WASTE HEAT
RECOVERY SYSTEMS

» EXHAUST HEAT RECOVERY «

applications:

- » OFFICE COMPLEXES
- » AD DIGESTER SYSTEMS
- » HOSPITAL & HEALTH CARE
- » MANUFACTURING FACILITIES
- » UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES
- » SCHOOLS/EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES
- » AND MANY MORE

In a conventional system, approximately two-thirds of the fuel burned to generate power is lost as heat. Our engineered heat recovery systems allow you to capture thermal energy from your exhaust, engine jacket, and oil cooling systems. This recovered heat can be utilized to produce hot water or steam for a wide variety of useful applications such as heating and processing.

Use our proven technologies to save money and improve performance efficiency.

ASME certified for boilers and pressure vessels.

MANUFACTURED WASTE HEAT TRANSFER SYSTEMS
TO SAVE YOU ENERGY

» STEAM BOILER SYSTEMS «

Exhaust Steam Generator

The integrally forced circulating water pump continually circulates high temperature water from the steam flash drum assembly to the heat transfer core assembly. BTU is then transferred from the exhaust to a high flow superheated water/steam mixture. The superheated water is then returned to the steam drum which contains dry pipe, baffles and the lance assemblies where it flashes into dry steam as it exits out through the system. As the water is generated into steam and exits the boiler, the modulating boiler feed-water system controls continuous feed-water flow for constant drum water level control. Fail safe controls are built in for a full exhaust by-pass in the event of an equipment failure.

» ABSORPTION CHILLING «

Tri-generation or combined heat, power and cooling (CHPC), is the process by which some of the heat produced by a co-generation plant is used to generate chilled water for air conditioning or refrigeration. Combining a CHP or cogeneration plant with an Absorption refrigeration system allows utilization of seasonal excess heat for cooling. The hot water from the cooling circuit of the plant serves as the drive energy for the absorption chiller. The hot exhaust gas from the engine can also be used as an energy source for steam generation, which can then be utilized as an energy source for a highly efficient, double-effect steam chiller. Up to 80% of the thermal output of the cogeneration plant is thereby converted to chilled water. This way the year round capacity utilization and the overall efficiency of the cogeneration plant is increased significantly.