

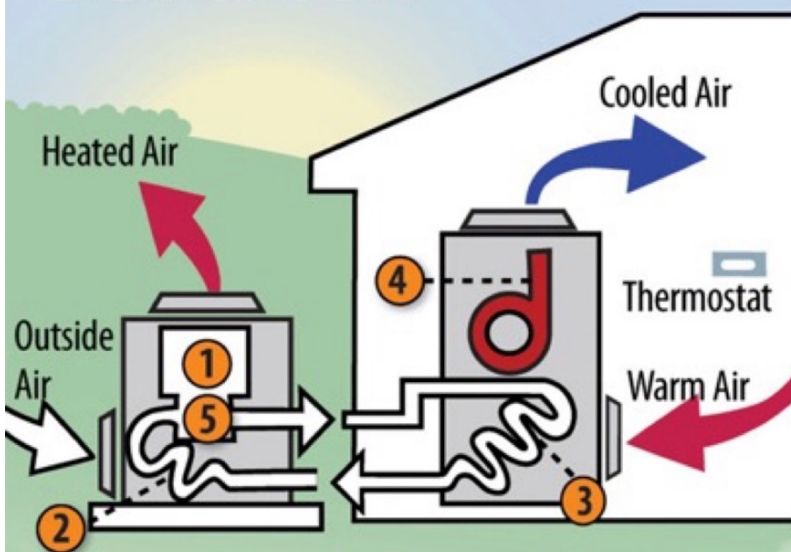
Fact Sheet: Benefits of Heat Pumps in Manufactured Homes

Heat pumps are an energy-efficient and cost-effective heating and cooling solution that can be added to any home, in place of an air conditioner. A heat pump can work with a gas, propane or electric furnace. Installing a heat pump can cut heating bills by up to half, improve comfort (really!), and contribute to a more sustainable environment.

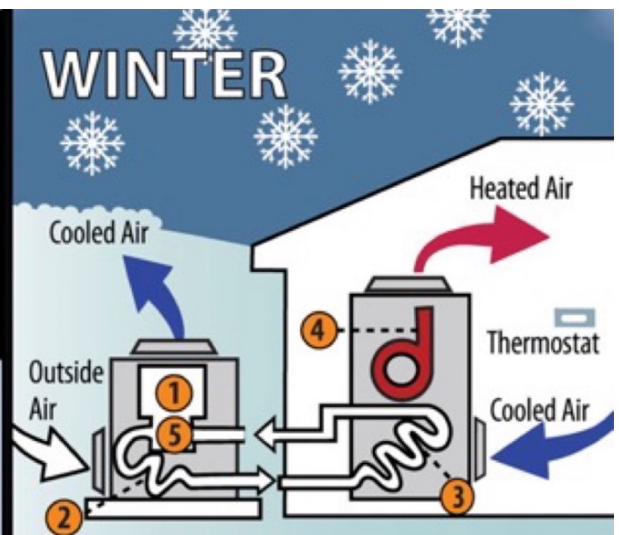
How Do Air-Source Heat Pumps Work?

By transferring heat between a house and outside air, these devices trim electricity use by as much as 40 percent to 50 percent in moderate climates.

SUMMER



WINTER



- 1 Compressor**
Increases refrigerant/freon pressure to accept the maximum heat from the air.
- 2 Condenser**
Coils move freon (and with it, hot or cold air) to or from outside air.
- 3 Evaporator**
Coils move freon (and with it, hot or cold air) to or from outside air.
- 4 Air Handler**
Fan blows air into a home's ducts.
- 5 Reversing Valve**
Switches the direction of the freon flow, changing the heat pump's output to hot or cold air (controlled by thermostat).

Source: NRECA

Why Upgrade to a Heat Pump?

1. Energy Efficiency = Lower Utility Bills:

- Heat pumps are highly energy-efficient, offering both heating and cooling in a single unit. They are the same machines as air conditioners, except with a “reversing valve” to allow the unit to move heat into the house during the winter.
- They move heat rather than generating it, making heat pumps up to *300% more efficient* than traditional heating systems. A heat pump can harvest heat from freezing cold outdoor air and release it into the home at 90 degrees or higher—while using less energy than it takes to get the same amount of heat from an electric furnace.
- In moderate climates, heat pumps can be the primary source of heat, saving the most on energy costs. In colder climates, they are easily set up to “play nice” with the electric or gas furnace as a two-stage heating system, while still efficiently and effectively doing much of the work.

2. Year-Round Comfort:

- Heat pumps provide consistent heating during cold months and cooling during hot summers, ensuring year-round comfort. They maintain a stable indoor temperature without sudden fluctuations. “Slow and steady wins the race.”
- Modern programmable and connected smart thermostats do an excellent job of making the most use of the heat pump, while quickly switching over to the high output of the furnace when needed.

3. Smart Long-term Investment:

- If air conditioning is desired, upgrading to a heat pump typically adds about \$1,000 to the job. This will pay back within two years—better than a *35 percent return on the investment*. Where else can you get a guaranteed return on investment that also makes you comfortable every day?
- Heat pumps are built to last, with a typical lifespan of 15-20 years or more with proper maintenance. Remember, they are the same machines as air conditioners and are equally reliable.
- Installing a heat pump can increase the resale value of the home, as comfort-enhancing and energy-efficient features are attractive to potential buyers.

4. Compatible with OEM Furnaces, and Quiet Operation, too:

- The companies that make manufactured home OEM furnaces also produce heat pumps. In many cases, the heat pump’s indoor coil can be fitted right into the furnace enclosure.
- Today’s heat pump outdoor compressor units are much quieter than equipment from even just a few years ago.

5. Rebates and Incentives:

- Many governments and utility companies offer rebates, tax incentives, or financing options to encourage the installation of energy-efficient heat pumps, making them more affordable.

Conclusion: Heat pumps are a smart choice for heating and cooling in manufactured homes, offering energy savings, year-round comfort, and environmental benefits. Don’t settle for just an air conditioner. Make your home more comfortable, efficient, and eco-friendly with a heat pump system.