

## Learn More About How To Save More.

If you're planning to build a new home or business, a dual fuel heat pump is one of the most advanced systems you can install. Replacement of an existing system may require modification of the current ductwork or insulation. Ask your builder or HVAC contractor to help you investigate your options.

Your local electric cooperative is an excellent source of information about dual fuel systems. In addition to a professional analysis of your situation, your electric cooperative can provide references to suppliers in your area. Call for information and ask about rebate programs that may be available.



## Can You Spot The Difference?



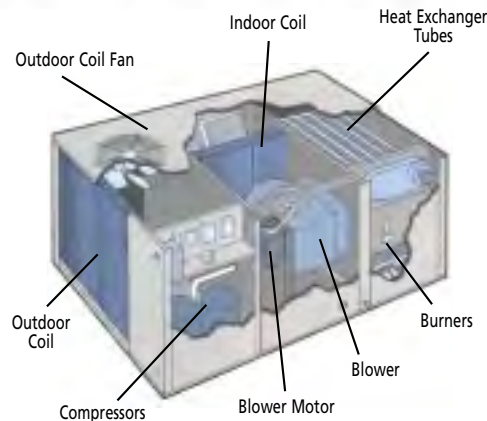
**DUAL  
FUEL**

# small change.

Using a dual fuel comfort system to heat and cool your home is not that different from what you're used to. The dual fuel system simply combines the efficiency of an air-source heat pump (ASHP) with the cold-weather reassurance of a conventional gas furnace—giving you the best of both worlds: year-round comfort and reduced fuel use. These benefits are why electric cooperatives all across the country are suggesting their members consider switching to dual fuel heat pumps.

**Big  
SAVINGS.**

## What Is A Dual Fuel Heat Pump System— And How Does It Work?



A dual fuel system couples an ASHP with a conventional gas furnace. In winter, the ASHP collects and compresses the heat that exists in outdoor air, and transfers it by means of a fluid-filled line from the outdoor unit to a heat exchanger inside your house. In summer, it reverses the process to cool your home. During extreme cold, the gas furnace provides back-up to the ASHP, ensuring that your comfort level remains constant throughout the year.

## Some Of The Reasons To Switch To Dual Fuel:

- Dual fuel systems offer up to twice the efficiency of a conventional system.
- Replaces both your conventional heating system and your air conditioner.
- The constant comfort of a dual fuel system is a pleasure all year round.
- When the ASHP is running, it requires 35% less fuel and produces 35% fewer emissions than a conventional system.

