



A simple boiler retrofit

Details matter when adding a pellet boiler to an existing system.

uring the last year I've been reviewing submittals for proposed heating systems using pellet-fired boilers. They come from heating professionals ranging from contractors to professional engineers. These submittals are required to participate in a state incentive program that offers significant rebates to encourage growth of the biomass heating market.

My task is to review the proposed systems for technical details and flag possible issues for clarification or redesign, before thousands of dollars of hardware is installed incorrectly.

One of the commonalities I'm seeing is many designers view pellet-fired boilers as simply a box that burns pellets and makes hot water. They want to set that box next to an existing oil-fired or propane-fired boiler and just cut it into the existing distribution system. They seldom look at the existing distribution system as fertile ground for not only improving the performance of that new pellet-burning "box," but also improving the *comfort* provided by the system.

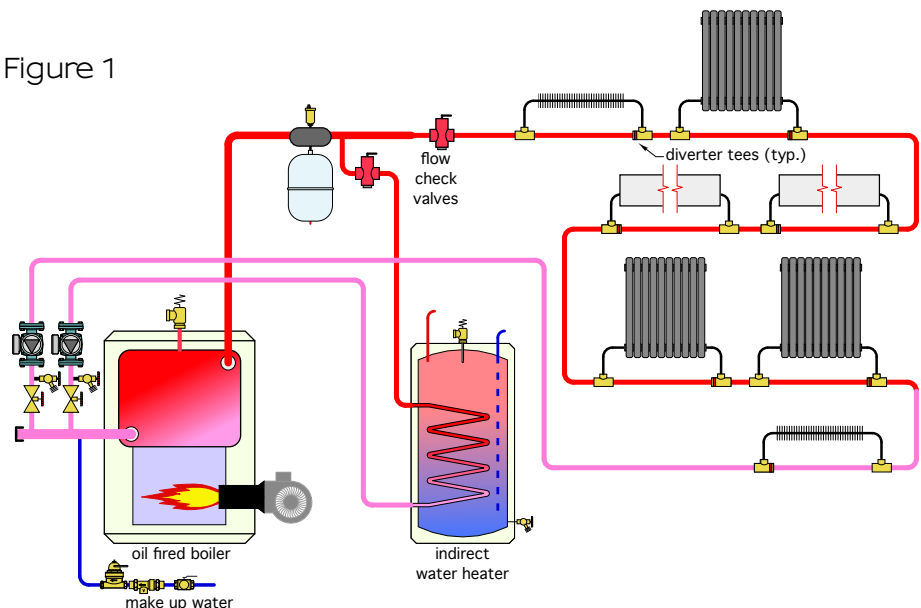
This month I want to share the makeover of an existing oil-fired hydronic heating system, which was chosen to receive a modern pellet-fired boiler. This makeover shows one way to integrate that new boiler so its unique operating characteristics are respected. It also shows how the "comfort-challenged" heat delivery system was improved at the same time.

This makeover is based on a real installation. It took place in an 1800s vintage farmhouse in a cold location. Figure 1 shows a piping schematic of the original system.

The oil-fired boiler supplies a single distribution circuit that serves a combination of fin-tube baseboard, standing cast-iron radiators and some cast-iron baseboard. Yep, someone really put all those different heat emitters together on a single circuit. The heat emitters are connected to the piping circuit using diverter tees — what some of you know as Monoflo tees.

When interviewed prior to the makeover, the homeowner stated there

Figure 1



were several cold spots in the house. In some cases, those areas were cold enough to freeze a glass of water left on the floor over a winter night. Ouch!

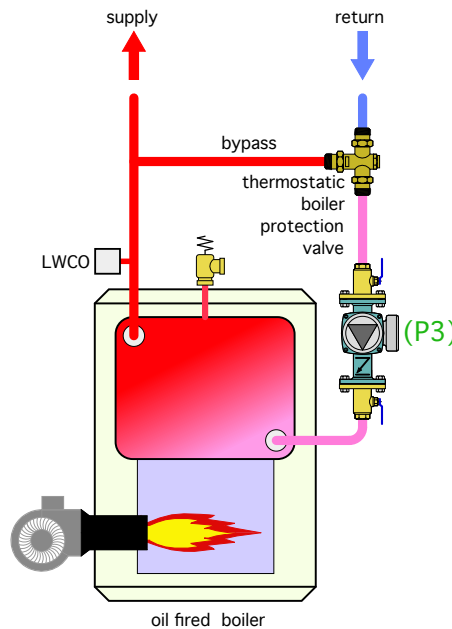
Going under the knife

The primary goal of the makeover was to reduce heating cost by adding a modern pellet-fired boiler to this system and treating it as the primary heat source. The oil-fired boiler would remain in the system as the auxiliary heat source. The intent was to configure the oil-fired boiler to automatically operate if the new pellet-fired boiler was unable to supply the load or was out of service.

At the time of the makeover, heat supplied from the pellet-fired boiler would be about half the cost of heat supplied by burning fuel oil. However, those cheaper Btus were not going to allow the marginal hydronic distribution system to improve the home's comfort. This is where the scope of the makeover changed from simply reducing operating cost to also providing significantly improved comfort.

The rationale behind this makes sense: Since the system would be undergoing significant hydronic "surgery" to add the new boiler, why not use that opportunity to upgrade the home's comfort by adding

Figure 2



some more heat emitters while the system is on the "operating table"?

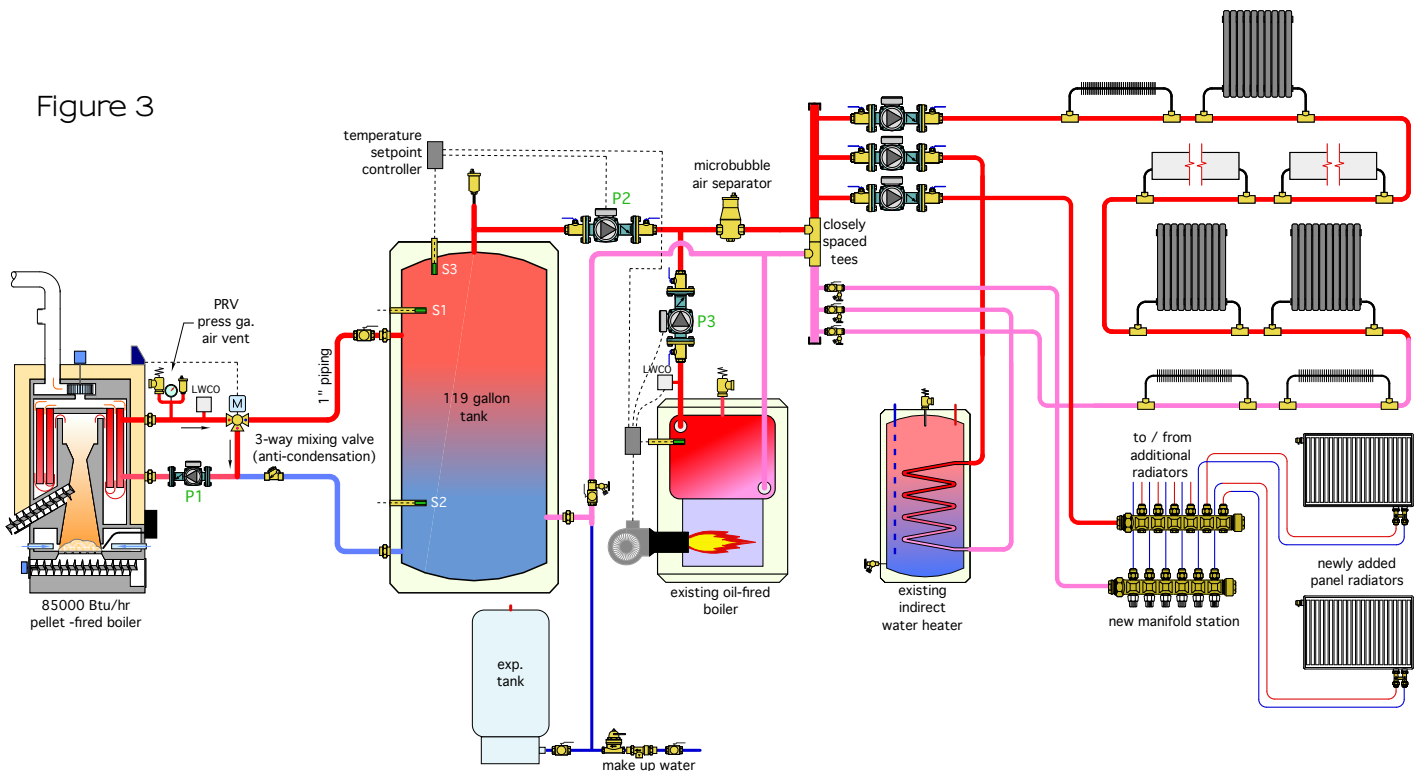
An easy way to do this was to install a manifold station in the basement and use it along with 1/2-in. PEX-AL-PEX tubing to supply panel radiators that would be placed

in the areas where comfort was marginal. The panel rads could be different sizes to match the supplemental heating needs and available wall space of the cold areas. The manifold station would even include two additional connections which were to be closed off initially, but easily accessible if the system was ever further expanded.

Beyond improved comfort, the added heat emitters would lower the water temperature at which the distribution system could supply design heating load. A suggested guideline is to add enough heat emitters to reduce the supply water temperature at design load conditions by *at least* 30° F (i.e., from 180° on an existing system to 150° on the modified system). This allows the thermal storage tank, which is an integral part of the pellet-fired boiler retrofit, to operate over a wider temperature cycling range. The result is reduced on/off cycling, which yields higher thermal efficiency and lower emissions.

Another suggested guideline is to *limit* the added heat emitters so that the return water temperature to the oil-fired boiler stays above 120° most of the time. This should be sufficient to prevent sustained flue gas condensation within the oil-fired boiler. If the return water temperature will be consistently below 120°, as it might if a

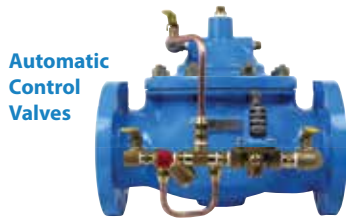
Figure 3



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large area of radiant panel heating were added to the system, it is prudent to add a thermostatic boiler protection valve as shown in Figure 2 (page 14).

This valve limits heat transfer from the boiler to the distribution system, when necessary, to keep it from operating with sustained flue gas condensation. With this valve in place, along with another anti-condensation valve for the pellet-fired boiler, the return water temperature from the distribution system can be as low as you can go.

The makeover

Figure 3 (page 14) shows the modified system, which now includes the pellet-fired boiler and thermal storage tank along with some other piping modifications.

This reconfiguration allows either the thermal storage tank or the existing oil-fired boiler to deliver heated water to the closely spaced tees that hydraulically separate circulators (P2) and (P3) from the zone circulators. It also allows the oil-fired boiler to be isolated from heated water when it is not being used (which should be most of the time now that the pellet-fired boiler is installed). This is important because allowing heated water to flow through an unfired boiler just dissipates heat through that boiler's jacket and up its flue.

The pellet-fired boiler is regulated by its own internal controller, which monitors the temperature of two temperature sensors (S1 and S2) within the thermal storage tank. When the temperature at the *upper* sensor (S1) drops to some lower setpoint (such as 140°), the pellet boiler fires. It remains in operation until the temperature at the *lower* sensor (S2) has climbed to some high temperature limit (such as 180°). This stacks the tank full of hot water before the boiler is turned off.

The objective is to create long on-cycles followed by long off-cycles, which increase the overall burn cycle efficiency of the boiler and reduces its emissions.

The controller within the pellet-fired boiler also regulates a motorized three-way mixing valve between the boiler and thermal storage tank. This valve's purpose is to keep the boiler's inlet water temperature above the dewpoint of the combustion gases (about 130°) whenever possible and thus prevent *sustained* flue gas condensation.

Basic brains

The control system that manages overall system operation can be simple. Whenever there is a demand for space heating or domestic water heating, power is applied to a temperature setpoint controller that measures the water temperature in the upper portion of the thermal storage tank at sensor (S3). If the temperature is at or above some minimum value (such as 140°), circulator (P2) is turned on and heat is supplied from the tank to the load. If the water temperature in the upper portion of the tank is below this setpoint, circulator (P2) is off and the oil-fired boiler is turned on, along with circulator (P3).

If the temperature at the top of the thermal storage tank later rises to the minimum setpoint plus a differential of 10° (in this case 140 + 10 = 150°), the setpoint controller brings the tank back online as the sole heat source.

The new circulator that supplies the manifold station is wired in parallel with the original zone circulator supplying the space-heating distribution system. This ensures adequate flow and head to handle the new panel radiators.

This is a relatively simple makeover scheme. There are more elegant ways for determining if the thermal storage tank, the oil-fired boiler, or even both, should supply heat to the system. These involve control concepts such as outdoor reset, variable-speed injection mixing and differential temperature measurement. They improve thermal performance, and also add cost and complexity to the system.

For now, let's walk before we try running. I'll show you how to incorporate these more advanced control methods in next month's column.

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