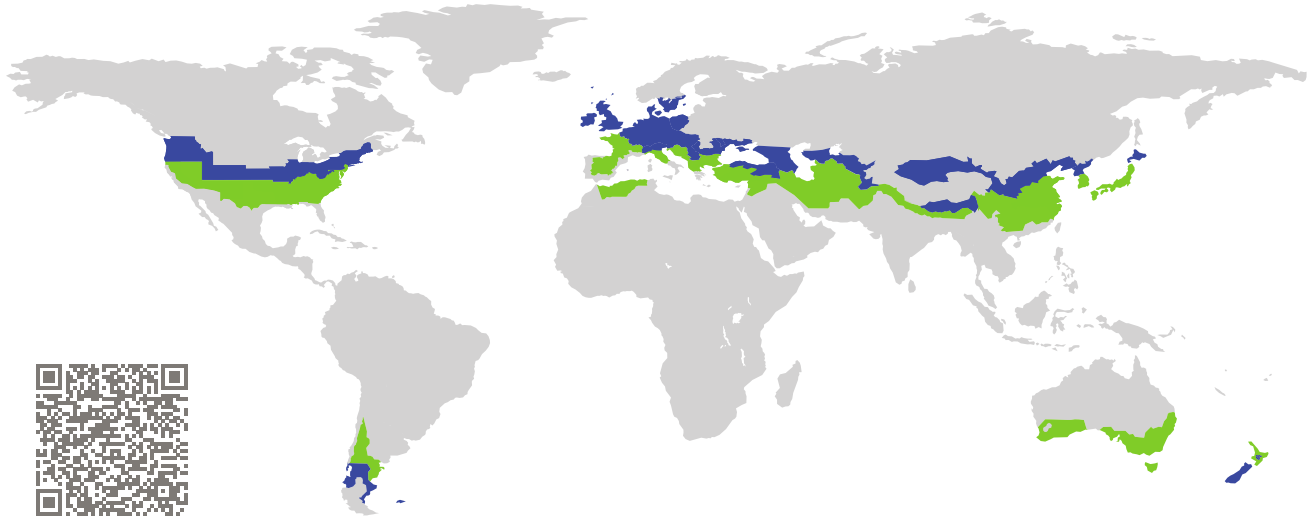


# CERTIFICATE

Certified Passive House Component

Component-ID 1994vs03 valid until 31st December 2025

Passive House Institute  
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Category: **Air handling unit with heat recovery**  
Manufacturer: **Wolf GmbH  
Germany**  
Product name: **CWL-F-200**

Specification: Airflow rate < 600 m<sup>3</sup>/h  
Heat exchanger: Recuperative

**This certificate was awarded based on the product meeting the following main criteria**

Heat recovery rate  $\eta_{HR} \geq 75\%$   
Specific electric power  $P_{el,spec} \leq 0.45 \text{ Wh/m}^3$   
Leakage < 3%  
Comfort Supply air temperature  $\geq 16.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  at outdoor air temperature of  $-10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Airflow range
85–150 m <sup>3</sup> /h
Heat recovery rate
$\eta_{HR} = 84\%$
Specific electric power
$P_{el,spec} = 0.35 \text{ Wh/m}^3$

The sound power levels were determined by the testing in the lab of the manufacturer.



**Passive House comfort criterion**

The supply air temperature amounts to about 16.3 °C at the outdoor air temperature of -10 °C. A post-heater is recommended.

**Efficiency criterion (heat recovery rate)**

The effective heat recovery rate is measured at a test facility using balanced mass flows of the outdoor and exhaust air. The boundary conditions for the measurement are documented in the testing procedure.

$$\eta_{HR} = \frac{(\theta_{ETA} - \theta_{EHA}) + \frac{P_{el}}{\dot{m} \cdot c_p}}{(\theta_{ETA} - \theta_{ODA})}$$

With

- $\eta_{HR}$  Heat recovery rate in %
- $\theta_{ETA}$  Extract air temperature in °C
- $\theta_{EHA}$  Exhaust air temperature in °C
- $\theta_{ODA}$  Outdoor air temperature in °C
- $P_{el}$  Electric power in W
- $\dot{m}$  Mass flow in kg/h
- $c_p$  Specific heat capacity in Wh/(kg K)

**Heat recovery rate**

$$\eta_{HR} = 84 \%$$

**Efficiency criterion (electric power)**

The overall electrical power consumption of the device is measured at the test facility at an external pressure of 100 Pa (50 Pa, respectively, for the intake and outlet). This includes the general electrical power consumption for operation and control but not for frost protection.

**Specific electric power**

$$P_{el,spec} = 0.35 \text{ Wh/m}^3$$

**Efficiency ratio**

The efficiency ratio provides information about the overall energy performance of the respective ventilation unit. It specifies the achieved reduction in ventilation heat losses by using a ventilation unit with heat recovery rather than without.

**Efficiency ratio**

$$\epsilon_L = 0.62$$

## Leakage

The leakage airflow must not exceed 3 % of the average airflow of the unit's operating range.

Internal leakage	External leakage
0.96 %	2.44 %

## Settings and airflow balance

It must be possible to adjust the balance of airflows at the unit itself (either between the exhaust and the outdoor airflows or between the supply and the extract airflows, if the unit is respectively placed inside or outside of the insulated thermal envelope of the building).

- This unit is certified for airflow rates of 85–150 m<sup>3</sup>/h.
- Balancing the airflow rates of the unit is possible.
- The user should have at least all the following setting options:
  - ✓ Switching the system on and off.
  - ✓ Synchronized adjustment of the supply and extract airflows to basic ventilation (70–80 %), standard ventilation (100 %) and increased ventilation (130 %) with a clear indication of the current setting.
- The device has a standby power consumption of 6.20 W. The target value of 1 W was exceeded. The device should be equipped with an additional external switch so that it can be disconnected from the mains, if required.
- After a power failure, the device will automatically resume operation.

## Acoustical testing

The required limit for the sound power level of the device is 35 dB(A) in order to limit the sound pressure level in the installation room. The sound level target value of less than 25 dB(A) in living spaces and less than 30 dB(A) in functional spaces must be ensured by installing commercial silencers. The following sound power levels are met at an airflow rate of 154 m<sup>3</sup>/h:

Device	Duct			
	Outdoor	Supply air	Extract air	Exhaust air
47.7 dB(A)	49.5 dB(A)	66.3 dB(A)	49.6 dB(A)	66.3 dB(A)

- The unit does not fulfil the requirements for the sound power level. The unit must therefore be installed acoustically separated from living areas.
- One example of suitable silencers for supply and extract air ducts is mentioned in the detailed test report or can be obtained from the manufacturer. It is recommended to identify suitable silencers for each individual project.

## Indoor air quality

This unit is to be equipped with the following filter qualities:

Outdoor air filter	Extract air filter
ISO ePM1 50%	ISO Coarse 60%

On the outdoor air side, the filter efficiency of ISO ePM1 50% (F7 according to EN 779) or better is recommended. For the extract air side, a filter efficiency of at least ISO Coarse 60% (G4 according to EN 779) is recommended. If not in standard configuration, the recommended filter is available as an accessory part.

### **Frost protection**

Appropriate measures should be taken to prevent the heat exchanger and optional downstream hydraulic heater coil from getting damaged by frost during extreme winter temperatures ( $-15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). It must be ensured that the unit's ventilation performance is not affected during frost protection cycles.

- Frost protection of the heat exchanger:
  - ✓ In order to protect the heat exchanger from freezing in cool, temperate climates, the manufacturer recommends the installation of an external electrical preheater with a power output of 1000 W in addition to the integrated electrical preheater (375 W). The electrical heater coils are controlled by the outdoor air temperature. By the laboratory testing, the preheaters were first switched on by about  $-3.2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- Frost protection of downstream hydraulic heater coils:
  - ✓ In order to protect a downstream hydraulic supply air heater, an external thermostat must be installed. An undershooting of  $5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  supply air temperature must lead to a shutdown of the unit in order to protect a potential downstream hydraulic air heater.