



SINGLE PIPE

Yes! One (1) single pipe connected to all units on single pipe loop(s); no return pipe!

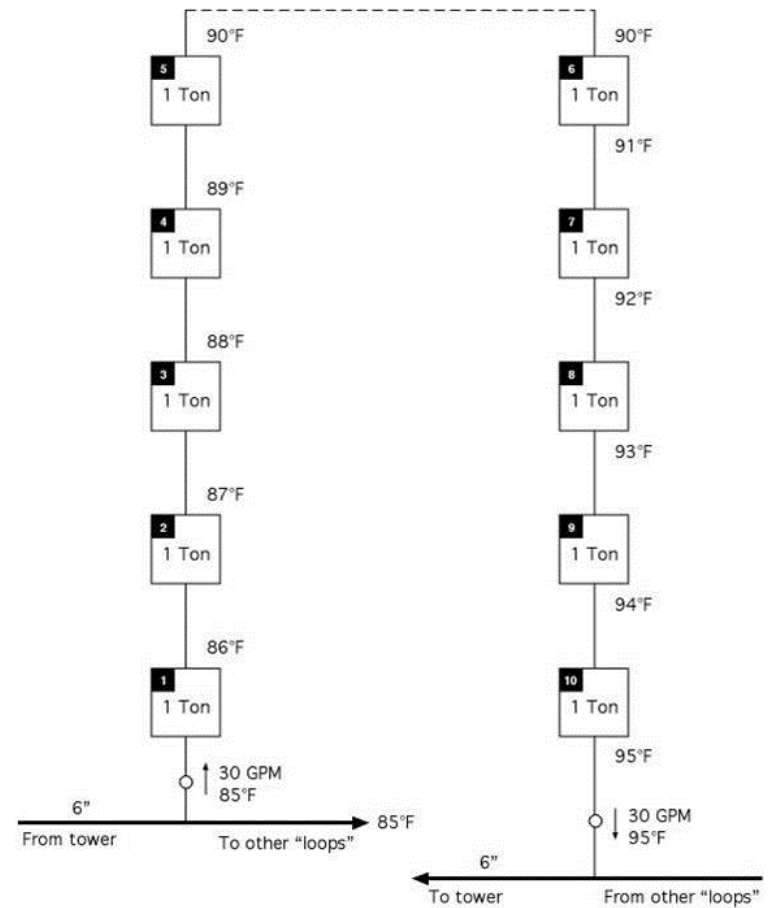




Introduction to “Single Pipe” systems design elements

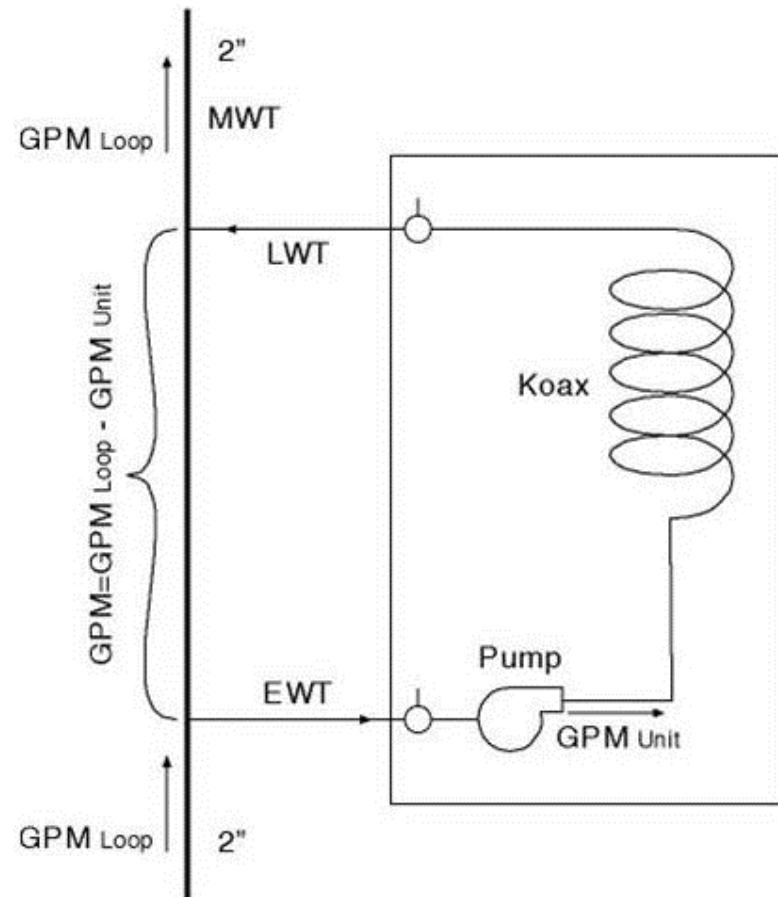


- 5 Story Lodge
- Simple conceptual layout
- All units 1 ton @ 3 gpm





- Individual unit schematic flow layout
- Pump factory installed in VHS unit





For single pipe output temperature of any single unit

$$MWT \times GPM_{loop} = EWT(GPM_{loop} - GPM_{unit}) + LWT(GPM_{unit})$$

Where:

MWT = Mixed Water Temperature

EWT = Entering Water Temperature

LWT = Leaving Water Temperature



Example 1-3 gpm/ton

Unit 1 (1 Ton unit @ 3 GPM)

$$\text{MWT} \times 30 = 85(30-3) + (85 + 10)3$$

$$\text{MWT} \times 30 = 85(27) + 95(3)$$

$$\text{MWT} = (2295 + 285) / 30$$

$$\text{MWT} = 86^\circ$$

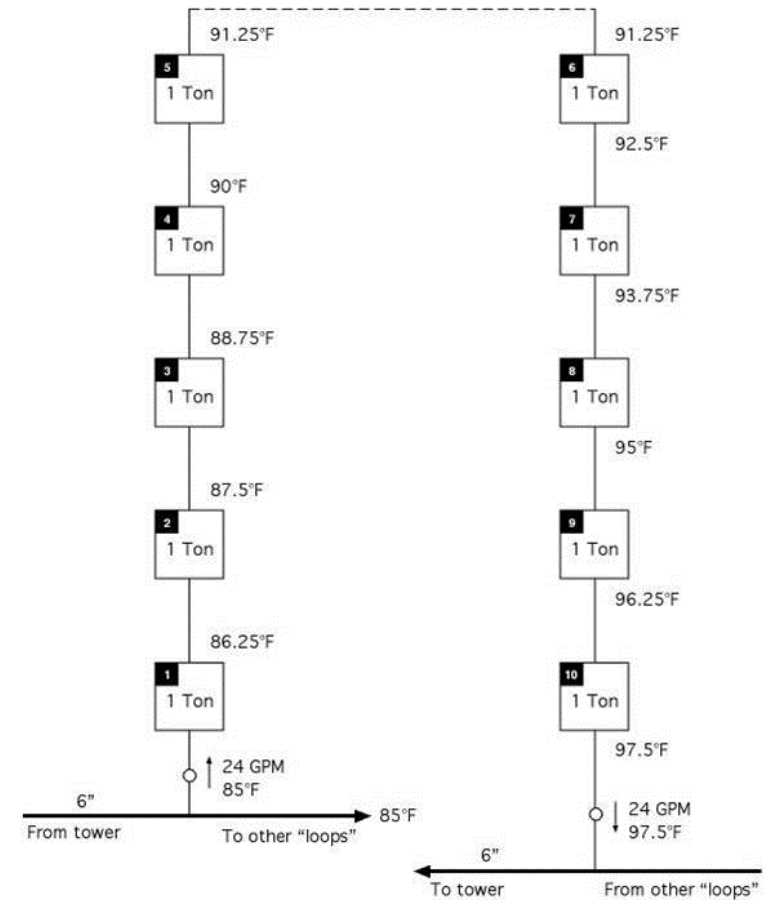
Since all units 1 Ton @ 3 GPM/ton, each unit raises single pipe water temperature 1°


Since $\text{GPM}_{\text{loop}} = \text{Total GPM of all units @ 3 GPM per ton (10}^\circ \text{ rise)}$,

Temperature leaving total single pipe loop = 95°



- 5 Story Lodge
- Simple conceptual layout
- All units 1 ton @ 2.4 gpm





Example 2- 2.4 gpm/ton

Unit 1 (1 Ton unit @ 2.4 GPM)

$$\text{MWT} \times 24 = 85(24-2.4) + (85 + 12.5)2.4$$

$$\text{MWT} \times 24 = 85(27) + 97.5(2.4)$$

$$\text{MWT} = (1836 + 234) / 24$$

$$\text{MWT} = 86.25^\circ$$

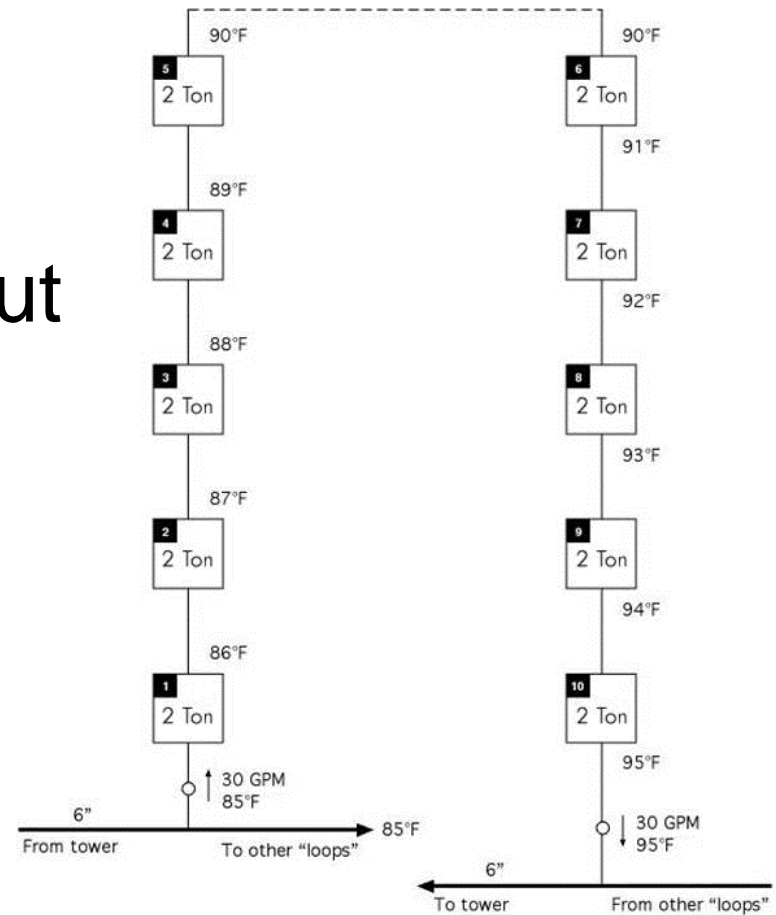
Since all units 1 Ton @ 2.4 GPM/ton, each unit raises single pipe water temperature 1.25°

Since $\text{GPM}_{\text{loop}} = \text{Total GPM of all units @ 2.4 GPM per ton (12.5}^\circ \text{ rise)}$,

Temperature leaving total single pipe of loop = 97.5°



- 5 Story Lodge
- Simple conceptual layout
- All units 2 ton @ 3 gpm





Example 3- 2 ton units-3gpm/ton

Unit 1 (2 Ton unit @ 3 GPM)

$$\text{MWT} \times 60 = 85(60-6) + (85 + 10)6$$

$$\text{MWT} \times 60 = 85(54) + 95(6)$$

$$\text{MWT} = (4590 + 570) / 60$$

$$\text{MWT} = 86^\circ$$

Since all units 2 Ton @ 3 GPM/ton, each unit raises single pipe water temperature 1°

Since $\text{GPM}_{\text{loop}} = \text{Total GPM of all units @ 3 GPM per ton (10}^\circ \text{ rise)}$,

Temperature leaving total single pipe of loop = 95°



Example 4-2 ton units-2.4gpm/ton

Unit 1 (2 Ton unit @ 4.8 GPM)

$$\text{MWT} \times 48 = 85(48-4.8) + (85 + 12.5)4.8$$

$$\text{MWT} \times 48 = 85(43.2) + 97.5(4.8)$$

$$\text{MWT} = (3672 + 468) / 48$$

$$\text{MWT} = 86.25^\circ$$

Since all units 1 Ton @ 2.4 GPM/ton, each unit raises single pipe water temperature 1.25°

Since $\text{GPM}_{\text{loop}} = \text{Total GPM of all units @ 2.4 GPM per ton (12.5}^\circ \text{ rise)}$,

Temperature leaving total single pipe of loop = 97.5°



Single Pipe Design Keys

- Use same common pipe size for all units on a single pipe loop (typ. 10-15 units per loop)
- Size single pipe dia. for cumulative gpm of all units on single pipe loop (our job 2" & 2 ½")
- Ave total temperature rise of entire single pipe loop = 10° rise if units ave. 3 GPM/ton; 12.5° rise if units ave. 2.4 GPM/ton; 15.0° rise if units ave. 2.0 GPM/ton

Keys (cont.)



- Not all units on at the same time, so diversity occurs.
- All pumps do not operate exactly at the above exact incremental gpms (operate on pump curve) unless AFR valve installed; so “free floating” of loop temperatures occurs based on actual gpm of individual pumps in unit. (Note our target gpms will fall between 2 and 3 gpm per ton; impending lab testing will confirm).

Let's look at performance chart

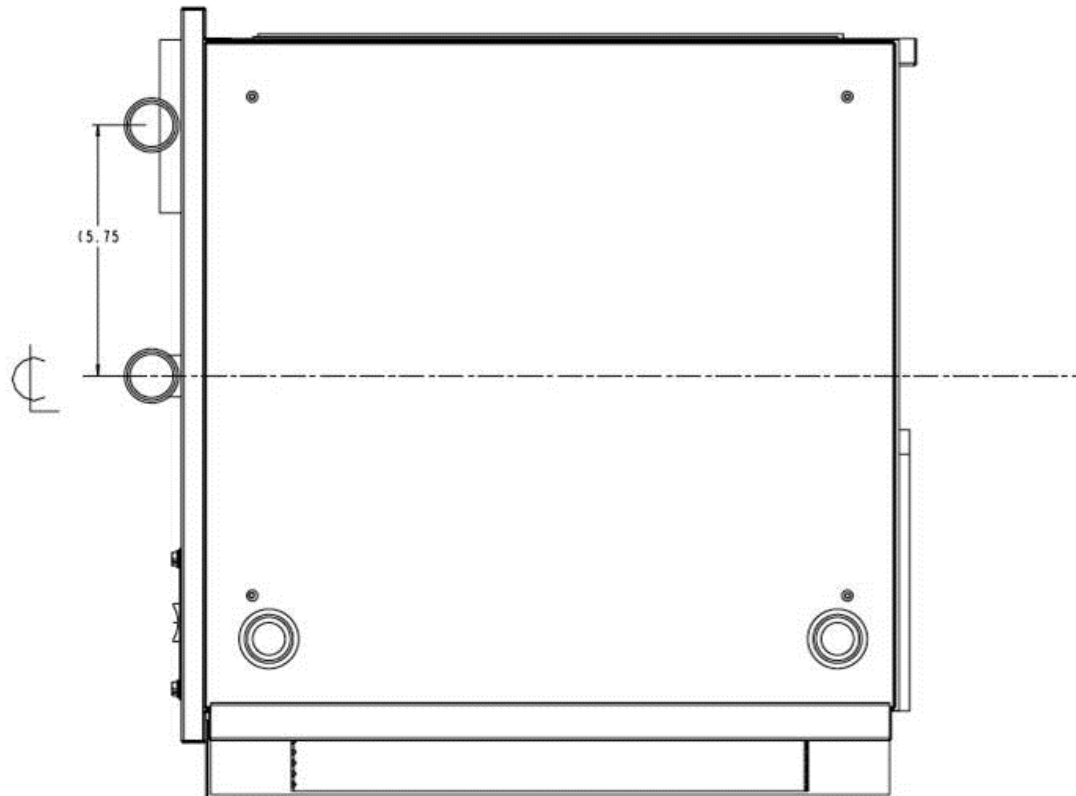


- Note that contractor used performance ratings at higher EWT's the further along single pipe loop he went, so room load satisfied if unit at end of loop

What are the driving forces?

- Lower equipment costs (VHS) one pipe vrs 2
- Onsite labor savings 1 braze joints/ unit
- Core drilling savings (every 4th unit “free”), approximately 33% savings
- Fire-stop material and labor savings, approximately 33%
- Main pump energy savings up to 25’ pump head savings; however cumulative consumption of individual unit pumps decreases total savings
- Possible smaller pump size, smaller electrical requirements

Plan view of VHS single pipe



DISTANCE TO SUPPLY/RETURN RISER WILL BE AS SHOWN.
SIZE 10/15 LEFT RETURN UNIT SHOWN RIGHT RETURN WILL BE MIRROR IMAGE.



PRODUCT IMPROVEMENTS

- 1. COMPRESSORS-TWO STGE AND VARIABLE SPEED
- 2.ECM MOTORS
- 3. FACTORY MOUNTED OPTIONS /COMPONENTS
- 4. ENHANCED CONTROLS

Airflow Selection

A I R F L O W S E L E C T I O N					C	F	M
H E A T	S T A G E	1			6	0	0
H E A T	S T A G E	2			7	5	0
A U X I L I A R Y	H E A T				8	5	0
E M E R G E N C Y	H E A T				8	5	0
C O O L	S T A G E	1			5	2	5
C O O L	S T A G E	2			7	0	0
C O O L	D E H U M	1			4	2	5
C O O L	D E H U M	2			5	5	0
C O N T I N U O U S	F A N				3	5	0
H E A T	O F F	D E L A Y			6	0	
C O O L	O F F	D E L A Y			3	0	
◀	P R E V I O U S			N E X T			▶

DXM2 Real-time Display

SYSTEM STATUS			
LT 1	TEMP	38	.1
LT 2	TEMP	79	.9
COMP	DISCHARGE	157	.7
HOT	WATER EWT	121	.5
LEAVING	AIR	75	.1
LEAVING	WATER	73	.3
ENTERING	WATER	78	.5
ECM	BLOWER RPM	550	
ECM	TARGET CFM	800	
ECM	BLWR STATIC	0	.5
PUMP	WATTS	140	
FLOW	RATE GPM	7	.4
PUMP	SPEED	60	%
◀	PREVIOUS		



Thank you!