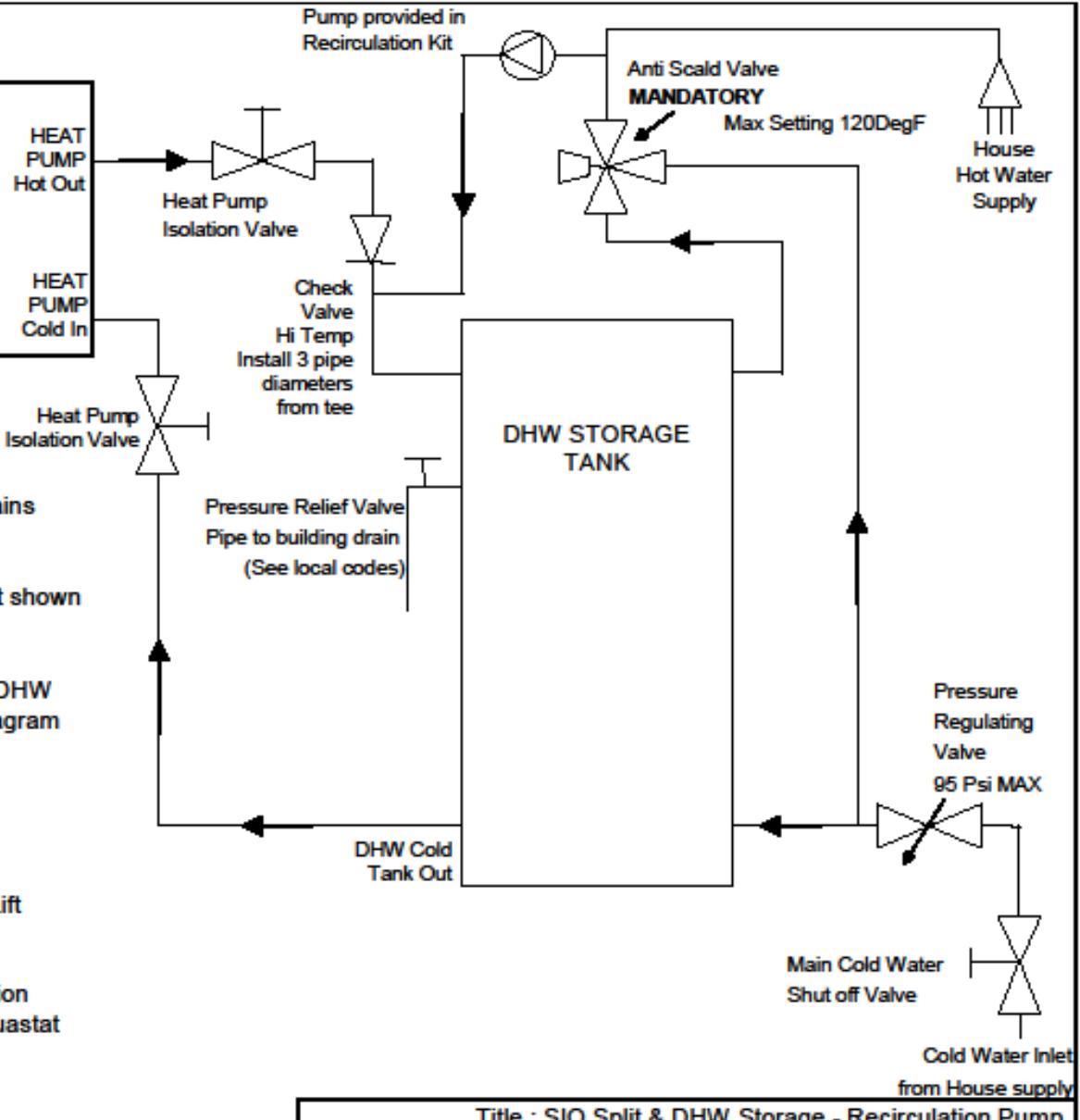
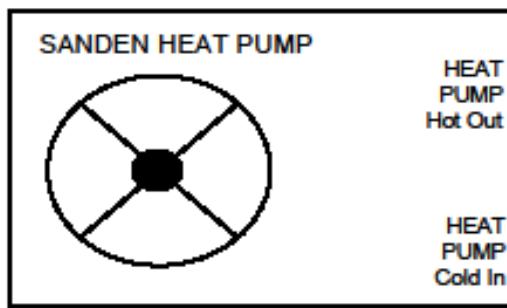


Interconnect Water Piping



Accessories - I want “Instant” Hot Water!

- Recirculation – If you do your own system we require it to be **Temperature or Sensor NOT Timer** controlled
- Pump sized to just push water through the unit to remove the cold plug
- We recommend the type of systems which are installed under the last fixture and push the plug in the system back to the cold water side of the tank, and are controlled by Aquastat



Title : SIO Split & DHW Storage - Recirculation Pump			
Drg # :SIA-GAUS-002	Drawn : JLM	9/28/2014	Rev : 002

Condensate Piping

- Outdoor unit will create Condensate from both normal operation, especially if it is humid and also the Defrost Cycle when colder
- Elbow connection provided with unit – insert into the base pan and connect with a 5/8" ID Drain hose
- Need to pipe condensate away from unit and ensure Condensate does not spill onto walkway or other area where it may freeze

Freeze Protection

- Obviously the Outdoor unit & Piping has Water in it – so we care about cold weather and it's possible effect on the system
- Interestingly it gets cold in Japan and they do nothing to the system to worry about cold weather
- We have 3 strategies & a back up plan to minimize freeze up's

Freeze Protection

- 1. Minimal Water Piping**
Outdoors – Plan your job site and unit location to penetrate into the building adjacent to the Heat Pump

Use $\frac{3}{4}$ " minimum thick Closed Cell insulation on the external piping

Tape joints and ensure that none of the system is piping is exposed



Freeze Protection

2. Inbuilt Freeze protection –

System continually monitors Inlet and Outlet Water Temperatures at the Heat Exchanger

If Outdoor Ambient is below 36 DegF and the Heat Exchanger Temperatures are below 42 DegF

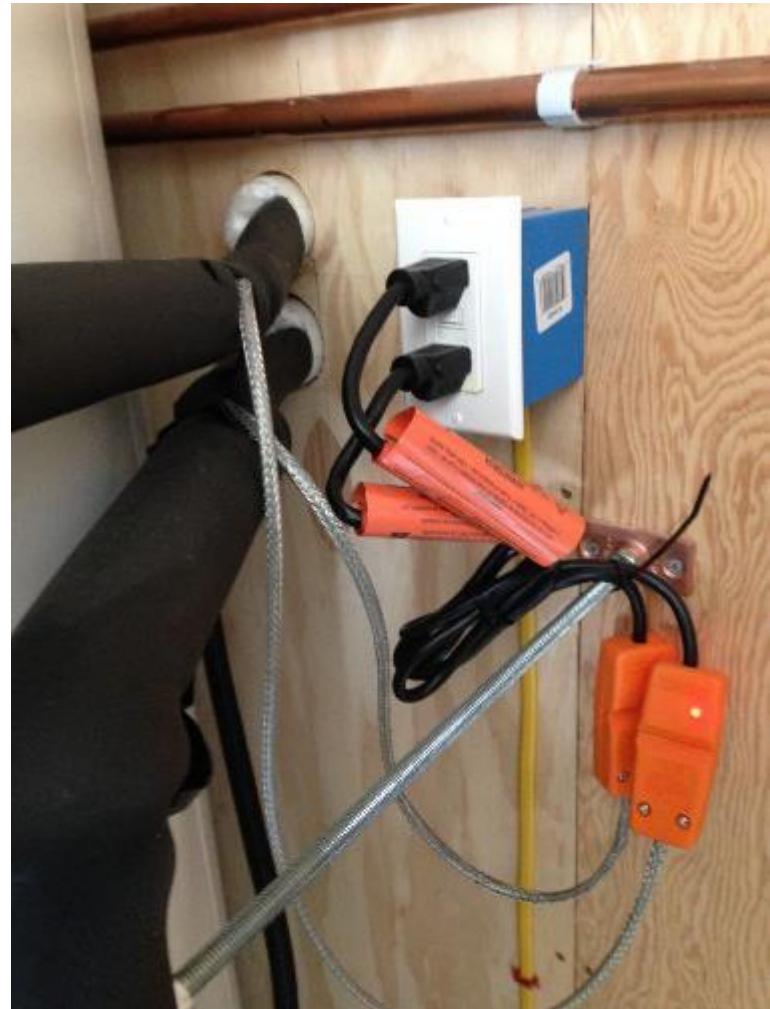
System will turn on the Pump and then the unit if necessary to prevent it from freezing

Freeze Protection

3. Heat tape on the pipe work

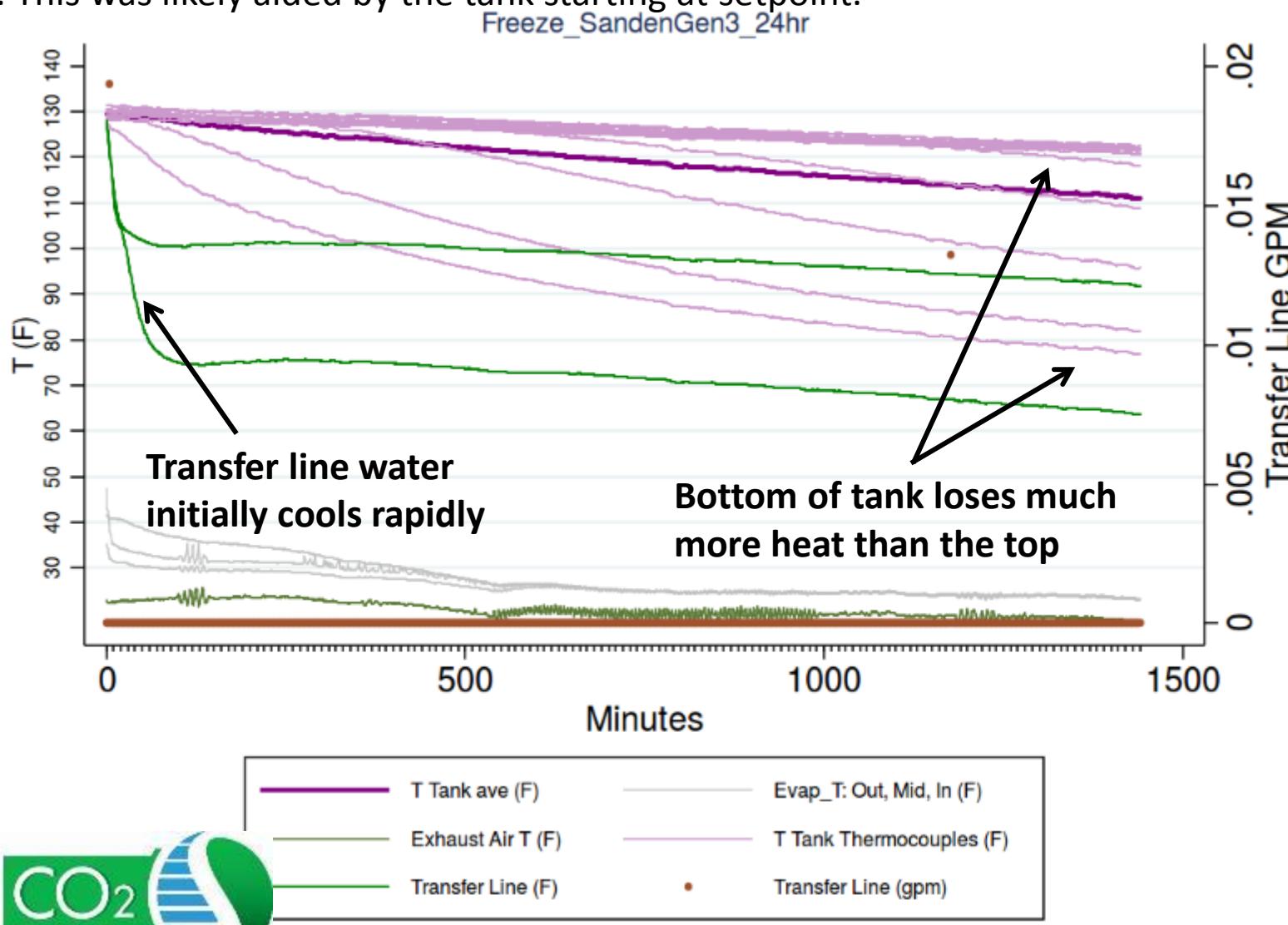
- Self regulating 5 to 8W is preferred for better sensing –
- Wrap tightly under the insulation on pipes exposed to the ambient air, all the way up to the unit connections
- Connect to separate power supply

Pentair Frost Guard is good



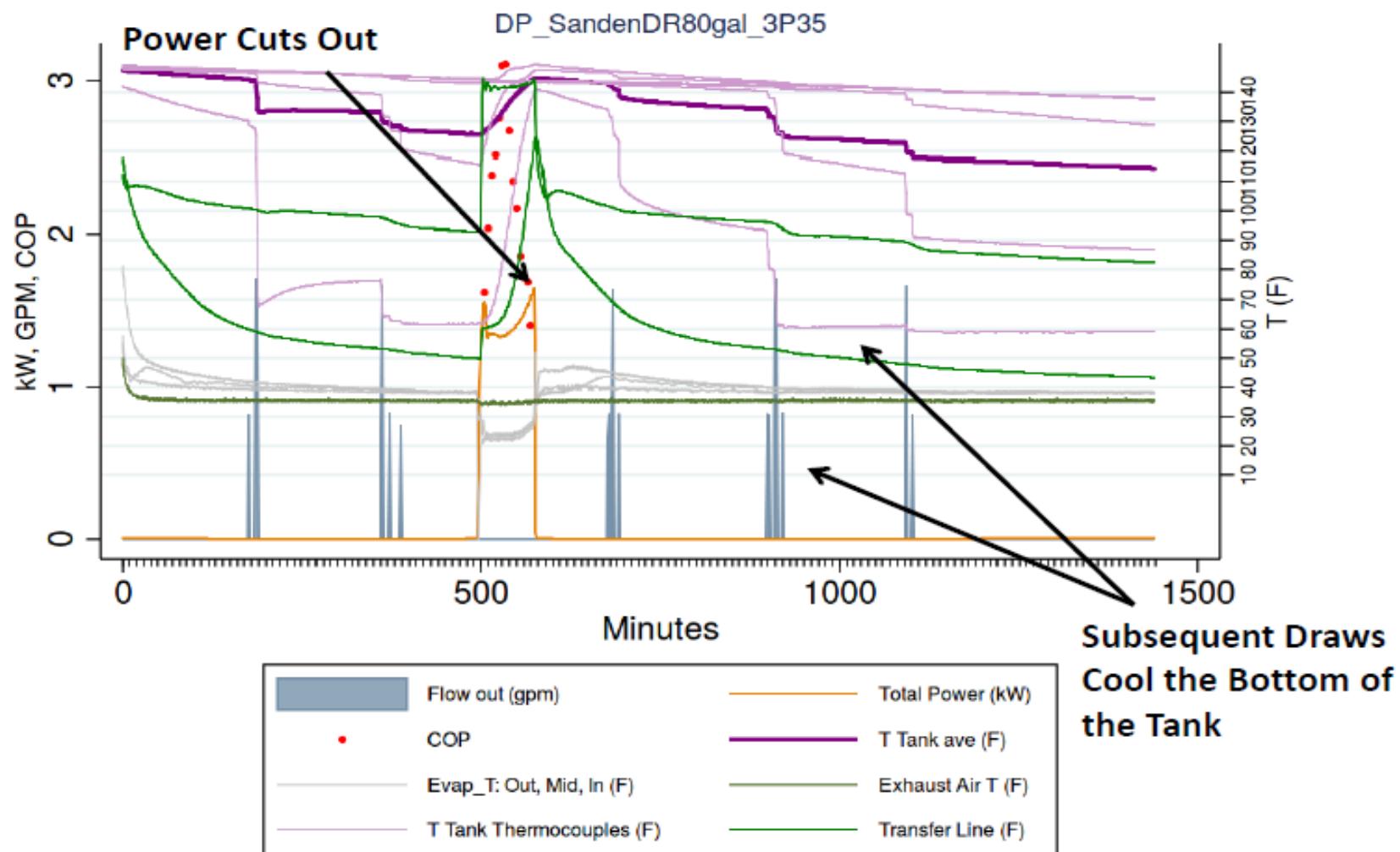
In the 24 hour freeze test – Testing at 25 DegF or -4 DegC

the transfer line temperatures initially dropped quickly but leveled out in the 70s and slowly dropped into the 60s (F). Given the greater dropoff in temperature for lower thermocouples in the tank, we suspect that heat from the bottom of the tank kept the transfer lines from freezing. This was likely aided by the tank starting at setpoint.



24 hour freeze test – Effect of draws

Starting with lower tank temperatures and then introducing draws into the tank with 35 DegF
Water reduces the pipe temperatures but never below freezing



But What happens if we
Lose Power?

Freeze Protection - Valve

A 3-way solenoid valve is supposed to drain the outdoor unit water lines (transfer lines) in the event of power failure, to prevent freezing and damage to the unit. The Freeze Protection – Valve test repeatedly cut and restored power to the unit and observed to see if the water lines drained as intended and the unit powered back up with no problems.



Freeze Protection 3-way valve

Notes

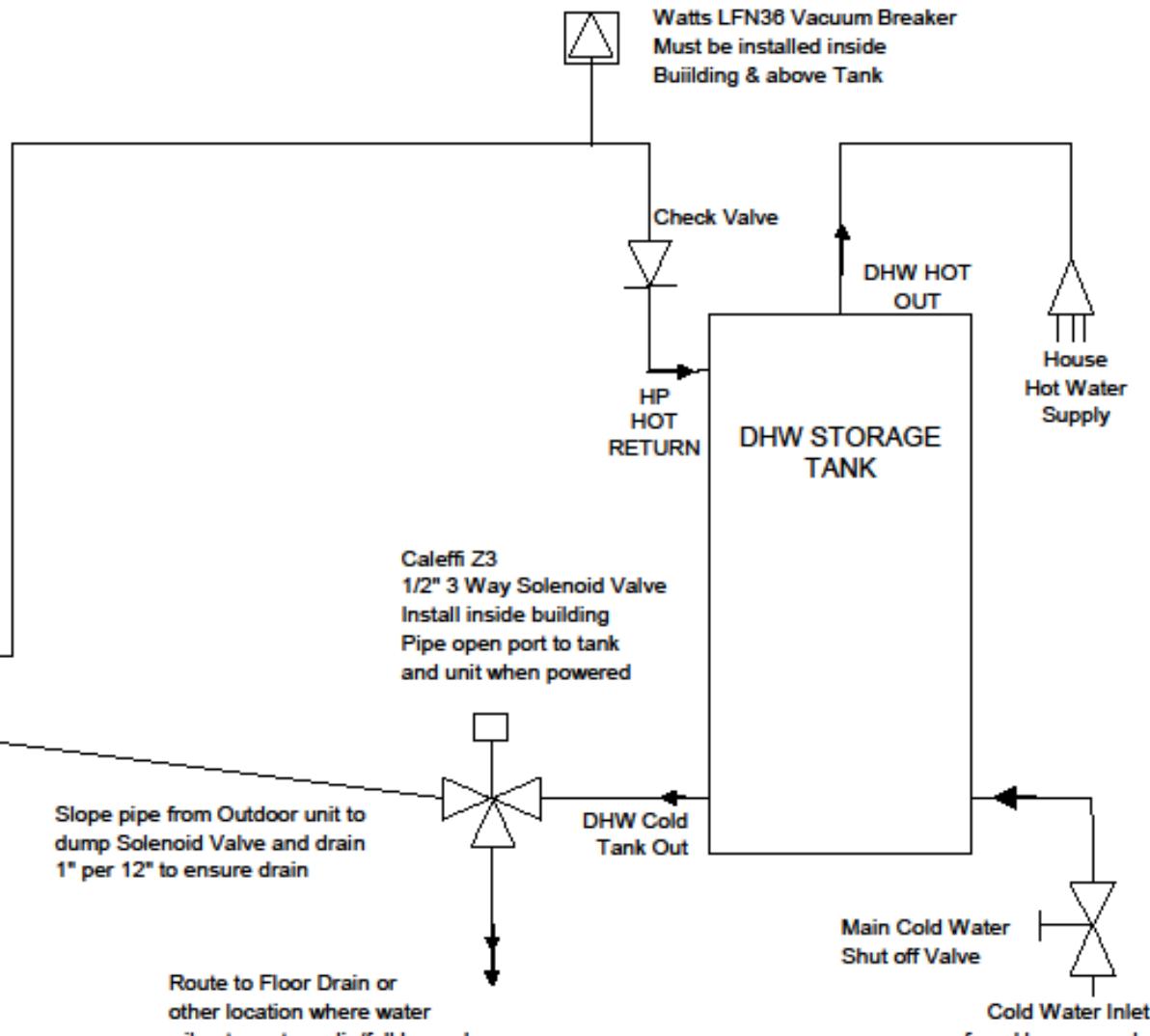
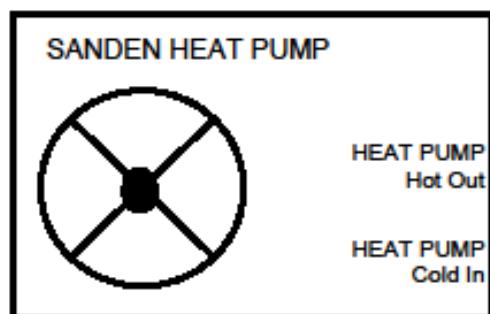
- 1) The valve must be located at a lower elevation than the outdoor unit to drain the water lines. After power cut-out the lines evacuated as intended.
- 2) The pump was able to restore pressure after power-up without suffering an air lock. This was verified by repeating 10x.
- 3) During power-up approximately 4L of water drained out from the tank. This was unexpected but also did not appear to cause any significant problems.

Notes

Shut Off and Anti Scald Valve
are not shown for clarity

Piping between Heat Pump and Tank
should have Self Regulating Trace Heat
installed directly on piping

Insulate both cold and hot lines with
minimum 1" insulation



Title : SANCO2 unit & External Freeze Protection

Drg # : SIA-GAUS-007 Drawn : JLM 10/13/2015 Rev : 002

Electrical & Power Wiring

Electrical Supply

- 208/230V-1Ph-60Hz
- 15 Amp 2 Pole Breaker
- Ensure unit has power at least 5 hours per day



Power Wiring

- Wire from Breaker VIA Local Disconnect to L1, L2 and Ground (Earth)
- 15 Amp HACR Fuses

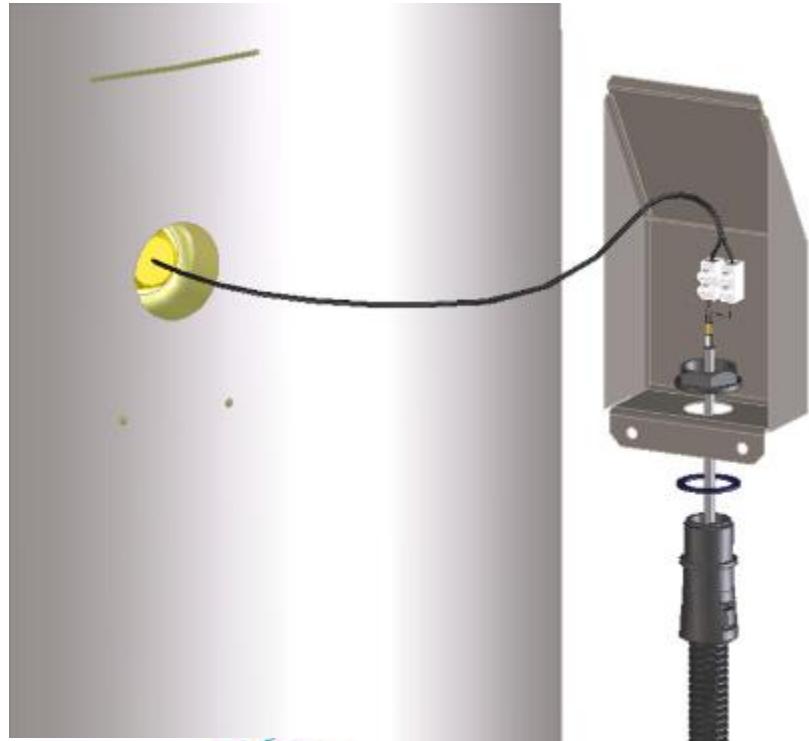


DO NOT TURN ON THE POWER YET!!!!

Tank Thermistor

Thermistor & Conduit are supplied in a 20ft Length

Every Heat Pump requires it's own Thermistor



Tank Thermistor

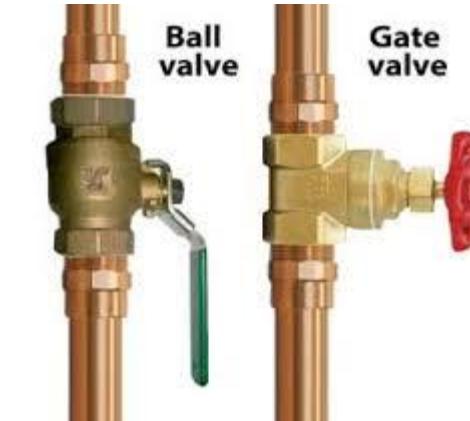
- Cut to suit your Installation if desired
- Extend using 16AWG 2 Wire Shielded Cable if needed
- Connect Thermistor wire to Terminal Blocks on Tank (not polarity sensitive)



Filling the System

Now installation is complete we need to fill the system and purge the air from the water pipes

1. Open Tank PR valve via the lever – Very important this allows the air to escape the tank
2. Open the Cold Water Shut Off Valve , Open HP Unit Isolation Valves



Filling the system

3. Once water drains from PR Valve, close it & open up Hot Water Faucets/Shower in the house
4. Once air has stopped burping out, and water flow is steady, close the Faucets
5. Go to the Outdoor unit, close Isolation valves
6. Check for leaks and any other piping issues



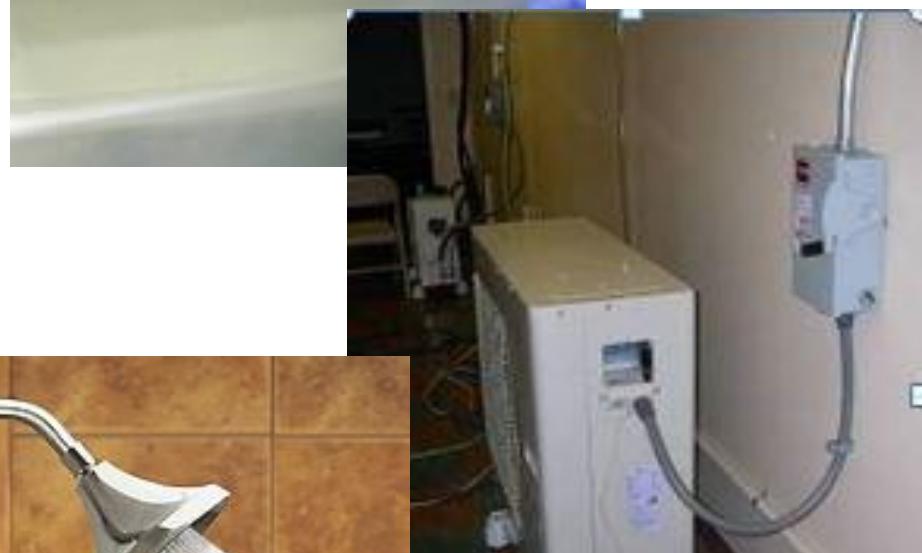
Filling the System

7. Open Drain Valves on the Outdoor Unit. Once Air has stopped burping from the drain plugs close both of them



8. **Switch on the mains power to the unit**

9. Open up Faucets and Showers to bleed air for the final time until flow is steady – Can also open unit drains for a final check



Installation is Finished

- There is a 3 minute time delay but after that, unit is able to start
- Unit will run when the thermistor in the Tank senses a temperature by below 113 DegF
- If that is the case, the unit will start, first the Outdoor Fan and Pump, then the compressor

Installation is Finished

- Listen to the Outdoor unit, if you hear a bubbling, hissing sound, that is air in the pump and water system
- Open up the bleed valves once again and remove the air. Once the stream of water has no bubbles and is steady close the valves
- Default setting is 140 DegF delivered water temperature
- It Takes about 3 to 4 hours to heat 80 Gallons from a cold start depending on

Final Unit Set up

- Set up the Programmable Controller
- Delivered Water Temperature can be now set between 130 and 176 DegF
- Recommended setting 150 or 160 DegF
- Unit can be programmed just like a T-Stat this will allow us to stop the unit from working during certain hours of the day



Setting the Unit Time

1. When the unit is first powered up the time starts at 0000

2. Now the display will read the time of operation – for example 0005 or something similar depending on how long the unit has been powered up



Setting the Time

3. Press the Up or Down arrows to set the time
(holding makes it go quicker....)

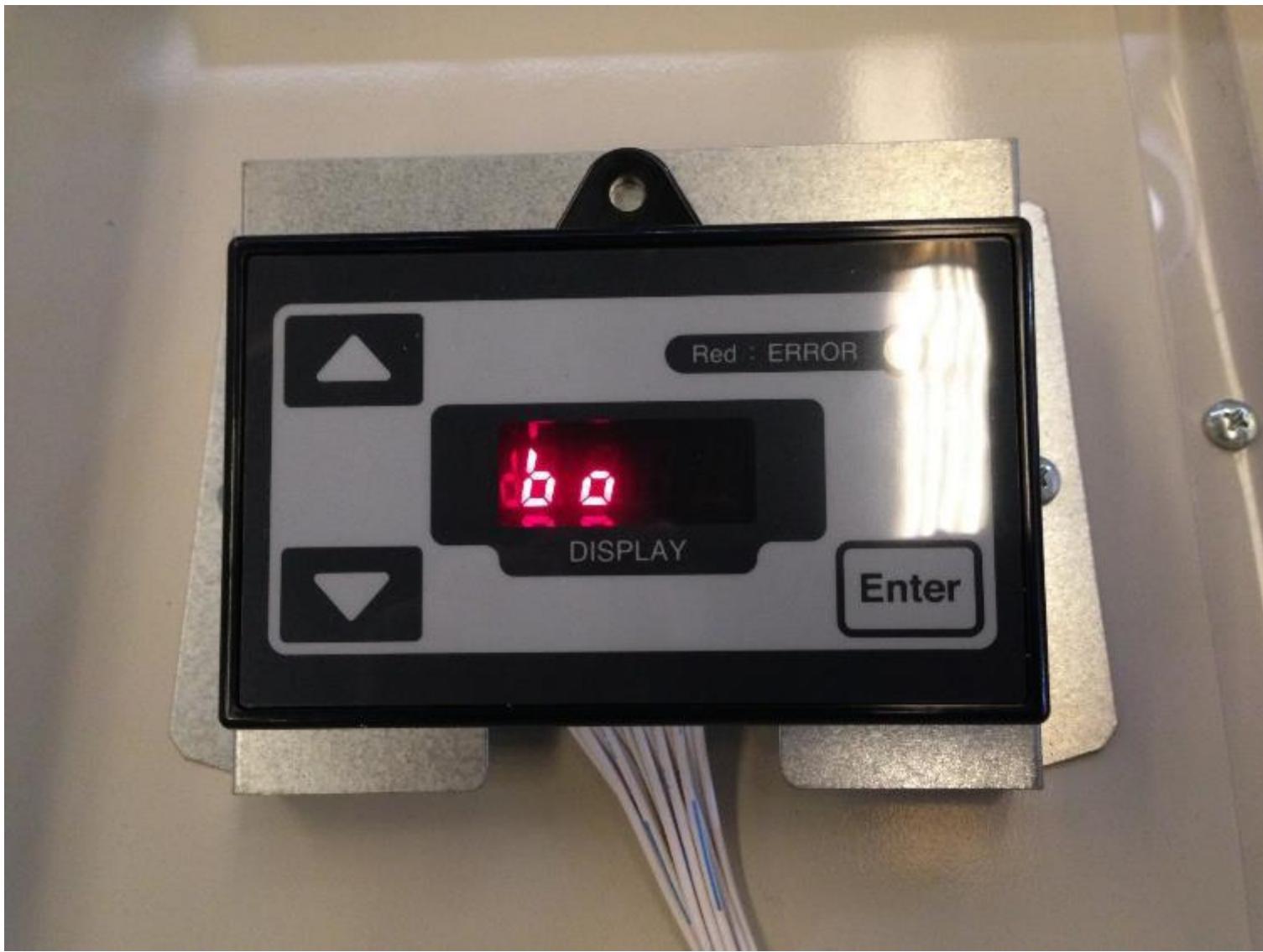
4. Once you have the time set – Time is in
Military time (24 hour, no AM or PM)

5. PRESS ENTER

The controller will always go sleep if no buttons
are pressed for 60 Seconds

Optional Programming – OFF/ON Timer

1. Press and hold both the UP & DOWN arrow keys
2. Display will show “BO” & “00XX”
3. Press the UP Arrow. The 00 will flash
4. Use the UP Arrow to set the OFF time for the unit (can only be set as an hour e.g. 10, 12, 14 etc, remember this is Military time)
5. PRESS ENTER – OFF time is now set



Optional Programming

OFF/ON Timer (cont)

6. “XX” will now be flashing
7. Use the UP or DOWN Arrow to set the ON time for the unit (can only be set as an hour 15, 17 etc, remember this is Military time)
8. PRESS ENTER – ON time is now set
9. Both OFF and ON time will flash briefly, then unit will display “BO” and the times set
10. Press Enter one last time to go back to the clock or don’t press anything for 60 seconds



This unit is set to be OFF at 12 Noon and ON at Midnight

Optional Programming OFF/ON Timer (cont)

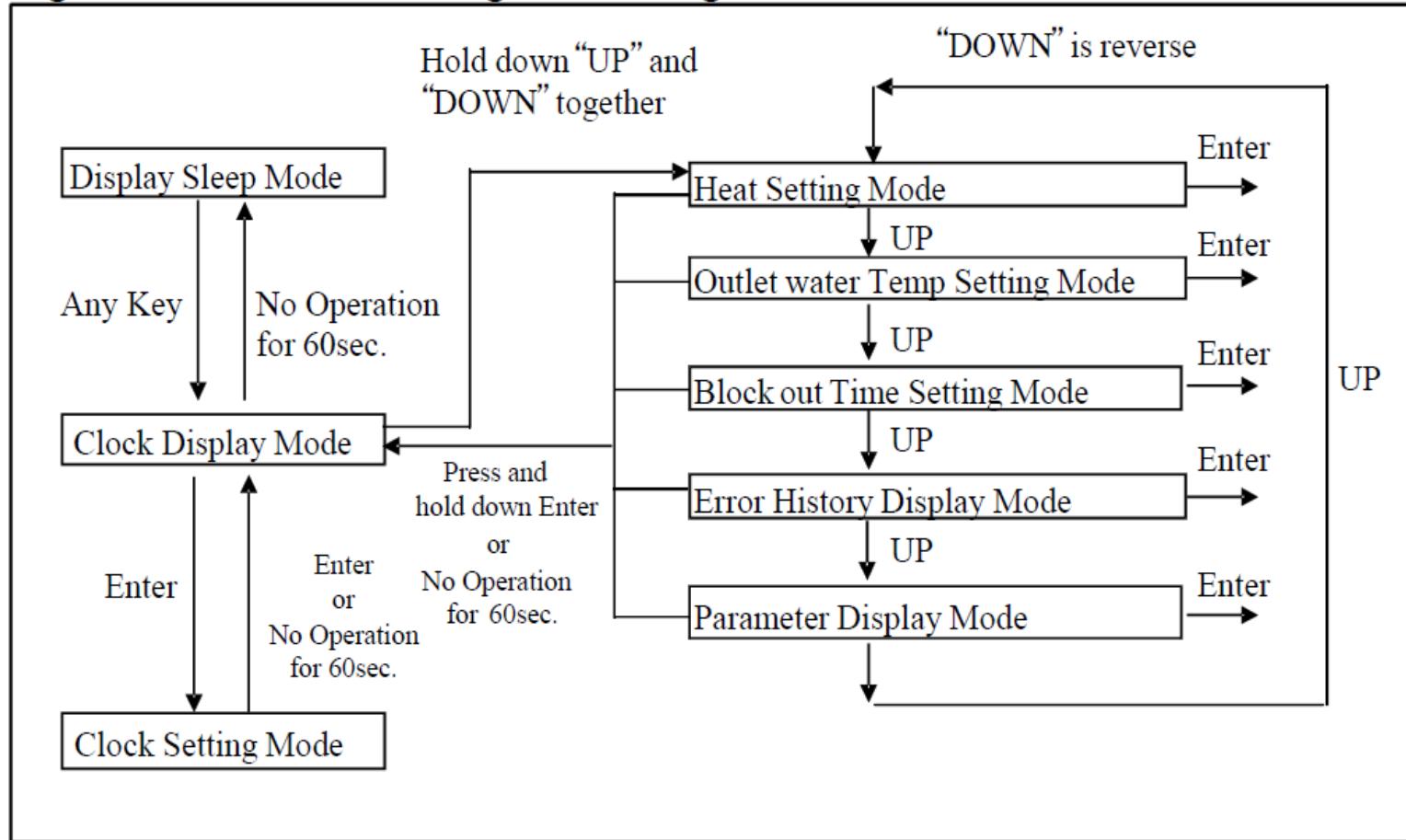
- Unit will now turn “OFF” for the period of time set, and then the unit will turn back “ON” after this time
- Unit may not start depending on tank temperature during this time, but is awake and waiting for a signal to run
- Hot Water is still available from the tank outside of these times – just ensure your tank capacity can handle demand
- If you decide this is not providing enough hot water and to cancel the Program, just set both the “OFF and ON” time to 00 and the Program will be cancelled – Default

Commissioning Mode

- **Heat setting mode** - Set the heating mode to either ON (Unit Runs) or OFF (Unit cannot operate)
- **Outlet water temperature setting mode** - Set the Outlet Hot water temperature 130~175°F
- **Block out time setting mode** (Time of use)
 - Set the block out time
- **Error history display mode** - Check the time & history of any errors that may have occurred.
- **Parameter display mode** - Check the values measured by the thermistors in the unit.

Commissioning Mode

Figure 13 Commissioning mode diagram



- Press the UP/DOWN arrows in any mode to access it and then scroll to see information or use ENTER to access that particular mode

Sanden Installation Recap

Similar to a Mini Split, but easier

- 2 x water lines – $\frac{1}{2}$ " Copper/PEX from the tank connections to the Outdoor
- No Refrigeration connections
- 208/230V-1Ph @ 15A Power – thermistor cable provided
- 50ft distance, 16ft lift between Outdoor and Tank
- Tank has similar connections to a standard North American Tank (just 2 more of them)



Warranty & Support

Standard Warranty Residential usage

- **Compressor & Refrigeration System – 10 Years**
- **All other Outdoor unit Components – 10 Years**
- **3 Year Labor Warranty**
- **3 Year Replacement Warranty**
- **Tank Warranty – 15 Years, Pro Rated**
- Tech Support : 734 738 5915



Thank You!

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