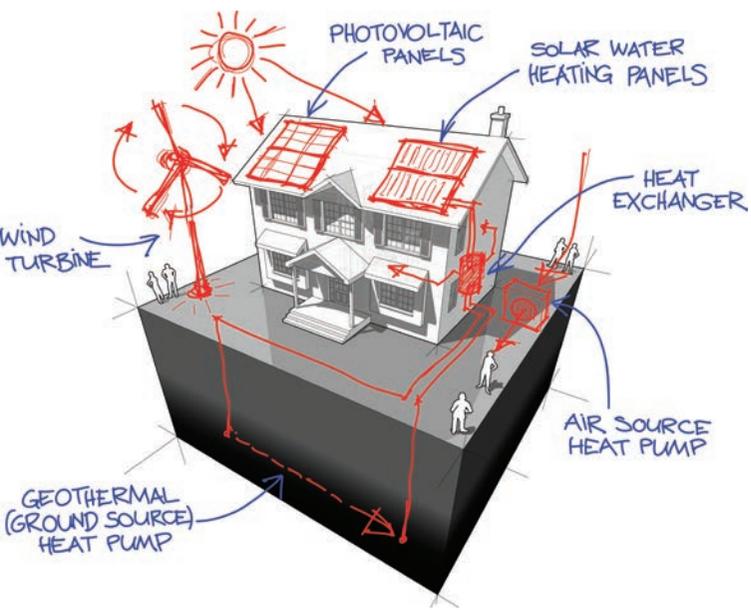




Incentivising Microgeneration:

How Kaiflex can help make your home more self-sufficient and profitable



Power generation begins at home

It used to be said that no-one would ever want to live next to a power station but these days it seems like just about everyone wants to live inside one. Microgeneration - a set of technologies that make it possible to generate the energy needed to heat and power homes from within and around the home - is both increasingly popular and important with the potential to dramatically reduce Carbon emissions.

This is something that's been recognised by the

government who introduced the "renewable heating incentive" (RHI) scheme for domestic buildings in 2014 and for non-domestic buildings in 2011. The RHI scheme is intended to reward consumers and businesses' for selecting and installing renewable heating sources by paying users for some the energy use that they have offset.

Under the domestic RHI a home-owner installing a solar thermal system receives 19.2p* for each kWh on an ongoing basis. This has the effect of reducing the cost of heat generated by solar thermal systems – making such a system more attractive to buy and install in the first place.

Microgeneration Certification Scheme

Each of the different microgeneration technologies covered by the RHI has different requirements and criteria that must be met for a project to be eligible to receive the ongoing incentive. The use of only Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) certified products and/or installers is one of the biggest requirements – particularly for projects intending to apply for the domestic RHI but also for some projects targeting the non-domestic RHI.

The MCS is an externally verified quality assurance

scheme that is independent to the RHI scheme but which supports it and covers the same technologies. Like some other quality assurance schemes (such as the British Standards "kite mark") MCS certification is a proof that a product meets a standard set by industry experts.

What really sets the MCS apart, however, is its pure focus on microgeneration technologies and a willingness to set standards for and to certify both products and the installation.

Solar Thermal Systems

Solar thermal systems with a capacity of up to 45 kW are eligible for both domestic and non-domestic RHI and in both cases require the system and the installation to be MCS certified. Compared with other microgeneration technologies solar thermal systems are easy to install and integrate

Reduce your annual carbon footprint up to 500kg with a solar thermal system*





with an existing heating system without needing major modification of the building fabric – which is one of the reasons why solar thermal systems are one of the most widely used microgeneration systems in the UK.

To qualify for RHI a solar thermal system and its installation must be certified under the MCS and, for the installation this means that the installer must closely follow the MIS 3001 standard.

MIS 3001 - the standard for installing solar thermal systems

MIS 3001 is a technical standard prepared and maintained by the Microgeneration Certification Scheme. Intended to outline and describe best practice for the installation of solar thermal systems, MIS 3001 was developed by experts within the solar industry and is supported by the Solar Trade Association.

Amongst the many clauses that define in detail how a solar installation must be made, MIS 3001 specifies that solar thermal pipework must be insulated

and sets minimum requirements for the insulation material and thickness that should be installed.

Kaiflex EPDMplus complies with MIS 3001

Although MIS 3001 doesn't mandate the use of any one type of pipe insulation material all references made within the standard refer to high temperature EPDM based rubber insulation. This is for a number of reasons.

Kaiflex EPDMplus is the best choice for complying with MIS 3001. The material can be used at temperatures up to +150°C, well above the maximum typical operating temperature for a solar thermal system in the UK.

Based on inherently UV resistant EPDM rubber Kaiflex EPDMplus can be used outdoors without the need for paint or cladding. This ensures that Kaiflex EPDMplus can be used on the potentially exposed pipework connecting to the solar panels.

Kaiflex Solar EPDM 2in2 VA flexible pre-insulated solar pipe coils utilise Kaiflex EPDMplus insulation. With everything needed to connect solar panels to hot water cylinders in a single package, Kaiflex Solar EPDM 2in2 VA coils are the ideal choice for new solar installations.



Comply with Kaiflex EPDMplus

For Kaiflex EPDMplus the thicknesses needed to comply with MIS 3001 are as follows:

Pipe O.D. mm	Kaiflex EPDMplus Insulation thickness
10	9 mm
12	13 mm
15	13 mm
22	19 mm
28	25 mm
35	32 mm

*The statistics, figures and details are in accordance with the Energy Savings Trust website.

technology. engineering. solutions.



References

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/>
<http://www.microgenerationcertification.org/mcs-standards/installer-standards>
<http://www.solar-trade.org.uk/>

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