

Proven Energy Savings Using Maxi-Therm's Innovative System

With over 300 installations in North America, Maxi-Therm has demonstrated proven energy savings over the last decade. Inlcuded are three examples of the energy savings derived by using Maxi-Therm's innovative vertical flooded heat exchanger system. Each example provides a simple design sketch followed by the calculated energy savings versus a conventional heat exchanger given the example's specifications. As an added bonus, the savings realized by a mechanical contractor installing a Maxi-Therm system at Yale University in 2011 are also detailed.

Sample Installation Sites:



















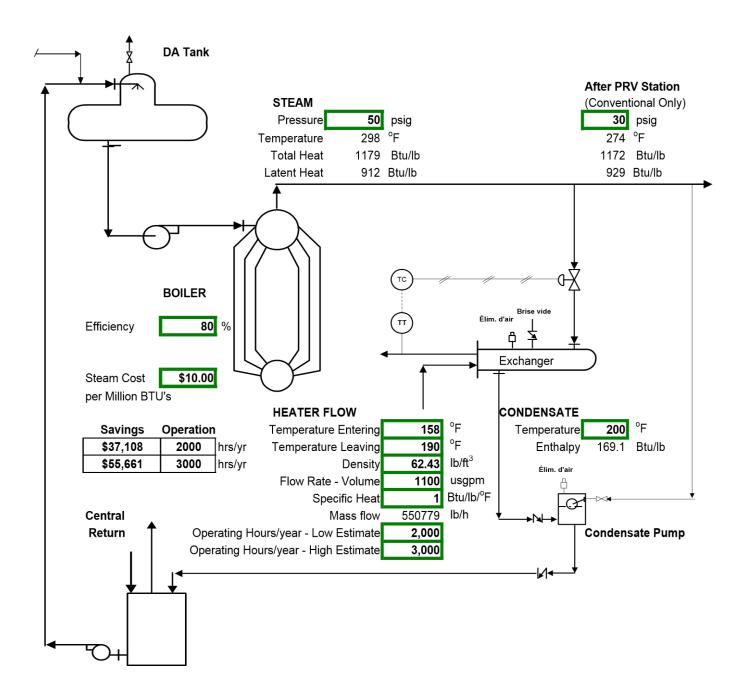




HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Example 1 - Building Heat (1100 uspgm,158F to 190F water, 50 psig, \$10/MMBTU)

Actual system installed in the Meyer Building at Johns Hopkins Hospital in 2015



Operating Cost Comparison: (exchanger at full load)

M=Million		CONVENTIONAL	MAXI-THERM]
	Pressure	30	50	psig
	Energy Transferred	17.62	17.62	MBtu/h
	Steam Flow	18972	17449	lb/h
	Flash Rate	6.48	0.00	%
	Atmospheric Flash Loss.	1229	0	lb/h
	Energy to Heat Condensate	1.52	1.71	MBtu/h
	Energy to Heat Make Up	0.28	0.00	MBtu/h
	Energy to Vaporize	17.30	15.91	MBtu/h
	To	otal: 19.10	17.62	MBtu/h

Difference = Savings

1.48

7.77

MBtu/h
%

Boiler Efficiency	80.00	%
Total Savings	1.86	MBtu/h
	9.71	%

Dollar Savings at \$10.00 per Million BTU's

2,000 hrs / year

3,000 hrs / year

\$55,661.30

How does the Maxi-Therm System save so much?

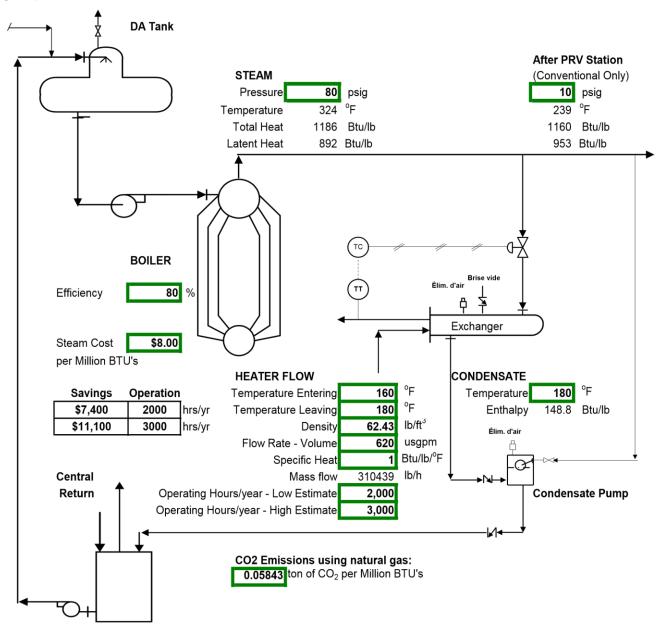
- 1. It condenses steam and extracts heat from condensate, too.
- 2. It uses less steam since it extracts this extra heat.
- 3. It creates NO FLASH STEAM.
- 4. The Conventional System does create flash steam.
- 5. The Boiler and DA Tank have to heat up the water lost by flash steam.



Example 2 - Building Heat (620 uspgm,160F to 180F water, 80 psig, \$8/MMBTU)

Actual system installed in the Searle Chemistry Laboratory at University of Chicago in 2008

Design Specifications:



Operating Cost Comparison: (exchanger at full load)

M = Million		CONVENTIONAL	MAXI-THERM	
	Pressure	10 6.21	80 6.21	psig MBtu/h
	Energy Transferred Steam Flow	6517	5984	lb/h
	Flash Rate	2.85	0.00	%
	Atmospheric Flash Loss	186	0	lb/h
	Energy to Heat Condensate	0.71	0.86	MBtu/h
	Energy to Heat Make Up	0.05	0.00	MBtu/h
	Energy to Vaporize	5.81	5.34	MBtu/h
	Total:	6.57	6.20	MBtu/h

Difference = Savings	0.37	MBtu/h
	5.63	%

Boiler Efficiency % 80.00

 Total Savings
 0.46
 (MBtu/h)

 7.04
 %

Dollar Savings at \$8.00 per Million BTU's

 2,000 hrs / year
 \$7,400.09

 3,000 hrs / year
 \$11,100.14

Carbon Footprint Reduction (using natural gas):

0.05843 ton of CO₂ per Million BTU's

2,000 hrs / year tons of CO ₂ per year 3,000 hrs / year tons of CO ₂ per year

54.05
81.07

How does the Maxi-Therm System save so much?

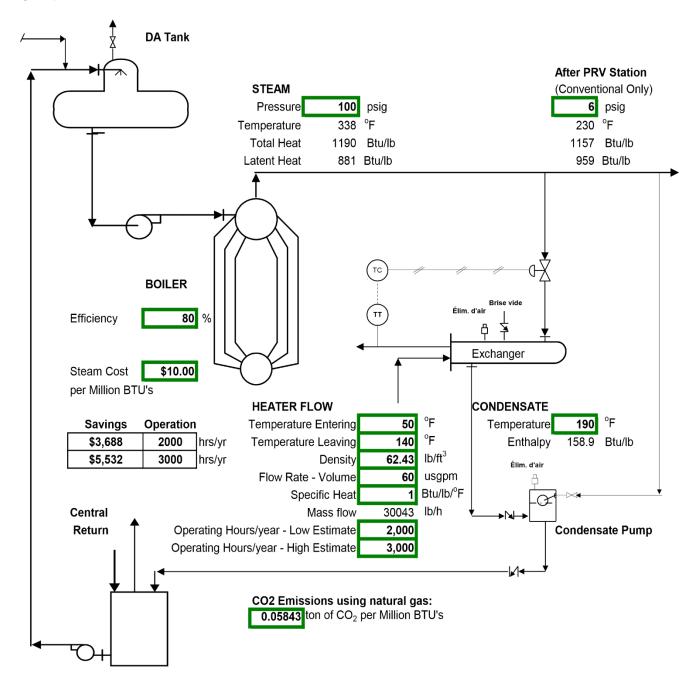
- 6. It condenses steam and extracts heat from condensate, too.
- 7. It uses less steam since it extracts this extra heat.
- 8. It creates NO FLASH STEAM.
- 9. The Conventional System does create flash steam.
- 10. The Boiler and DA Tank have to heat up the water lost by flash steam.



Example 3 – Domestic Hot Water (60 uspgm, 50F to 140F hot water, 100 psig steam)

Calculated example for illustrative purposes

Design Specifications:



Operating Cost Comparison: (exchanger at full load)

M = Million		CONVENTIONAL	MAXI-THERM	
	Pressure	6	100	psig
	Energy Transferred	2.70	2.70	MBtu/h
	Steam Flow	2819	2623	lb/h
	Flash Rate	1.85	0.00	%
	Atmospheric Flash Loss.	52	0	lb/h
	Energy to Heat Condensate	0.35	0.39	MBtu/h
	Energy to Heat Make Up	0.01	0.00	MBtu/h
	Energy to Vaporize	2.48	2.31	MBtu/h
	Total:	2.85	2.70	MBtu/h
Difference = Savings (MBtu/h)			0.15	
Dinording - Savings (instant)			5.18	%
				1
Boiler Efficience	;y	1	80.00	%
]
	Total Savings		0.18	MBtu/h
			6.48	%
Dollar Savings	at \$10.00 per Million BTU's			
	0 hrs / year		\$3,688.04]
3,000	0 hrs / year		\$5,532.07	
Carbon Footpr	int Reduction (using natural o	gas):		
0.05843	ton of CO ₂ per Million BTU's			
2,000	o hrs / year tons of CO₂ per ye	ear	21.55]
3,000	hrs/year tons of CO ₂ per ye	ear	32.32]
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How does the Maxi-Therm System save so much?

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Bonus Example - Installation Savings

Actual installation savings as provided by the contractor installing a Maxi-Therm system at Yale
University in 2011

		5-16-11 Budget	10-14-11 Maxi-therm
HVAC Item	Qty	Value	Budget Option
General Conditions		\$18,000	\$10,000
Labor		\$220,000	\$65,000
PVF		\$75,000	\$35,000
Maxitherm Skid			\$190,000
Air Sep	1	\$3,000	N/A
Condensate Meter	1	\$5,000	\$5,000
Condensate Pump	1	\$15,000	\$15,000
Expansion Tanks	2	\$7,000	\$7,000
Flash Tank	1	\$4,500	N/A
Steam PRV	1	\$12,000	N/A
VFD	3	\$13,500	\$13,500
Pumps	3	\$24,000	N/A
Pump Specialties	3	\$15,000	N/A
Vibration Isolation		\$12,000	N/A
Controls		\$80,000	\$80,000
Fire Watch		\$25,000	\$3,500
Pipe Insulation		\$50,000	\$35,000
Water Balance		\$3,000	\$3,000
Rigging		\$18,000	\$18,000
HVAC Budget Value		\$600,000	\$480,000

General Areas of Recognized Installation Savings:

- 1. No PRV station required Maxi-Therm systems are capable of using up to 175 psig steam
- 2. Reduced onsite labor Maxi-Therm units come pre-piped on a "plug and play" skid with all pumps and controls programmed and pre-wired. Just four connections are required electrical, steam, water and condensate.
- 3. No safety relief valve required roof the heat exchanger is ASME certified above the maximum pressure of the system
- 4. No condensate pumps are required since the exchanger is flooded, the condensate can be lifted using the system's pressure
- 5. No flash tanks are required system generates 0% flash and evacuates condensate at 200F
- 6. Reduced pipe requirements higher pressure steam requires smaller pipe diameters and less insulation

