



Princeton Air

A LINC Service® Contractor

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Dual Fuel Heat Pumps



HYBRIDS

AREN'T JUST FOR THE ROAD

What Is A Dual Fuel Heat Pump?

A dual fuel heat pump is an air-source heat pump designed to be installed and to work with a forced air furnace heating system. The forced air furnace can be new or existing, and can be fueled with natural gas, oil or propane. The dual fuel heat pump works in conjunction with your present furnace, regardless of the fuel type.

How Does It Work?

A dual fuel heat pump works with your heating system. In the summer, a dual fuel heat pump works like a central air conditioner, transferring heat from your house to the outside air. In the winter, it transfers heat indoors from the outside air. The forced air furnace provides booster heat during extremely cold winter weather. The dual fuel heat pump works automatically with the forced air furnace to provide continuous temperature control.

The Heat Pump Advantage

A dual fuel heat pump system combines the best features of two types of equipment. During milder winter weather, the heat pump transfers heat from the outside air, rather than creating it. During most of the winter, the heat pump operates efficiently and costs less to heat your house than the oil or gas furnace. During severe winter weather, when the heat pump's capacity drops because of low outdoor temperature, the forced air furnace takes over automatically to provide constant heating comfort. The homeowner also has the ability at any time to select the method of heat used.

The Money You Save

Although the initial cost of a dual fuel heat pump may be more than a central air conditioner, a dual fuel system will provide savings over time that will more than make up for the initial investment. 70% or more of your heating needs can be satisfied by a heat pump.

(Over)

The Steps To Installing A Dual Fuel Heat Pump

- Find a qualified heating/cooling contractor whom you can trust and who has experience installing heat pumps. North American Technician Excellence (NATE) contractors are recommended.
- Ask your heating/cooling contractor to accurately evaluate your home for the installation and capacity requirements of a heat pump system. This evaluation should consist of a computer generated analysis showing the amount of heating and cooling needed to condition your home for winter and summer. While evaluating a new system, consider options such as: a variable speed air handler, duct sealing, programmable thermostats, mechanical ventilation and air filtration.
- Have your contractor explain the EFFICIENCY of the heat pump. The efficiency rating for the heat pump's air conditioning cycle is called the Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio or SEER. The SEER rating can range from 13 to 21 SEER. The efficiency rating for the heat pump's heating cycle is called Heating Seasonal Performance Factor or HSPF. The HSPF rating can range from 6.5 to 9.9 HSPF.
- The important thing to remember is: the larger the SEER and HSPF rating, the higher efficiency your heat pump will be. It is recommended that you purchase the most efficient system that you can afford. As time goes on, the more efficient the heating system is that you buy today, the more money you will save tomorrow.