

# Steam is More Efficient than Most People Think

Welcome to  **maxi therm**  
beyond steam™

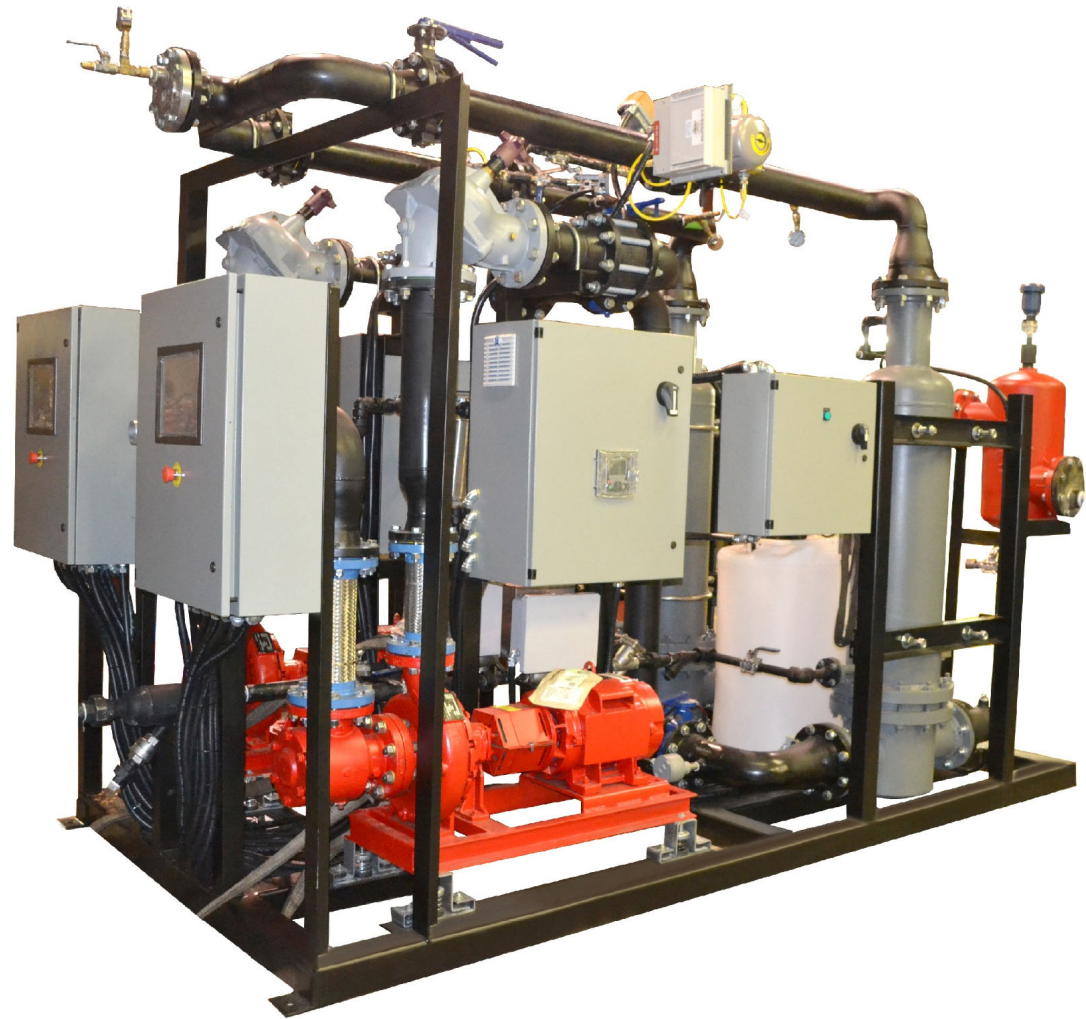
	<b>Mitchell Technical Sales™ LLC</b>		
	3740 N Josey Ln, Ste 138, Carrollton TX 75007 TEL: (972) 484-0080   FAX: (972) 620-9880		
<b>A DISABLED VETERAN OWNED COMPANY</b>			

# Agenda

- Steam Basics
  - Piping
  - Thermodynamic
- Vertical Flooding Design
- Building Heat Application
- Domestic Hot Water Application
- Clean Steam Generation
- Being 6 times less corrosive
- 100% Steam Condensate Close Loop
- Conclusion - Q & A





















GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY



PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS



conEdison, inc.



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND



Metro Nashville DISTRICT ENERGY SYSTEM



Clearway



Central Washington University

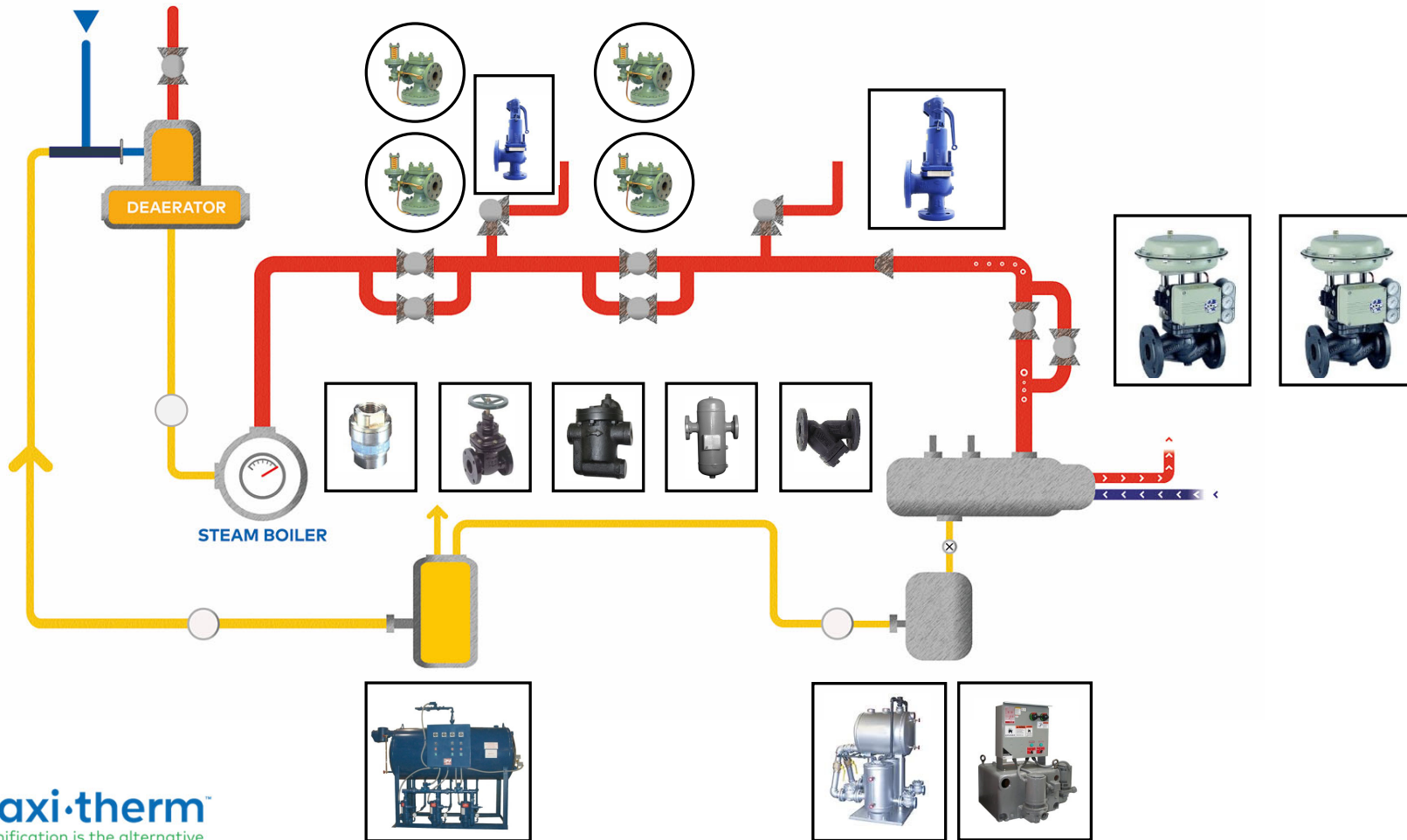
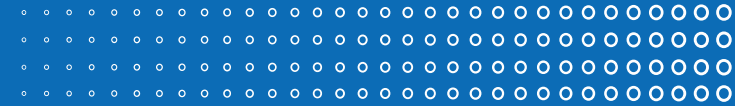
Creighton UNIVERSITY™







# CURRENT STEAM TECHNOLOGY



# Properties of Saturated Steam

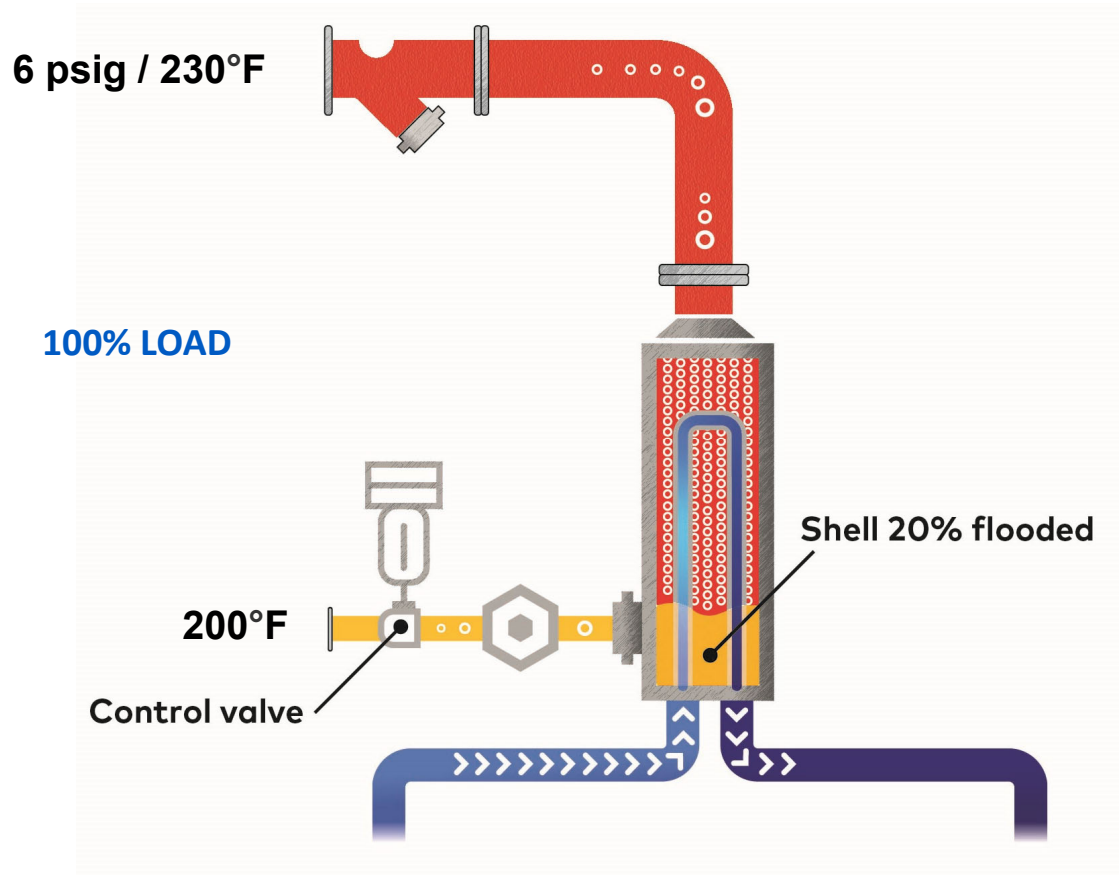
Pressure (PSIG)	Temp. (°F)	Heat (BTU/lb)			Volume (ft <sup>3</sup> /lb)	
		Sensible	Latent	Total	Condensate	Steam
0	212	180	970	1151	0,01672	26,80
1	215	184	968	1152	0,01674	25,21
2	219	187	966	1153	0,01676	23,79
3	222	190	964	1154	0,01679	22,53
4	224	193	962	1155	0,01681	21,40
5	227	195	961	1156	0,01683	20,38
6	230	198	959	1157	0,01685	19,46
7	232	201	957	1158	0,01687	18,62
8	235	203	956	1159	0,01689	17,85
9	237	206	954	1160	0,01690	17,14
10	239	208	953	1160	0,01692	16,49
12	244	212	950	1162	0,01696	15,33
14	248	216	947	1163	0,01699	14,33
16	252	220	944	1165	0,01702	13,45
100	338	309	881	1190	0,01785	3,891
105	341	312	878	1190	0,01789	3,736
110	344	316	876	1191	0,01792	3,594
115	347	319	873	1192	0,01796	3,462
120	350	322	871	1192	0,01799	3,340
125	353	325	868	1193	0,01803	3,226

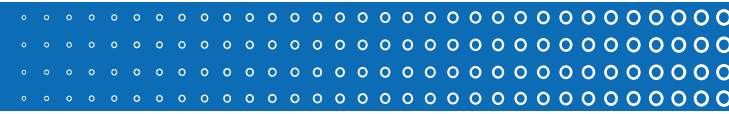




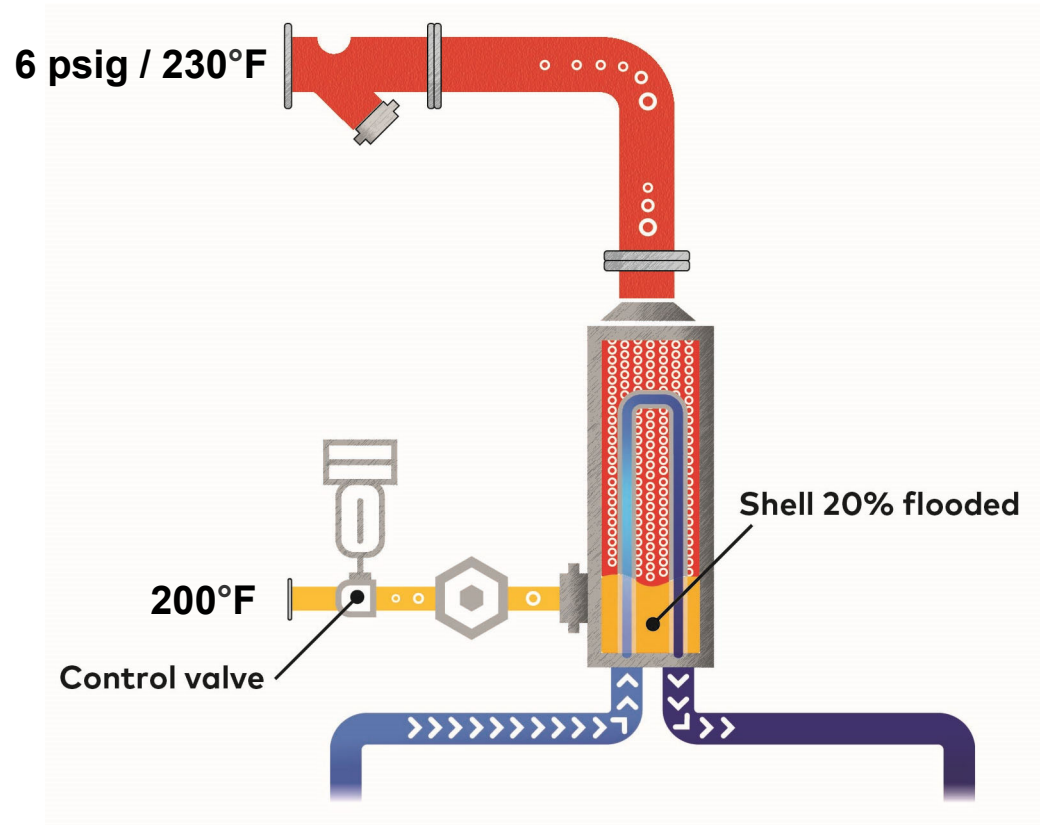


**4,000,000 BTU/H process**





100% LOAD





### Heat Exchanger Specification Sheet

1	Company: Maxitherm										
2	Location:										
3	Service of Unit: Water Heater					Our Reference:96643					
4	Item No.:					Your Reference:					
5	Date:	Rev No.:	Job No.:								
6	Size	23 /	48 in	Type	BEU	Ver	Connected in	1	parallel	1 series	
7	Surf/unit(eff.)	629.1	ft2	Shells/unit	1	Surf/shell (eff.)		629.1	ft2		
8	<b>PERFORMANCE OF ONE UNIT</b>										
9	Fluid allocation	<b>Shell Side</b>				<b>Tube Side</b>					
10	Fluid name	STEAM				WATER					
11	Fluid quantity, Total	lb/h	32270				1099560				
12	Vapor (In/Out)	lb/h	32270	0	0	0					
13	Liquid	lb/h	0	32270	1099560	1099560					
14	Noncondensable	lb/h	0				0				
15											
16	Temperature (In/Out)	F	353.29	199.87	150	180					
17	Dew / Bubble point	F	353.29	353.29							
18	Density (Vap / Liq)	lb/ft3	0.301 /	/ 60.184	/ 61.339	/ 60.677					
19	Viscosity	cp	0.0153 /	/ 0.3005	/ 0.4378	/ 0.3443					
20	Molecular wt, Vap	18.01									
21	Molecular wt, NC										
22	Specific heat	BTU/(lb*F)	0.6277 /	/ 1.0012	/ 0.9997	/ 1.0003					
23	Thermal conductivity	BTU/(ft*h*F)	0.019 /	/ 0.389	/ 0.375	/ 0.384					
24	Latent heat	BTU/lb	866.9	867.3							
25	Pressure (abs)	psi	139.7	138.86	90	84.81					
26	Velocity	ft/s	143.93				10.38				
27	Pressure drop, allow./calc.	psi	1.5	0.84	7.25	5.19					
28	Fouling resist. (min)	ft2*h*F/BTU	0.0001				0.0001	0.0001	Ao based		
29	Heat exchanged	BTU/h	3298512	MTD corrected			161.5	F			
30	Transfer rate, Service	BTU/h	324.67	Dirty	399.54	Clean	438.89	BTU/(h*ft2*F)			



# 4,000,000 BTU/H process

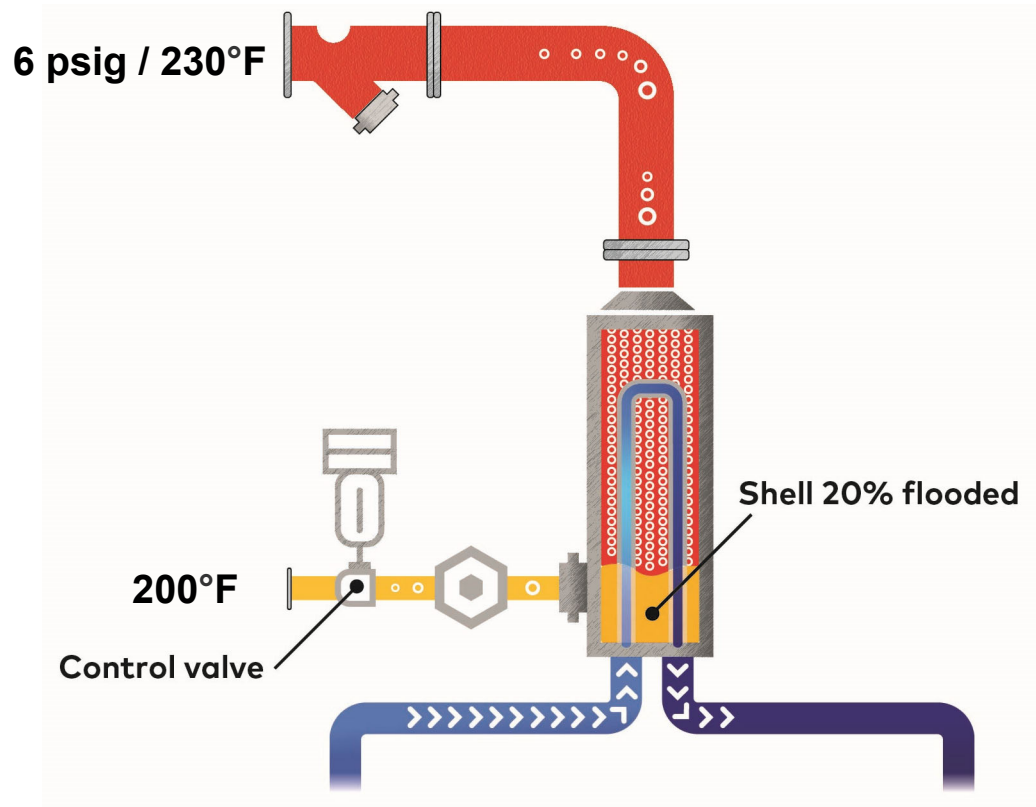
## Conventional

4,000,000 BTU/h / 959 BTU/lb = 4171 lbs/h

## Flooded

959 BTU/lb (latent) +  
30 BTU/lb (sensible) = 989 BTU/lb total heat  
4,000,000 BTU/h / 989 BTU/lb = 4044 lbs/h

## 3.14% Savings



**4,000,000 BTU/H process**

**Conventional @ 6 psig**

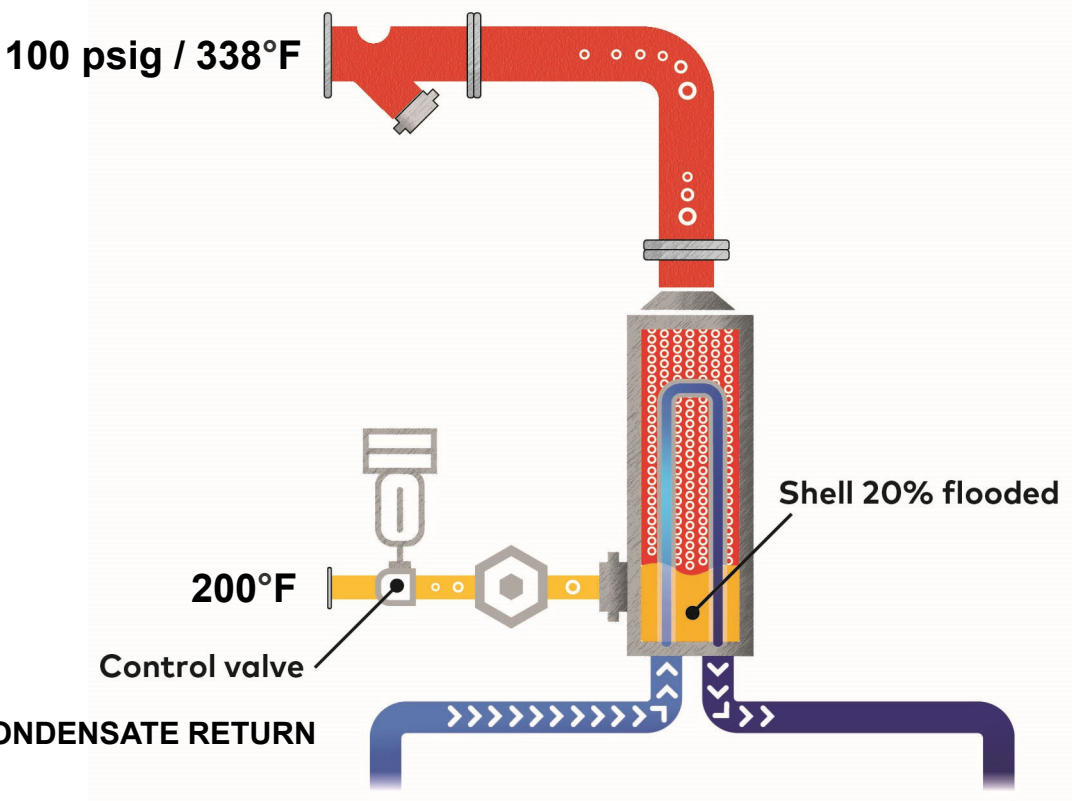
4,000,000 BTU/h / 959 BTU/lb = 4171 lbs/h

**Flooded @ 100 psig**

881 BTU/lb (latent) +  
138 BTU/lb (sensible) = 1019 BTU/lb total heat  
4,000,000 BTU/h / 1019 BTU/lb = 3925 lbs/h

**6.26% Savings**

**0% FLASH STEAM IN CONDENSATE RETURN**



## EVALUATION: COST COMPARAISON WITH EXCHANGER ON FULL LOAD

	CONVENTIONAL	MAXI-THERM	
Pressure	<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>	M = Million PSIG
Energy Transferred	6 877 248	6 877 248	Btu/h
Steam Flow	7274	6881	lbs/h
Flash Rate	4,0	0,0	%
Atmospheric Flash Loss	288,1	0,0	lbs/h
Energy to Heat Condensate	0,880	0,950	MBtu/h
Energy to Heat Make Up	0,077	0,000	MBtu/h
Energy to Vaporize	6,407	6,061	MBtu/h
<b>Total:</b>	<b>7,365</b>	<b>7,010</b>	<b>MBtu/h</b>

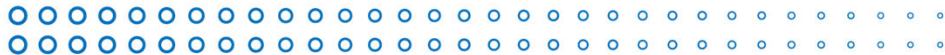
<b>Difference = Savings</b>	0,35	MBtu/h
	4,8	%

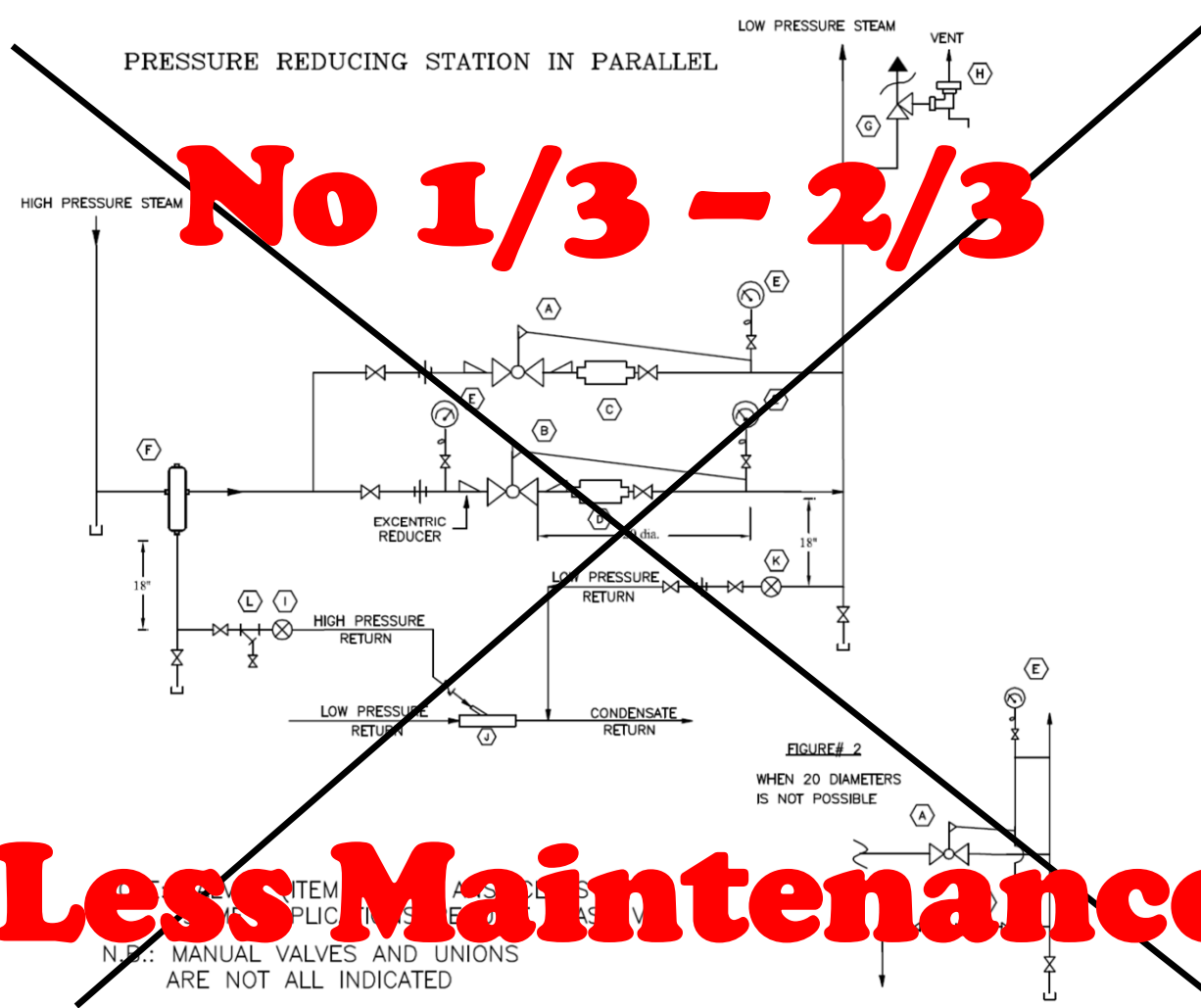
<b>Boiler Efficiency</b>	0,80
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<b>Total Savings</b>	0,44	MBtu/h
	5,5	%

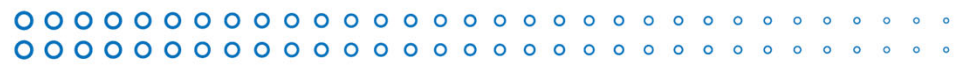
<b>Dollar Savings at</b>	
<b>\$10,00 per 1000 lbs of steam</b>	
<b>2 000 hrs / year</b>	<b>\$8 864</b>
<b>3 000 hrs / year</b>	<b>\$13 296</b>

<b>Carbon Footprint Reduction (using natural gas):</b>	
<b>0,05843 ton of CO<sub>2</sub> per Million BTU</b>	
<b>2 000 hrs / year</b>	<b>51,8 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year</b>
<b>3 000 hrs / year</b>	<b>77,7 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year</b>





**Less Maintenance**











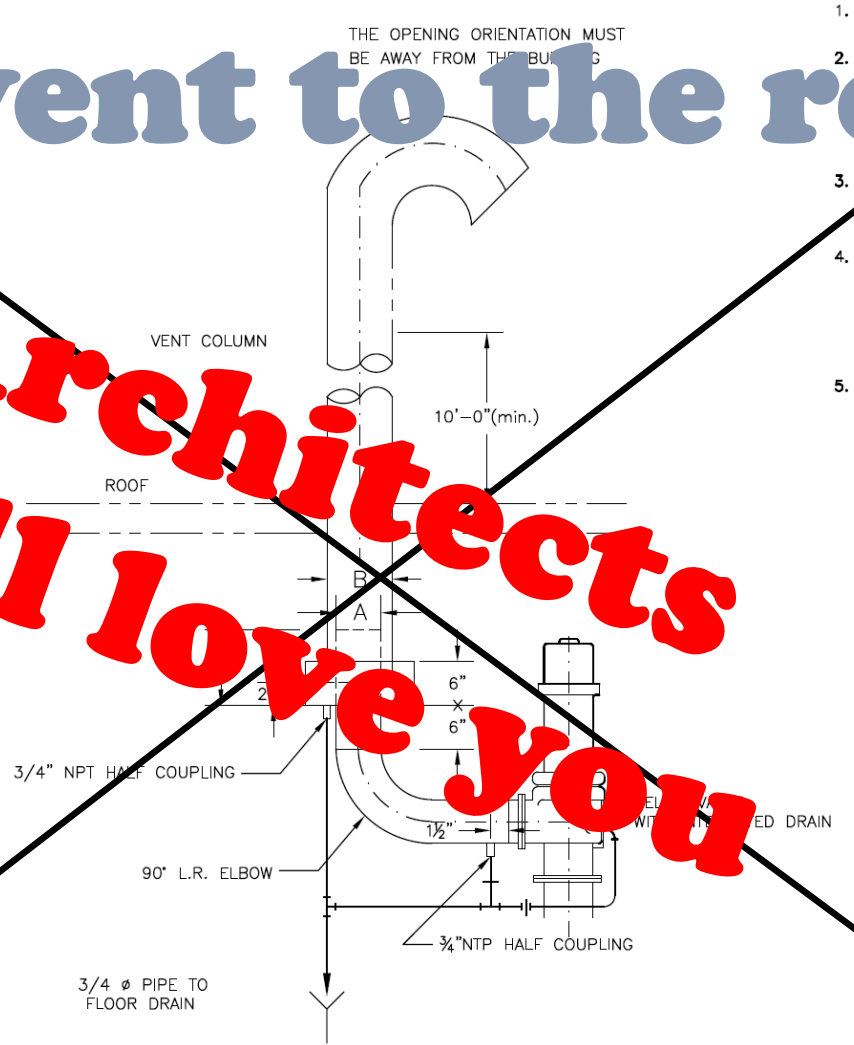


**No vent to the roof**

A	B
4"	1 1/2"
6"	2"
8"	2 1/2"
10"	3"
12"	3 1/2"
14"	4"
16"	4 1/2"
18"	5"
20"	5 1/2"
22"	6"
24"	6 1/2"
26"	7"
28"	7 1/2"
30"	8"
32"	8 1/2"
34"	9"
36"	9 1/2"
38"	10"
40"	10 1/2"
42"	11"
44"	11 1/2"
46"	12"
48"	12 1/2"
50"	13"
52"	13 1/2"
54"	14"
56"	14 1/2"
58"	15"
60"	15 1/2"
62"	16"
64"	16 1/2"
66"	17"
68"	17 1/2"
70"	18"
72"	18 1/2"
74"	19"
76"	19 1/2"
78"	20"
80"	20 1/2"

THE OPENING ORIENTATION MUST BE AWAY FROM THE BUILDING

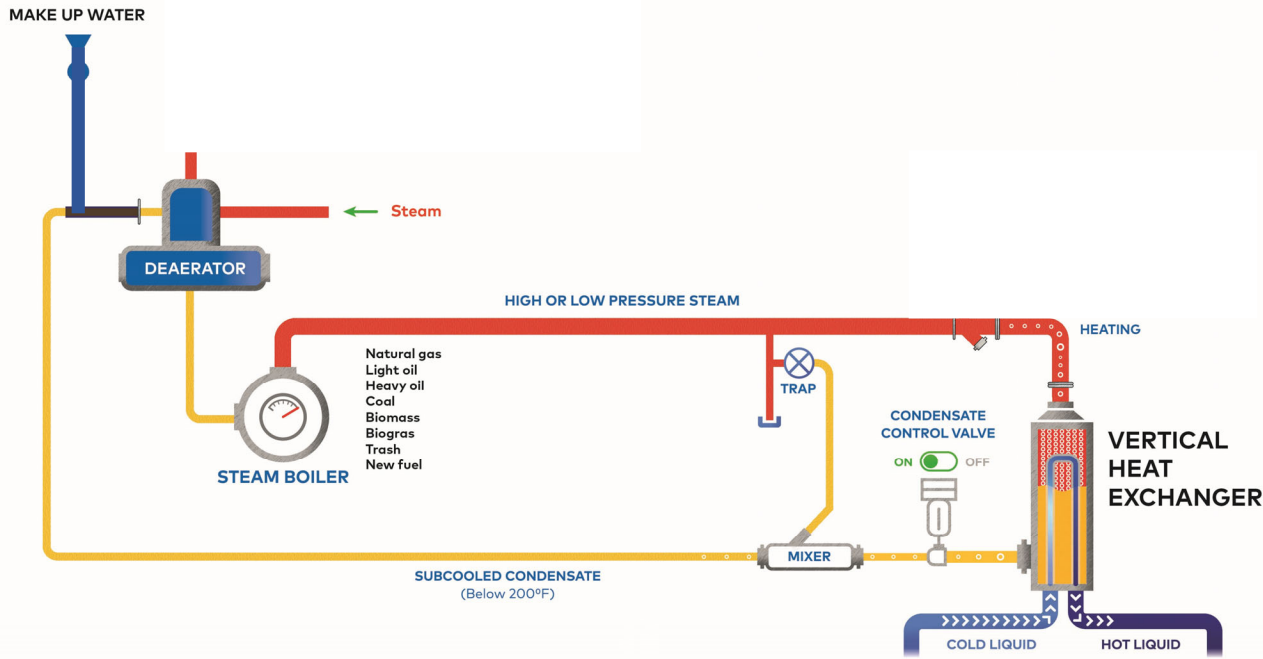
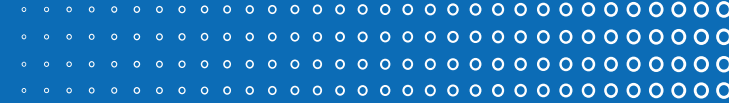
**Architects will love you**



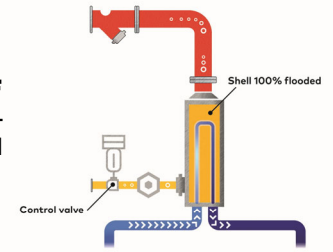




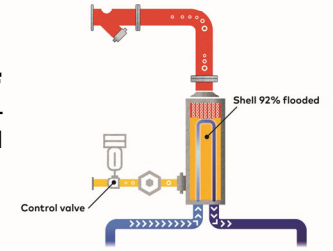
# STEAM REINVENTED



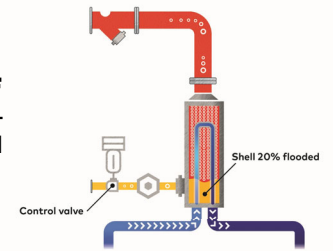
**180 - 180° F  
with 100 psi steam –  
Zero Load**



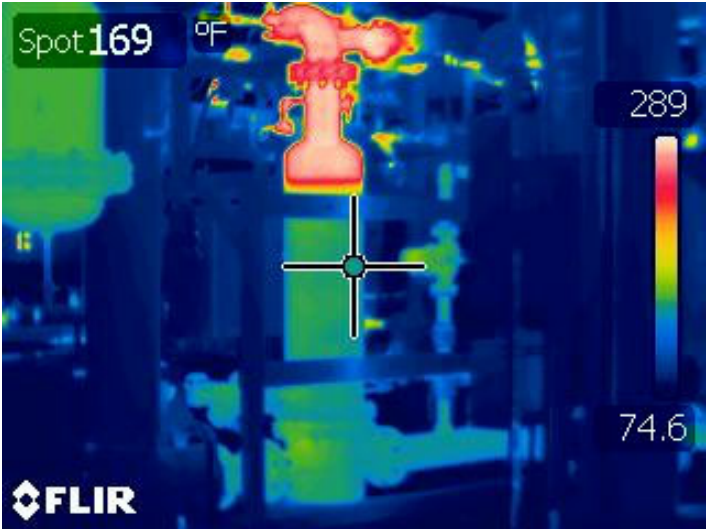
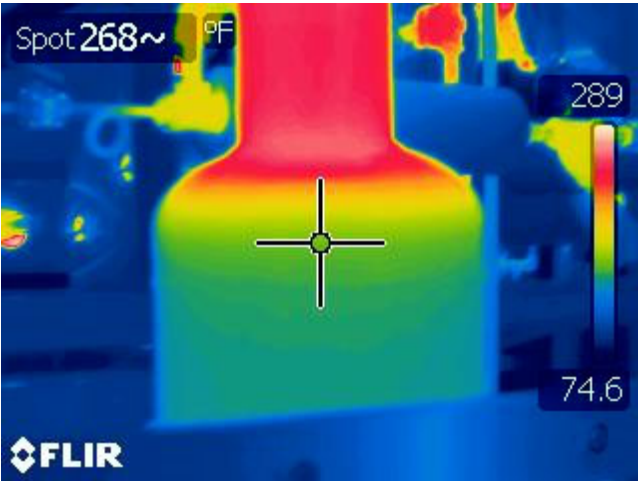
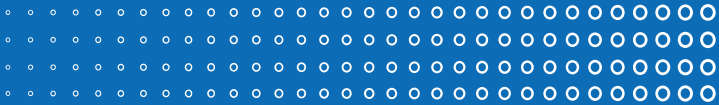
**178 - 180° F  
with 100 psi steam –  
10% Load**



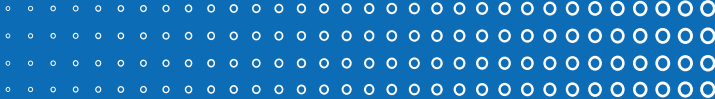
**160 - 180° F  
with 100 psi steam –  
Full Load**



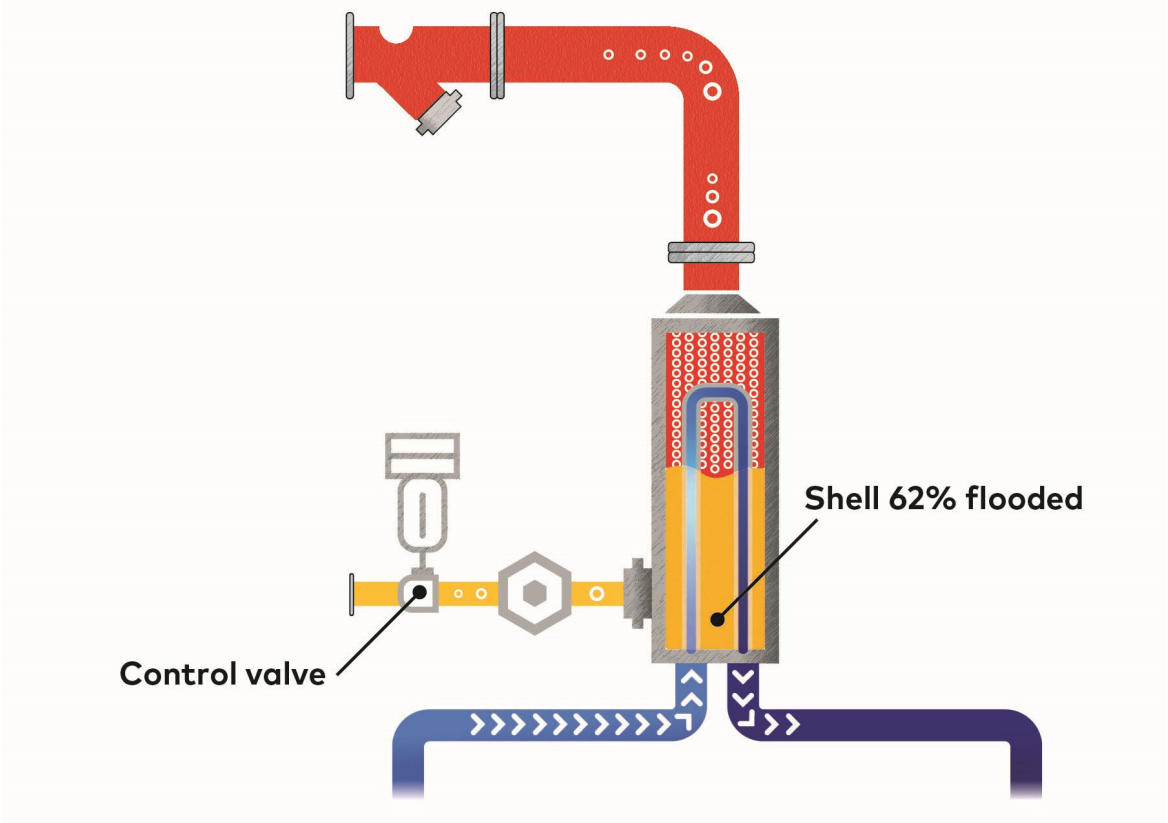
# STEAM REINVENTED



# STEAM REINVENTED



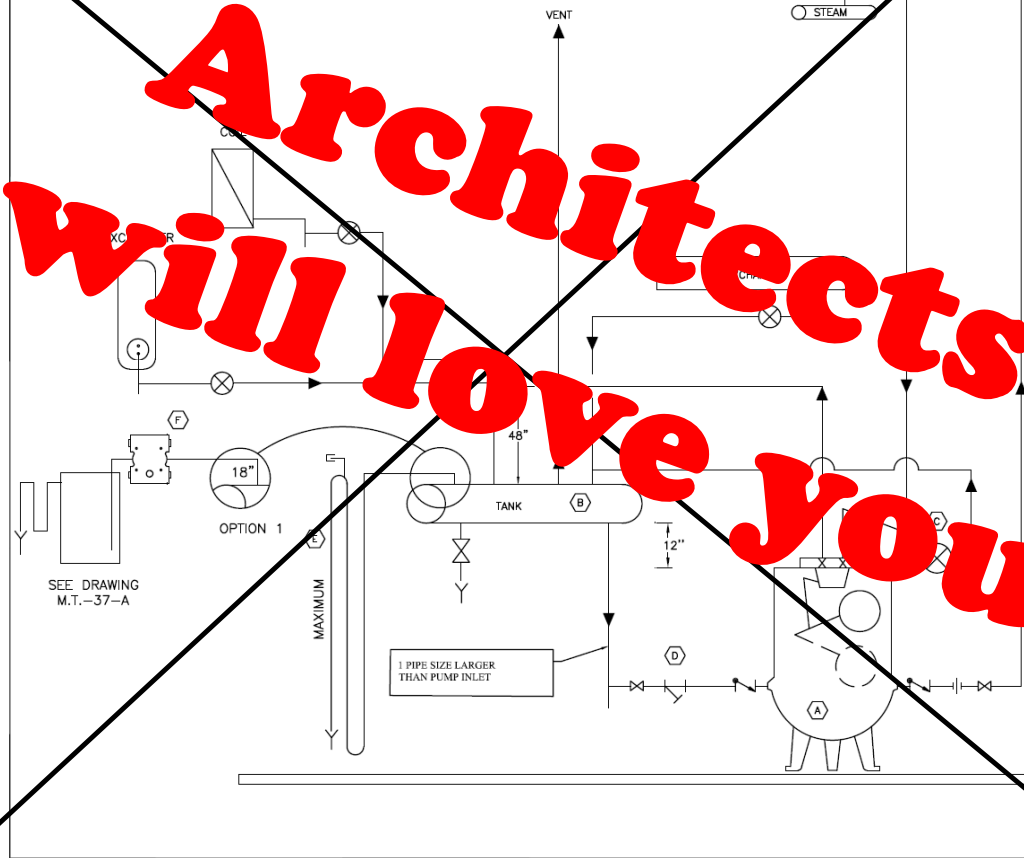
*I have 2 questions*

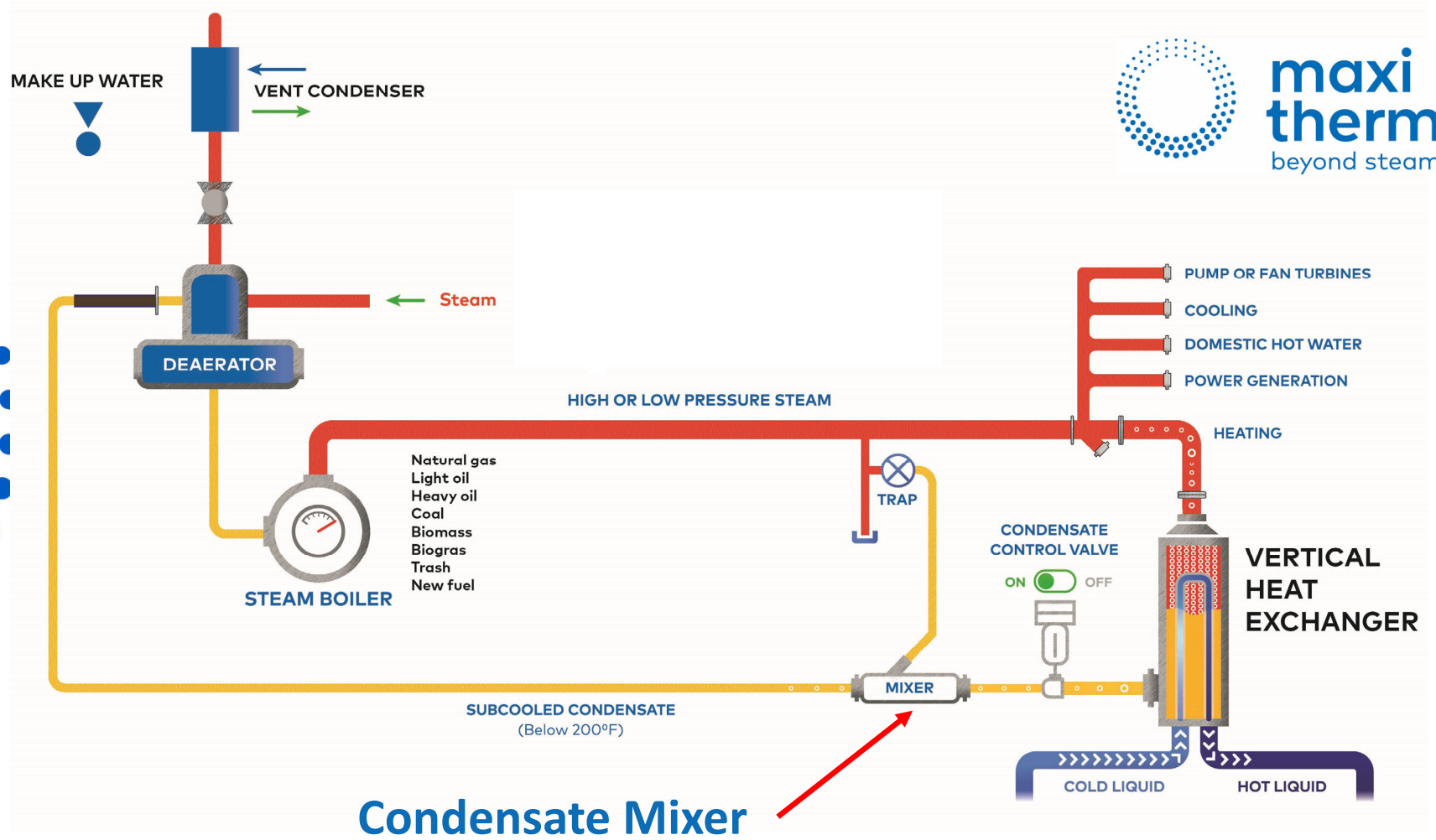


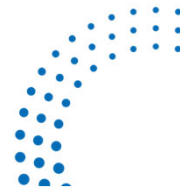
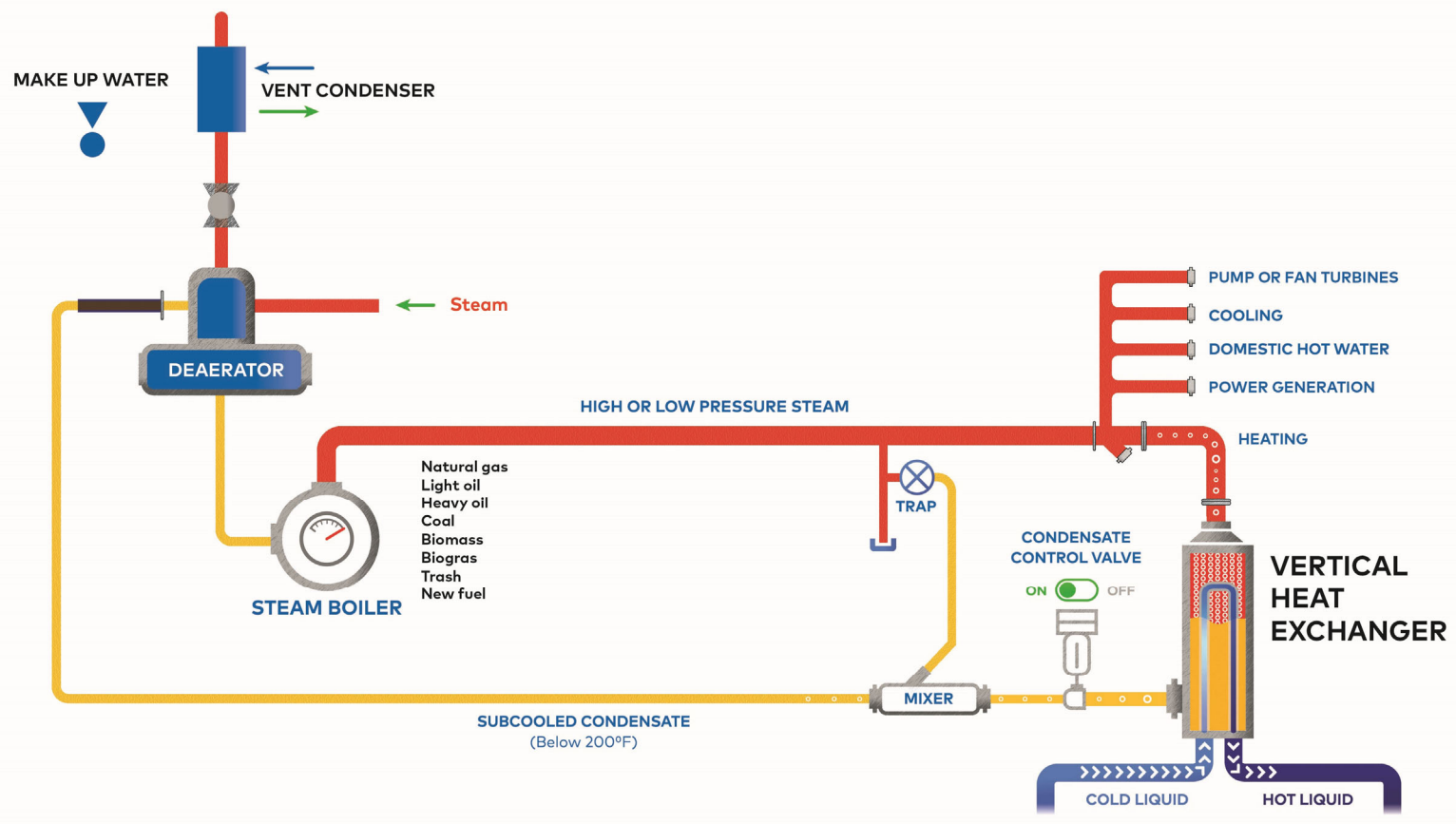
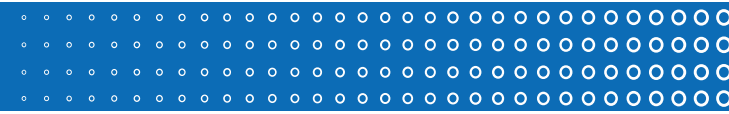


# No vent to the roof

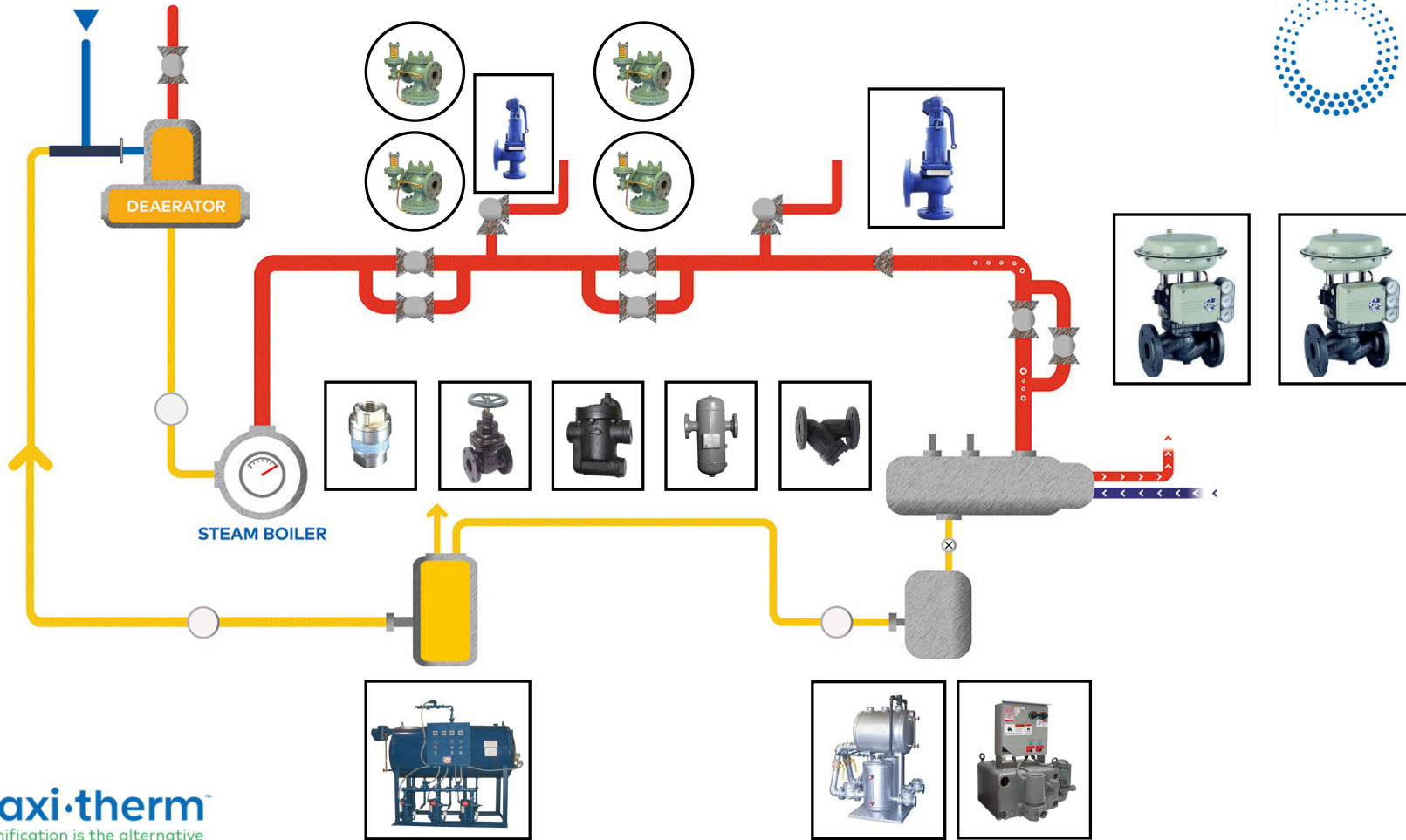
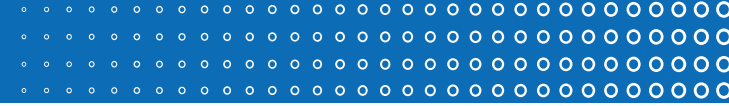
**Architects  
will love you**





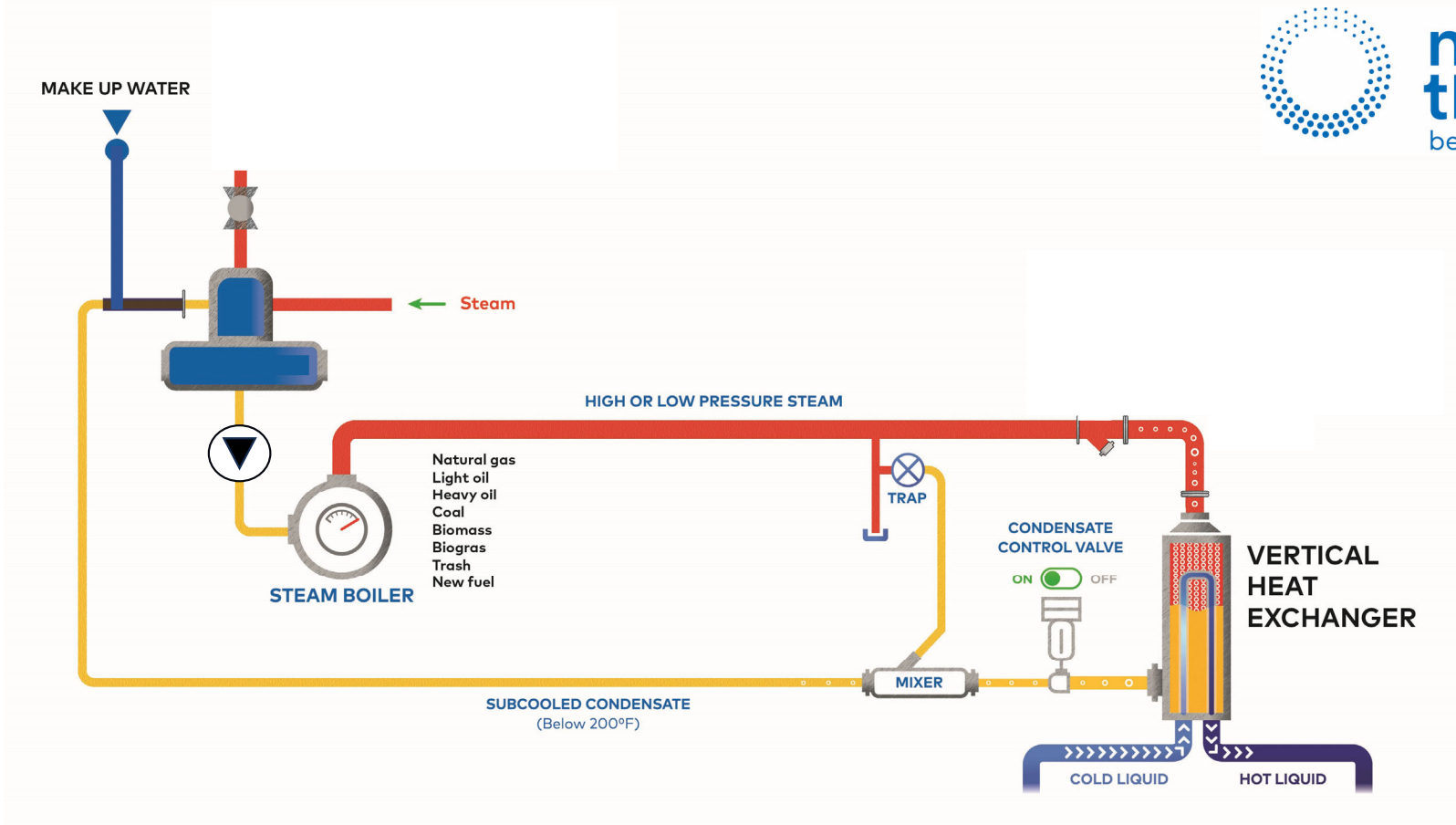
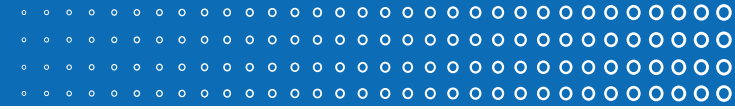


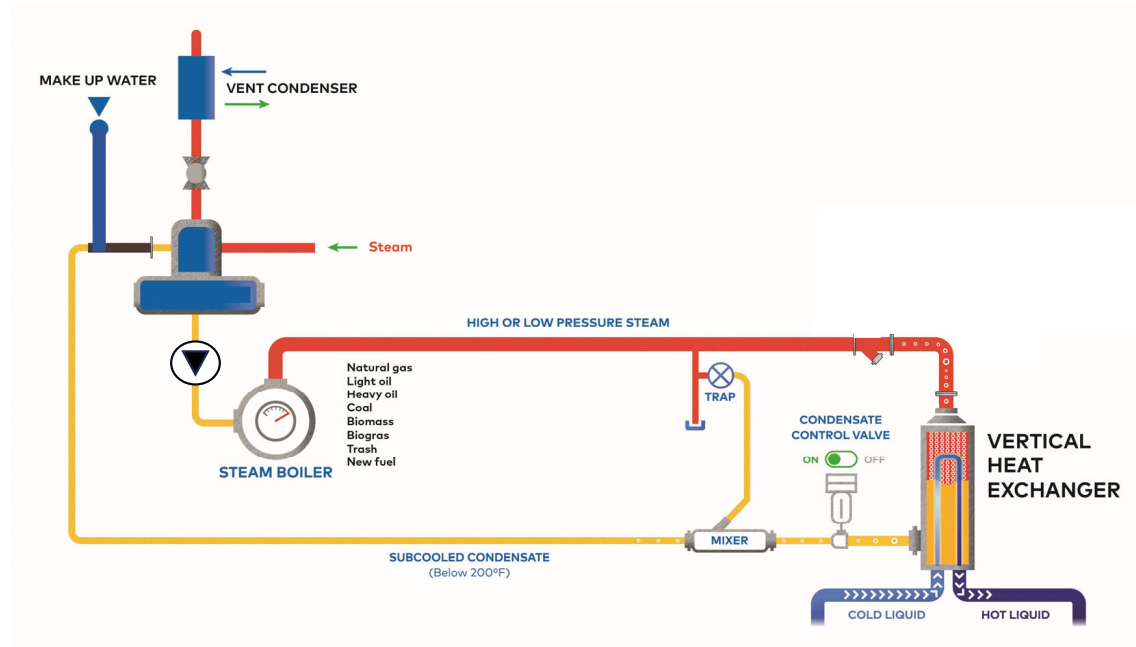
# CURRENT STEAM TECHNOLOGY





# STEAM REINVENTED

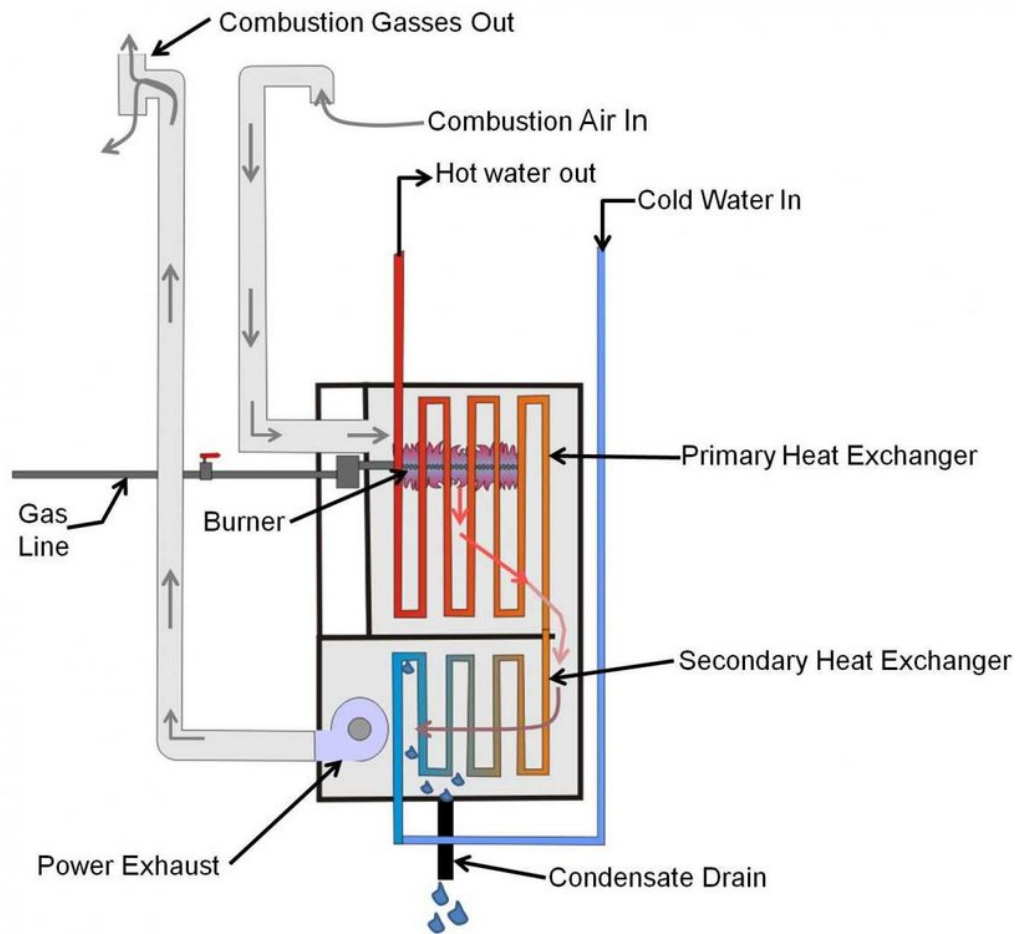




**TEMA-C**

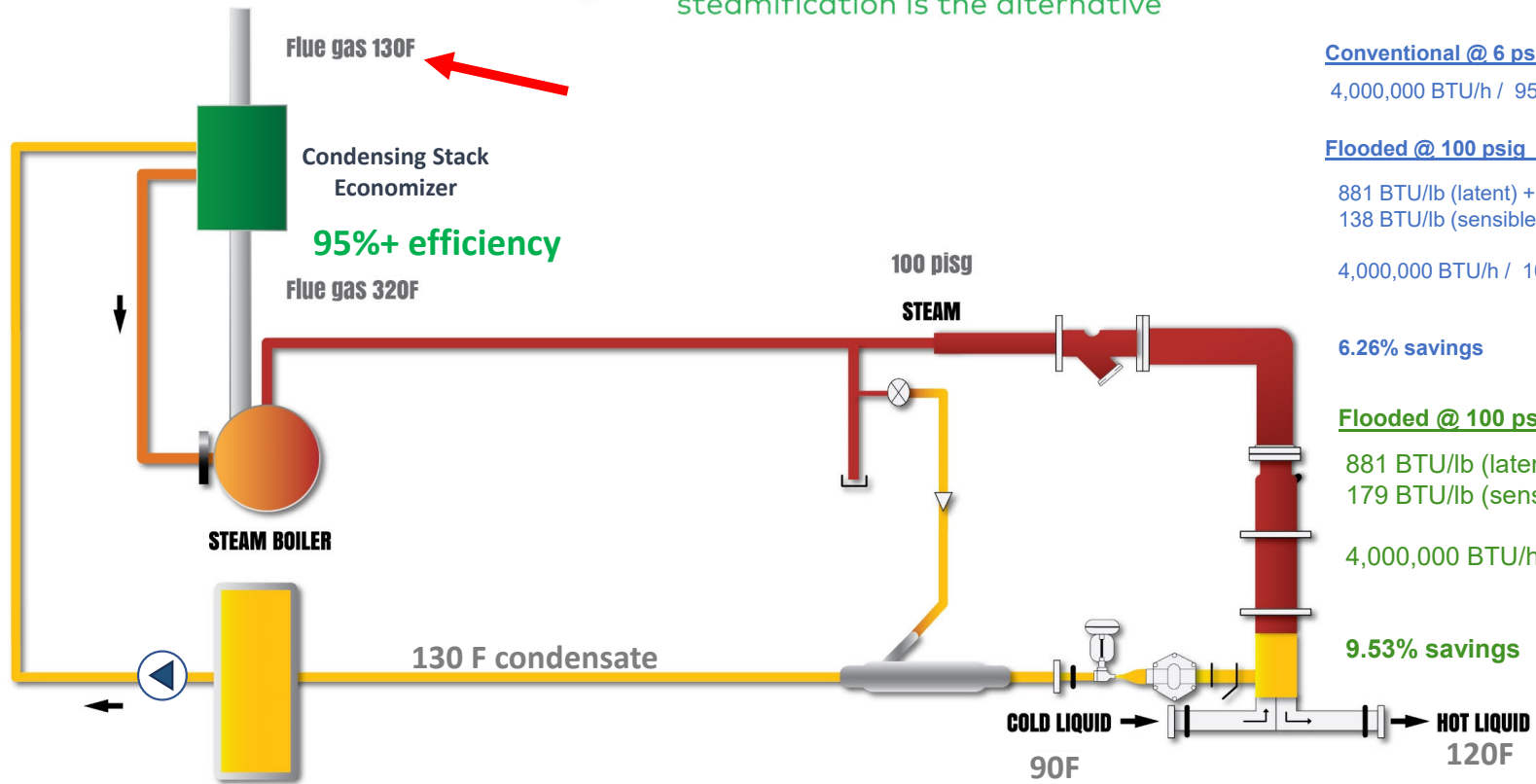
- 1 = Less Make-Up
- 2 = 0% Flash
- 3 = No Steam PRV
- 4 = No Safety Relief to Roof
- 5 = No Condensate Receiver Pump
- 6 = Smaller Pipe Size
- 7 = Smaller Control Valve
- 8 = No Vacuum Breaker
- 9 = Energy Savings of Over 5.4% up to 20%
- 10 = Stability of Set Point 2°F
- 11 = Less Maintenance cost
- 12 = 50:1 turndown
- 13 = Less blowdown on boiler
- 14 = Less chemicals for the boiler & return lines







**maxi·therm™**  
steamification is the alternative



Conventional @ 6 psig

4,000,000 BTU/h / 959 BTU/lb = 4,171 lbs/h

Flooded @ 100 psig w/ 200F condensate outlet

881 BTU/lb (latent) +  
138 BTU/lb (sensible) = 1019 BTU/lb total heat

4,000,000 BTU/h / 1019 BTU/lb = 3,925 lbs/h

6.26% savings

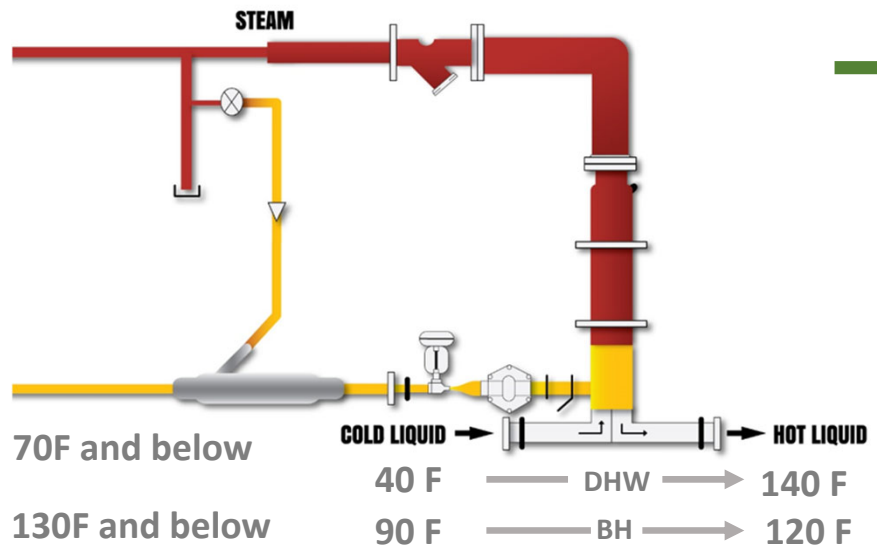
Flooded @ 100 psig w/ 130F condensate outlet

881 BTU/lb (latent) +  
179 BTU/lb (sensible) = 1060 BTU/lb total heat

4,000,000 BTU/h / 1,060 BTU/lb = 3,673 lbs/h

9.53% savings





**Conventional @ 6 psig**

4,000,000 BTU/h / 959 BTU/lb = 4,171 lbs/h

**Flooded @ 100 psig w/ 200F condensate outlet**

881 BTU/lb (latent) +  
138 BTU/lb (sensible) = 1,019 BTU/lb total heat

4,000,000 BTU/h / 1,019 BTU/lb = 3,925 lbs/h

**6.26% savings**

**Flooded @ 100 psig w/ 70F condensate outlet**

881 BTU/lb (latent) +  
299 BTU/lb (sensible) = 1,180 BTU/lb total heat

4,000,000 BTU/h / 1,180 BTU/lb = 3,389 lbs/h

**18.75% savings**

**Flooded @ 12 psig w/ 70F condensate outlet**

950 BTU/lb (latent) +  
142 BTU/lb (sensible) = 1,092 BTU/lb total heat

4,000,000 BTU/h / 1,092 BTU/lb = 3,663 lbs/h

**12.18% savings**

**Flooded @ 175 psig w/ 130F condensate outlet**

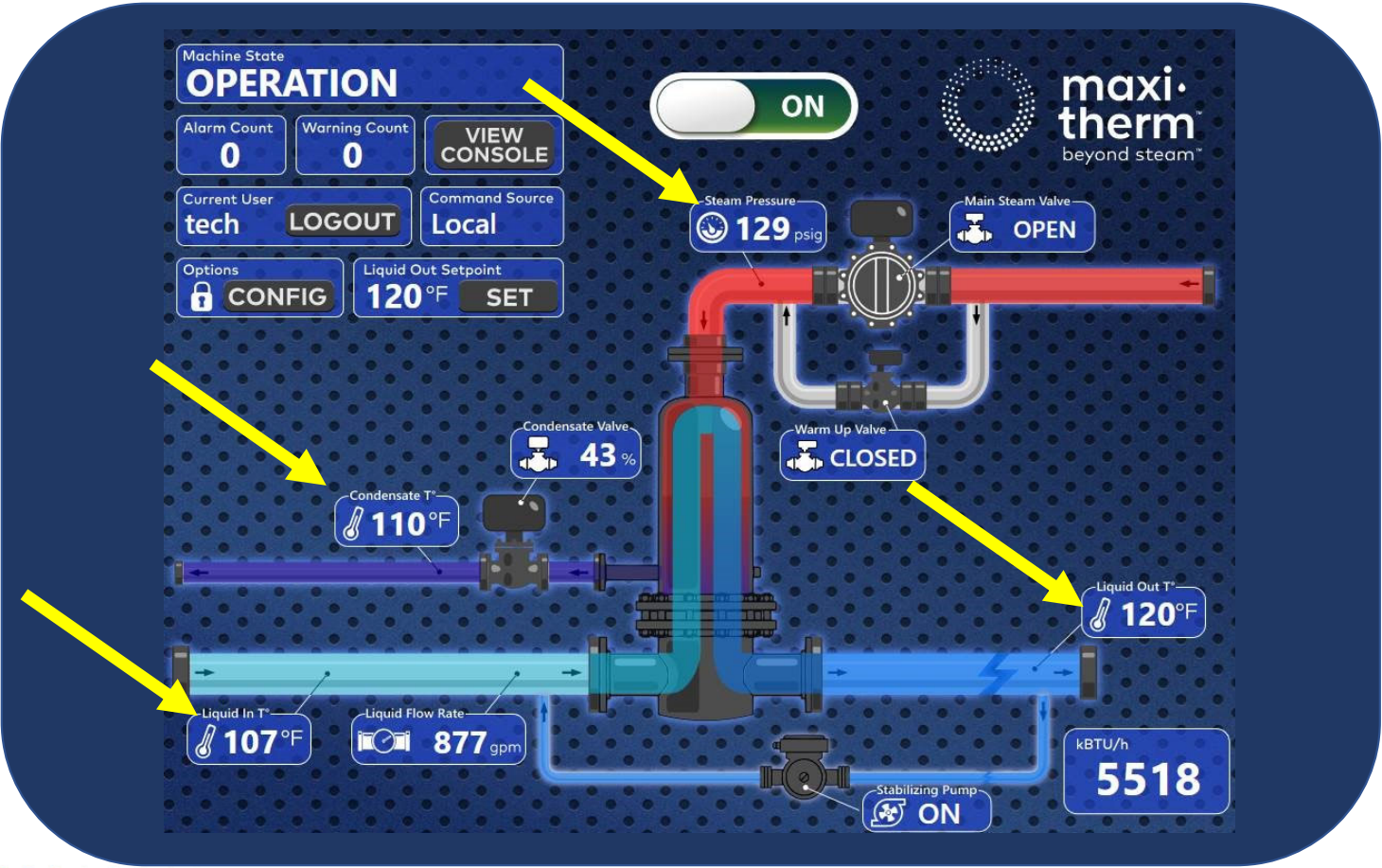
847 BTU/lb (latent) +  
221 BTU/lb (sensible) = 1,068 BTU/lb total heat

4,000,000 BTU/h / 1,068 BTU/lb = 3,745 lbs/h

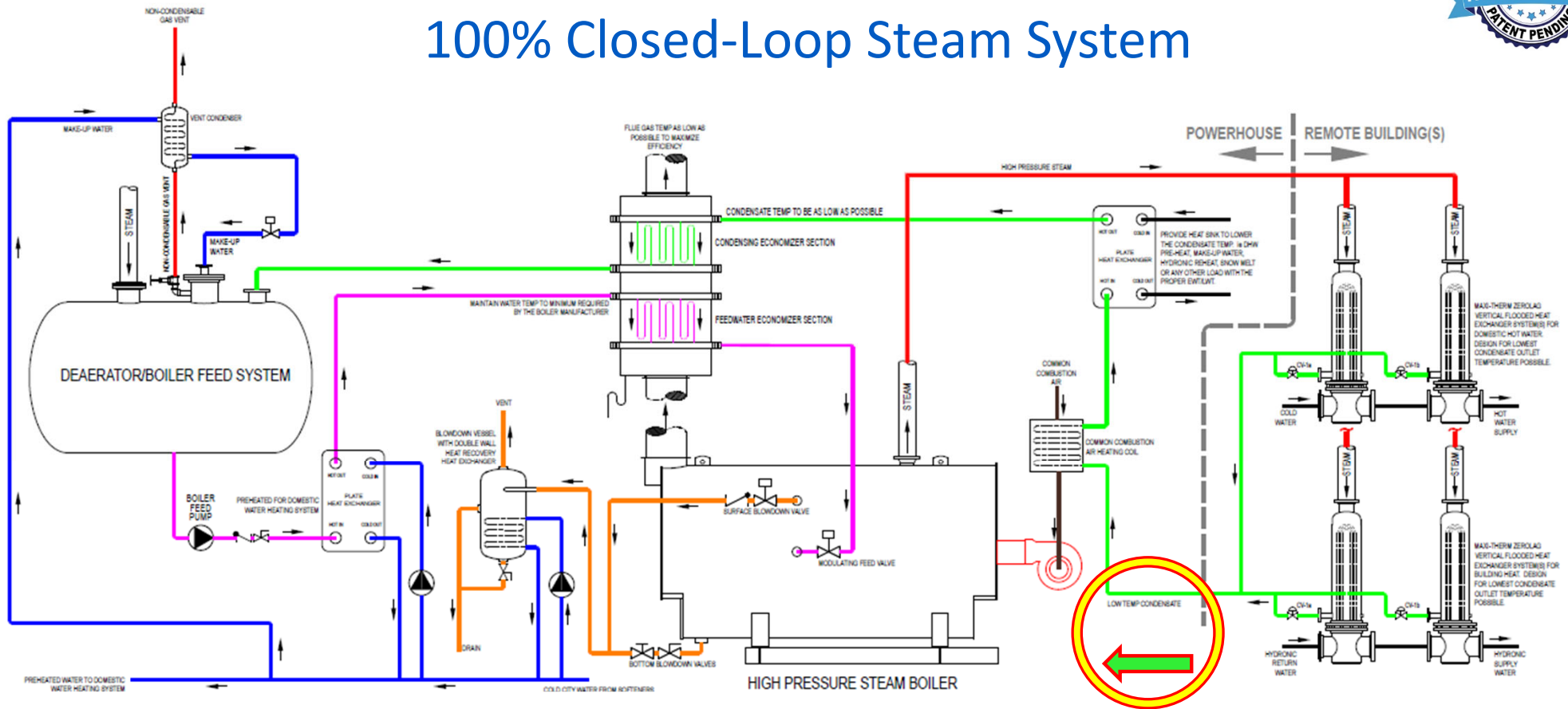
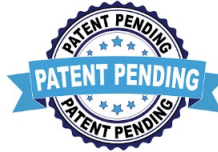
**10.20% savings**



# Real-World Example

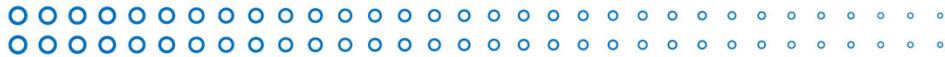


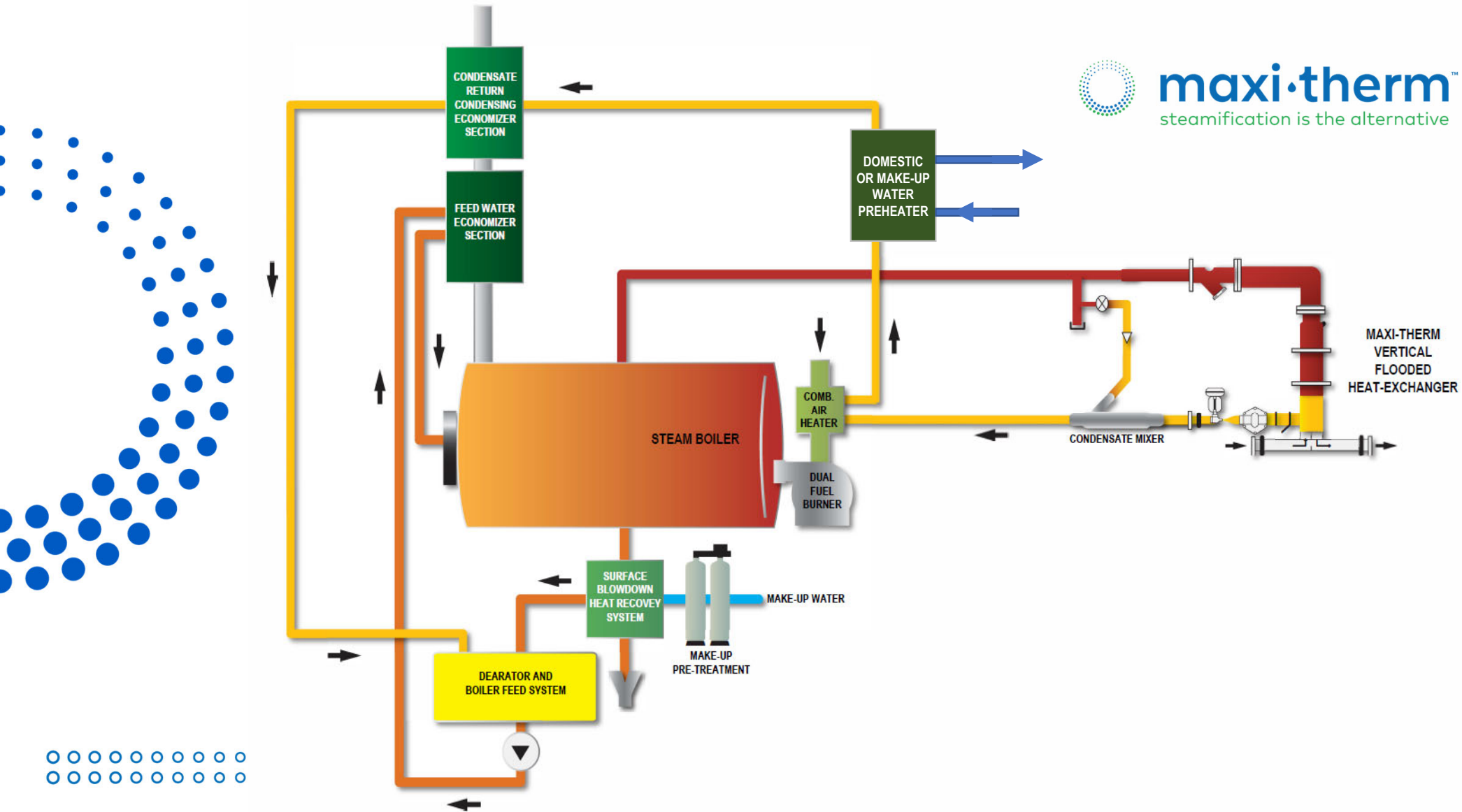
# High Efficiency 100% Closed-Loop Steam System



United States Application No: 63/286,132  
Canadian Serial No: 3,183,035

**LOW TEMP CONDENSATE  
FROM SYSTEM/CAMPUS**





# Energy Tips from the U.S. Department of Energy (energy.gov)

## Energy Tips – Process Heating

Process Heating Tip Sheet #1 • November 2007

Industrial Technologies Program

### Payback Guidelines

Process temperature is customarily used as a rough guide for air preheating with effective. Process above 1,000° F are candidates, which difficult to justify operating below the 1,000 to 1,600 still be good candidates evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

These guidelines. Financial justify energy (or Pay) savings on temperature of low temperature high enough exist energy savings if though the exhaust is lower than 1,000° F.

### Resources

*Combustion Technology*  
Published by Industrial Equipment Assoc.  
Arlington, Virginia

*Maintenance and Manual for Natural Gas*  
Published by Information Center Energy.

*Handbook of Applied Design*, edited by McGraw-Hill.

U.S. Department of Energy  
For additional information in process heating visit the Best Practices page at [www.eei.energy.gov/bestpractices](http://www.eei.energy.gov/bestpractices).



### Preheated Combustion Air

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy | ADVANCED MANUFACTURING OFFICE

Energy Tips: STEAM | Steam Tip Sheet #24

### Upgrade Boilers with Energy-Efficient Burners

#### Suggested Actions

- Perform burner maintenance

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy | ADVANCED MANUFACTURING OFFICE

Energy Tips: STEAM | Steam Tip Sheet #26A

### Consider Installing a Condensing Economizer

#### Suggested Actions

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy | ADVANCED MANUFACTURING PROGRAM

Energy Tips: STEAM | Steam Tip Sheet #5

### Use Feedwater Economizers for Waste Heat Recovery

#### Suggested Actions

- Determine the stack temperature

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy | ADVANCED MANUFACTURING OFFICE

Energy Tips: STEAM | Steam Tip Sheet #10

### Recover Heat from Boiler Blowdown

#### Suggested Actions

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy | ADVANCED MANUFACTURING OFFICE

Energy Tips: STEAM | Steam Tip Sheet #13

### Use a Vent Condenser to Recover Flash Steam Energy

#### Suggested Actions

- Inspect vent pipes of receiver tanks and blowdown tanks

When the pressure of saturated condensate is reduced, a portion of the liquid

**Background**  
The purpose of burners is to heat process fluid, not to run only as well as they may perform, but to maximize combustion efficiency.

A power burner in into the combustion chamber while manual burners require a turndown ratio of 10:1.

An efficient burner excess air in the flue gas burners exhibit efficiency. Some burners require a turndown ratio of 10:1, which reduces return.

**Efficient Burners**  
An efficient burner firing rates, without holding their levels of excess air.

Use this tip sheet *Condensing Economizers*  
A conventional economizer by transferring heat to boiler feedwater, the lowest temperature available to prevent condensation.

The condensing economizer below its dew point natural gas. The economizer releases significant energy below its dew point.

**Application**  
Consider purchasing on and off rapidly are often inefficient burners with an oversized burner efficiency tests at values with the percentage excess

Use this tip sheet *Condensing Economizers*  
A conventional economizer by transferring heat to boiler feedwater, the lowest temperature available to prevent condensation.

The condensing economizer below its dew point natural gas. The economizer releases significant energy below its dew point.

A feedwater economizer heat from the flue gas rejected to the stack the temperature of flue gas is increased by 1% recovering waste heat to 10% and pay for the potential for heat recovery.

Heat can be recovered preheat boiler and 5% of the steam is heat recovery. For following table shows

Recoverable Heat

Initial Stack Gas Temperature, °F
400
500
600

Based on natural gas fuel

**Example**  
An 80% efficient boiler

Blowdown Rate, % Boiler Feedwater	Recoverable Heat
2	1.5
4	3.0

Table 1. Boiler Efficiency

System	Efficiency
Boiler	80%





# Calculations



## Combustion Efficiency Calculator

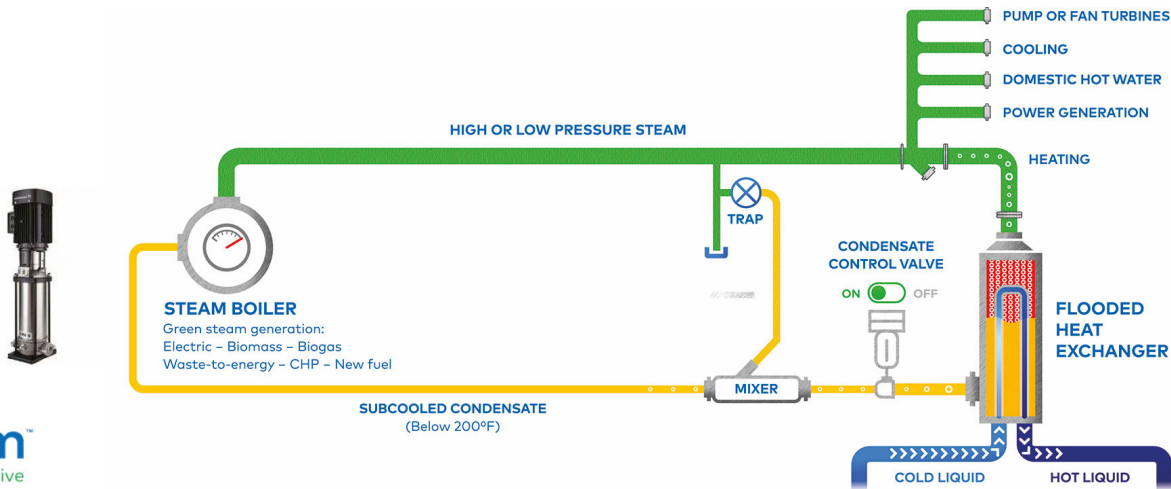
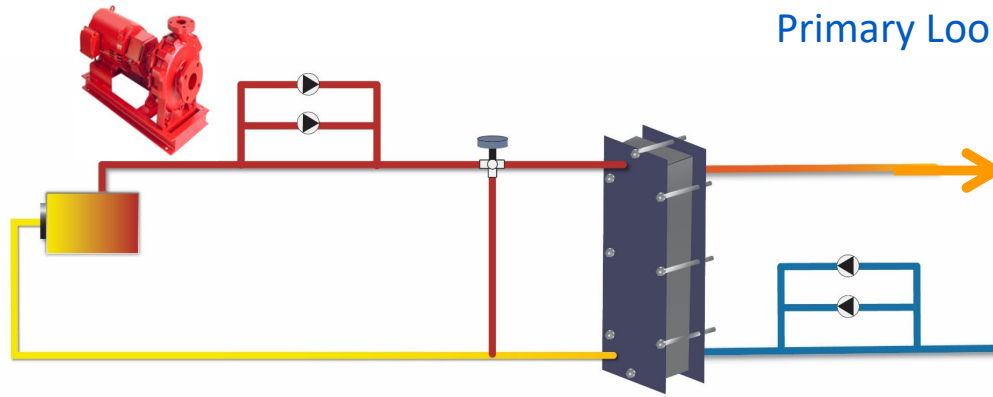
Boiler Size in PPH	20,700	Input:	24,415	MBH (based on 82.3% efficiency)
Measured % O <sub>2</sub> in flue	3.00	Calc. CO <sub>2</sub>	10.4	% (CO <sub>2max</sub> = 12.1% for nat gas)
Boiler Leaving Flue Gas Temp. Gross	450.0		5,481.0	CFM (Combustion Air Volume based on 95.06% efficiency)
Economizer Leaving Flue Gas Temp. Gross	135.0	Input:	21,728	MBH (based on 95.1% efficiency)
Ambient Air Temp.	70.0			°F EAT into combustion air preheat coil
Combustion Air Temp. into Burner	120.0			°F LAT from combustion air preheat coil
Water temp. into the Comb. Air Preheat Coil	130.0			°F EWT
Water temp. out of the Comb. Air Preheat Coil	110.0			°F LWT to additional plate heat exchanger(s)
Additional water temp reduction	20.0			°F This reduction is from the plate heat exchanger(s)
Nominal Economizer flow PPH	20,700			PPH Flow will vary with firing rate
Water temp. into the condensing economizer	90.0			°F EWT economizer
Water temp. out of the condensing economizer	157.0			°F LWT economizer
Latent heat recovered - economizer	518,660			BTUH Recovered
Water temp. into the feed water economizer	180.0			°F EWT economizer
Water temp. out of the feed water economizer	224.0			°F LWT economizer
Sensible heat recovered - economizer	2,035,047			BTUH Recovered
Total feed water & condensing economizer	2,553,707			BTUH Recovered - Total

Combustion Efficiency Nat. Gas = 82.3% Before the Air Preheat Coil  
 Combustion Efficiency Nat. Gas = 84.6% After the Air Preheat Coil but before the Water Economizer  
 Combustion Efficiency Nat. Gas = 95.1% After the 2-Stage Economizer



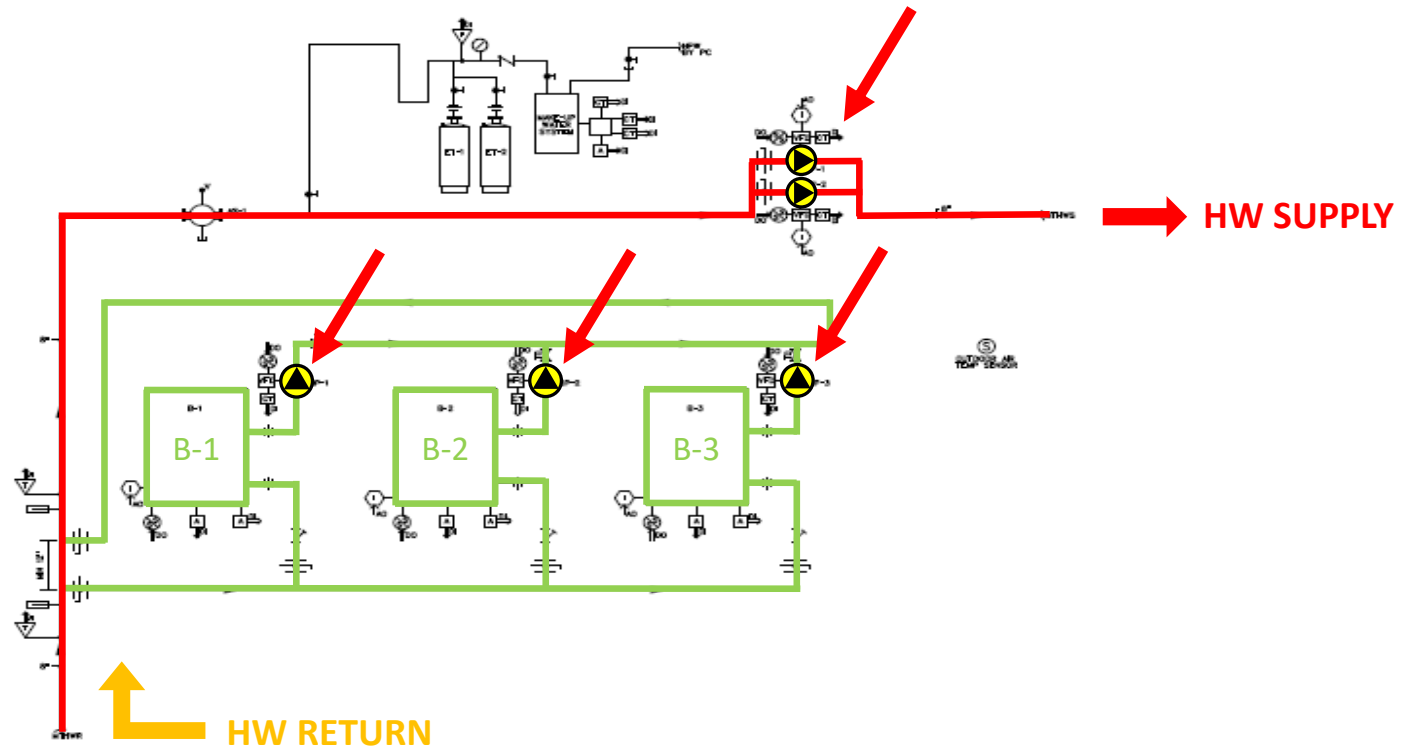
# HYDRONIC HOT WATER VS STEAM

Primary / Secondary Loop System  
 Primary Loop of 35,140,000 BTU/HR



# HYDRONIC vs STEAM

Typical layout of a **High Temperature Hot Water System (HTHW)**

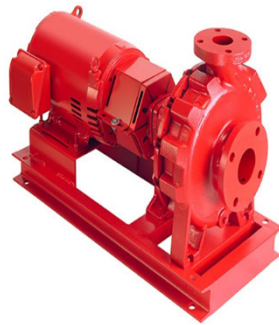


**35,000,000 BTU Hydronic Central Plant VS  
100 PSI Steam plant  
937 GPM Hydronic VS 69 GPM Steam**

***Hydronic System***  
**75 Degree DT**

Total GPM Flow 937 GPM  
Mass Flow 468,533 PPH

Pumping Power 90 HP  
Primary Pump 60 HP  
Boiler Pumps 30 HP



***Steam System***  
**100 PSI**

Total GPM Flow 69 GPM  
Mass Flow 34,485 PPH

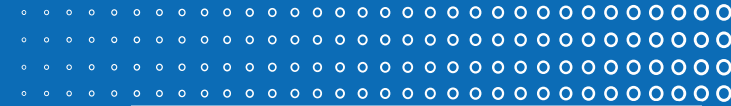
Pumping Power 4 HP



Decarbonization opportunity by reducing pumping needs:

**Carbon Footprint Reduction: 192.6 Tons**

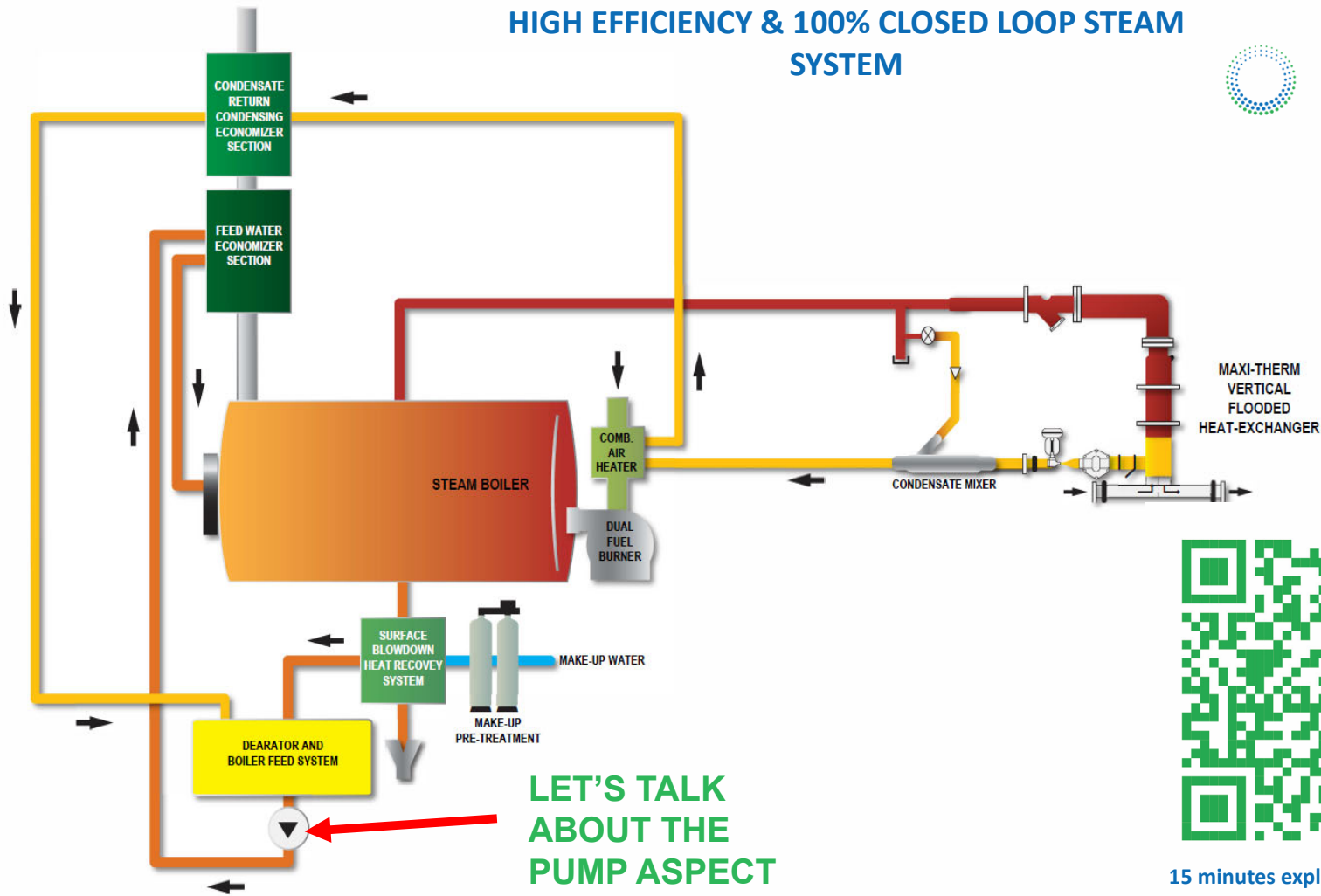
# STEAM REINVENTED



## HIGH EFFICIENCY & 100% CLOSED LOOP STEAM SYSTEM



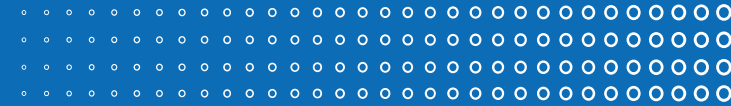
**maxi·therm™**  
steamification is the alternative



15 minutes explanation videos



# STEAM VIDEOS EXPLANATION



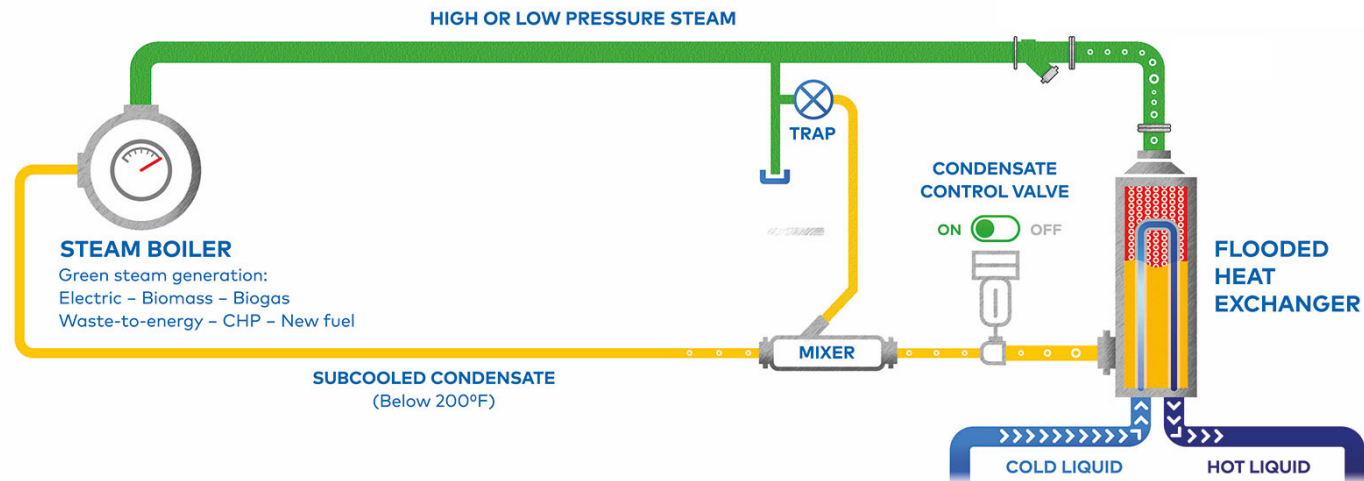
<https://maxi-therm.net/videos>

# STEAMIFICATION IS THE ALTERNATIVE

## “100% Steam & Condensate Closed Loop”

### Potential Green source fuel:

- Biomass
- Biogas
- Biodiesel
- Solar \*
- Nuclear
- Hydrogen
- Waste to Energy
- Carbon Capture \*
- Cogeneration \*\*
- Future green source fuel

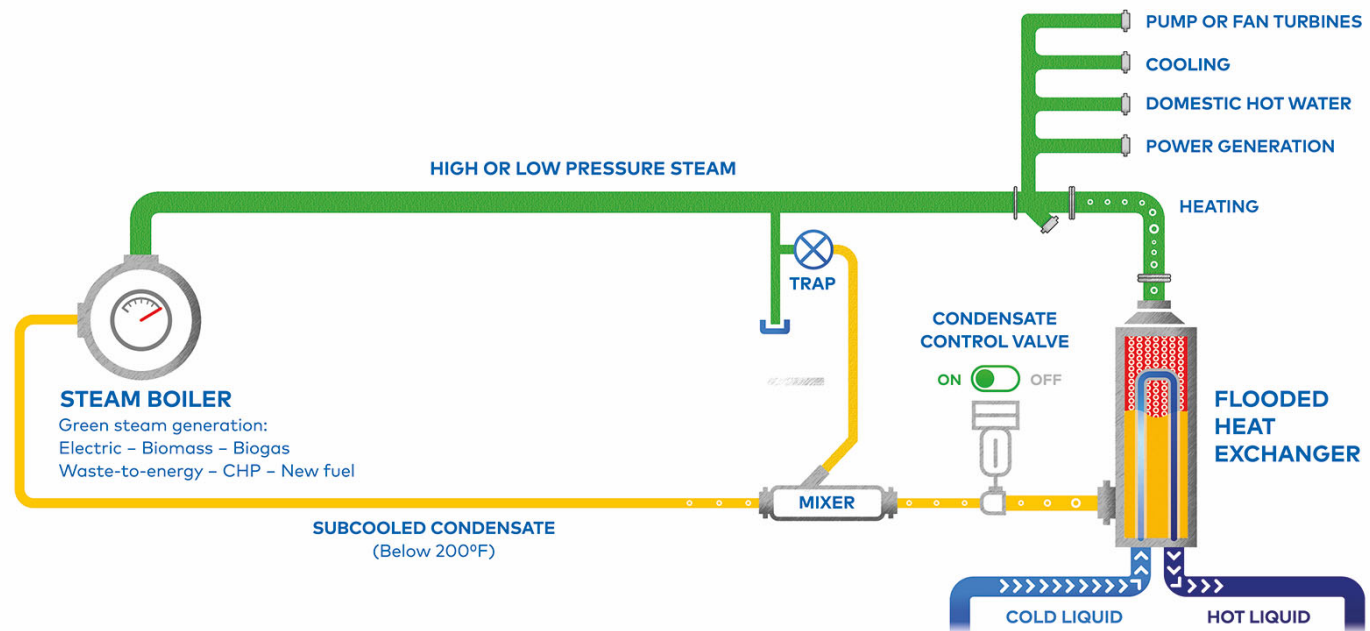


# STEAMIFICATION IS THE ALTERNATIVE

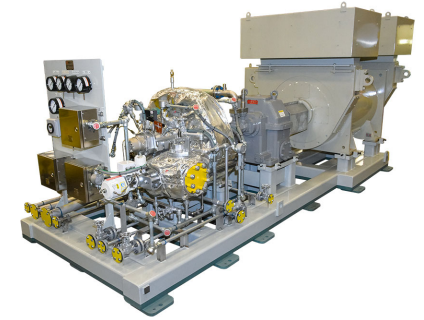
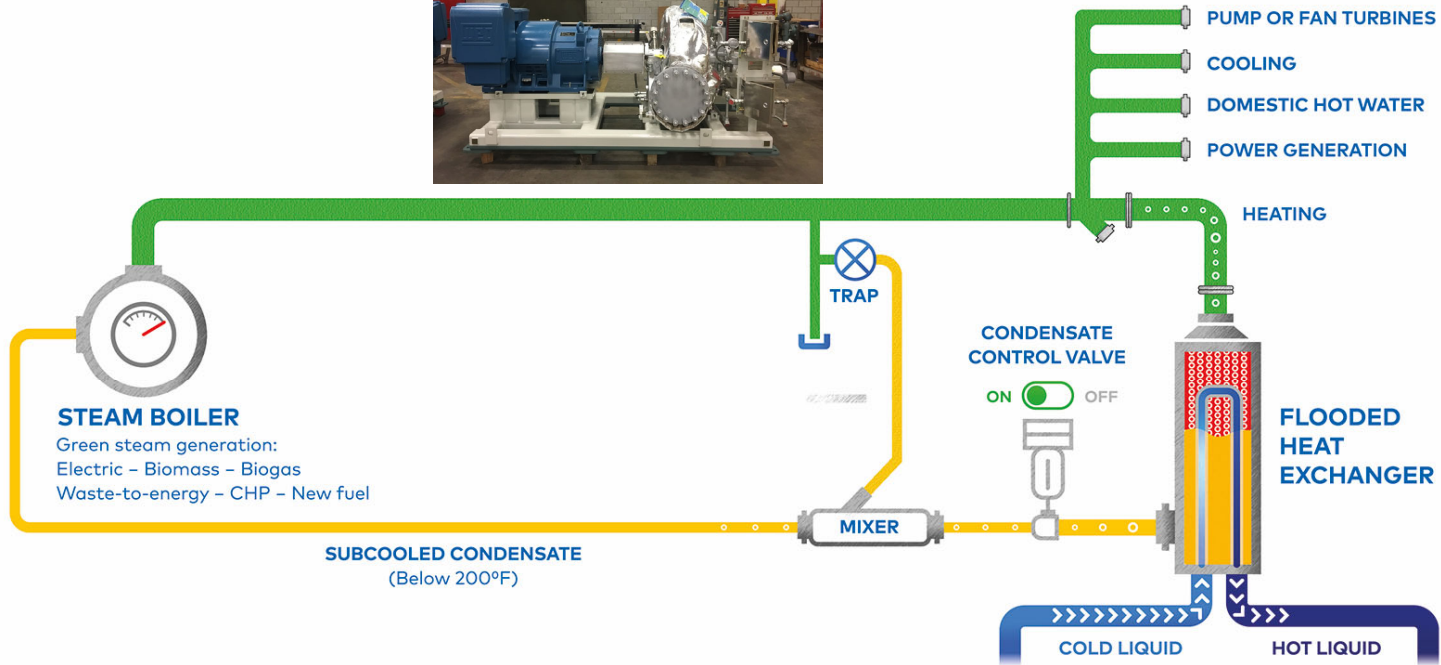
*“STEAMIFICATION OFFERS A PATH TO ENERGY SECURITY BY ALLOWING FLEXIBLE FUTURE FUEL CHOICES”*

## Potential Green source fuel:

- Biomass
- Biogas
- Biodiesel
- Solar \*
- Nuclear
- Hydrogen
- Waste to Energy
- Carbon Capture \*
- Cogeneration \*\*
- Future green source fuel

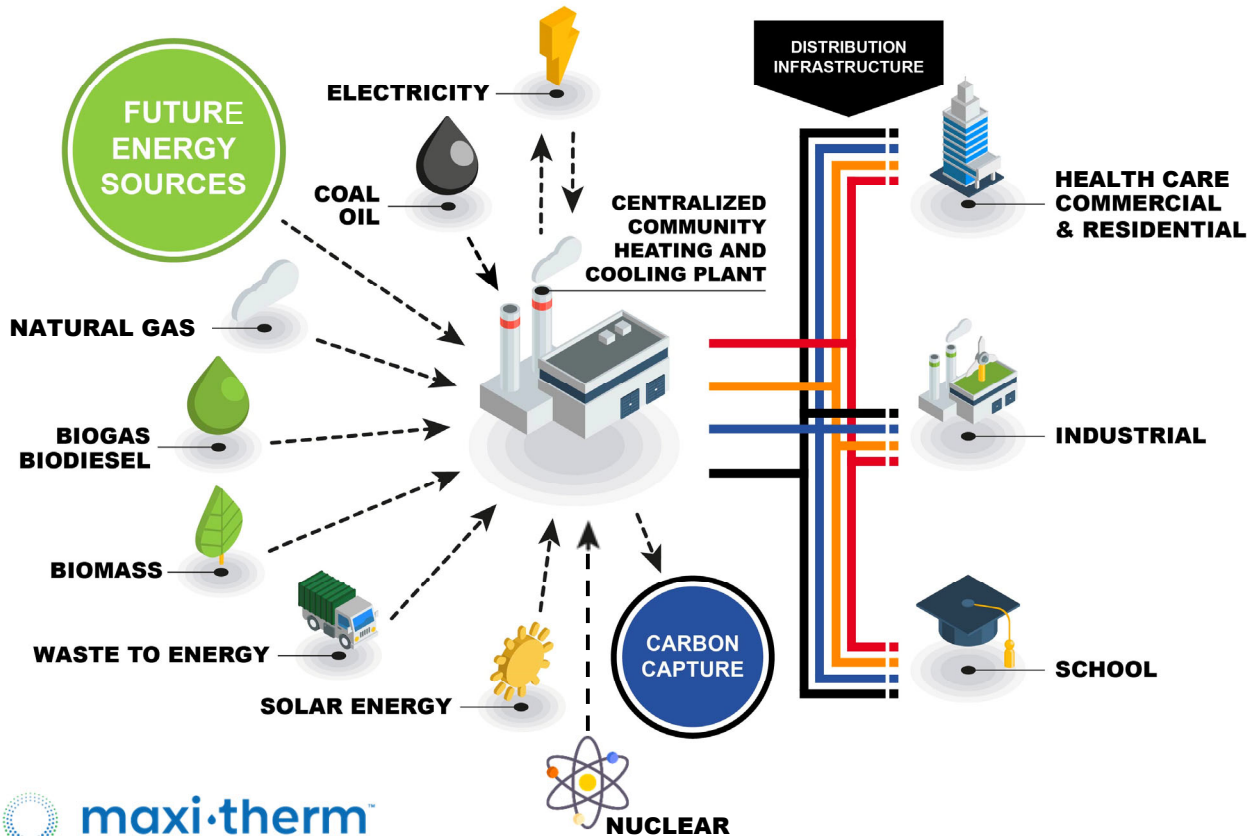


# STEAMIFICATION IS THE ALTERNATIVE



# STEAM DISTRICT ENERGY ADVANTAGE

## COMMUNITY ENERGY DIAGRAM

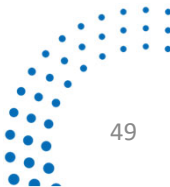


### Central Steam Plant Benefits

1. Resiliency
2. Fuel Flexibility
3. Lower capital and operational cost for buildings
4. **ENERGY SECURITY**

### Decarbonization Opportunities

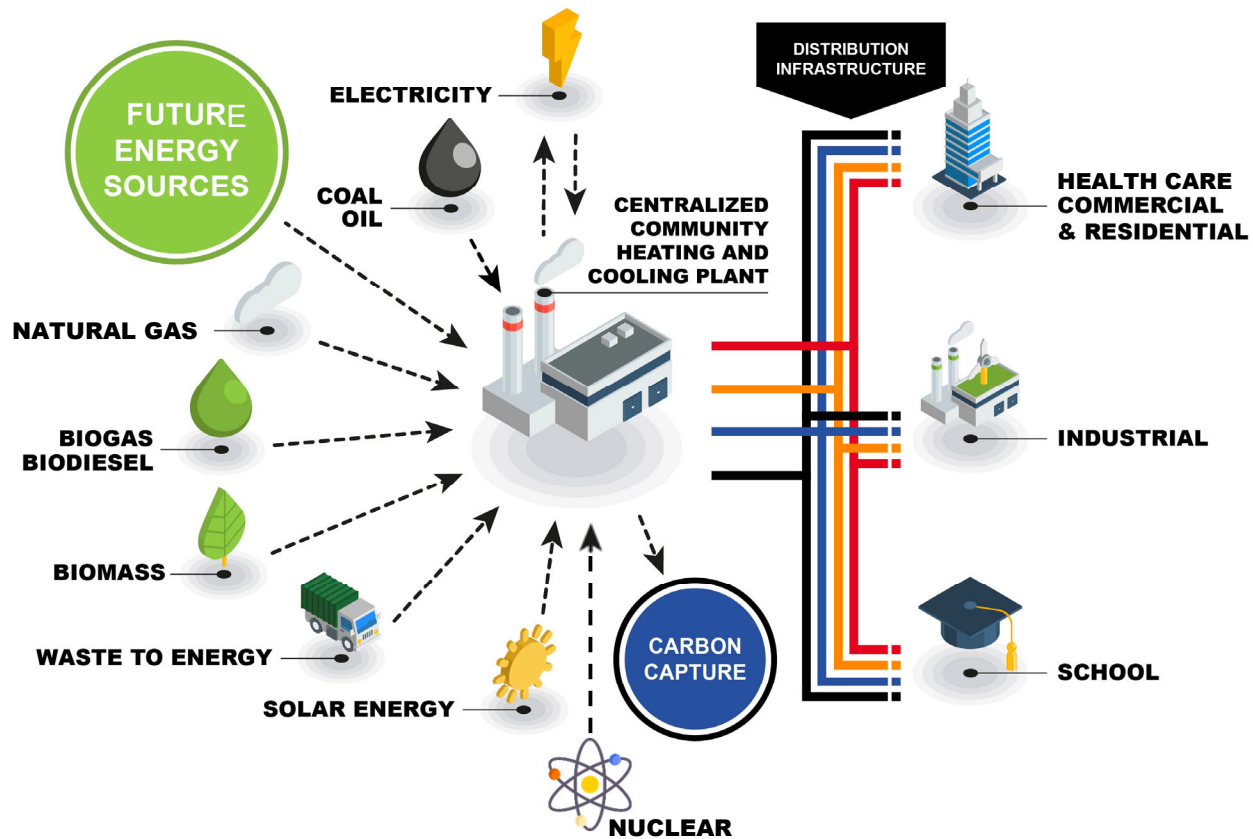
4. Low Pumping Input
5. 95% Energy Conversion with Natural Gas
6. Onsite Electrical Generation
7. Provides Heating and Cooling
8. Electrical Grid Relief
9. Potential for Carbon Capture
10. Adaptable to future fuel sources

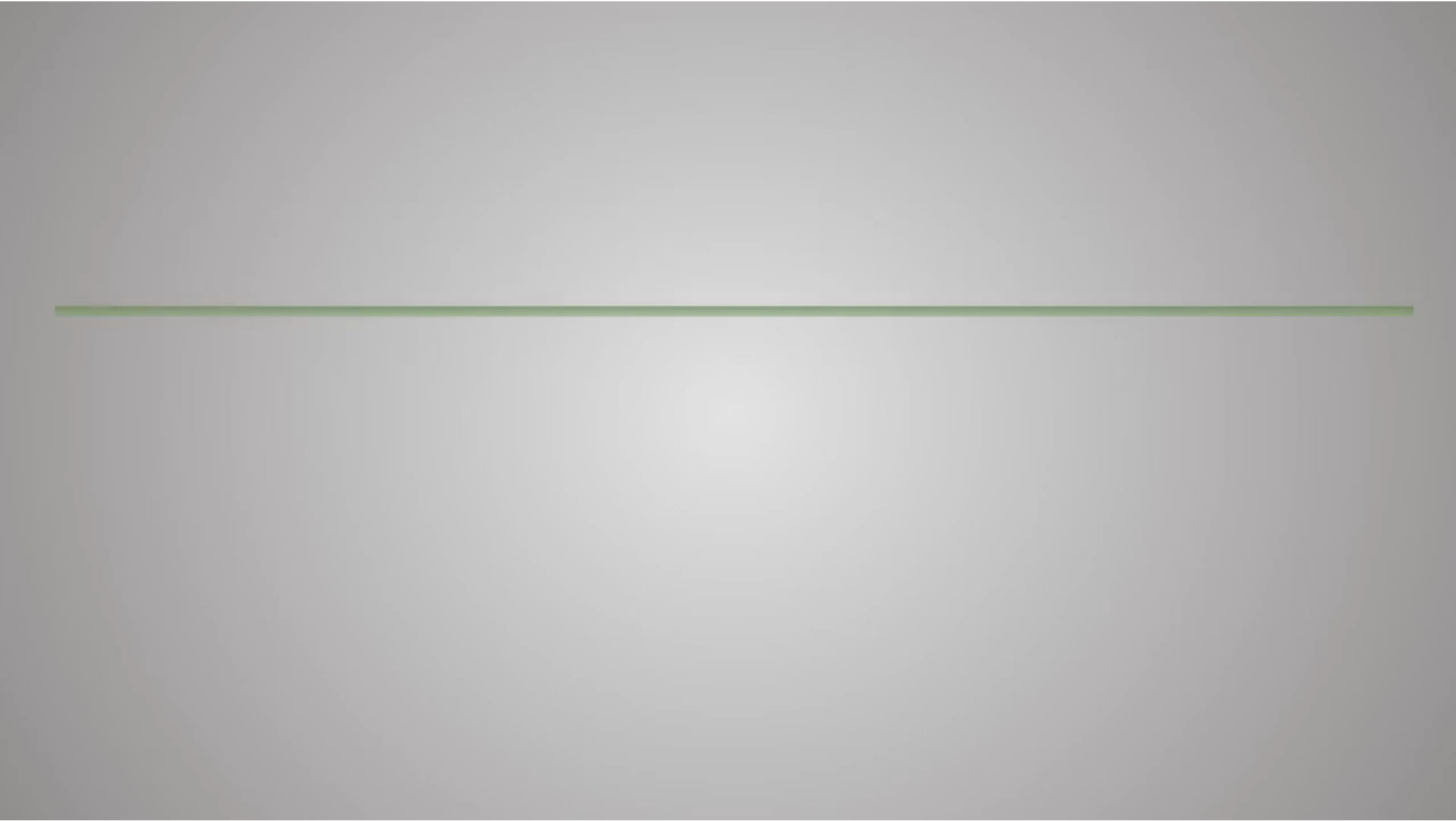




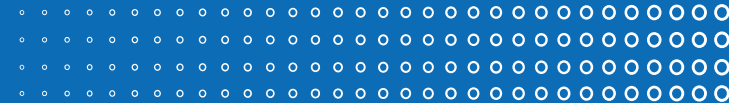


## COMMUNITY STEAM ENERGY DIAGRAM





## 2 DISTRICT ENERGY VIDEOS EXPLANATION



IDEA  
International District Energy Association  
[districtenergy.org](http://districtenergy.org)



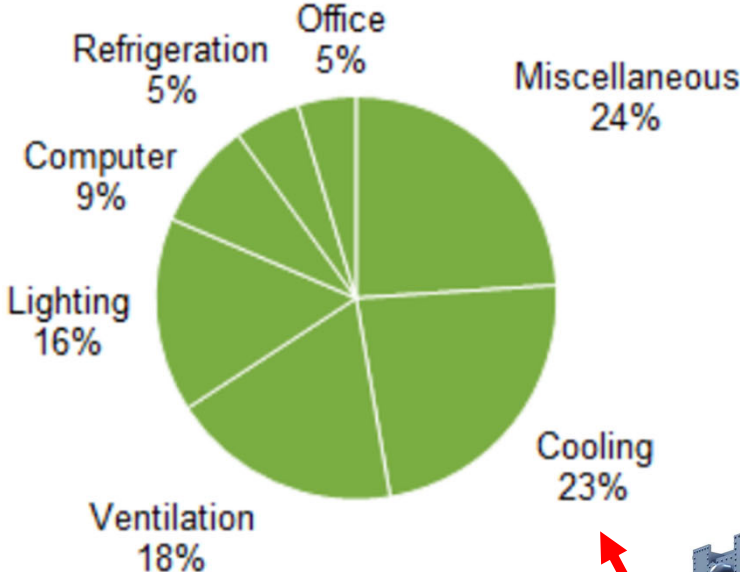
[districtenergyinitiative.org](http://districtenergyinitiative.org)



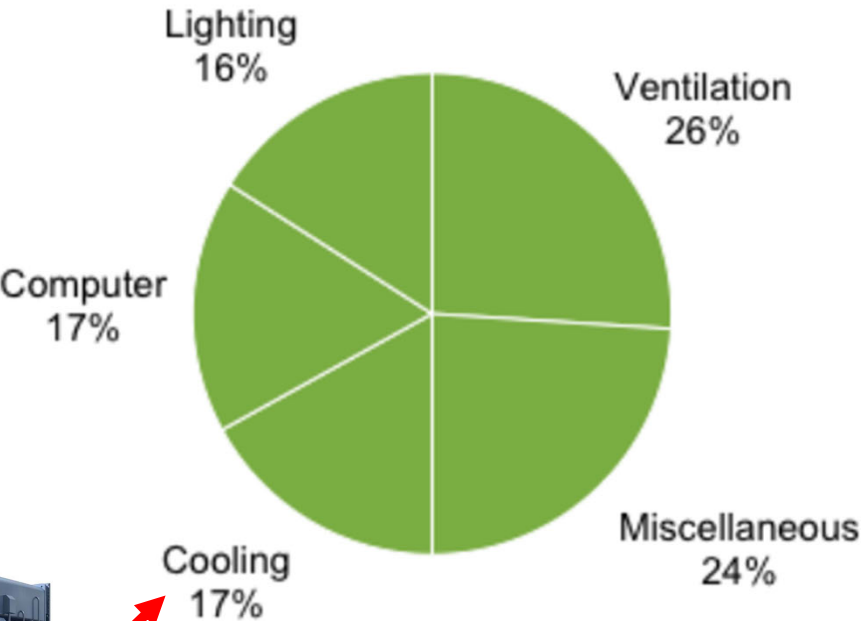
## 30+ CITIES THAT HAVE CENTRAL STEAM

- New-York
- Seattle
- Philadelphia
- Boston
- Baltimore
- Washington D.C.
- Hartford
- Buffalo
- Rochester
- Minneapolis
- Milwaukee
- Denver since 1880
- Montreal
- Vancouver
- New Ulm  
Population of 14,120
- St. Louis
- Tulsa
- Kansas City
- San Francisco
- New Orleans
- Detroit
- Cambridge
- Los Angeles
- Houston
- Pittsburg
- Austin
- Richmond
- San Diego
- Grand Rapids
- Cleveland

### Electricity end uses in hospitals



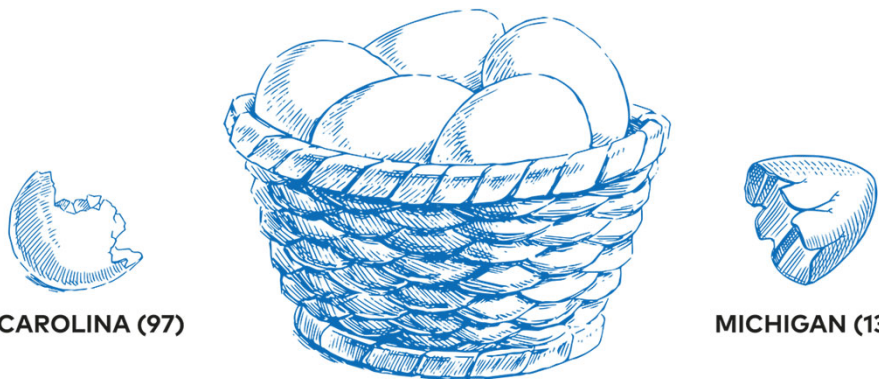
### Electricity end uses in large offices





# STEAMIFICATION IS THE ALTERNATIVE

## Don't put all your Energy Eggs in the Electric Grid Basket



N. CAROLINA (97)

MICHIGAN (132)

TEXAS (180)

PENNSYLVANIA (82)

CALIFORNIA (129)

**THESE FIVE STATES REPRESENT  
30.5% OF THE US POPULATION**

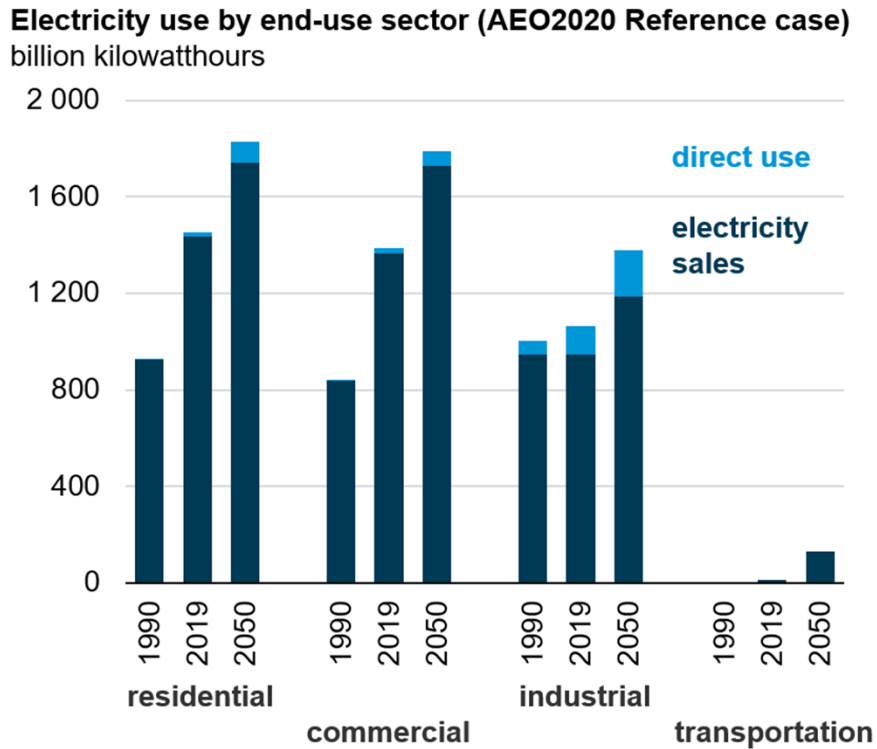


These are the states with the most reported weather-related power outages from 2000-2021. All of which are ranked among the top 10 most populous states.



U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) Annual Energy Outlook 2020 (AEO2020) Reference case

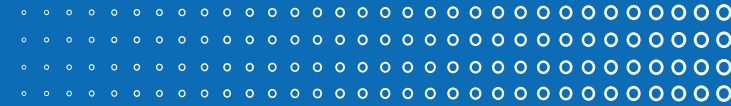
<https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/>



Despite the fact that we invest in energy saving projects, electric demand is growing every year: more cloud servers, electric cars, an increase in electric process automation, robots, digital currencies & assets, etc.



I will be presenting Suzan Sun-Yuan of ESD Global



# CampusEnergy2024

BRIDGE TO THE FUTURE

February 20 – 23, 2024

Hilton San Francisco Union Square | San Francisco, CA

## Re: Corrosion Question

Lately we have asked our customers if our flooded design is more or less corrosive on return lines?

Attached is a report of a corrosion test performed by an independent firm in 2007 at a hospital in Montreal.

The test compared an existing conventional horizontal heat exchanger and a new Maxi-Therm vertical flooded heat exchanger installation.

The test was conducted by a chemical consultant using black iron (alloy C1010) corrosion coupons. After 94 days of exposure the measured corrosion rated for the Maxi-Therm system was 2.36 mills per year while the conventional method system was 14.63 mills per year. The conventional system is 6.2 times more corrosive!

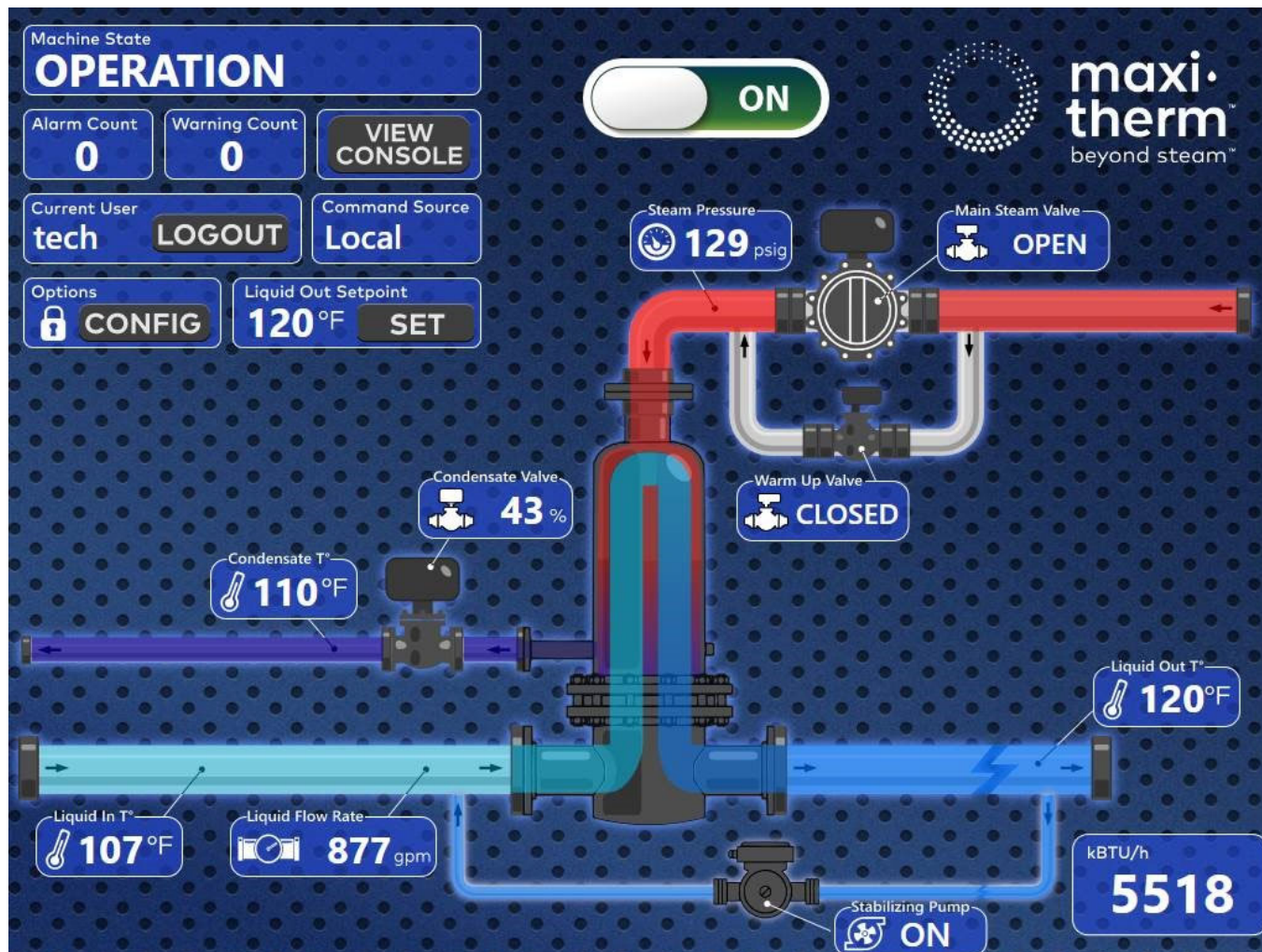
Per industry standards any result below 3 mills per year shows a good protection of the condensate system. Visual surface observation of the coupon did not denote any pitting corrosion mechanism, which is a positive point.

Maxi-Therm is a constant steam pressure design therefore no vacuum breakers are required. A conventional method system must use vacuum breakers which allows air in to break the vacuum, during low loads, cooler condensate absorbs the air which leads to return line corrosion.

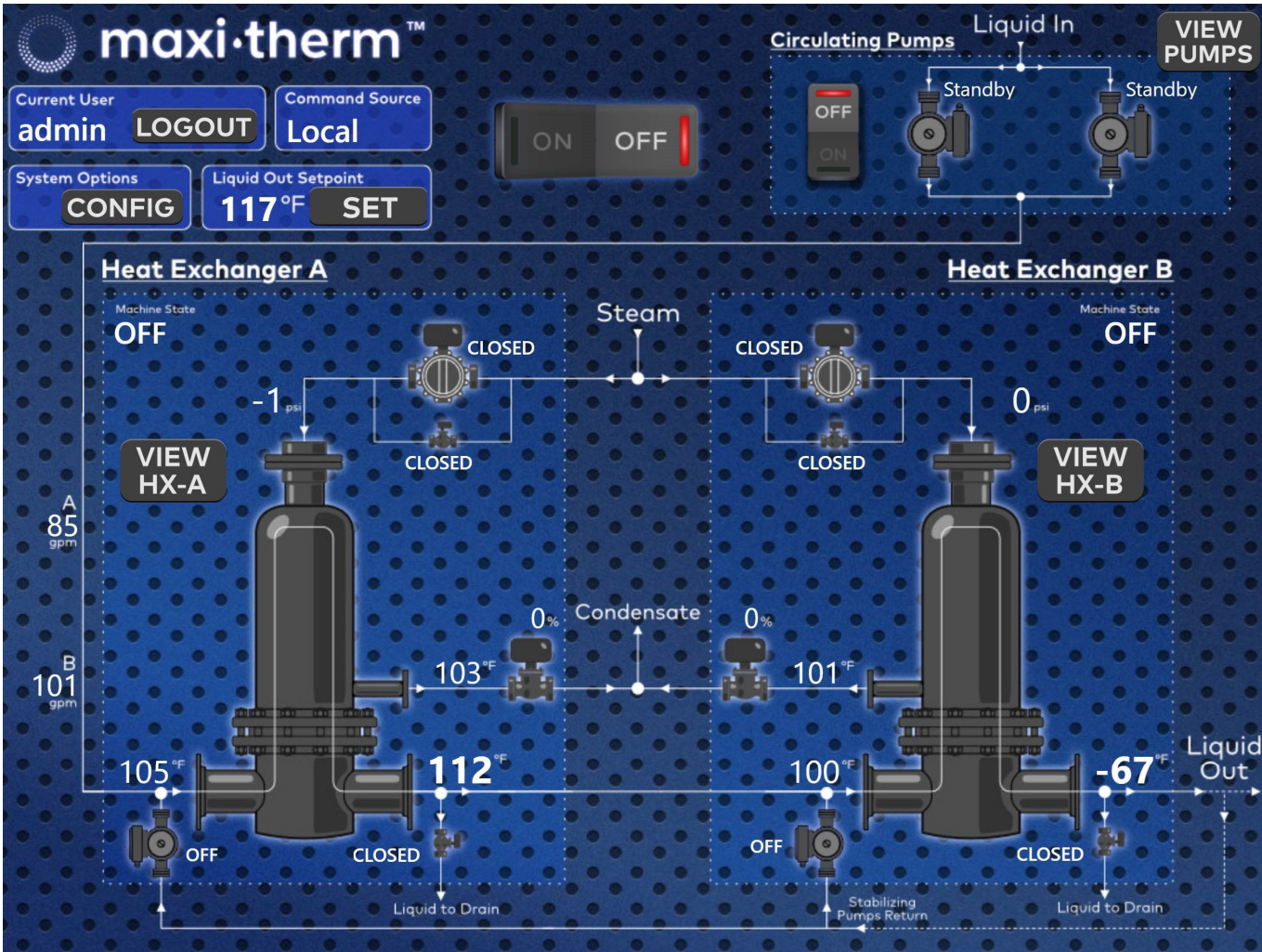
	<b>Maxi-Therm</b>	<b>Conventional</b>
Metallurgy	Black Iron	Black Iron
Days exposed	94	94
Corrosion MPA (Mills per year)	2.36	14.63











# Circulating Pumps Module

 HOME

Command Source  
**Local**

VFD %  
**50 %** SET



## Pump A



Status  
**Standby**

VFD %  
**0.0 %**

Feedback  
**OFF**

Fault  
**Normal**

Alarm  
**Normal** RESET

Toggle  
**Enabled** Disable

## Pump B



Status  
**Standby**

VFD %  
**0.0 %**

Feedback  
**OFF**

Fault  
**Normal**

Alarm  
**Normal** RESET

Toggle  
**Enabled** Disable

Time Until Shift  
**7 days** Manual Shift

Rotation Interval  
**168.0 Hours** SET

Lead Load  
**Pump A**

Next Load  
**Pump B**





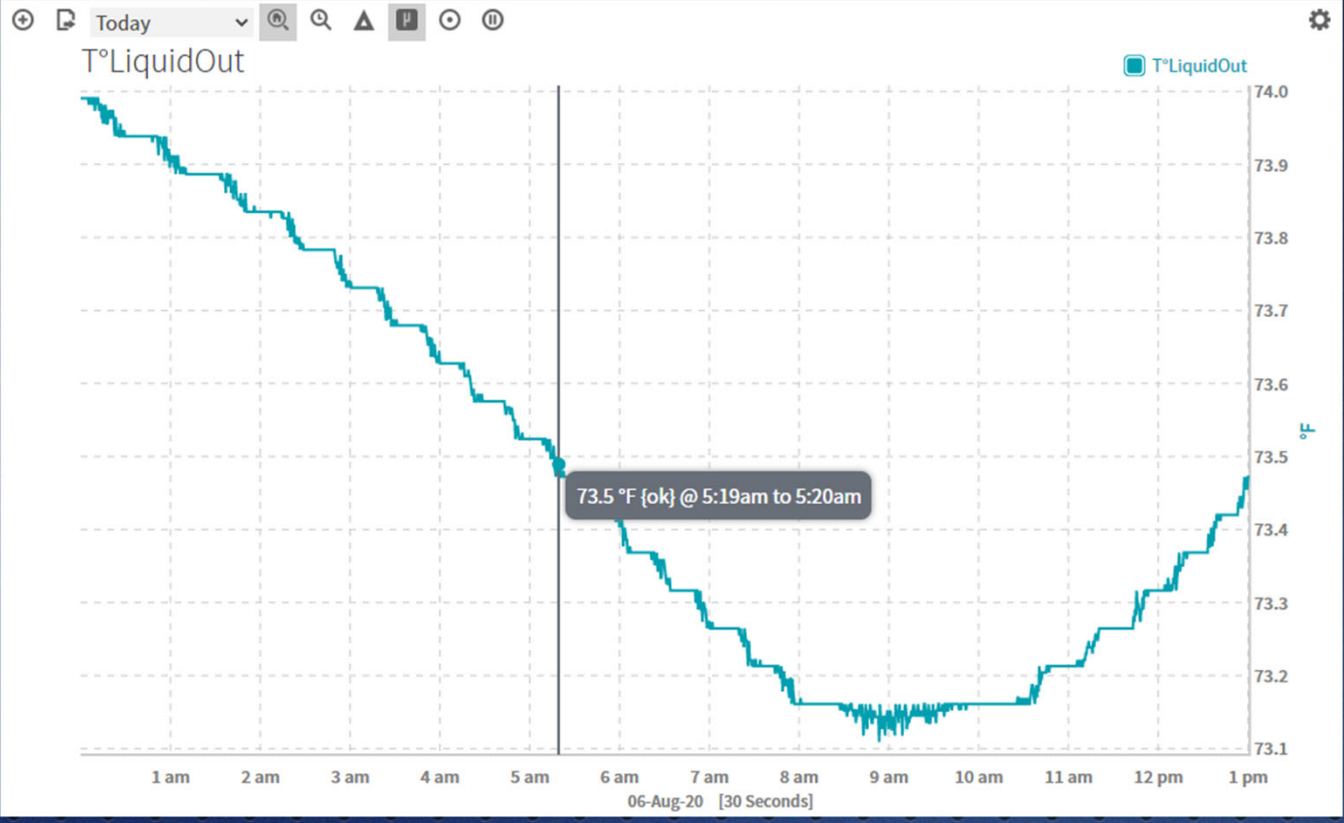
# Liquid Out Temperature

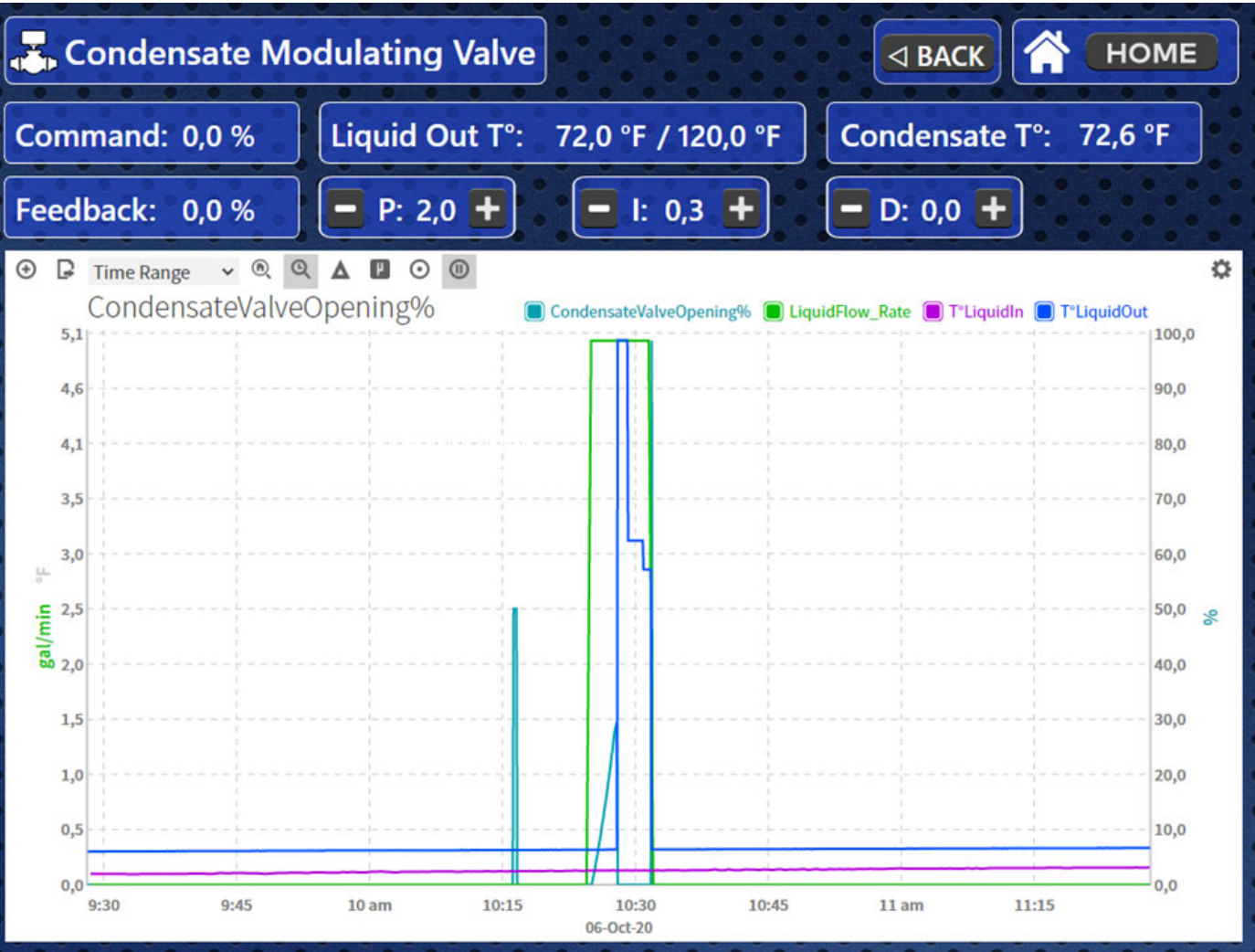
 HOME

Current Reading: 73.5 °F

Operational Setpoint: 143.0 °F

 CONFIG





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# Northshore hospital NY, 17 MMBTU



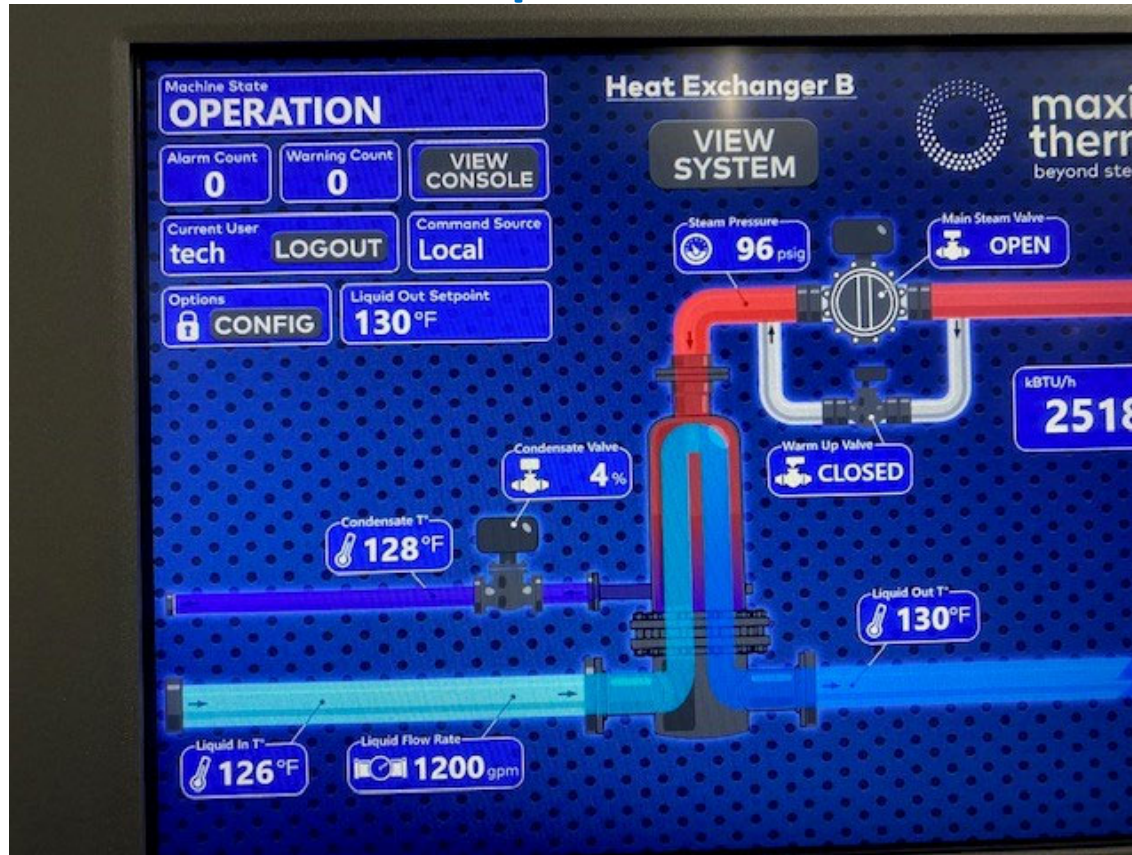


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# Northshore hospital NY, 17 MMBTU

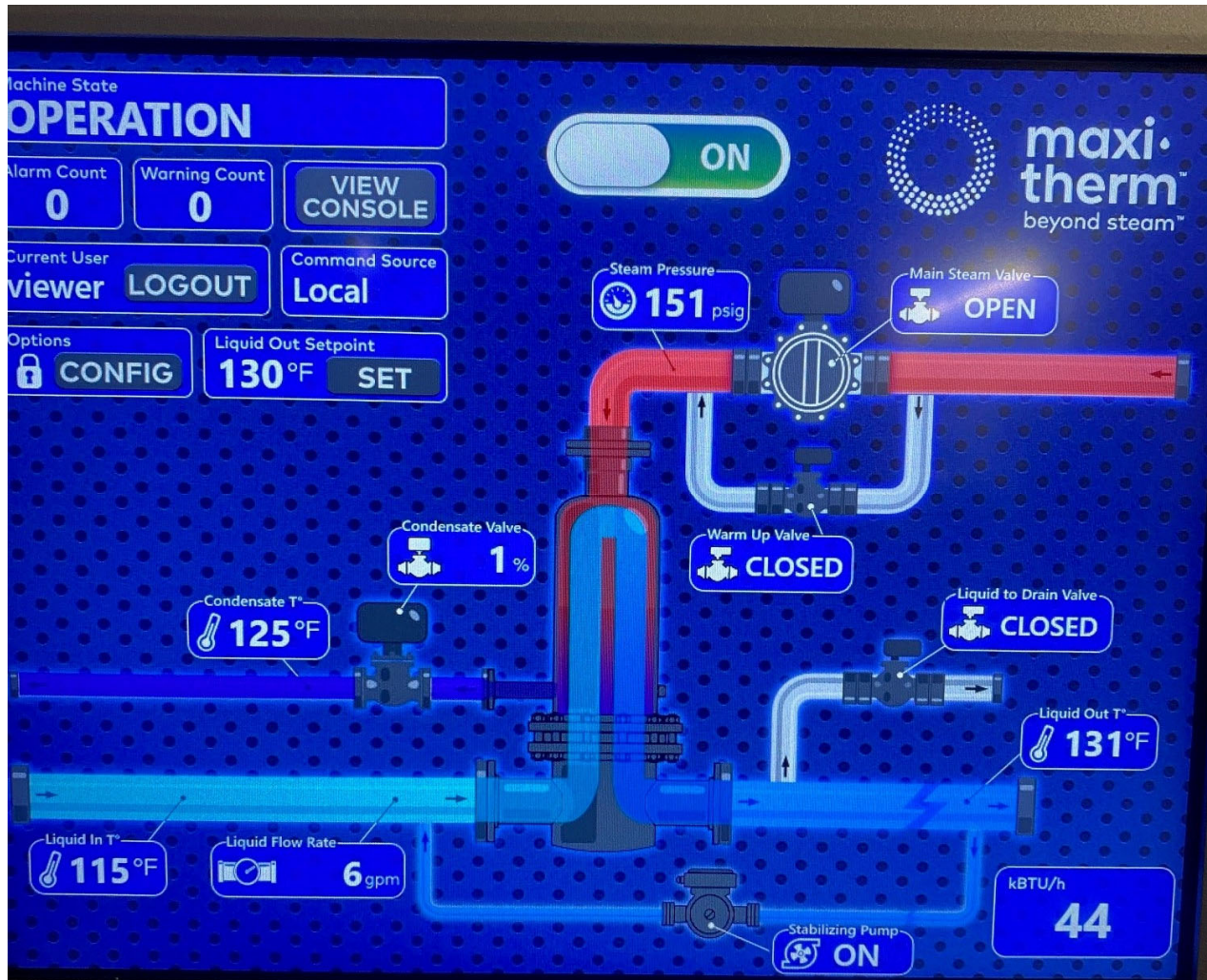


# Northshore hospital NY, 17 MMBTU









# VPN Router: Remote Access



## FIREWALL FRIENDLY OUTBOUND CONNECTION

Outbound Internet connection across the factory LAN using port 443 (HTTPS) or UDP 1194. Easy to set up with no firewall issues and only access to the machine LAN.



## INTEGRATED WIFI, CELLULAR CONNECTIVITY

WiFi and cellular modems allow Internet connectivity where factory/corporate LAN network is not available. They offer free access, high bandwidth, easy deployment (no cabling) and facilitates security network management.

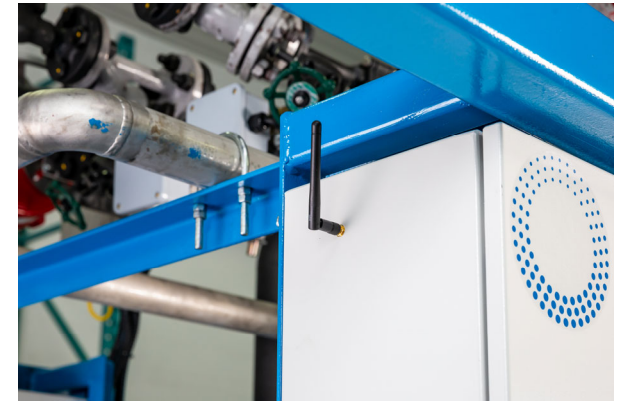


## SECURE VPN CONNECTIVITY

Fully secure SSL-based VPN tunnel. The information exchanged during the communication is encrypted (SSL - 2048-bit keys) and only authenticated users can connect to the eWON.

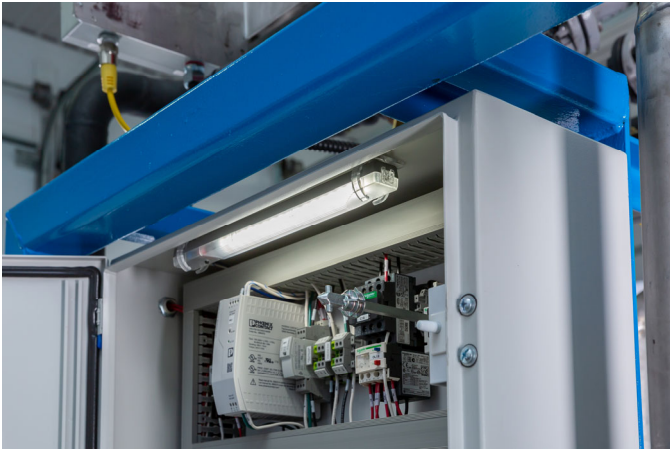














**BUILDING HEAT BASE UNIT**

Capacity : 550 usgpm of 40% propylene glycol from 146 to 180°F using 125 psig steam. Overall dimensions (L x W x H): 76" x 51" x 76"







**BUILDING HEAT BASE UNIT**

Capacity (each) : 2200 usgpm of water from 150 to 180°F using 125 psig steam.

Overall dimensions (L x W x H): 87" x 46" x 99"



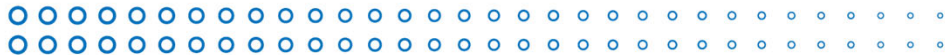




**BUILDING HEAT BASE UNIT**

Capacity : 720 usgpm of water from 165 to 190°F using 40 psig steam.

Overall dimensions (L x W x H): 75" x 42" x 70"





**BUILDING HEAT BASE UNIT**

Capacity (each): 1900 usgpm of water from 93 to 120°F using 80 psig steam.

Overall dimensions (L x W x H): 89" x 52" x 86"





**BUILDING HEAT BASE UNIT**

Capacity (each): 935 usgpm of water from 160 to 180°F using 150 psig steam.

Overall dimensions (L x W x H): 83" x 36" x 101"

















**BUILDING HEAT ULTIMATE PACKAGE**

Capacity : 900 usgpm of 40% propylene glycol, 220' of head, from 120 to 185°F using 175 psig steam. Overall dimensions (L x W x H): 156" x 76" x 151"







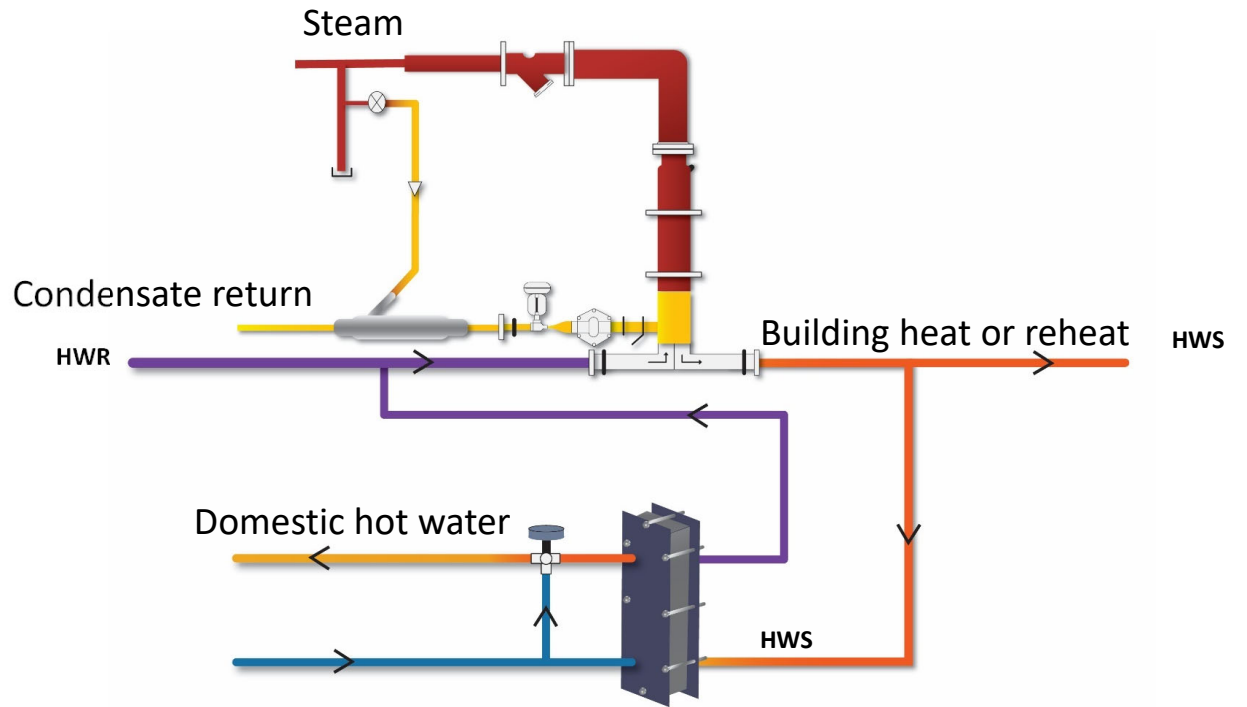
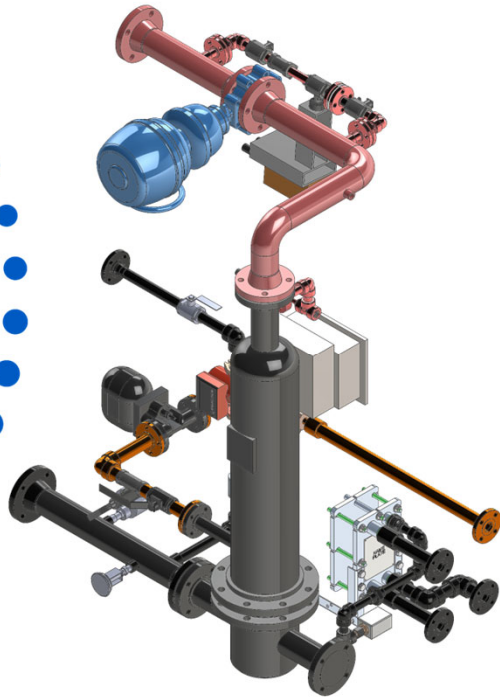


When a building owner purchases a complete package, he should have access to 100% depreciation on his capital investment.

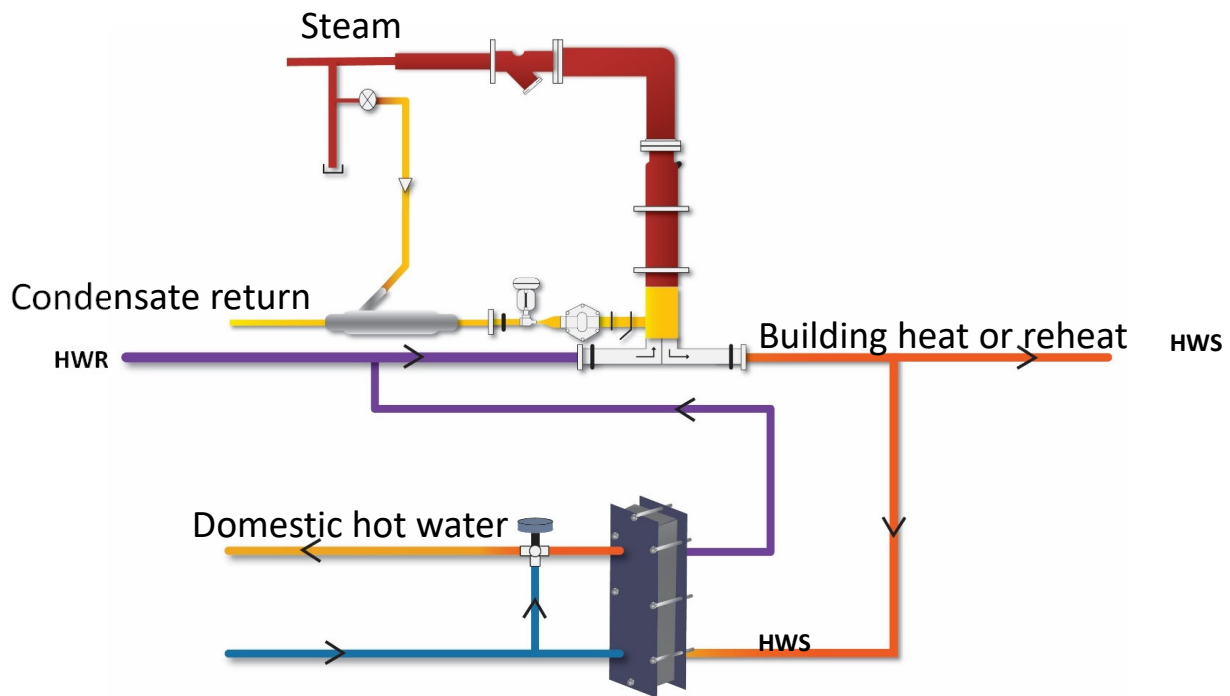
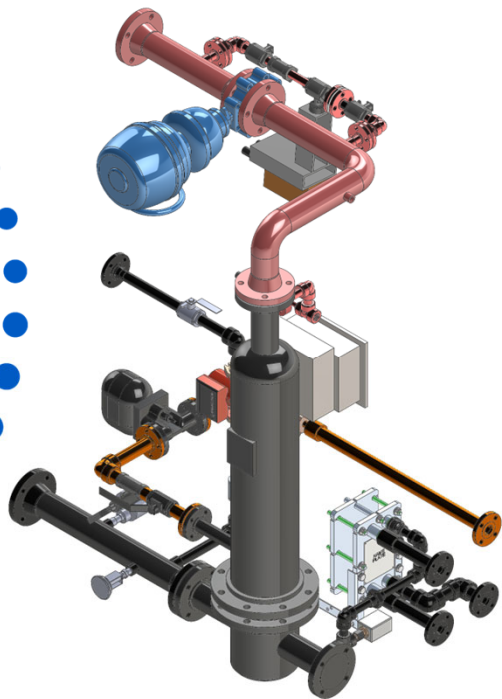
If he purchases the material, he will not have benefit of the offsite labor included in the skidded package.



# SideArm Series



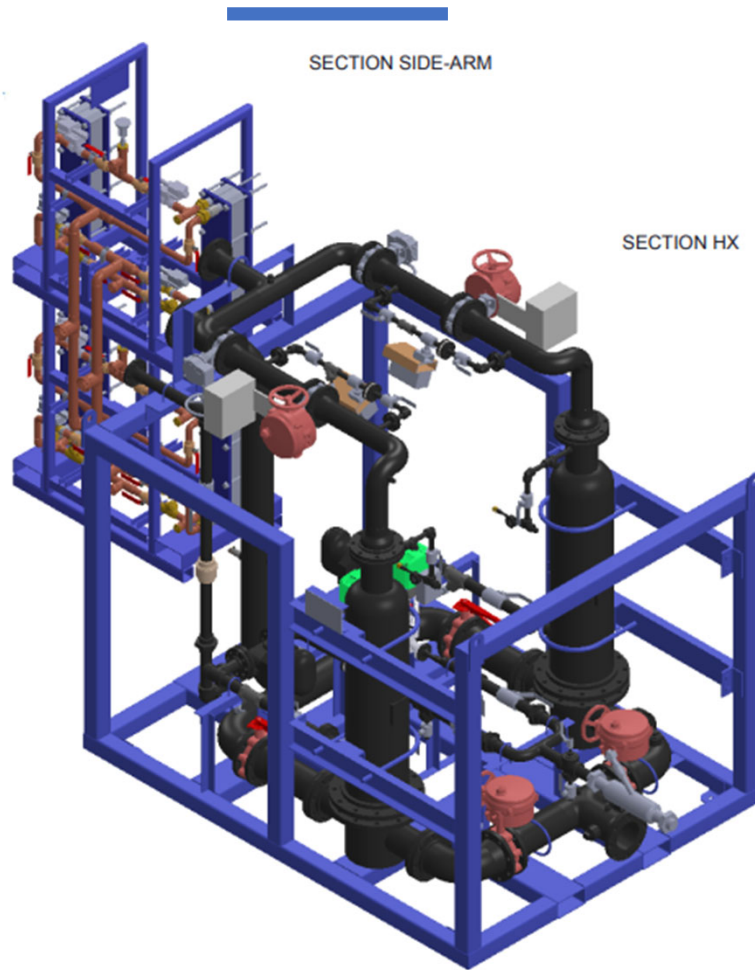
# SideArm Series





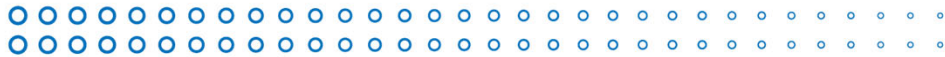


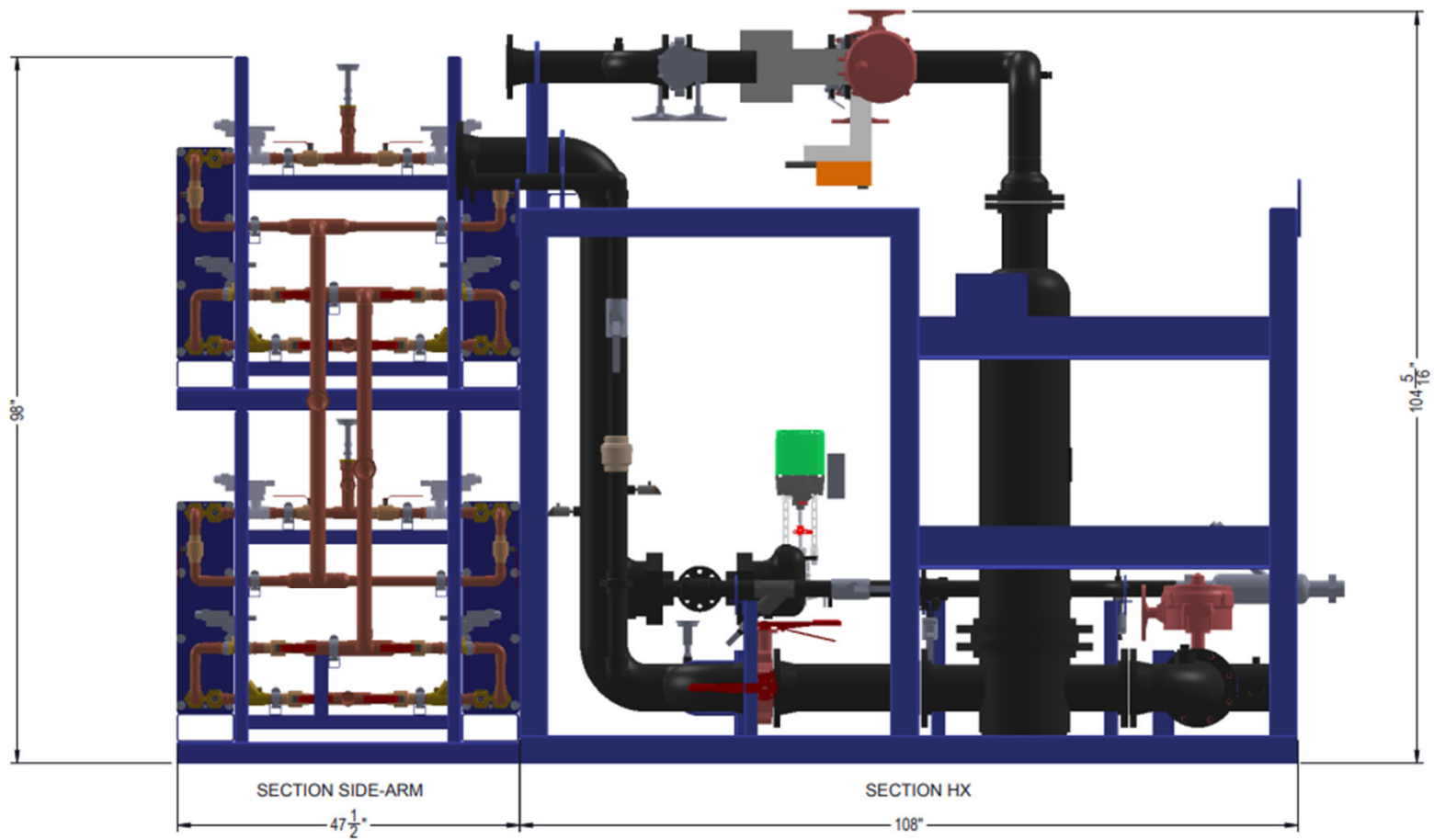




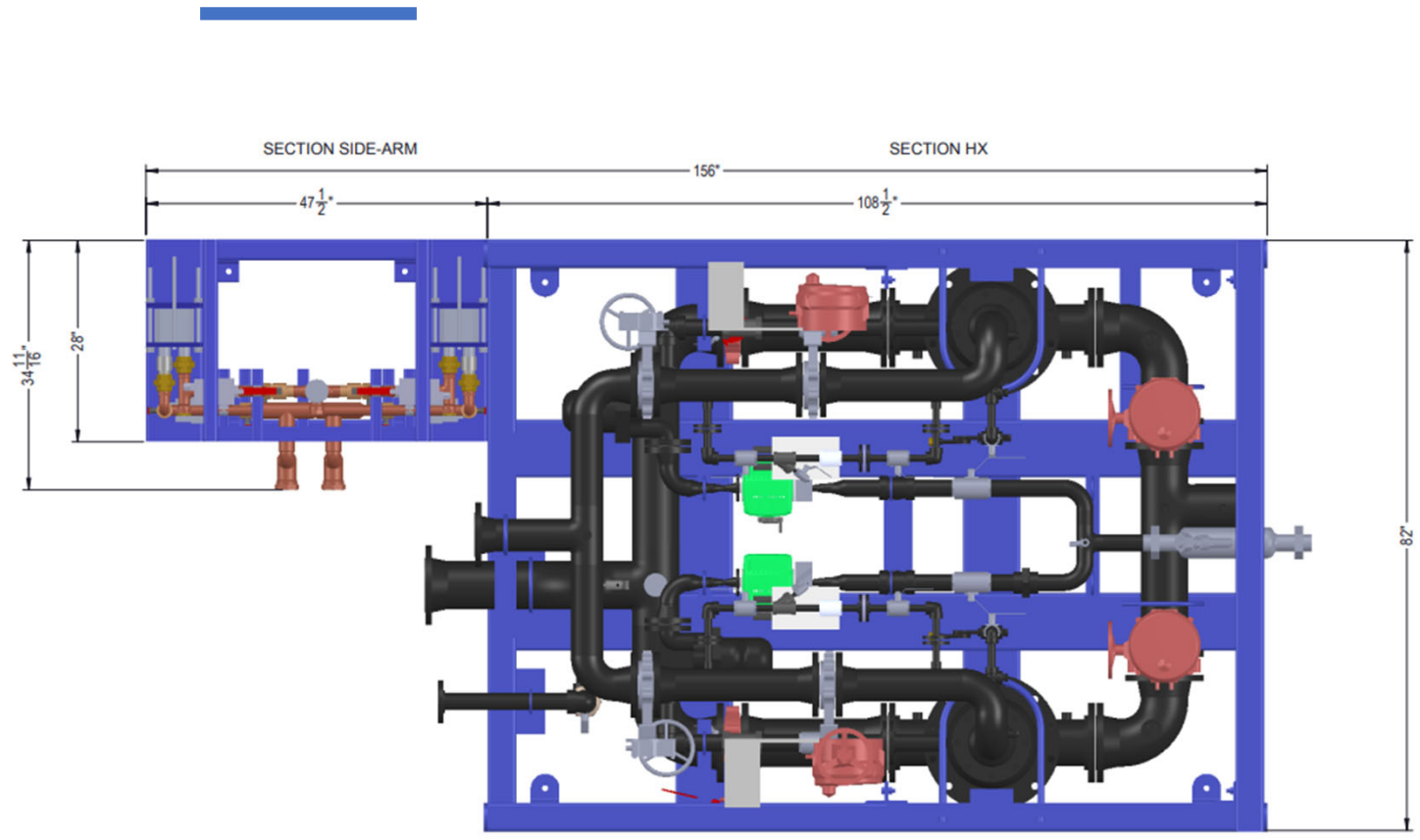
## 6 MMBTU/HR, 180 HP Steam fired boiler.

Zerolag with redundant Sidearm to provide 48 GPM (2,4 MMBTU each) of domestic hot water for 2 different zones









TOP PLAN





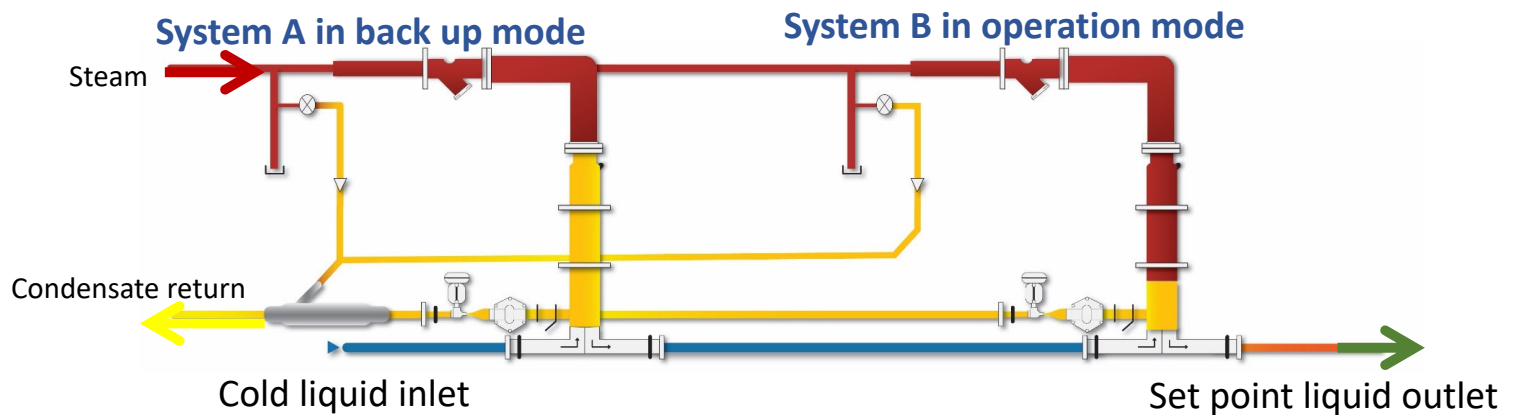


**maxi·therm™**  
steamification is the alternative

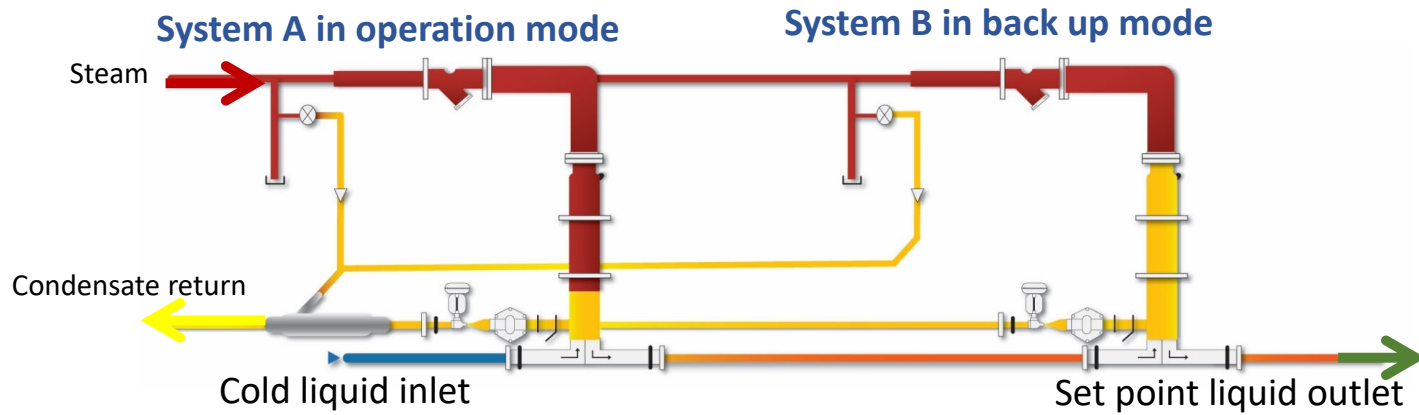


# Zerotag Duplex Series

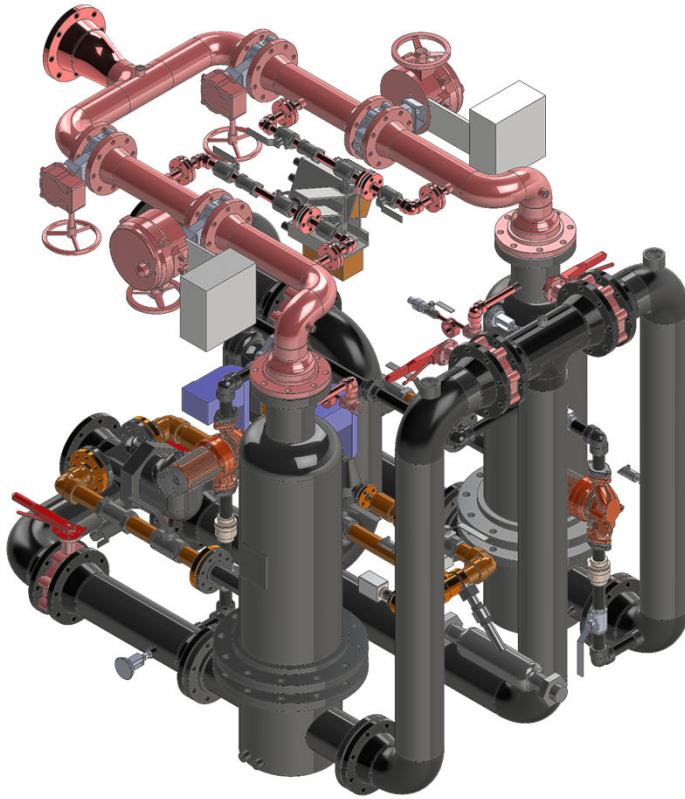
Steam is ON on Both System!



# Zerolag Duplex Series



# Zerolag Duplex Series



## OPERATES IN SERIES

- Accurate Temperature Control
- ZERO Downtime on Alarm Shutdown
- No Thermal Stress due to Lead-Lag
- Second Unit is Always ON
- Less Potential Leaks on Gaskets
- Integrated Control BacNet-ModBus
- Very Smooth Operation. No Noise





# Duplex ZeroLag™ Features:

Lifting Logs.

Removable brackets & beams.

Anchoring pads

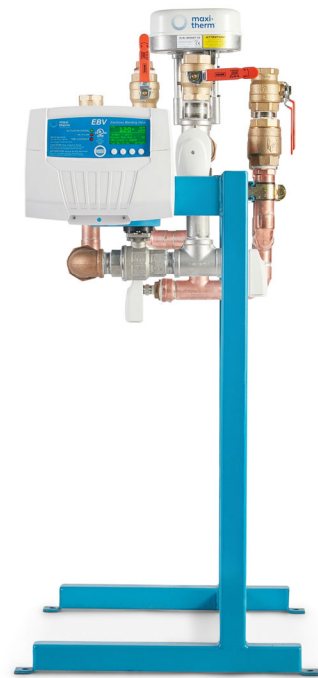
Forklift Channel



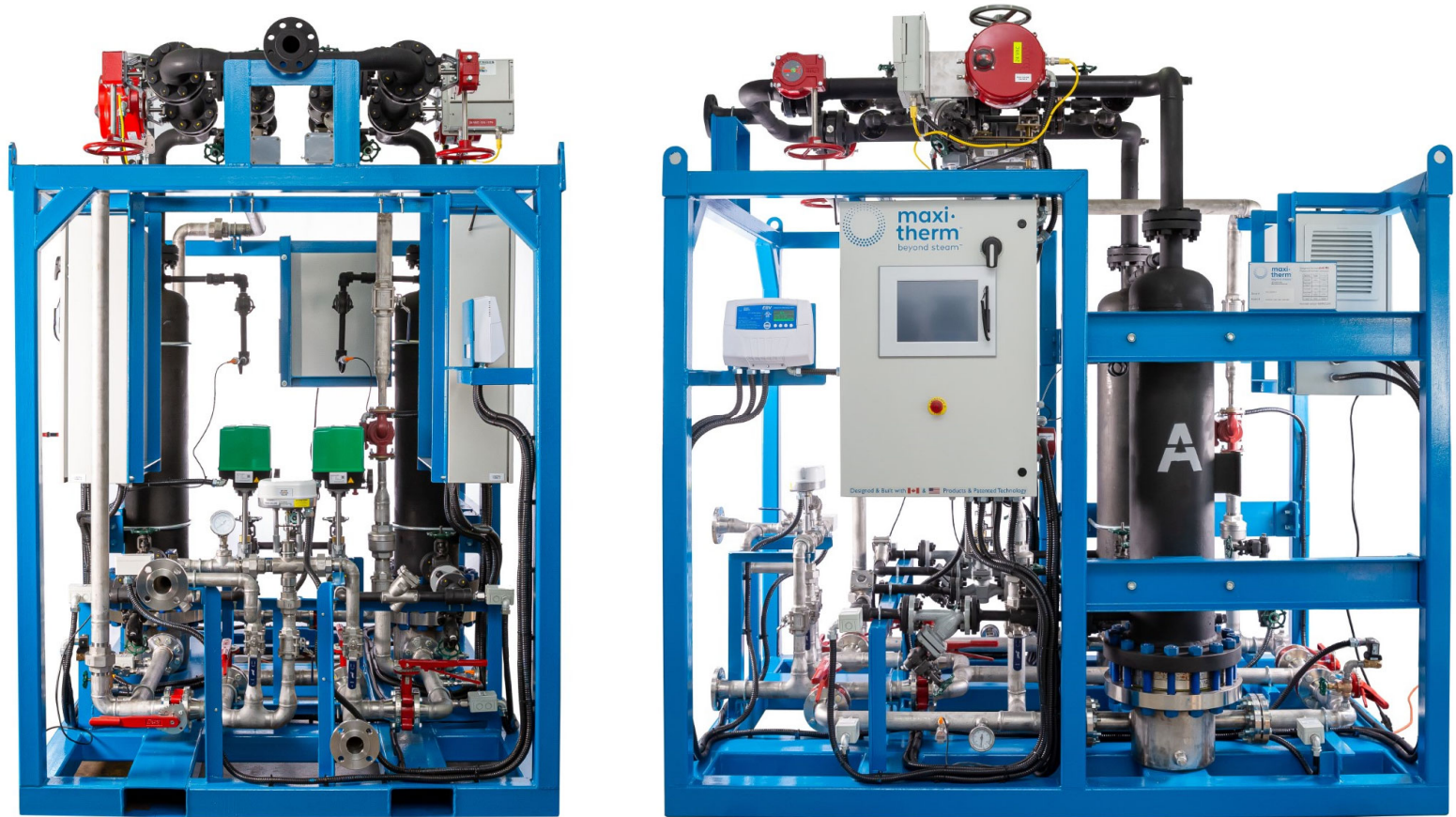
**ZeroLag™ offers**  
peace of mind!



# EBV Station

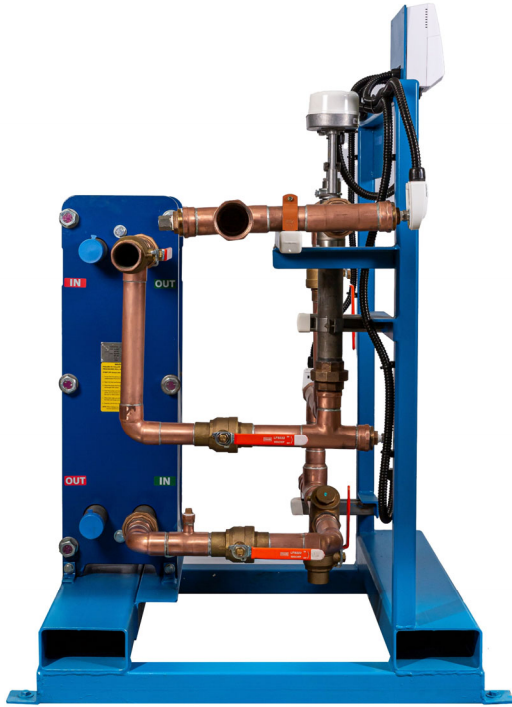


# Zerolag double wall with EBV station for DHW





# PFFF Series





---

## Saving over \$240,000 in install costs



Whiting-Turner reviewed the original mechanical contractor proposal with the original scope, and compared it with the Maxi-Therm proposal, including the work of the local mechanical contractor. After review, Whiting-Turner showed a saving in total installation costs of over \$240,000.

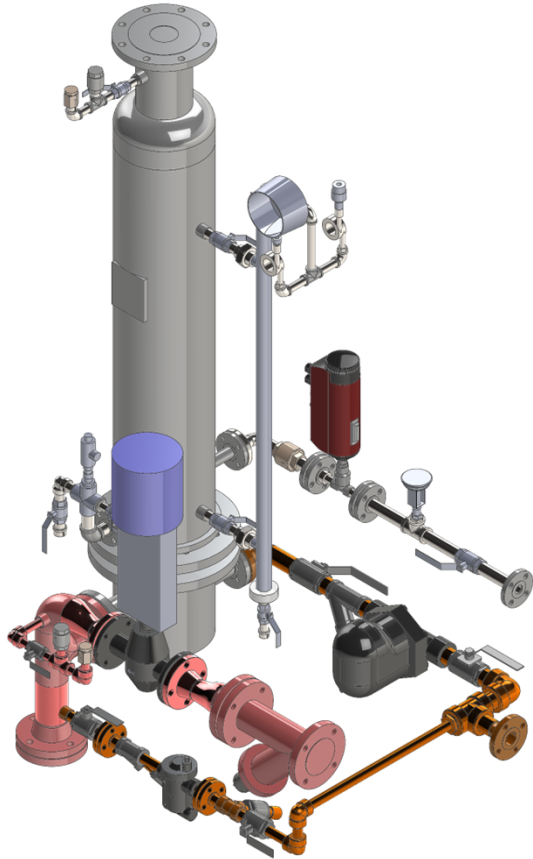


CSU

# Clean Steam Generator

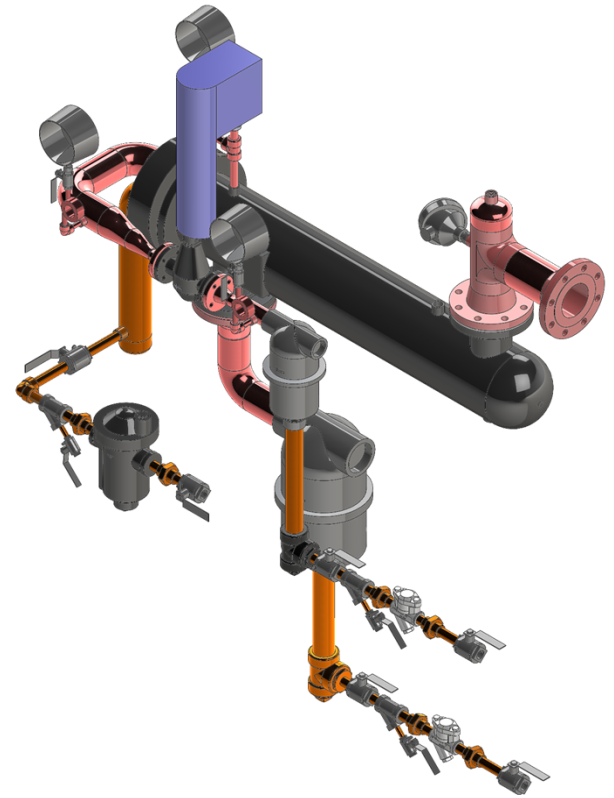


maxi  
therm  
beyond steam™

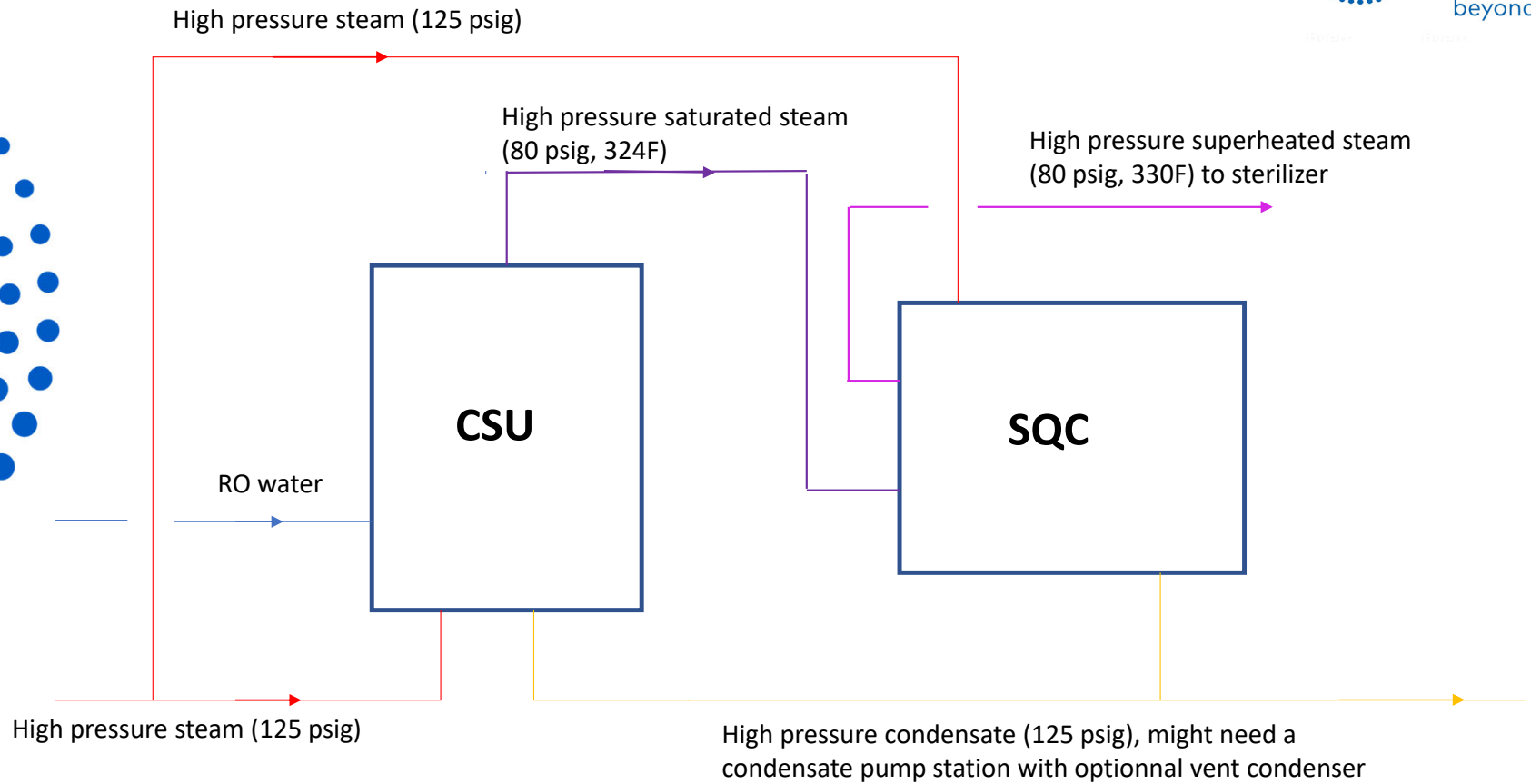


SQC

# Steam Quality Controller



# Clean Steam Generator Unit with Steam Quality Controller



# BENEFITS OF USING STEAM ENERGY

Steam is visible, non-flammable, non-toxic, has no electric shock hazard.

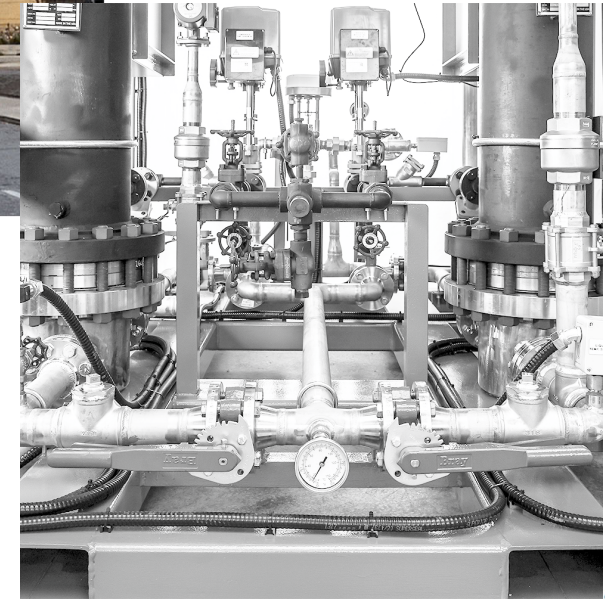
Steam is safe and reliable. When a steam leak happens, it's never an emergency.

Steam is easy to transport with no pumps, up to 10,000 FPM vs 600 FPM for 1 pound of water.

Possibility to have a building with NO VENTS, NO CHIMNEY using steam district energy for heating.

Steam can be used for heating and cooling using technologies proven for over 100 years.

High reliability with long lifespan which decreases total cost of ownership.





# BENEFITS OF USING STEAM ENERGY

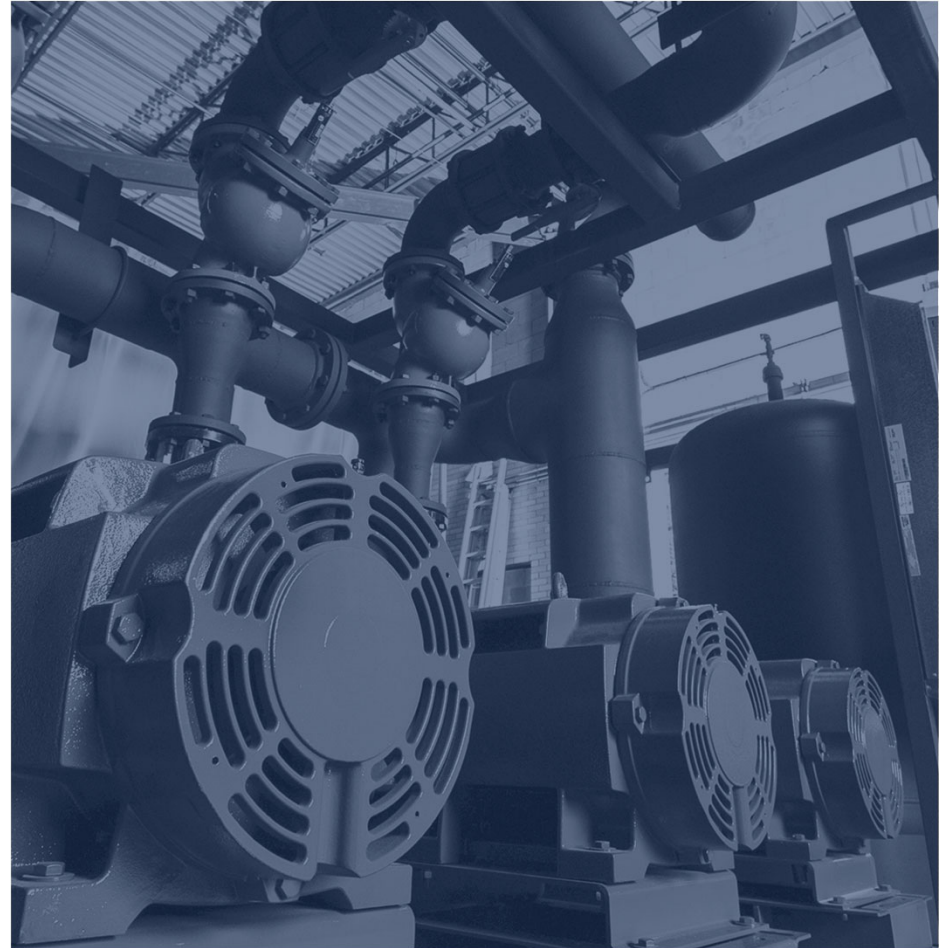
Low condensate temperatures allow for the use of non-metallic (PEX) piping returning to the powerhouse and reduce radiant heat loss.

Possibility of having a condensing steam boiler with 95% steam generation efficiency.

One pound of steam contains 1,000+ BTUs. How much for the same pound of water?

Steam only needs a small pump for boiler feed, uses less than one-tenth the pumping energy of a comparable hot water loop.

When using heating and cooling district energy, buildings don't need boilers with chimneys and chillers with cooling towers. Only heat exchangers!



# BENEFITS OF USING STEAM ENERGY

Steam turbines can generate electric power, and can also run pumps and fans.

You can generate steam from multiple green source fuels such as biomass, biogas, solar, hydrogen, nuclear, waste-to-energy or an unknown future fuel.

Carbon capture is easier to consider with a central steam plant, especially including cogeneration with a steam distribution system for heating and cooling.



# World class laboratory and seminars

