21st century ventilation options Your refurb, your choice!





Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery (MVHR)

What is MVHR?

Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery (MVHR) systems, are used to remove stale air and bring in fresh air which can also heat or cool the home.

This will ensure residents well-being is optimised and provides a total system which works together with the improved thermal performance of the envelope

The heat recovery is an air heating system that can be powered by solar power. It works with the ventilation system and is user controlled to provide heating and cooling as required by the resident

Health and comfort

- Removal/dilution of pollutants such as odour, smoke, VOCs, radon etc
- Avoidance of humidity problems and protection of the building structure
- Prevention of mould growth
- Filtration of the outside air as protection against outdoor pollutants/pollen etc.
- Generally provide more uniform distribution of fresh air
- Balanced ventilation/optimum humidity

MVHR Filters: Particles to be filtered/ Filterclass

The more stars, the higher the percentage of the filtered particles

	Sand, coarse dust, insects, hair	Spores, pollen, mould	House dust mite, mould, spores, skin flakes, animal dander	Bacteria, smog, tobacco smoke
G3	*****	*****	*****	
G4	*****	*****		
M5	*****	*****	*** **	
M6	*****	*****		
F7	*****	*****	*****	****

Contaminated air to the atmosphere **Heat Recovery Unit** Fresh warm air delivered into property

How it works?

1. Supply of fresh air:

Fresh air is fed into the system via an external wall vent. The fresh outside air can optionally flow through sub-soil heat exchanger beforehand which uses geothermal energy to pre-temper the outside air

2. Ventilation unit:

Up to 96% of the heat is recovered from the extract air and transferred to the fresh air. This can be humidified, dehumidified, heated and cooled using optional components

3. Air distribution:

The air distribution system channels fresh air at the right temperature to individual rooms as needed and vents the extract air to the outside. The air volume can be individually adjusted for each room

Fine dust, viruses, exhaust fumes, carbon black







Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery units (MVHR)

	Zehnder	Zel
Image		
Model	Comfoair Q350	Со
Pros	PASSIVHAUS CERTIFIED LH & RH RANGE OF CONTROL OPTIONS INTEGRAL HUMIDISTAT 100% FULL AND FILTERED MODULATING SUMMER BYPASS	PA: WI TH CA SIT
Cons/Comments	G4 with F7 FILTER	HO FIL DO HU RE

Above are some heat recovery ventilation units that we are considering for homes on the estate. Here we present some pros and cons

nder	Brink
0.02	
nfoair 160	Renovent sky 150 & 200
SSIVHAUS CERTIFIED, LH & RH. RELESS CONTROL OPTION. S UNIT CAN BE USED IN	PASSIVHAUS CERTIFIED, LH & RH. WIRELESS CONTROL OPTION.
E HORIZONATAL AND VERTICAL SO N BE STANDRADISED ACROSS THE	INTEGRAL HUMIDISTAT
E IN THE SMALLER FLATS	THIS UNIT CAN BE USED IN THE HORIZONATAL AND VERTICAL SO CAN BE STANDRADISED ACROSS THE SITE IN THE SMALLER FLATS
RIZONTAL & VERTICAL – G4 WITH F7 TER	HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL – G4 WITH F7 FILTER
ES NOT HAVE AN INTEGRAL MIDISTAT - ADDITIONAL MOTE HUMIDITY SENSOR	



Brink



Flair 325

PASSIVHAUS CERTIFIED, LH & RH. WIRELESS CONTROL OPTION.

INTEGRAL HUMIDISTAT

THIS UNIT CAN BE USED IN THE HORIZONATAL AND VERTICAL SO CAN BE STANDRADISED ACROSS THE SITE IN THE SMALLER FLATS

HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL – G4 WITH F7 FILTER

Ceiling mounted MVHR installation

The MVHR unit is placed in the lowered ceiling



The MVHR ventilation unit is located in the ceiling in the hallway. This has meant that ceiling reduction has been limited to the hallway area only

Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery (MVHR) systems, are used to remove stale air and bring in fresh air which can also heat or cool the home. This can help improve and maintain the health and well-being of both the occupant and the building. The heat recovery aspect provides an air heating system that can be powered by solar power. It works with the ventilation system and can be controlled to provide heating and cooling as required by the user





Above the door, close to the ceiling, we have an MVHR extractor fan pulling fresh air into the living room and removing the stale air. A similar inlet will be installed in each room.

Here we have refurbished the front entrance to install MVHR air intake and extract grilles above the new fire door



Bulkhead approach MVHR installation

The MVHR unit is placed a cupboard, with ductwork limited to only part of the ceilings



The recessed ceiling partly over the kitchen area contains the MVHR ducting.

Here the ceiling height has been dropped at the entry way of the room only, keeping the original ceiling height in the rest of the room untouched. This allows the space to continue to feel airy and open.



MVHR unit tucked out of sight in a storage area.

The heat recovery is an air heating system that can be powered by solar power. It works with the ventilation system and is user controlled to provide heating and cooling as required by the resident



Ventilation unit ducting and control options



The MVHR ventilation machine will need to be located in an existing storage cupboard which means it will reduce your overall storage space within your home. The machine is approximately 75cm in width x 60cm deep and 85cm in height.

MVHR particles that could be filtered through the system

Various Control options





• **Remote control** – a remote control that allows you to control the ventilation unit via wireless communication.

• Sand, coarse dust, insects, hair • Spores, pollen, mould • Mites, skin flakes, animal dander • Bacteria, smog, tobacco, smoke



• Easy display control panel with a simple controller that is integrated directly into the ventilation unit

• Simple downloadable app - allowing you to control your system through your device



Passive House is an internationally recognised standard for high quality, low energy buildings.



Tell us what you think! What's important to you?

Energy efficiency and keeping your home warm in winter

Cost savings







Improving indoor air quality

Impact on space in your home

Altern	ative ventila	ation options				
	<section-header></section-header>	<section-header></section-header>	<section-header></section-header>	<section-header></section-header>	<section-header></section-header>	<section-header></section-header>
Positives	 Controlled balanced supply and extraction of air Negates the majority of ventilation heat losses All habitable rooms have filtered outside air Saves more money that it costs to run for residents 	 The air is extracted from kitchens and bathrooms only. This limits ductwork Low maintenance as no filters are included 	 Ceilings may not be compromised in most cases (except internal bathrooms and kitchen) More flexible - pick and choose which rooms from a resident's perspective No cupboard spaces are required 	 Most cost effective system Familiar use 	 Improves air tightness Can reduce heating bills in winter months 	 Cost effective Easily controlled
Negatives	 Higher installation costs Requires space internal cupboards and ceiling space Regular filter maintenance needed Can be difficult for users to understand operation 	 Trickle vents in habitable rooms are needed Air quality reduced as no filters or Insect guard of supply air 	 You need an outside wall for each supply and extract. Where we have Internal bathrooms and kitchens this could be a technical issue as the fan may not overcome the resistance associated with the length. Volumes are low, and appear not to meet the min kitchen ventilation volumes for the Part F due to distance to external wall. There is no boost facility increase air flow volumes for cooking and overheating assistance. Will not meet EnerPHit standards 	 Uncontrolled heat loss Cold drafts Poor Indoor air quality 	 Would not meet Building Control Part F alone Will require windows or fans for kitchens and bathrooms Reliant on natural pressure differentials across a building or wind velocity Require a smart device 	 Does not meet building contrastandards without openable windows Cannot ventilate an Internal space such as a kitchen or bathroom
Ventilation Rates- Statutory for Intermittent Extract	 Kitchen - 30 litres/second Elsewhere In kitchen -60 litres/second Bathroom- 15 litres/second WC- 6 litres / second 	 Kitchen - 30 litres/second Elsewhere In kitchen -60 litres/second Bathroom- 15 litres/second WC- 6 litres / second 	 Kitchen - 30 litres/second Elsewhere In kitchen -60 litres/second Bathroom- 15 litres/second WC- 6 litres / second 	 Kitchen - 30 litres/second Elsewhere In kitchen -60 litres/second Bathroom- 15 litres/second WC- 6 litres / second 	 Kitchen - 30 litres/second Elsewhere In kitchen -60 litres/second Bathroom- 15 litres/second WC- 6 litres / second 	 Kitchen - 30 litres/second Elsewhere In kitchen -60 litres/second Bathroom- 15 litres/second WC- 6 litres / second
Whole Dwelling Supply	 I 3 litres /second - 29 litres / second 	• Trickle Vents Required	• N/A	• Trickle Vents	• N/A	• Windows
Ranking	Most effective					Least effective
Reason	This meets all ventilation requirements and energy improvements.	This meets all ventilation requirements but increases energy	This meets ventilation requirements but cannot ventilate internal spaces such as bathrooms In most buildings. Will require extract fans to comply with building control.	This is uncontrolled ventilation hence cannot guarantee ventilation rates. Internal bathrooms/ Kitchen will require extract fans to comply with building control.	This is uncontrolled in terms of meeting required ventilation rates. Bathroom and Kitchens will require extract fans to comply with building control.	This will not meet any of the required ventilation criteria.