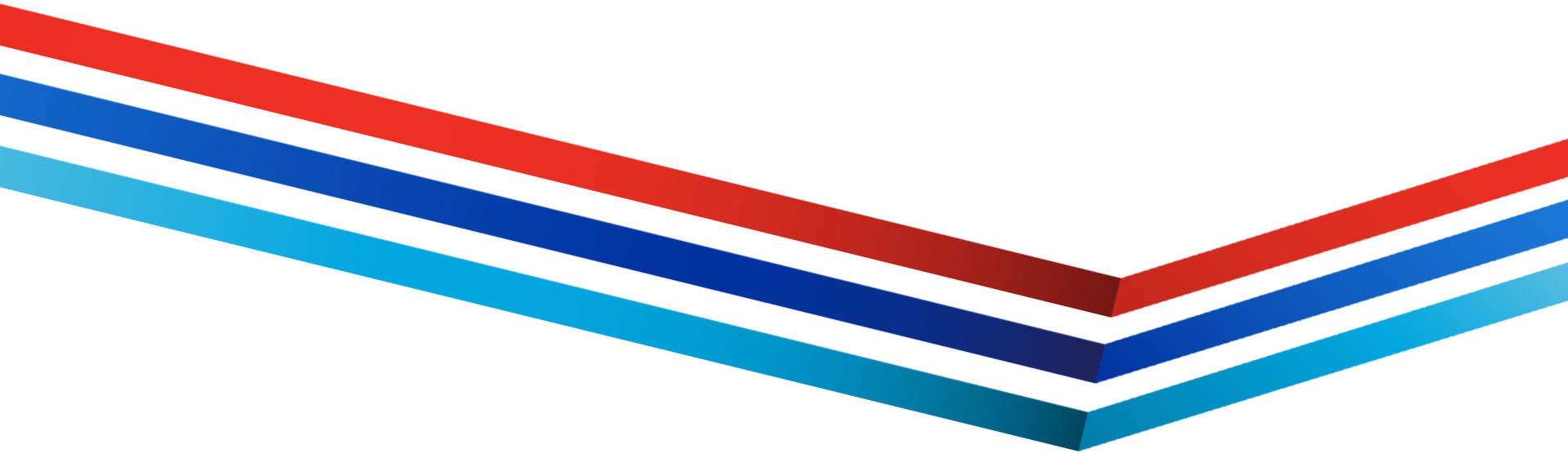




MULCAHY

Engineered Hydronic Solutions Since 1929



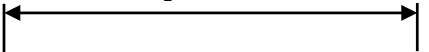


Welcome

- Mike Comstock & Eric Scharff
- Condensing boiler basics
- Introduce the boiler controls hardly used, yet offer significant benefits
- How to decipher what the boiler controls are telling and what data received from boiler controls can teach you about your system.
- Site Visits (Intake/Venting)

Non Condensing Boiler

Fuel input = 100 %



Latent Heat
10.2 %

Sensible heat
=89.8%

Up chimney

Latent Heat
Heat Loss
= 10.2 %

Flue gas loss = 3 to 5 %

Up chimney

Boiler stand-by and
jacket loss = 3 to 5 %

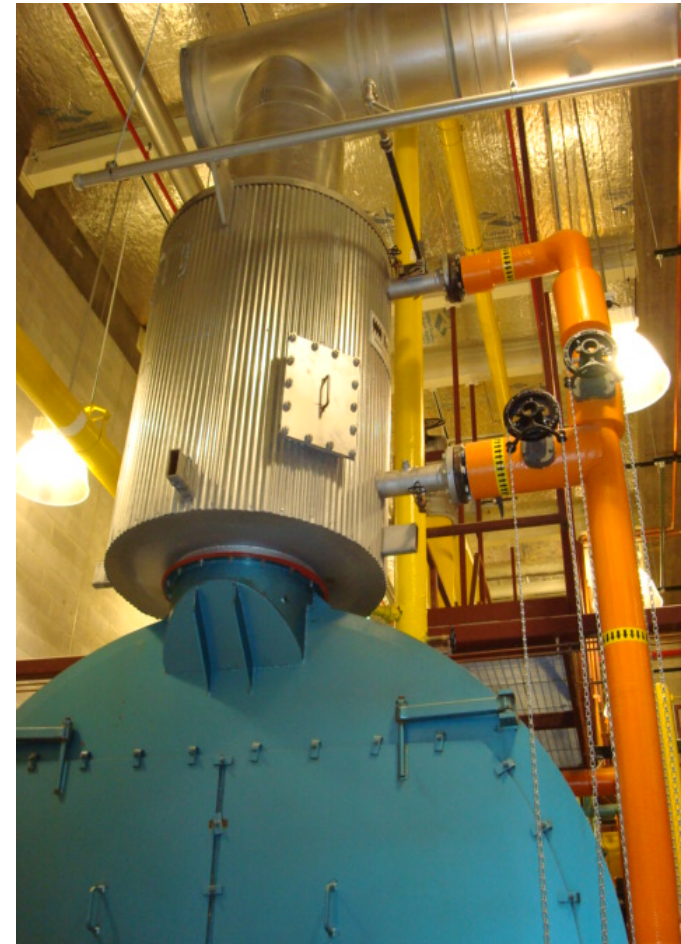
*Into
mechanical
room*

Seasonal
efficiency of
conventional
Boilers
=80%+

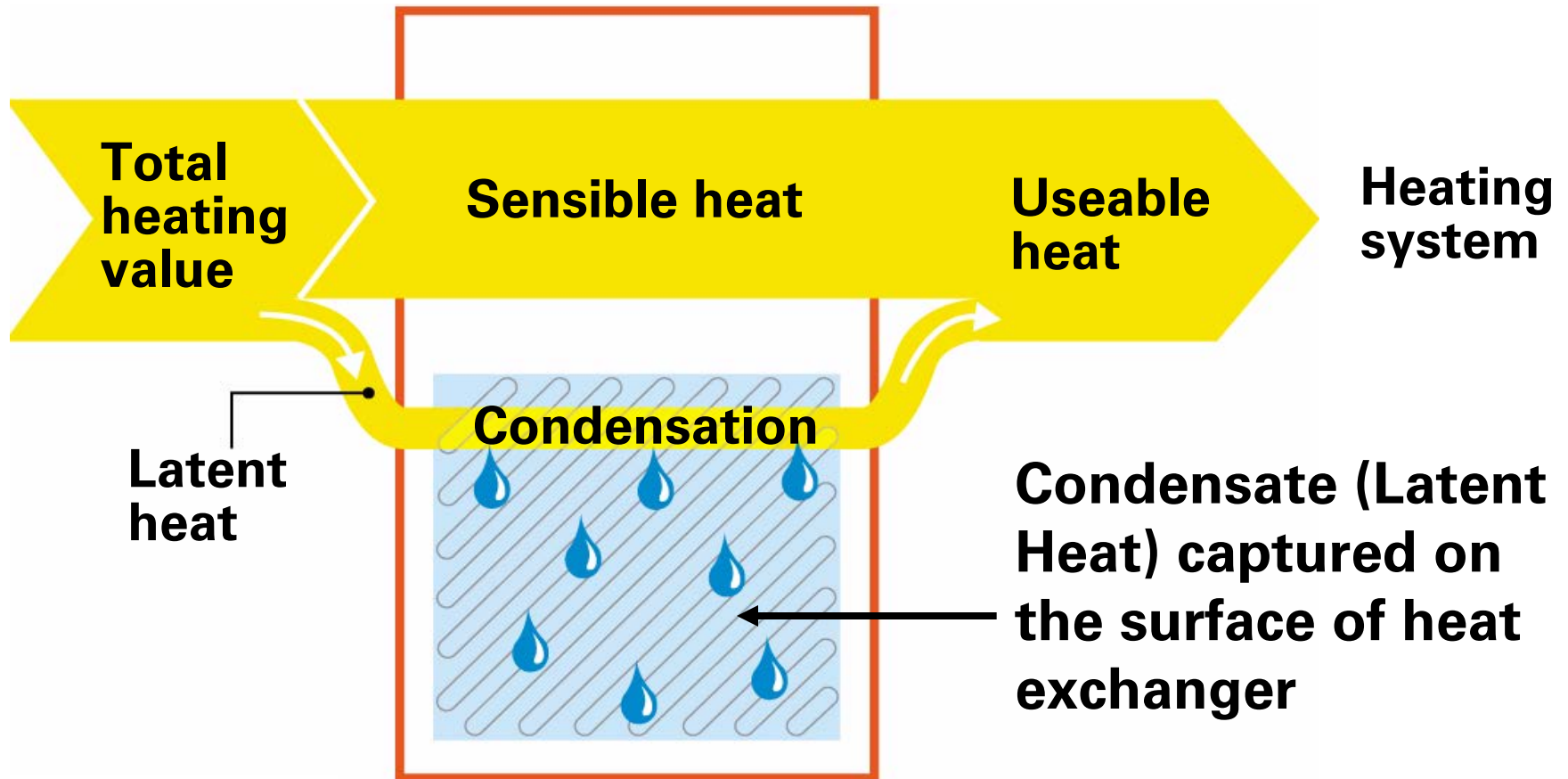
Useful heat

Economizer

- Use Wasted Heat – Non-Condensing Boiler
 - Cylindrical- up to 300 HP
 - Rectangular- up to 2200 HP
 - Improves boiler Efficiency from 2% up to 8% (or greater) with our condensing version
 - Takes waste heat from the stack – heats the boiler feed water
 - Pressure drops of less than 1”
 - Eliminates the need for oversized burner or blower

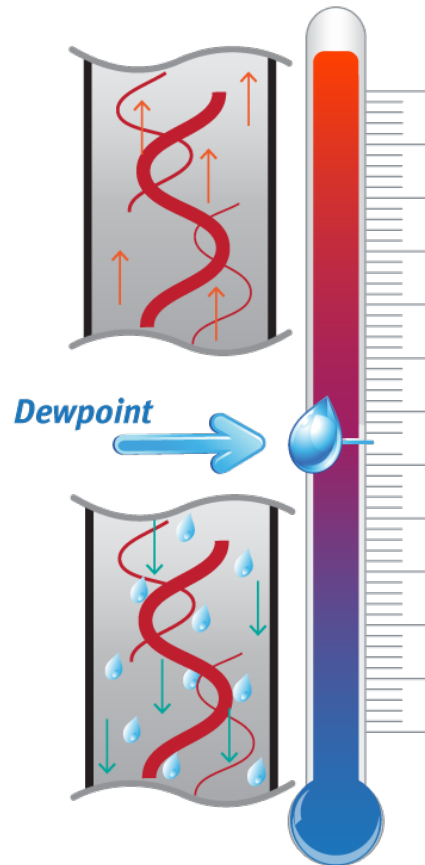


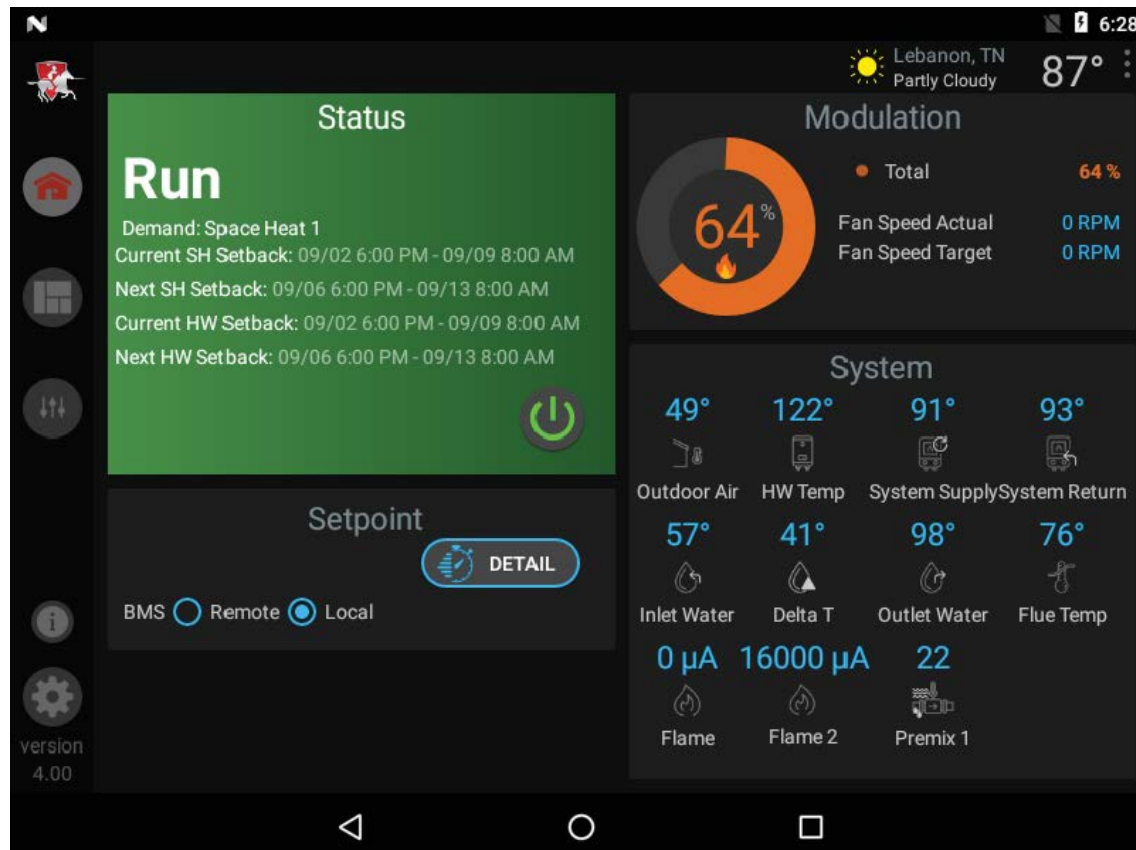
Condensing boiler



Condensing/Non-Condensing

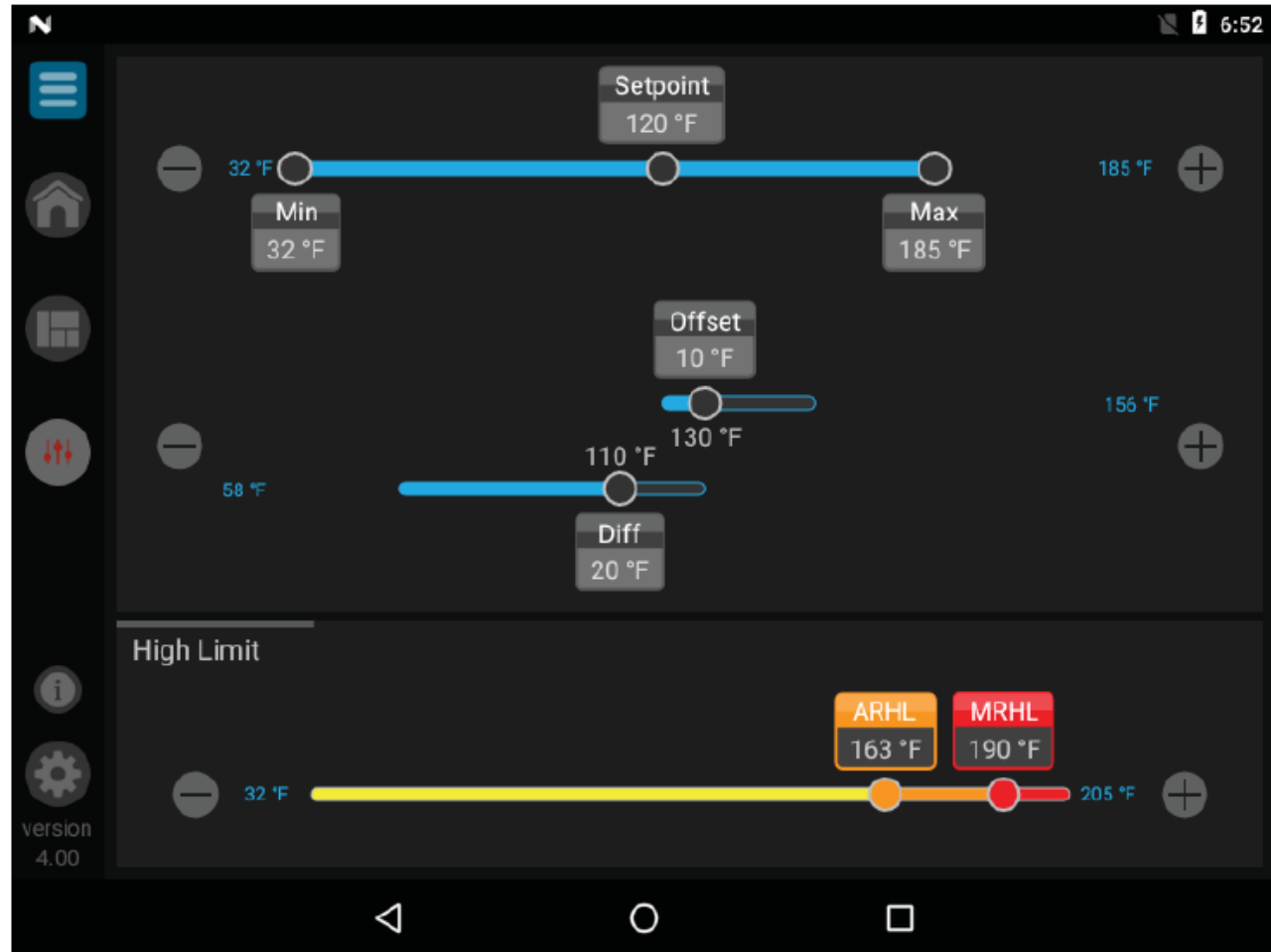
- What makes a condensing appliance condense?
 - **Entering water temp/ <math><130^\circ</math>**





Boiler controls are very complex, no doubt about it. However, there are some very important “settings” that I would like to pay extra attention to and show how a little “tweaking” or allowing more boiler authority can save an owner money and ultimately make the boilers last longer.

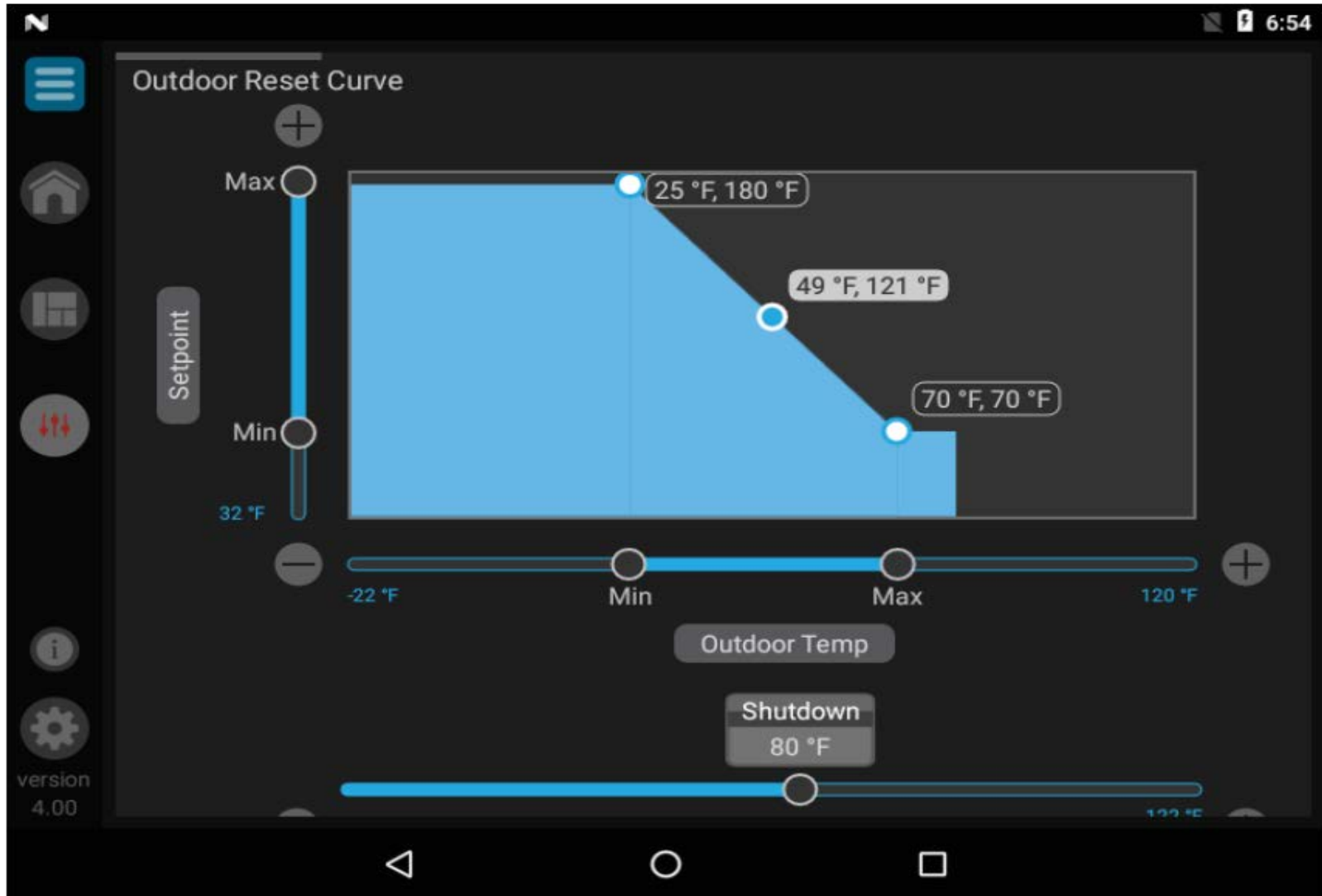
Offset and Differential are the over/under amounts the boiler is allowed to fire. This is a “key” setting when a boiler is oversized or during low demand times of year. The higher this number, the longer a boiler's cycle will last. Less cycling increases efficiency and reduces boiler wear.



As you can see there is more than just a “setpoint” to change.

Menu	Parameter Name (as shown on the LCD screen)	Min	Max	Default
		Value	Value	Value
SET POINTS	Space Heat 1 Set point: Set point	32	185	120
	Space Heat 1 Set point: Min	32	185	32
	Space Heat 1 Set point: Max	32	185	185
	Space Heat 1 Set point: Offset	0	36	9.9
	Space Heat 1 Set point: Diff	0	72	19.8
	System Pump Anti-Seize Time	0	40	0.33
	High Limit: ARHL	32	200	199.4
	High Limit: MRHL	0	90	0
	HW Boiler Set point: Set point	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HW Boiler Set point: Offset	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HW Boiler Set point: Differential	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HW Tank Set point: Set point	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HW Tank Set point: Min	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HW Tank Set point: Max	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HW Tank Set point: Diff	N/A	N/A	N/A

OUTDOOR RESET

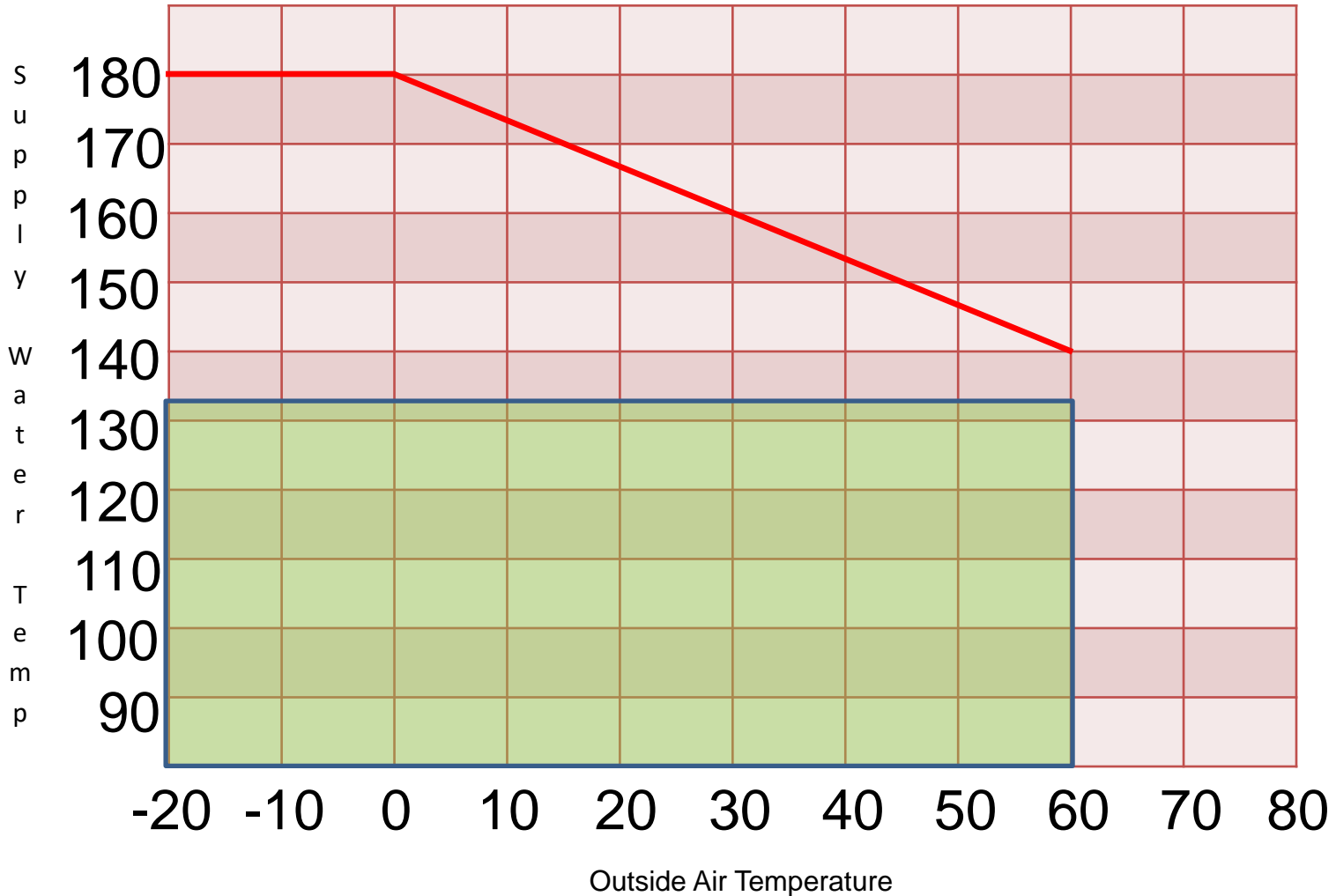


Menu	Parameter Name (as shown on the LCD screen)	Min	Max	Default
		Value	Value	Value
OUTDOOR RESET	Set point Max	32	185	180
	Set point Min	32	185	68
	Outdoor Temperature: Min	-22	86	23
	Outdoor Temperature: Max	-22	86	86
	Outdoor Temp: Shutdown	32	122	79.7
	Outdoor Temp: Diff	32	122	79.7
	Shift OA Reset Curve	-27	27	0
	Boost Time	0	250	20
	Boost Temperature	0	25	0

Outdoor Reset Parameters

Old Building Hi Temperature Coils & Radiation Non Condensing Boiler

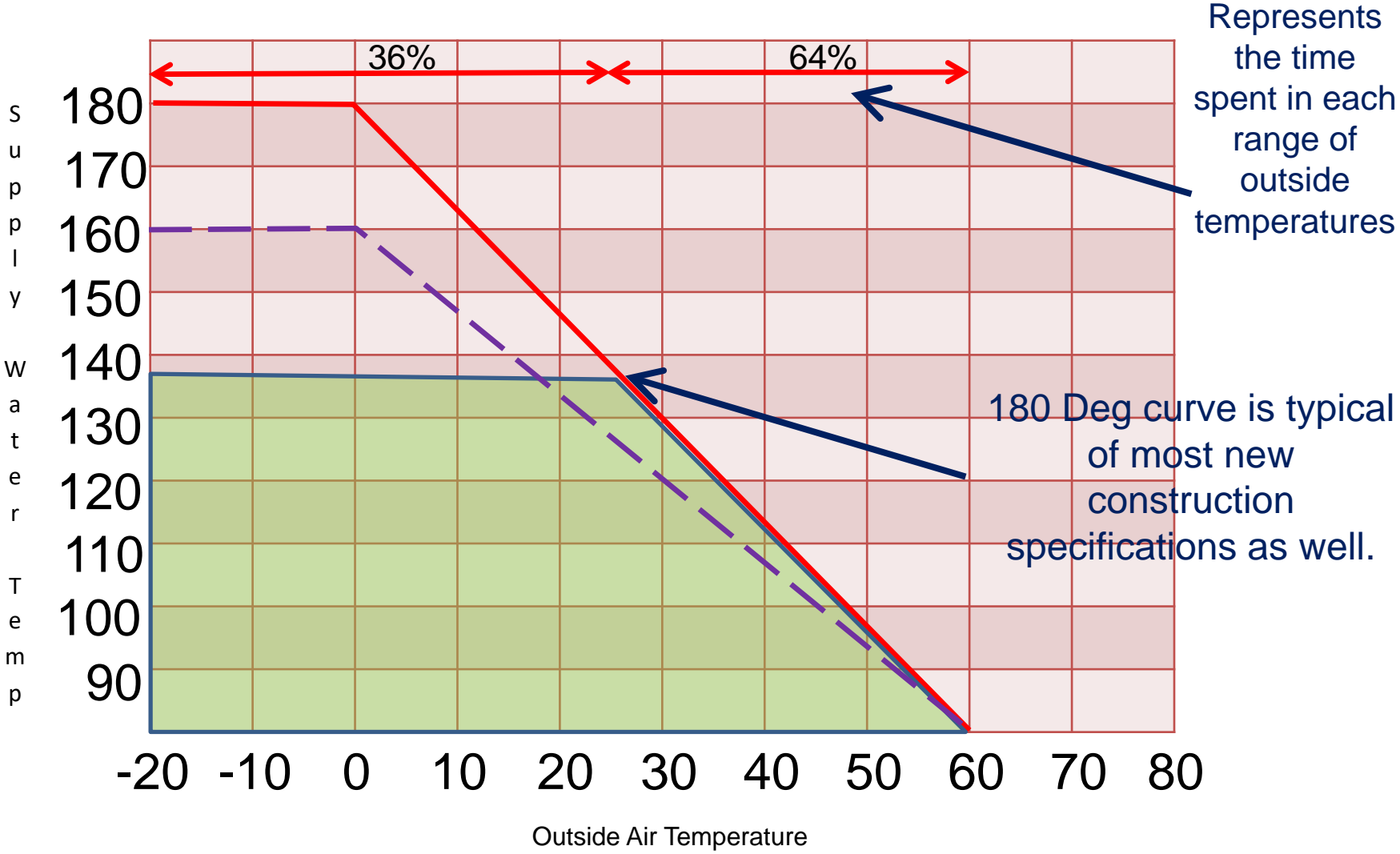
— Ensures the boiler never condenses based on curve below



Retrofit Building

Equipment Design 180 deg. F supply temperature

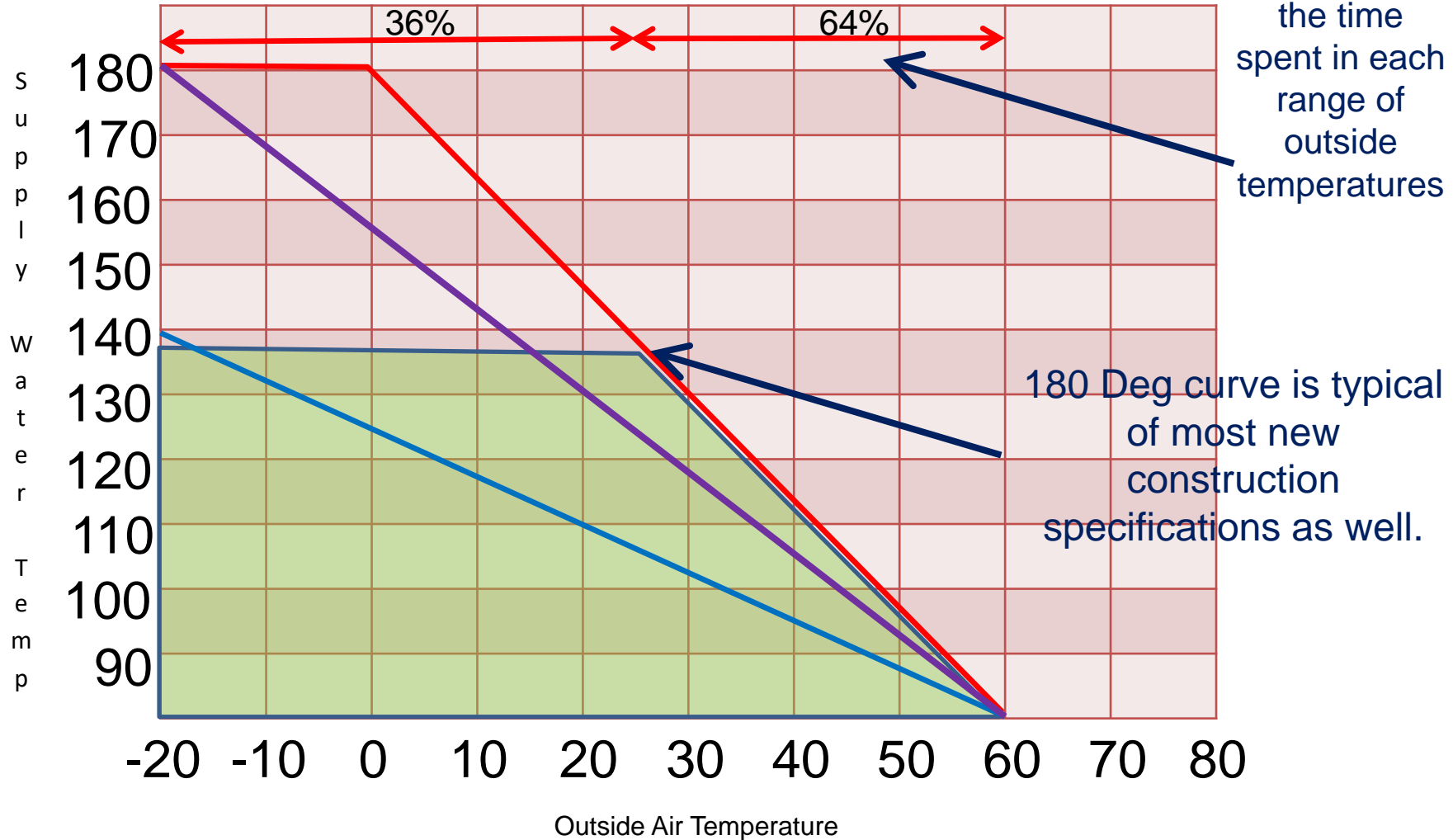
- Shows boiler able to condense only 64% of the time at best
- Shows boiler able to condense only 71% of the time at best



Retrofit Building

Equipment Design 180 deg. F supply temperature

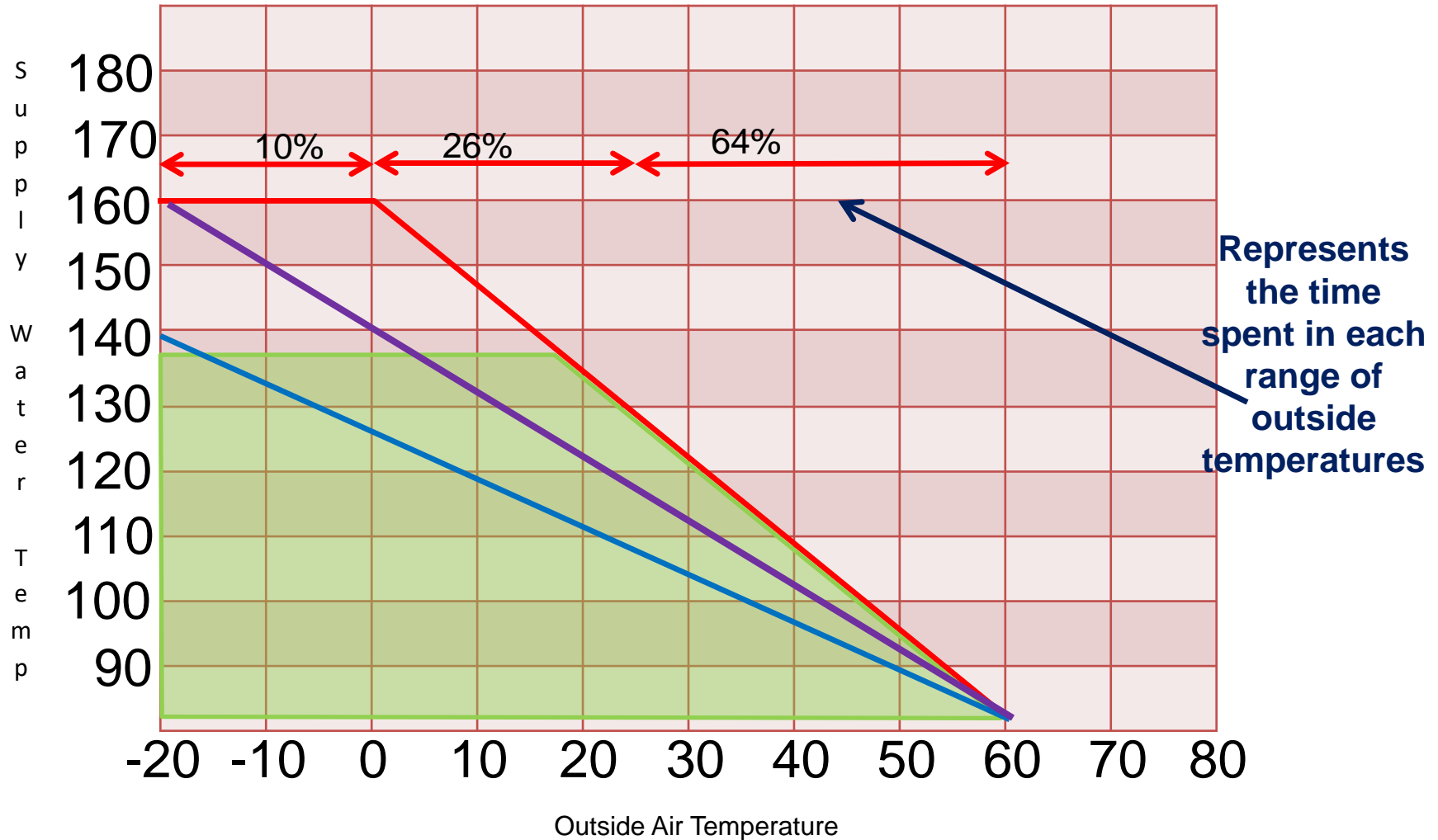
- Shows boiler able to condense only 64% of the time at best
- Shows boiler able to condense only 74% of the time at best
- Shows boiler able to condense only 97% of the time at best



New Building

Low Temperature Coils & Radiation

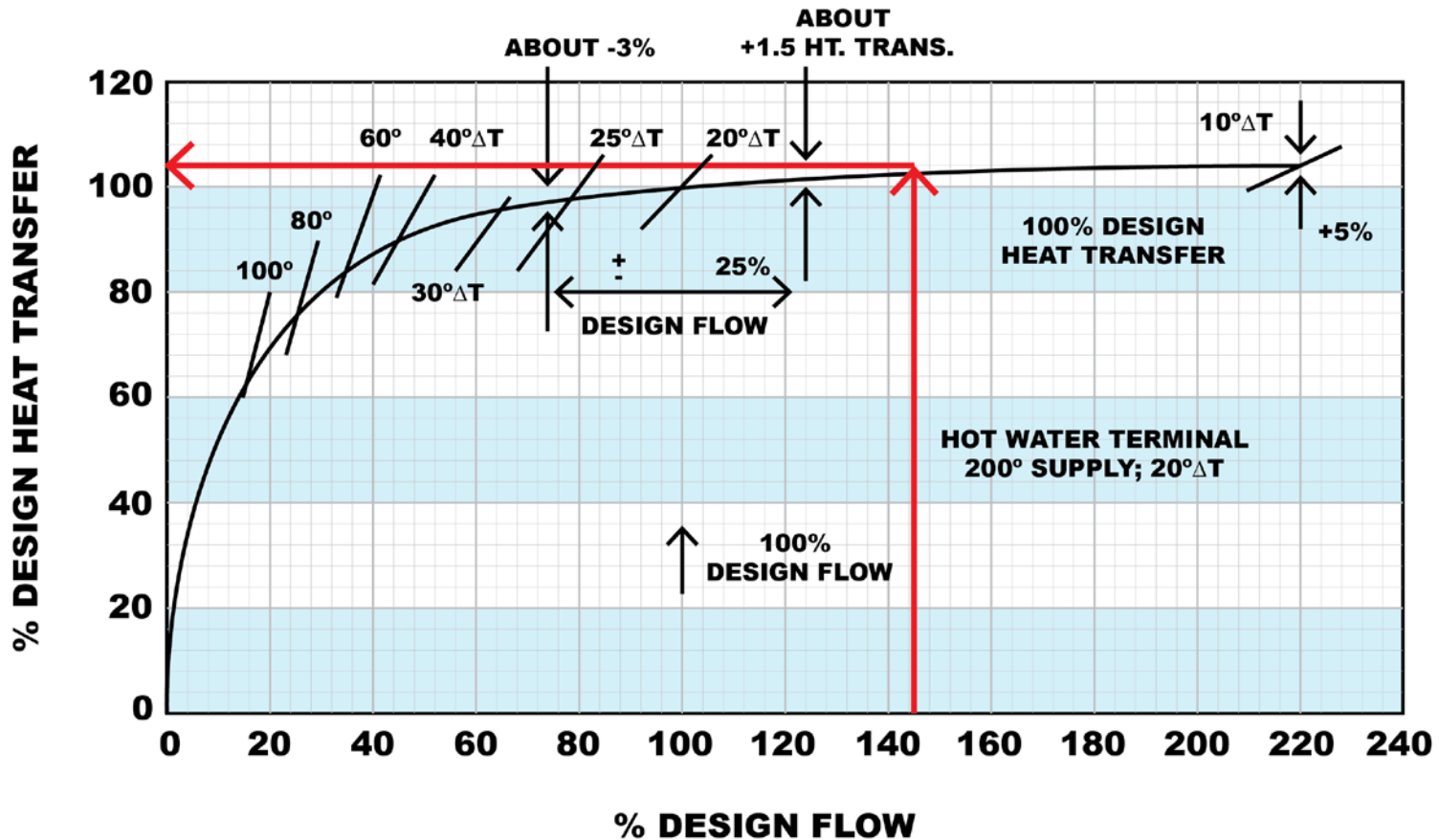
- Shows boiler able to condense only 71% of the time at best
- Shows boiler able to condense only 90% of the time at best
- Shows boiler able to condense only 97% of the time at best



Heat Transfer Output

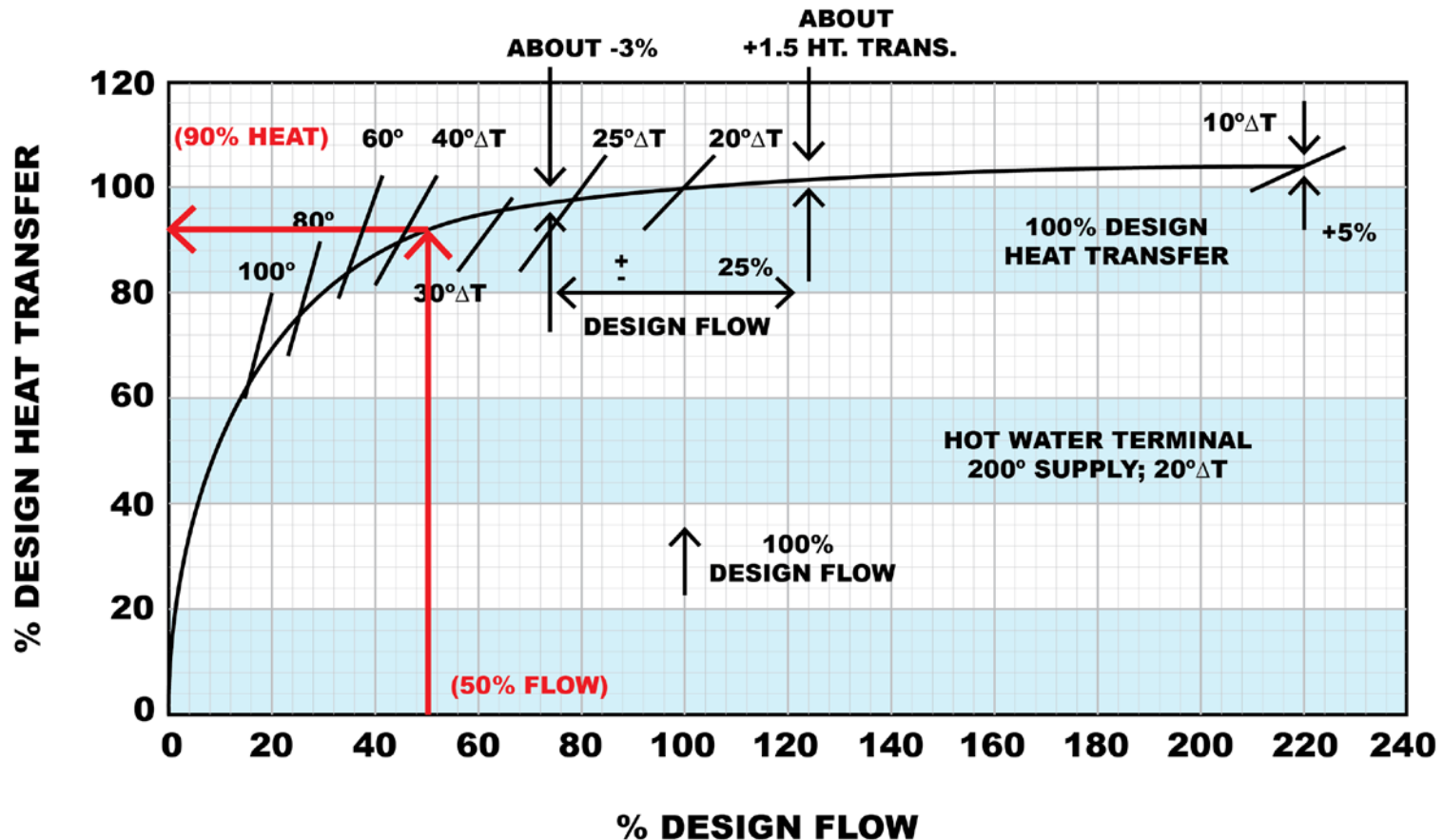
- The most significant factor is *average air temperature vs. average water temperature* (Coil or radiation)
- Having the control valve modulate to the load is not going to happen
 - In the end what results is an on off system with poor return water temperature
- What is the biggest impact on boiler efficiency?
 - Resetting the boiler water is the simple solution

Change in Flow vs. Output



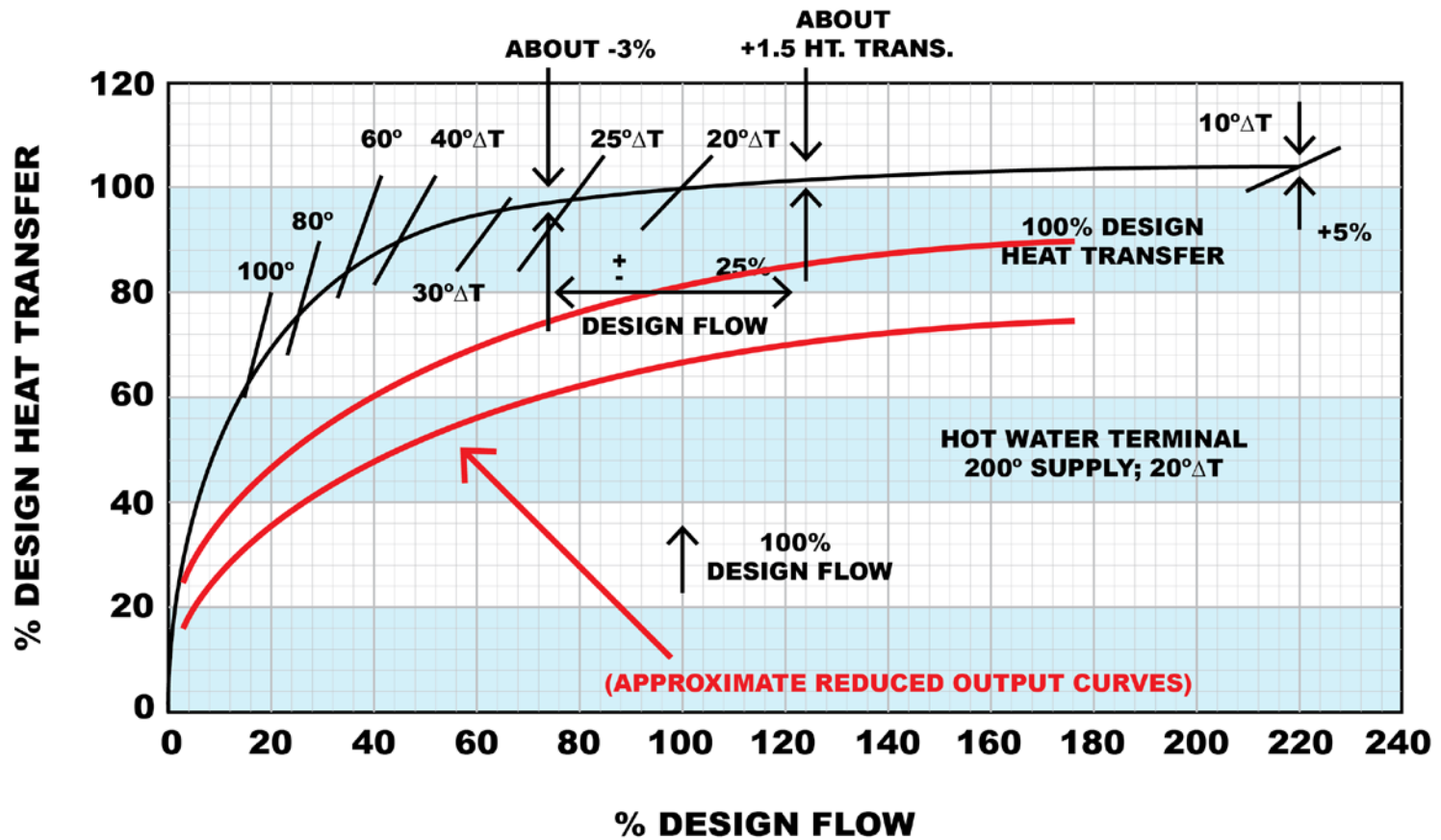
Shows full flow or what we would consider design day flow

Change in Flow vs. Output



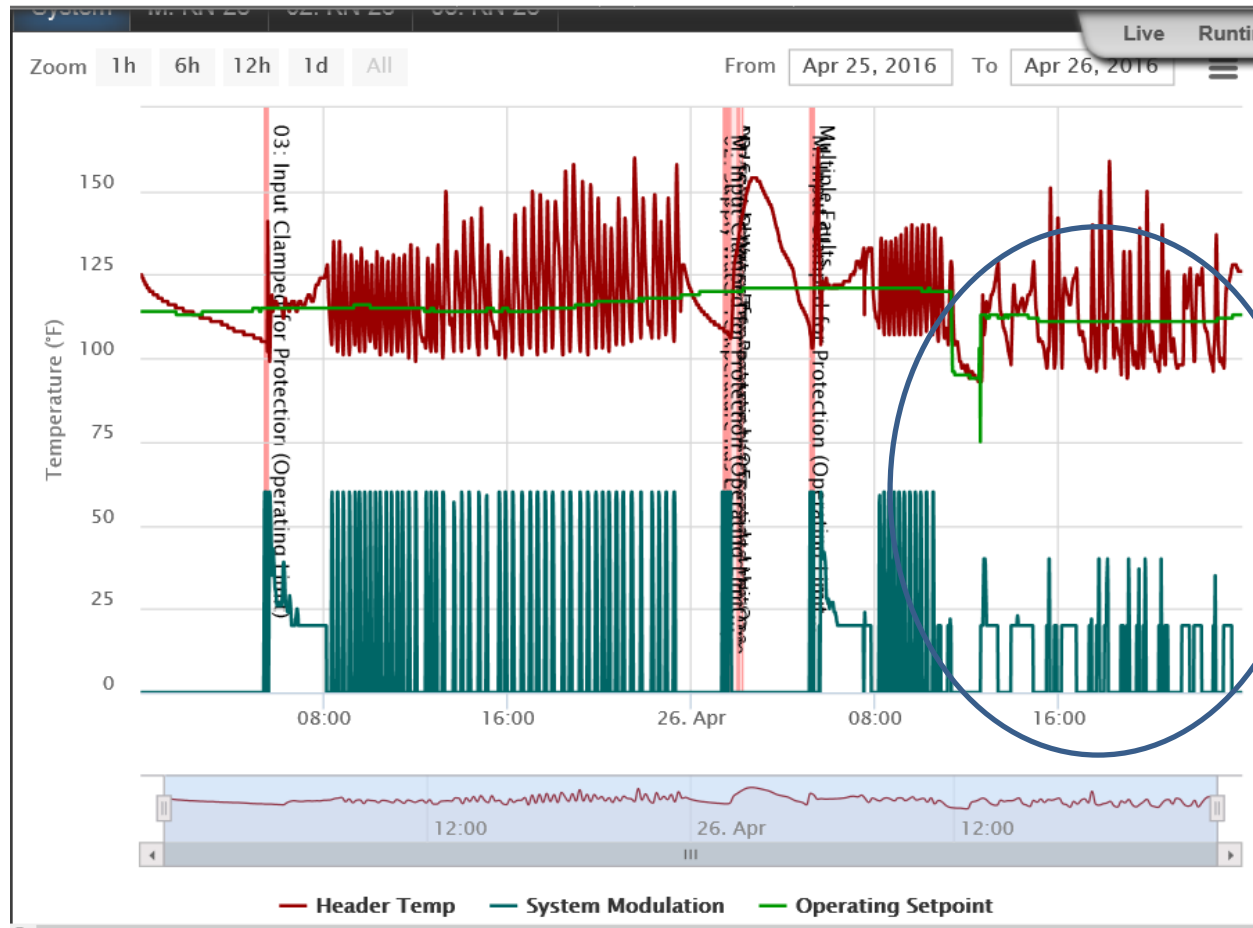
Shows reduced flow of what we would typically see in a shoulder month

Change in Flow vs. Output



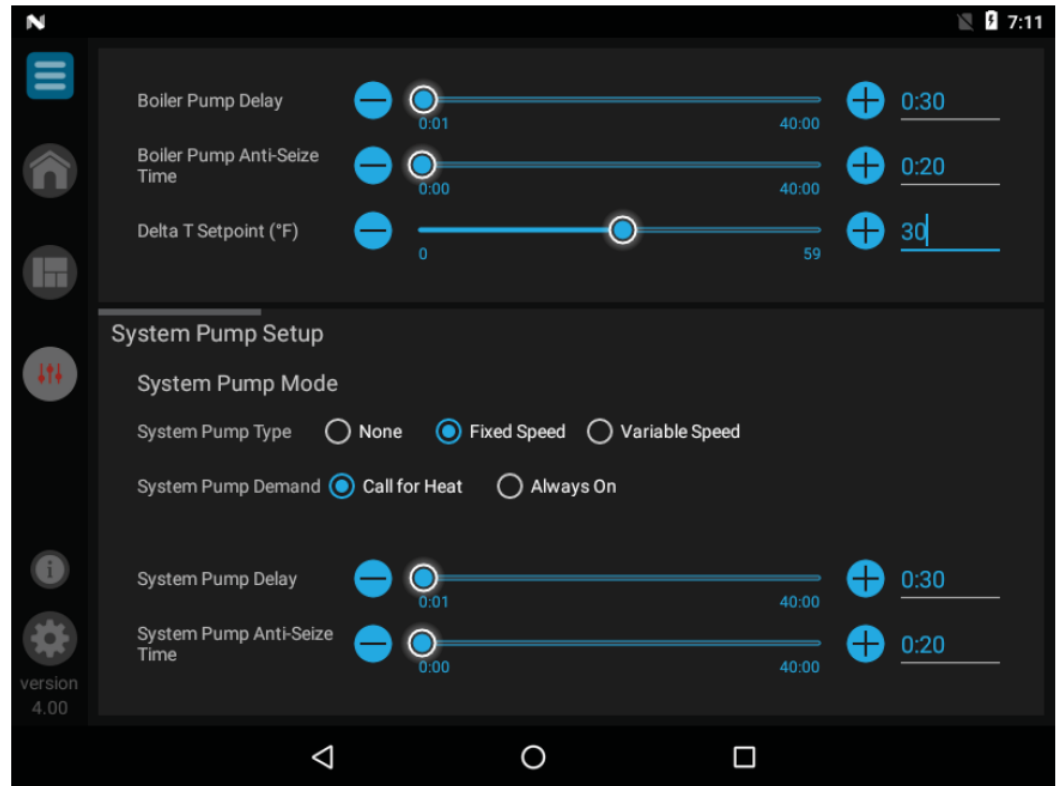
Shows reduced water temperature of what we would typically see in a shoulder month

Metro State – Reheat Load

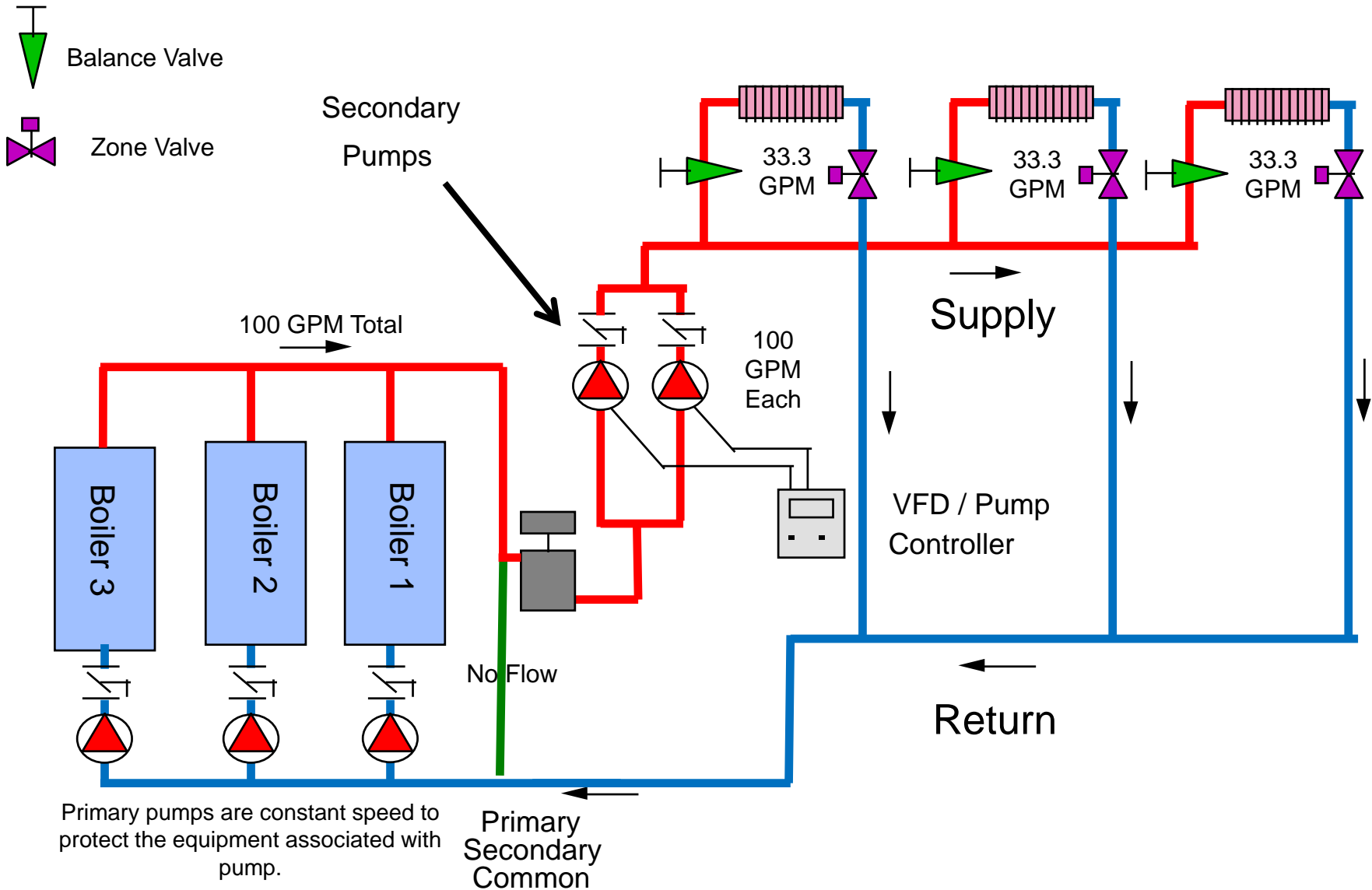


5 Degree
Drop in
Set Point

Primary secondary always ensures the boiler will have the proper flow at any given time. However, in a traditional primary secondary arrangement the boiler pump is oversized anytime the boiler is not at high fire. This setting sends a modulating signal to the pump to maintain a set ΔT .

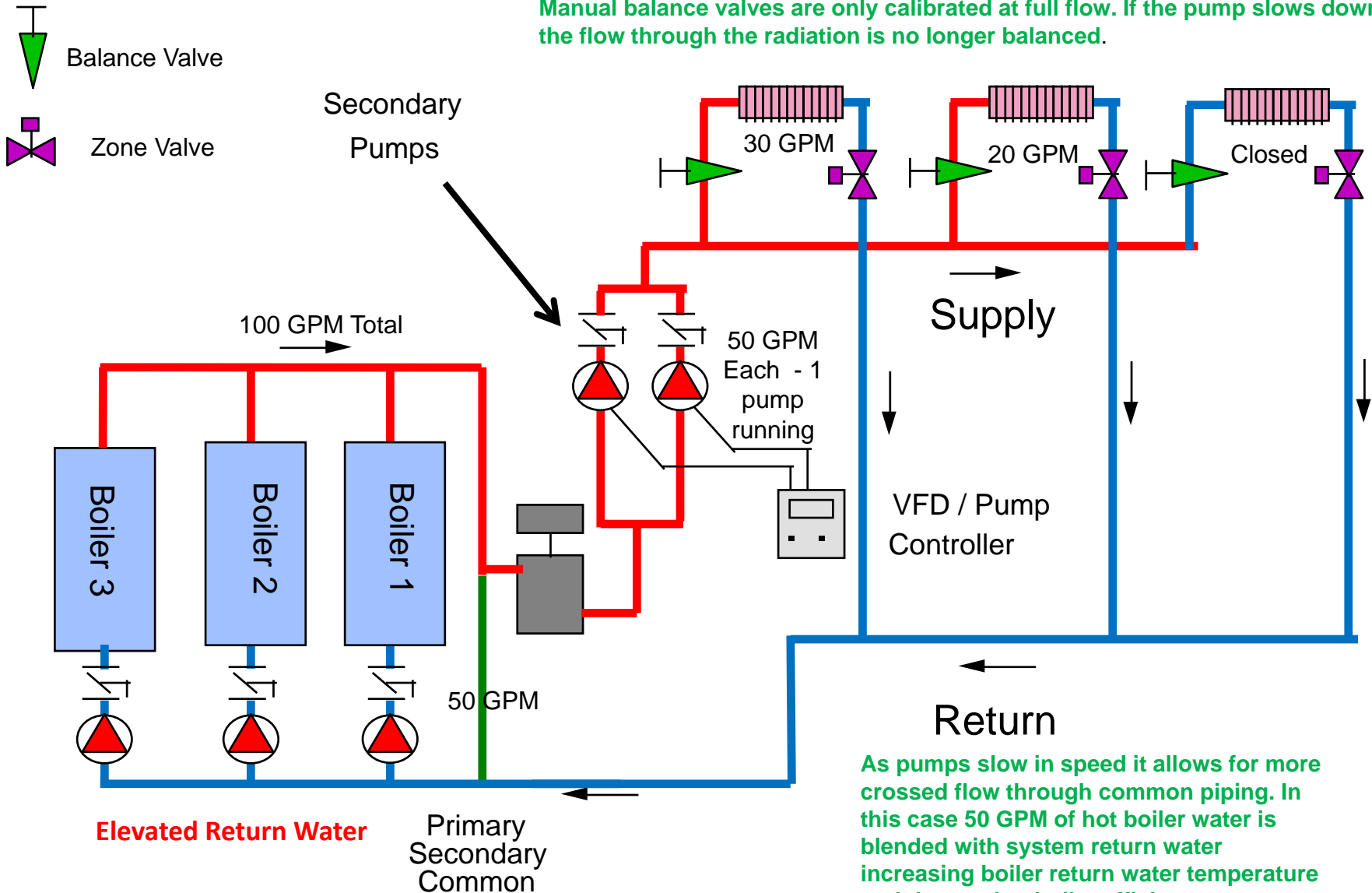


Set up / Operation on design day



Anything less than design day

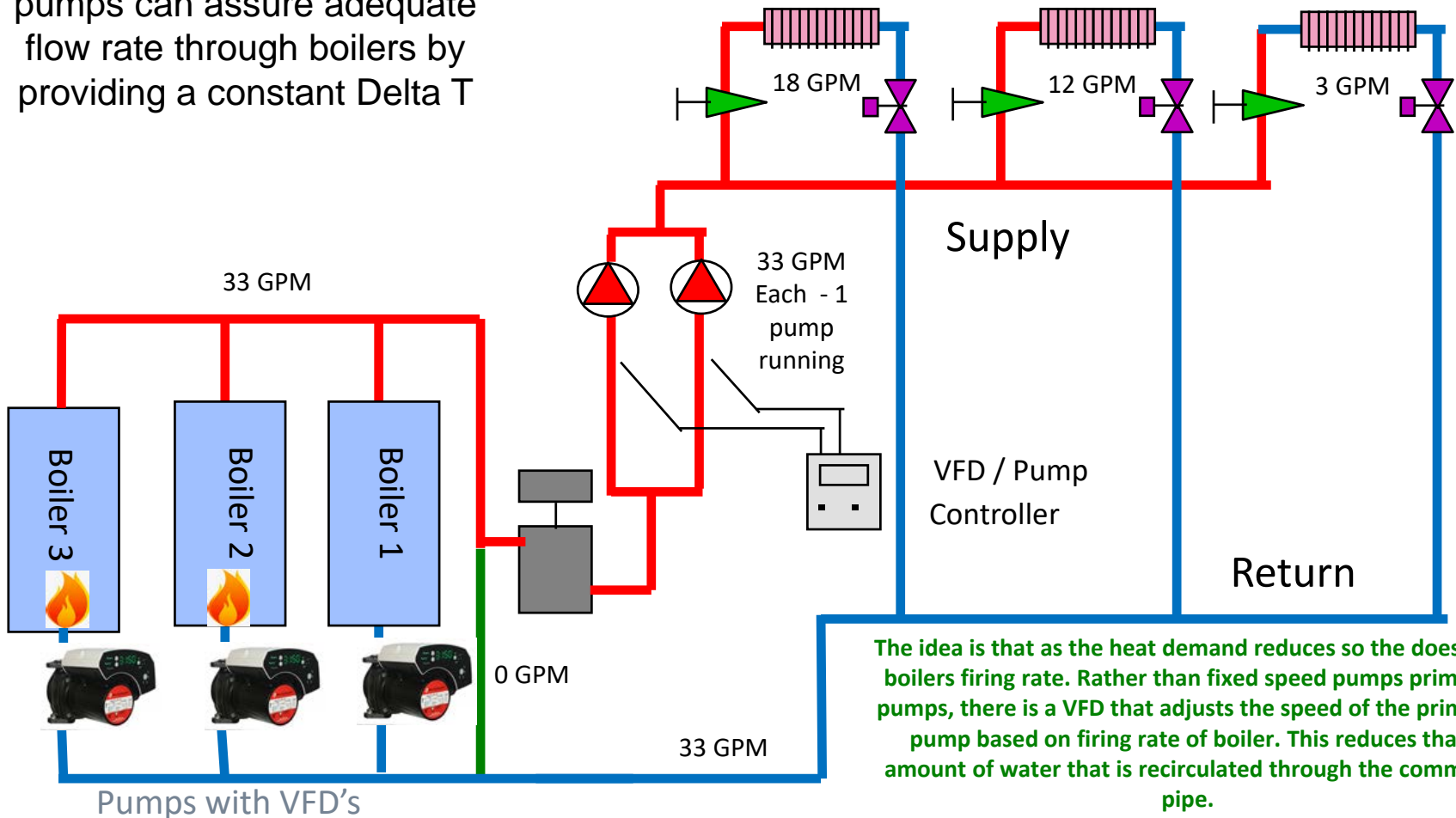
Manual balance valves are only calibrated at full flow. If the pump slows down, the flow through the radiation is no longer balanced.



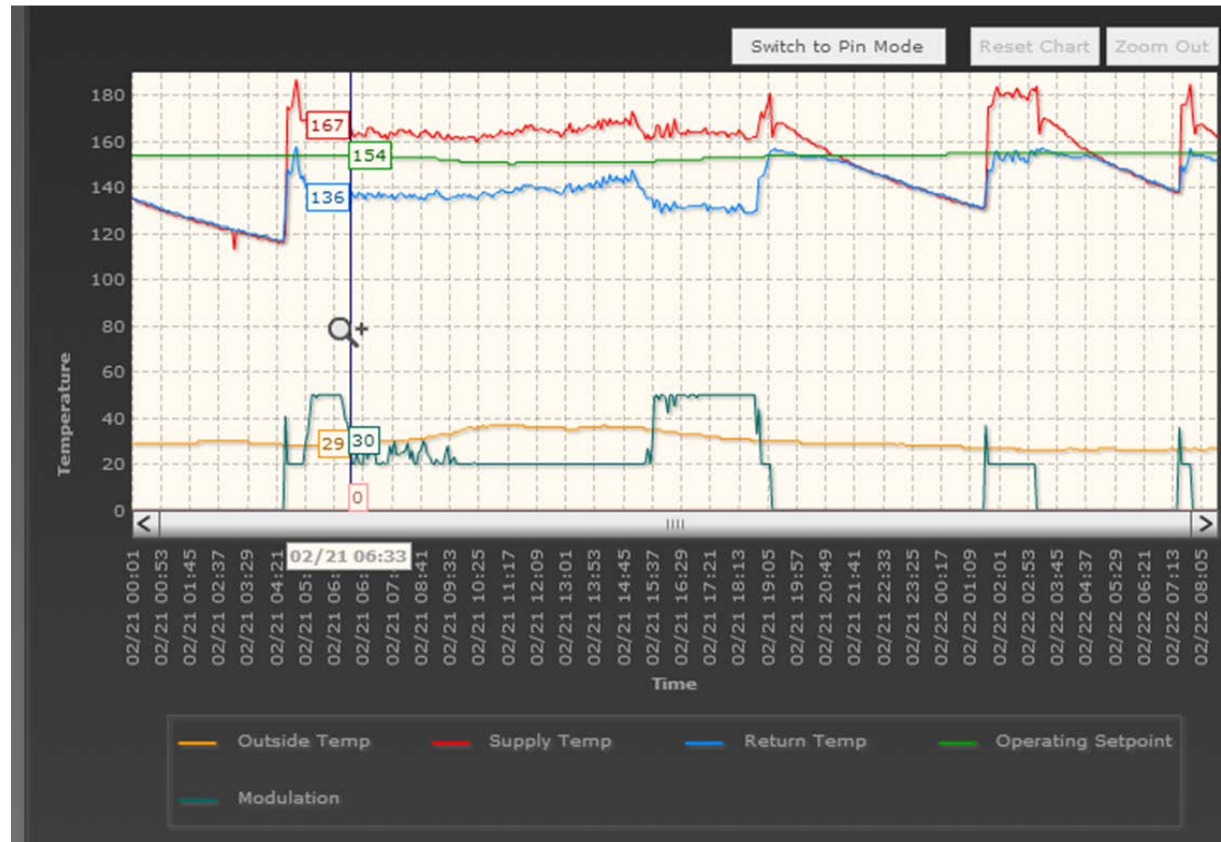
As pumps slow in speed it allows for more crossed flow through common piping. In this case 50 GPM of hot boiler water is blended with system return water increasing boiler return water temperature and decreasing boiler efficiency.

Look at it from a water temperature point of view.

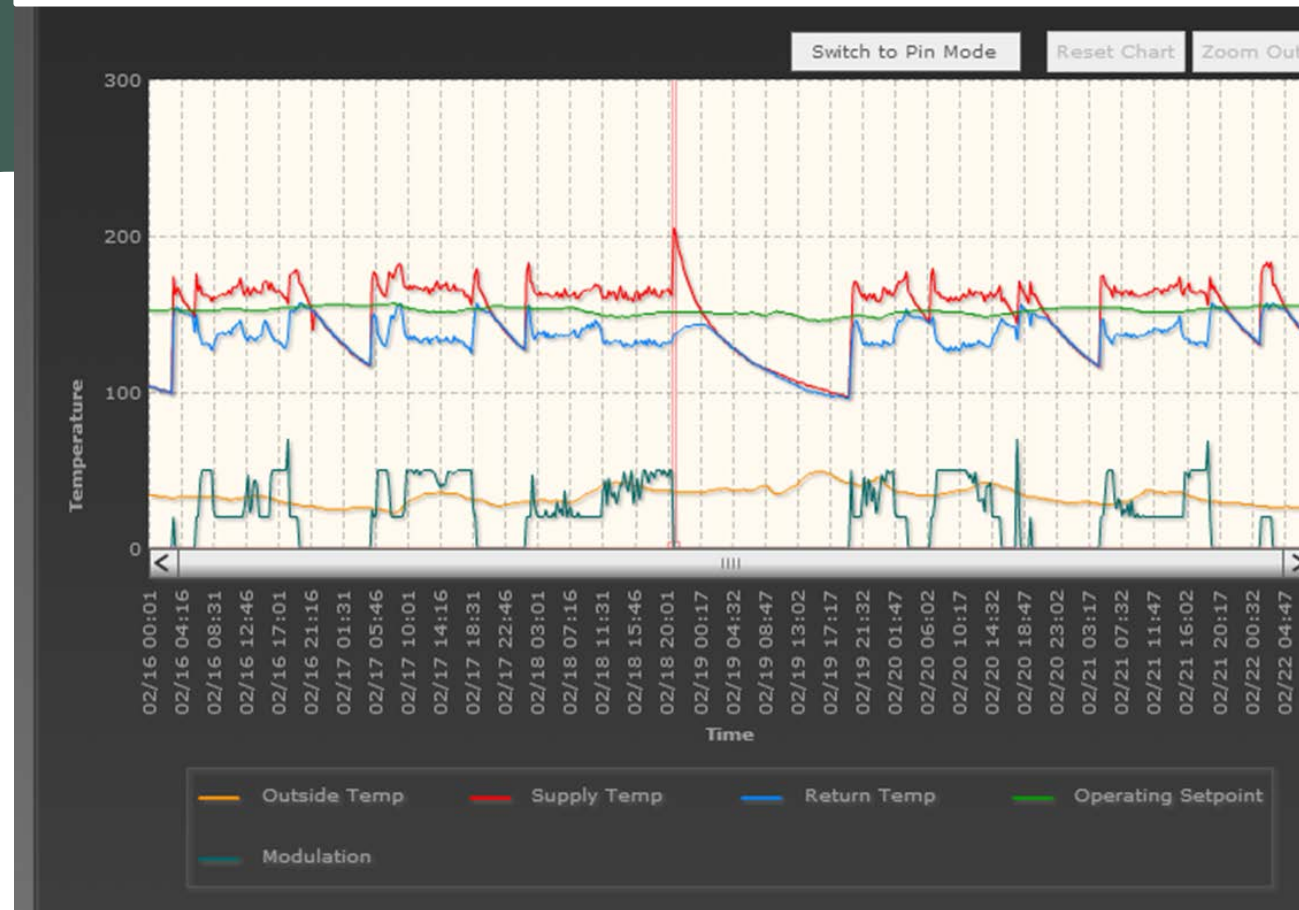
Adding VFD's to the primary pumps can assure adequate flow rate through boilers by providing a constant Delta T



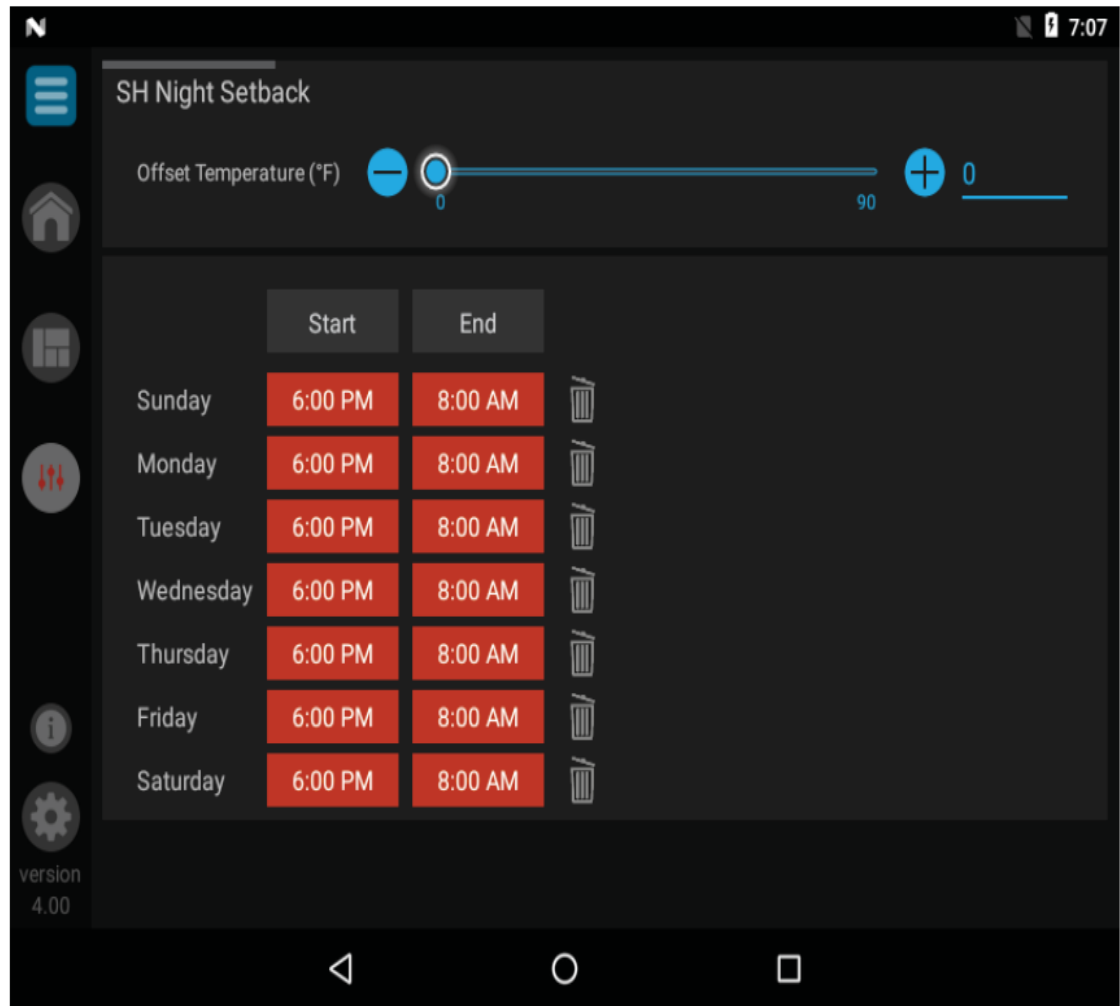
How a DELTA T Driven Boiler Pump Works



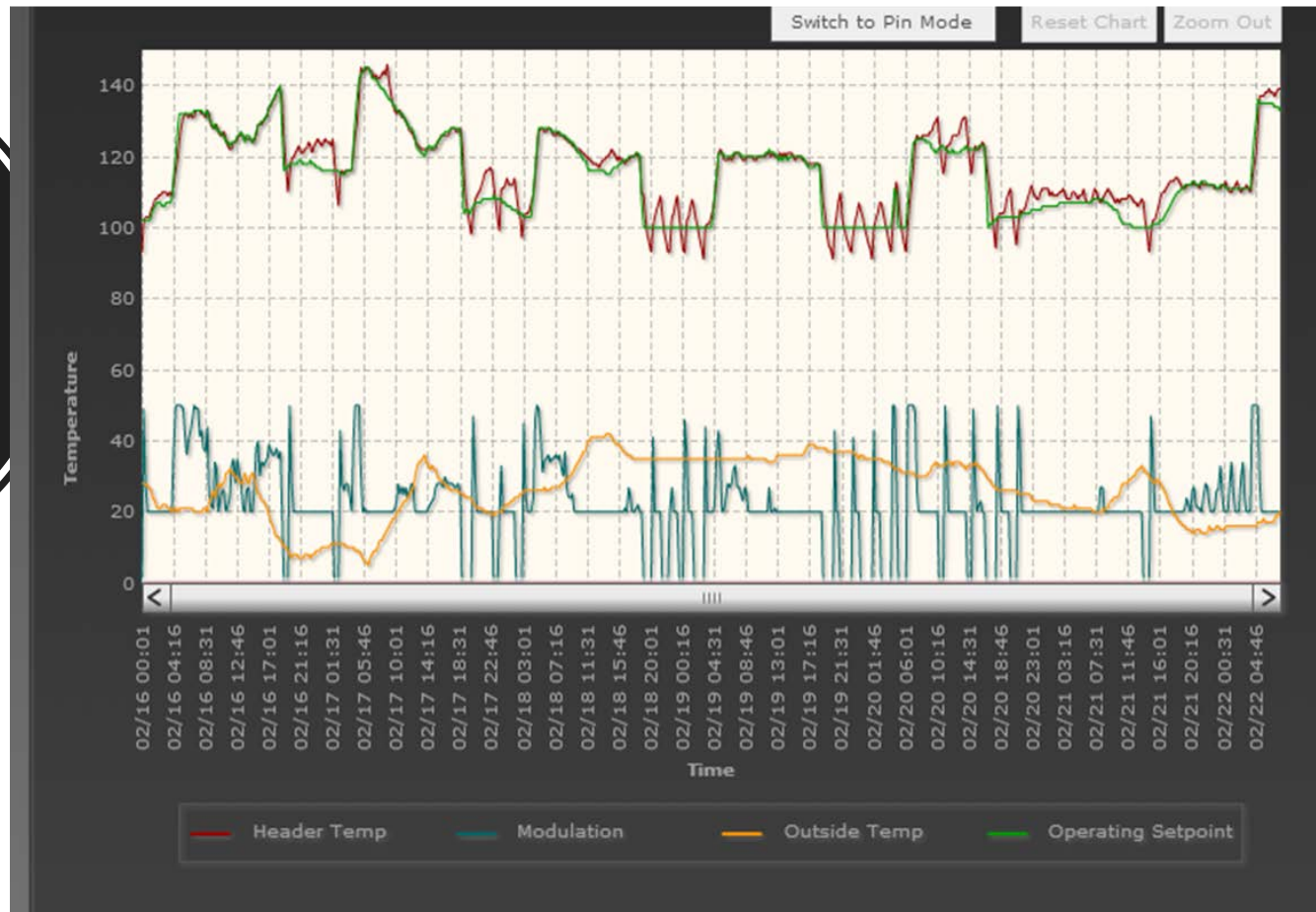
DELTA T Driven Pumps Over a Weeks Time.



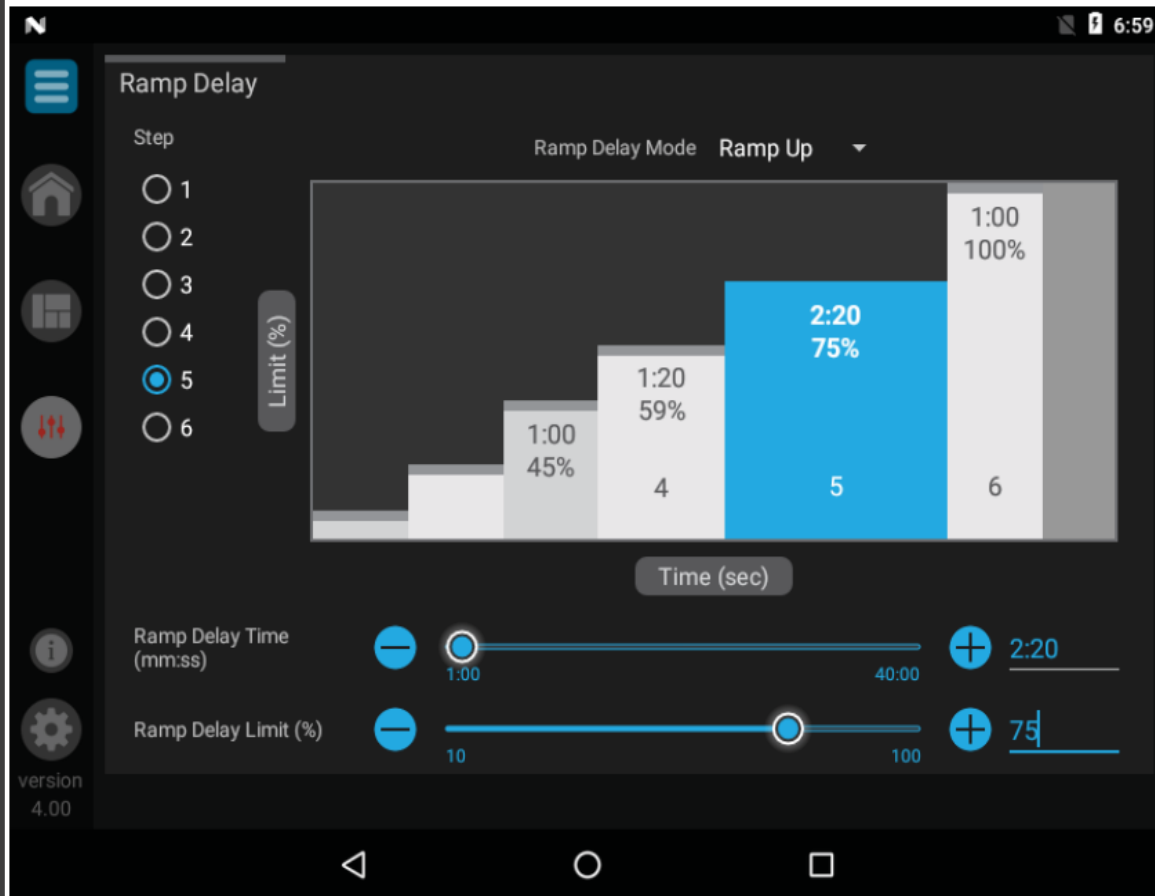
Night setback has huge value benefits to energy reduction and boiler operation. Think about it, what happens at night? Temperature outside drops, water temperature therefore rises and the BMS has the room stats in a setback mode ultimately at the near closed position. Why heat water up when the building is unoccupied. Let the water temperature cool the space.



Notice the drop in temperature every night. Still has too much energy!



This is where we tell a boiler how to make it run! This is also something that may require time to really dial in correctly. We can make some assumptions at start up by asking a few questions to get close, but to really do it right, the system must be “learned” .



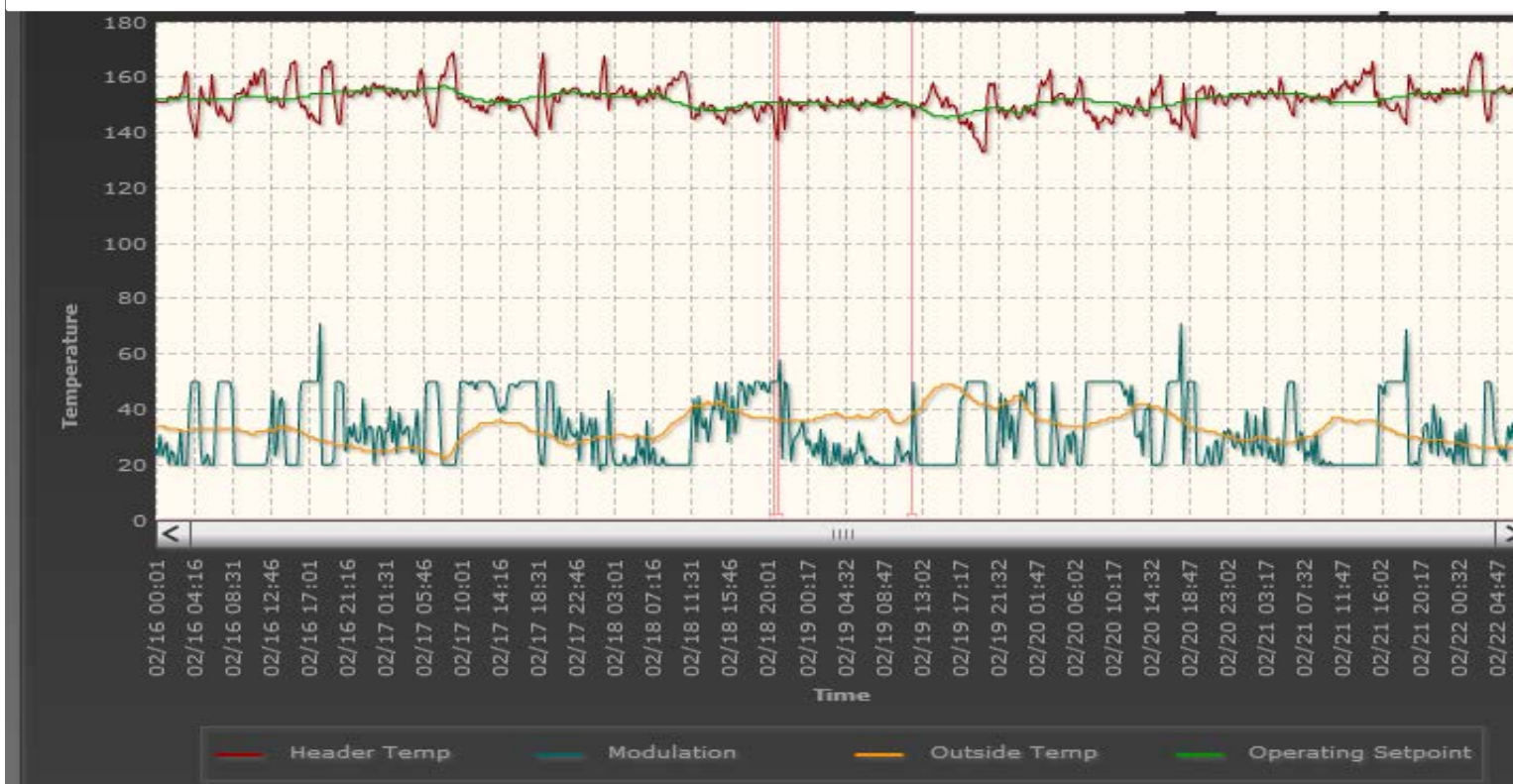
Additional settings used to really tune in the boilers behavior.

The image shows a control interface for boiler settings. On the left, there is a vertical sidebar with an information icon (i) and a gear icon for settings, with the text "version 4.00" below it. The main area is titled "Anti-Cycling" and contains two adjustable parameters:

- Modulation Factor (%)**: A slider with a minus button on the left and a plus button on the right. The slider is positioned at 100, with numerical labels at 40 and 100.
- Anti-Cycle Time (mm:ss)**: A slider with a minus button on the left and a plus button on the right. The slider is positioned at 0:00, with numerical labels at 0:00 and 40:00.

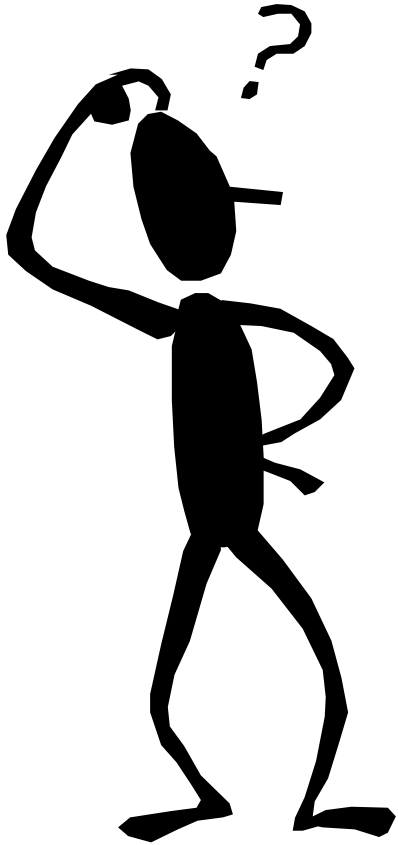
Both sliders have a blue track and a white knob. The plus buttons have a blue background and a white plus sign.

Fine tuning of a boilers control is a very important aspect of its ability to reach maximum efficiency for a given installation and maximized its life expectancy



An Almost Ideal Case Example





Questions?



Vent-Intake - NW Corner



- No Fire- Looks Good



Now: Firing – Recirc.

Flue Gases & Snow

- Phone Call!!!!!!
- Emergency!!!!
 - Screens
 - 3" snow
 - Frost



Northwest Building Corner



- Boilers – Vent Solution



- Recirculation

Intake Issues



- Intake 3ft of snow on roof







- Side-Wall??

