



Lowering Compressed Air Pressure: What Works in the Plastics Industry?

Introduction by Rod Smith, Publisher,
Compressed Air Best Practices® Magazine

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Compressed Air in the Plastics Industry

Blow Molding	Typical Installed Air Compressor Capacity	Related Energy Costs	Savings Opportunity
Stretch	2000 hp to 4000 hp	\$1M to \$3M	10 to 15%
Injection & Extrusion	500 hp to 600 hp	\$200,000 to \$750,000	35 to 45%

*Smith, Rod. Extrusion Blow Molding Best Practices. (2006, June). Compressed Air Best Practices® Magazine, pg. 13. [Link \(PDF\)](#).

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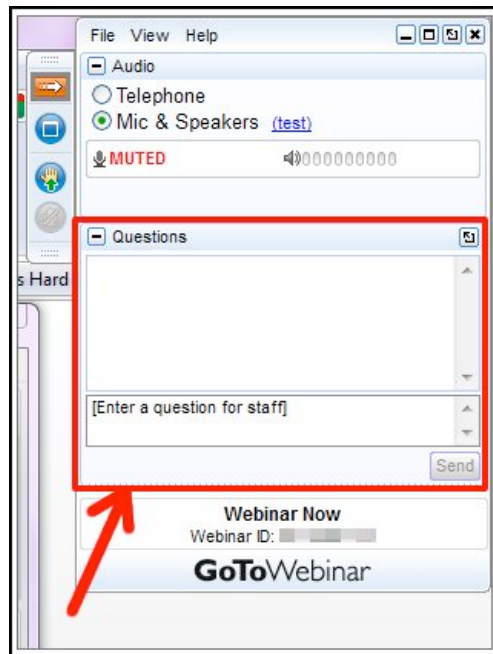


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Q&A Format



- Panelists will answer your questions during the Q&A session at the end of the Webinar.
- Please post your questions in the Questions Window in your GoToWebinar interface.
- Direct all questions to Clinton Shaffer, Editorial Associate at Compressed Air Best Practices® Magazine.
- Any questions that go unanswered will be addressed personally with an email after the session.

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About the Panelists



Pete Rhoten

- Served as President for at Hope Air Systems, and is currently a Senior Project Engineer at the company
- Designed compressed air systems for the plastics industry for more than 36 years
- Specializes in auditing and designing high-pressure and PET compressor systems, with a focus on energy efficiency



Stephen Horne

- U.S. Product Manager for Kaeser's blowers, boosters, and vacuum product lines
- Primary instructor in Kaeser's Factory Certified Training Program
- Served as Kaeser's in-house engineer for machine modifications and system design

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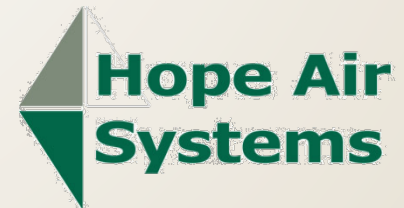
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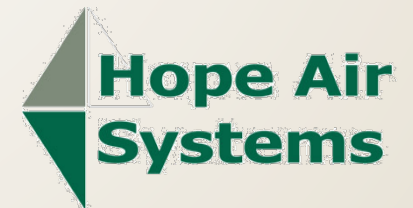
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Plastic Industry Air Pressure (& Your) Reduction Webinar

April 29, 2015

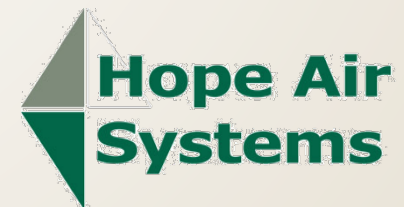


Introduction



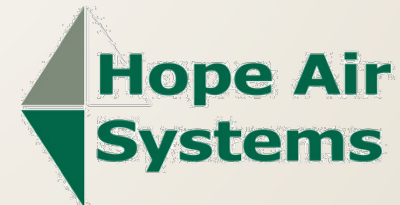
Been There — Done That

Approximately 92.5% of the people on this webinar have done some sort of audit that resulted in air system changes to increase efficiency.



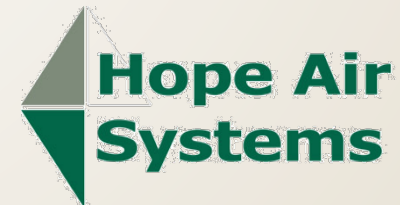
Many auditors only look at the supply side, and focus on the following:

- Compressor efficiency
- Maximizing controls
- Increasing compressor room storage
- Correcting air quality
- Sometimes lowering air pressure

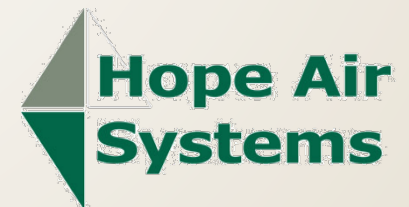


Any good auditor should thoroughly look at the demand side. The low-hanging fruit for operation includes:

- Leak detection
- Re-engineering blow-off applications
- Drains replaced with 0 loss
- Pressure issues identified

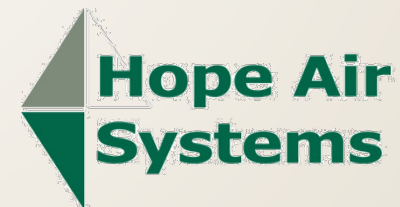


***All audits are not
great audits.***



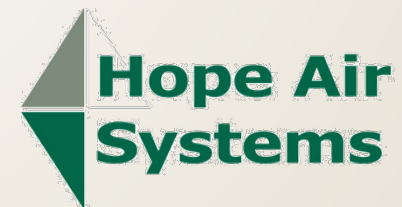
Process = Results

- Did the process start an initial meeting with maintenance and production department personnel to review for buy in?
- Did everyone put on the table their air issues with production and/or quality from their department?
- Were goals established before, and expanded during the audit process?
- Was the result identifiable and implementable with a realistic ROI?

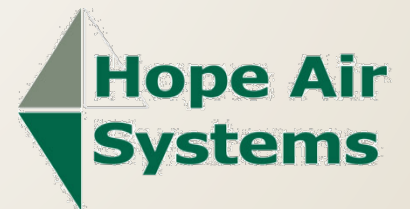


Goal

How to take the next step on effectively continuing to reduce air system costs and maintain/improve this reduction in both operational air and high-pressure blow air — even after 1 or 2 audits.

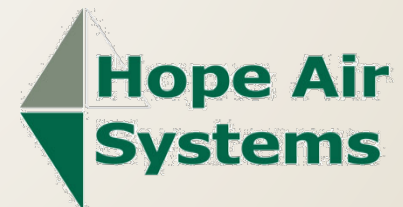


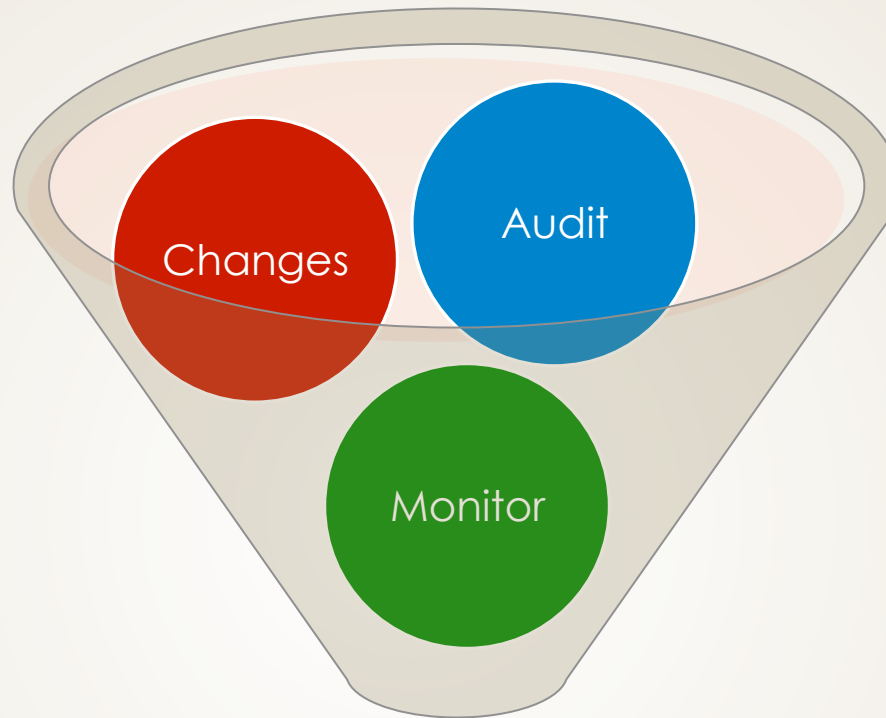
Operation Air



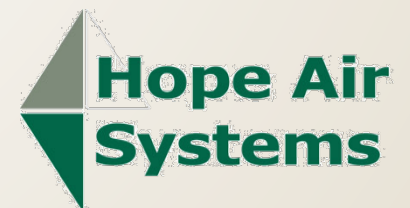
Review Results

Review past audits to determine what recommendations were implemented and what savings were verified — did the ROI meet expectations?



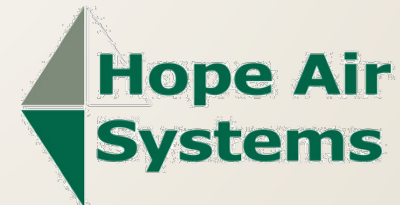


Proof of Savings



Controls

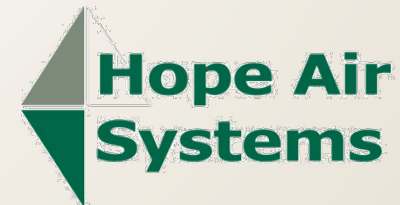
- Have they been calibrated semi-annually?
- Do the compressors come on and off as originally planned?
- Monitor with a kW data logger – You really should own one if you have connected 150 hp of motors of any type of equipment.



Pressure

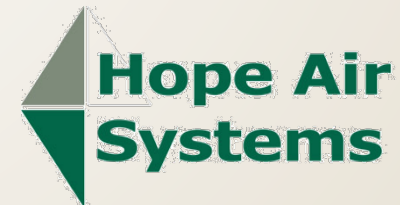
If it has crept up from the original planned benchmark due to production issues...

- Are you using a demand controller/ department regulation/ full flow regulators to minimize pressure in the system or beach area or on a piece of equipment to the minimum realistic level?
- Are the gauges in each department relatively new and accurate, and do you have a calibrated test gauge?
- Are the regulators lockable?
- All to be discussed in the next section.



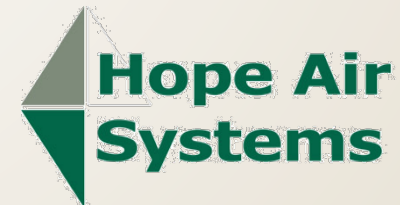
Flow & Pressure Creep

- Did the audit provide a CFM and pressure study with goals?
- Do you have a flow meter and pressure monitor integrated into your building management system with thresholds?
- CDI Flowmeters: www.cdimeters.com
- Monarch Instruments Pressure Monitors: www.monarchinstrument.com/track-it.php



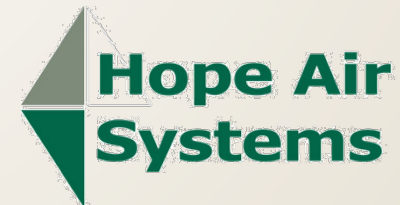
Leak Detection

- Has it been done within the last 6 months?
- Contract for it to ensure continuity.
- Each 1/16 inch leak at 110 psi passes 7 CFM or 1.6 HP based on a 100 HP compressor = \$764 for 6000 per year at \$.10 kW
- Multiply that by 10 weeks and it becomes real money.
- A good sonic leak detector with data logging doesn't work on the shelf =/- \$4000 www.uesystems.com/applications/leak-detection



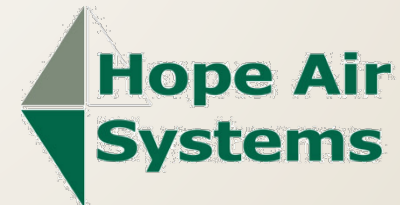
Blow Offs

- 1/4 inch open nozzle opening at 110 psi uses 113 CFM, equaling a 25 HP compressor, while a flow reduction nozzle will reduce it by 66% to under 40 CFM
- If you implemented flow reduction nozzles, are they still on? Are there any new blow-off applications not using nozzles? Do an audit.
- Re-evaluate if a small HP blower should be used with an air knife — more to come in the segment



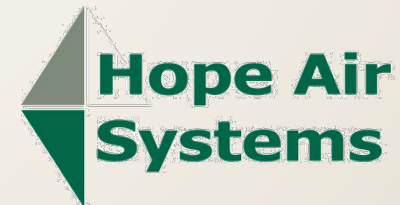
Team Buy In

- Did production and maintenance participate with the implementation and review of the audit to own part of their responsibility?
- Example: \$20,000 audit in a paper mill in Maine was never politically owned by the operational or maintenance staff and went absolutely nowhere — potential savings \$300,000 plus with a 1.5 year ROI.
- Best case is to form an energy team from all departments.

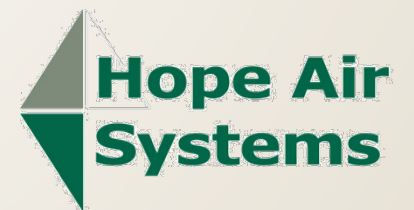


Culture/M Measurement/ Goals/Action

- Did the audit change the culture?
- Is measurement installed and monitored?
- Are the measurements compared to goals?
- Do you act on bad measurements?

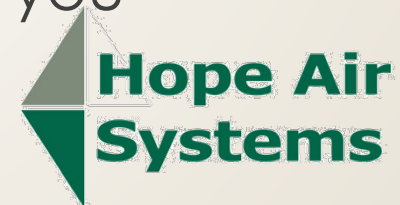


Blow Air



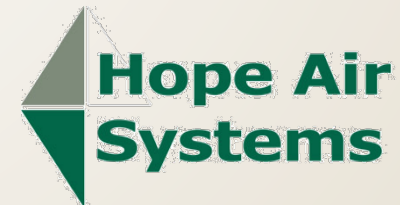
Pressure Then & Now

- In 1979 PET blow air was 250 PSI with base cup bottles — remember?
- Mid 2000s blow air was as high as 650 PSI to maximize BPH.
- Current preform weight combined with bottle design has allowed pressure to come down to under 500 PSI.
- Each 50 PSI reduction of blow air is approximately 5-6% kW reduction.
- Go from 580 PSI to 420 PSI will save 39 kW for 7000 hours @ .10 per KW= \$33,366 — again real money
- Where are you and what have you tried?



High Pressure Cost Culprits

- Significant pressure drops in some RSBM machines
- Internal leakage due to blow machine seals and rod wear
- Large instantaneous air demand swings (2000-3000 scfm)
- High historical pressure requirements (600+psig)
- Multiple pressure requirements in one facility for different blow machines
- Use of blow air regulated for operation air

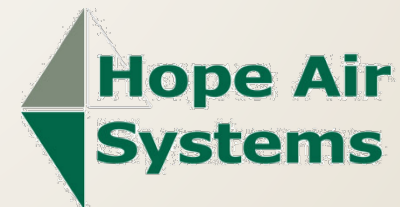


Knowledge

Many auditors are not sure how to deal with PET blow air systems as they do not understand the blow unit requirements and operation.

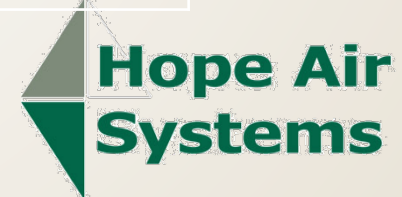
An auditor should be able to calculate estimated blow air usage by:

- # of cavities/
- BPH/
- Pressure/
- Type of blow machine

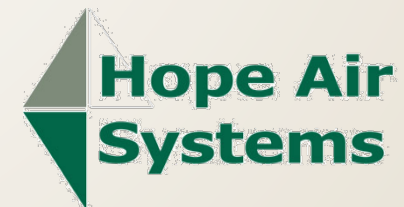


HOPE AIR SYSTEMS BOTTLE BLOW CAPACITY CALCULATOR

CUSTOMER NAME:	Joe A. Compton	
PROJECT NAME:	Pressure Webinar	
ALTITUDE CORRECTION	ENTER	CALC'D
ALTITUDE (FEET):	1000	1000.00
ALTITUDE (METERS):		304.10
PSIA:		14.170

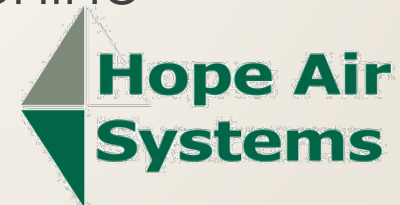


APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS	OPT #1	OPT #2	OPT #3
BLOW MACHINE MODEL	SBO6-8	SBO6-8	PF 24-8
BOTTLE SIZE (LITERS):	1.5	1.5	1.5
NUMBER OF CAVITIES:	8	8	8
SAFETY FACTOR (PRODUCTION):	1.1	1.1	1.1
INLET PIPE VOLUME (LITERS):	0.3	0.3	1
BLOW PRESSURE (BAR):	40	30	35
PRESSURE ATMOSPHERIC:	1	1	1
CYCLE TIME (SECONDS):	3	3	4.4
SAFETY FACTOR (CYCLE TIME):	1.1	1.1	1.1
BOTTLES PER HOUR:	9600	9600	6545
CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS			
REQUIRED CAPACITY (NI/min):	12177	9207	7668
REQUIRED CAPACITY (SCFM):	430	325	271
REQUIRED CAPACITY (l/min@ALT):	12460	9421	7846
REQUIRED CAPACITY (ACFM):	440	333	277



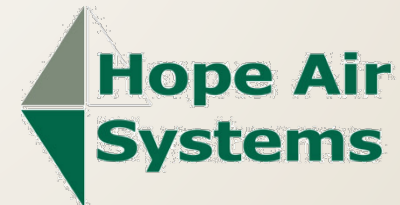
Blow Machine Evaluation

- Flow meter can determine what is actually being used, which can be compared to manufacturer's data
- Recommend that an independent resource provide calculations for flow based on bottle size/number of cavities/BPH/blow pressure/altitude
- Compare with actual usage and determine what the total plant load should be
- Can ID issues with compressor output or excessive blow machine usage



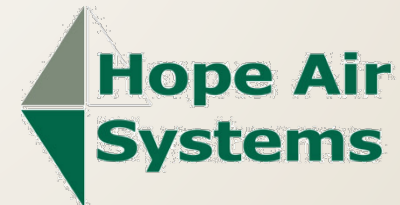
Blow Air Flow Monitoring

- Most high-pressure audits do not include flow monitoring, as it is perceived that it is expensive to get high-pressure flow meter installed.
- Strongly recommend flow meter for each blow machine as well as main high-pressure airline even compressor
- Minimal investment with 1.5 inch meter under \$900 and a 4 inch meter under \$2000 with ability to tie into building management system — www.cdimeters.com



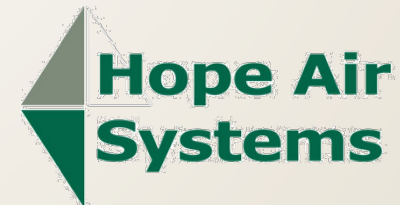
Blow Air Recirculation

- Every stretch blow molder exhausts 40-50% of its blow air to atmosphere.
- In the past 5 years a number of blow machine and compressor manufacturers of been successful using this waste air.
- Can supplement high-pressure air production by recirculating back to the 2nd stage of the compressor, or
- Also can be used in operation air on the blow machine or back to the operation air system



Recirculation Example

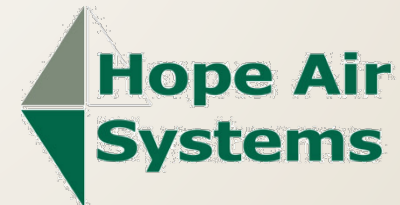
- 2 ea Sidel SBO40s making 2 L and 20oz bottles
- Installed air recovery systems are taking the residual high-pressure air and regenerating about 800 cubic feet per minute to the low-pressure side
- Allows a centrifugal compressor on the low-pressure side to unload and shut down
- Can run the 2 ea Sidel SBO40s without and operational air supply
- Critical that any application be carefully engineered and have blow machine be set up for continuous production for the same bottle size
- Available for retrofit from compressor manufactures/ blow machine manufacturers/independent PET conservation control vendors



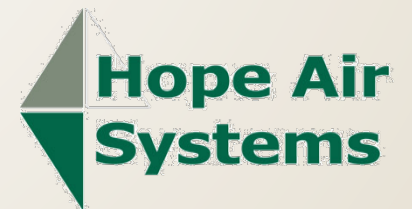
Motor Opportunities

Most recently a major compressor manufacturer has been installing a unique motor — MaxEff, which can:

- Reduce FLA by 15 to 30% and
- Reduce unloaded amps by 50 to 80%
- Same characteristics are evident on KVA
- kW reduction can range from 3 to 10%
- <http://www.maxeffmotors.com>

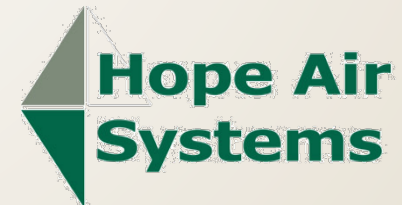


What's Next?



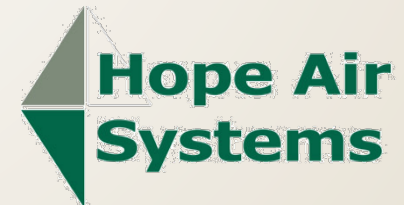
Next Step 1

Determine where you are versus your last audit — need to monitor and record — many utility companies will pay for re-monitoring if they were involved in the initial audit process



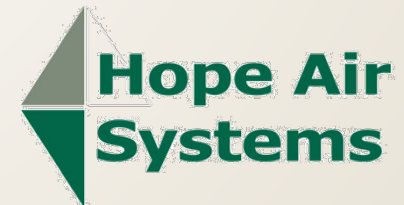
Next Step 2

Create or reconstitute a compressor energy conservation team utilizing employees from production/maintenance/engineering — this is the tricky part — use an outside facilitator if necessary to kick start.



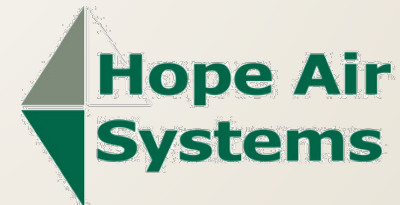
Next Step 3

Have an open conversation with the team members about what makes the most sense to attack based on their experience — weekly meeting — whiteboard for discussion

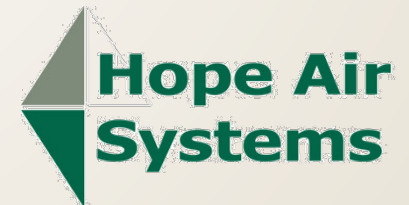


Next Step 4

- Identify areas that need attention with a checklist and desired results.
- Create budget with ROI expectations.
- Install pressure and flow monitoring equipment.
- Feed data to central point.
- Fix problem areas or create solutions for complex issues.
- Post goals and results.



**Repeat the process each
year...**





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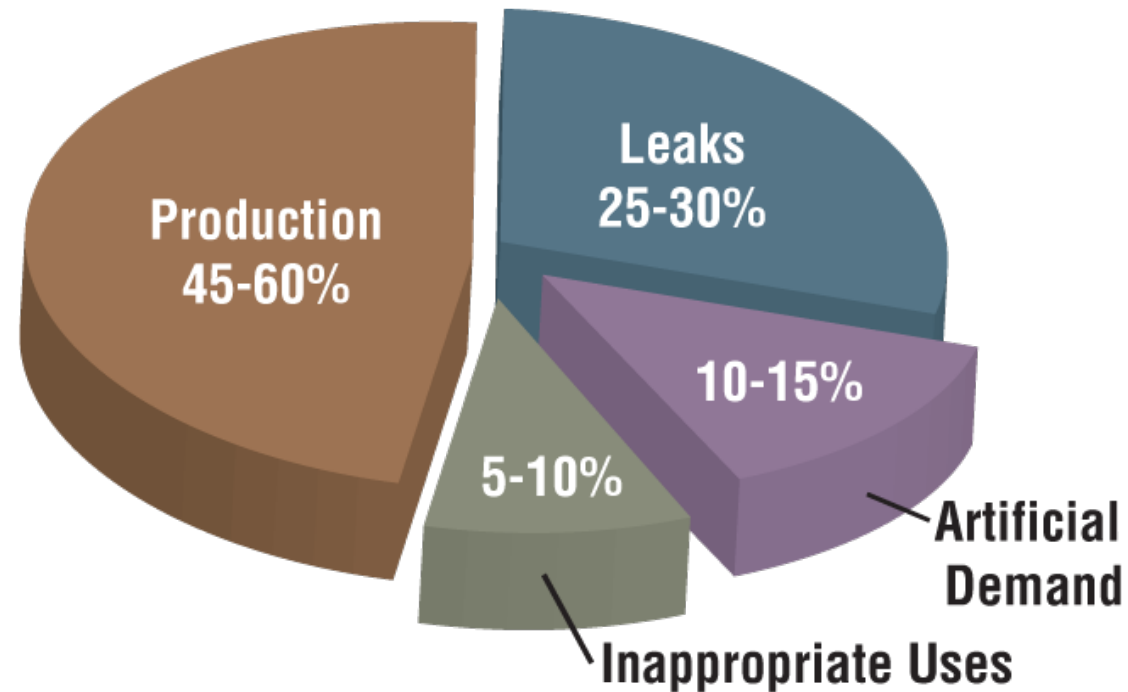
Compressed Air in the Plastics Industry

1. Effects of lowering plant pressure
2. Common low pressure applications in the plastics industry
3. Translating lower plant pressure into energy savings



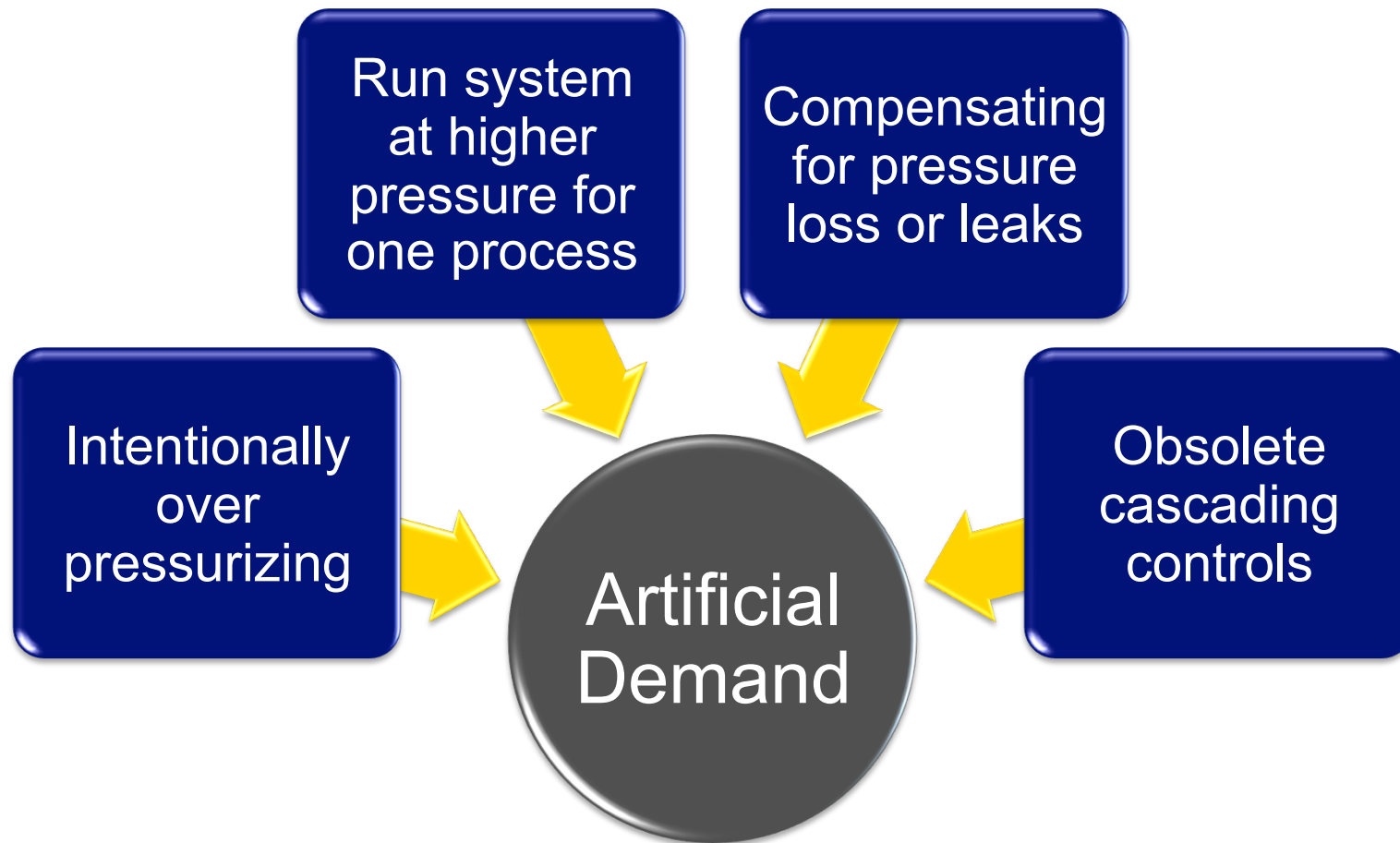
Stephen Horne
Blower Product Manager

Back to the Basics



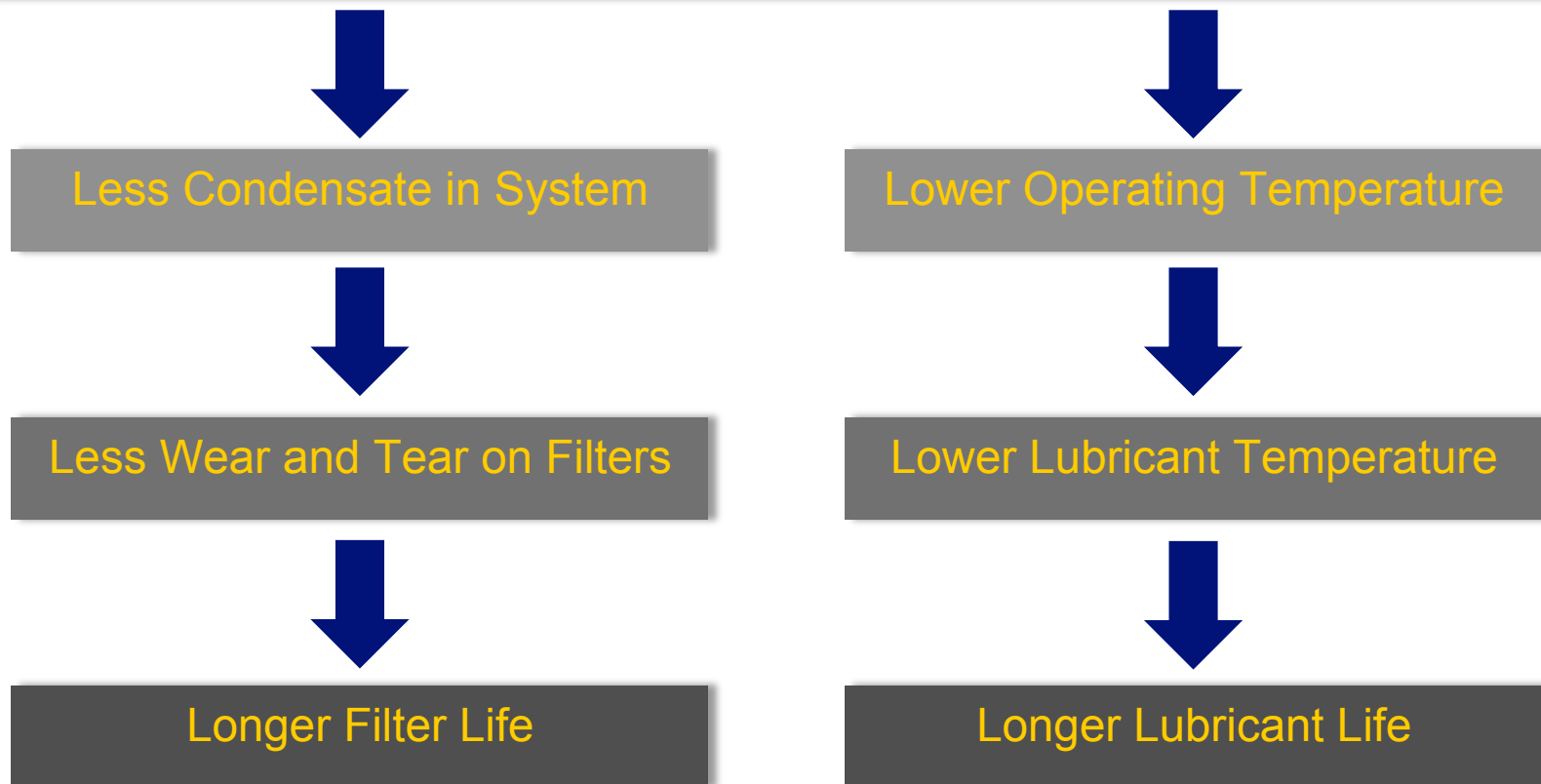
Artificial Demand: Operating system at higher pressure than necessary

Artificial Demand



Back to the Basics: Why Lower Plant Pressure?

2 psi reduction in system pressure saves 1% in compressor efficiency

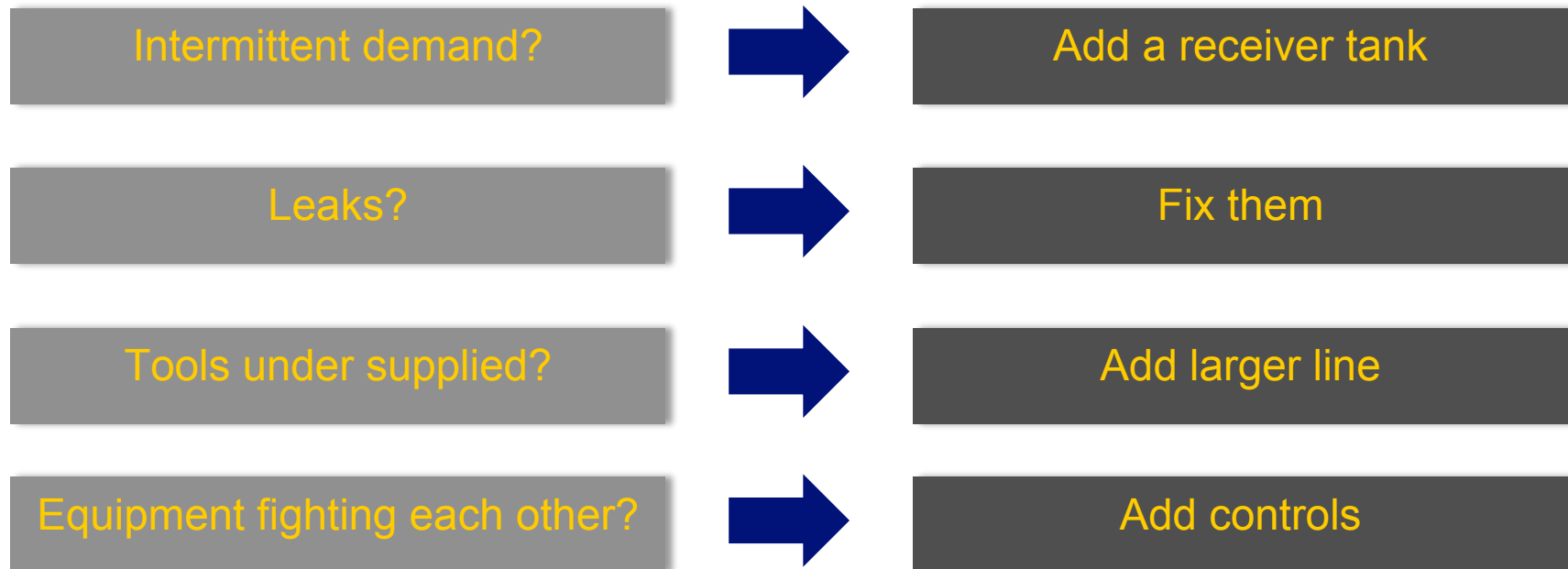


How Low Can You Go?

**Lower system pressure 1 psi/week
until someone complains.**



Look at *Why* There is a Problem



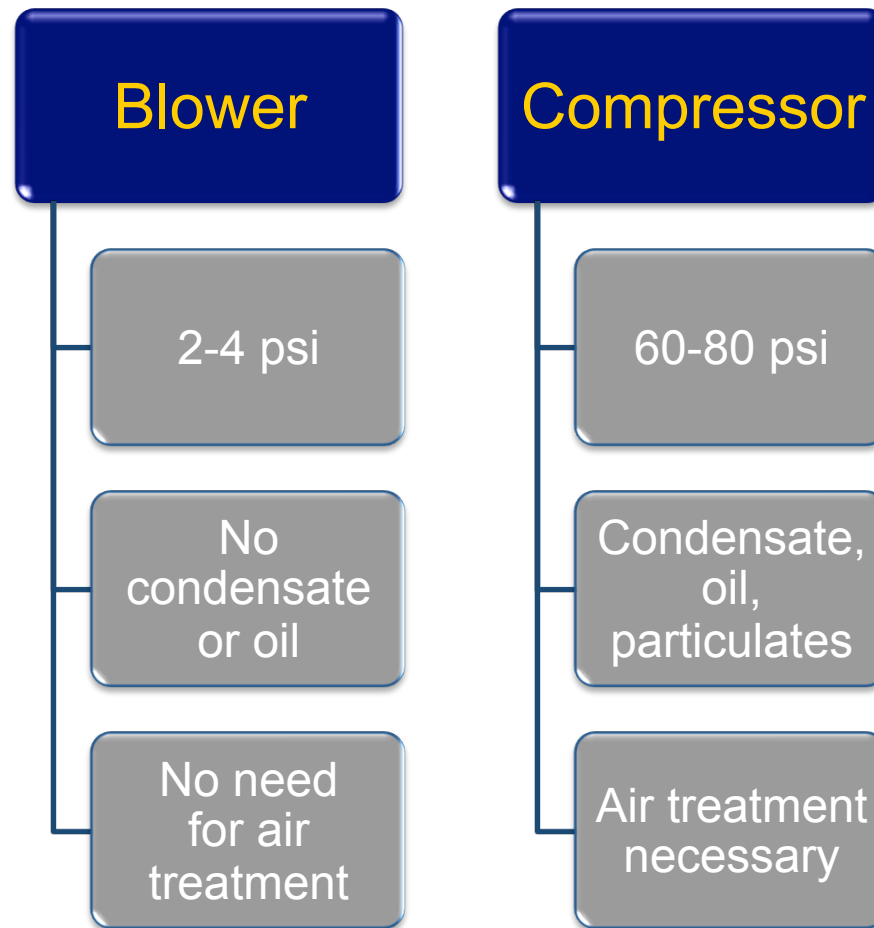
Fix the problem instead of raising the pressure

Low Pressure Applications in the Plastics Industry

If using pressure for conveying, watch blower temperature.
Aftercooler may be necessary.



Low Vs. High Pressure Cost Considerations:



Low Vs. High Pressure Cost Considerations:

Blow off Device Type	Operating Type	Air Consumption (cfm)	Machine (hp)	Cost of Blow off Device	Annual Electrical Cost*
Drilled Pipe	60 – 80 psig	175 cfm	40 hp compressor	\$50	\$6,388
Flat Nozzles	60 – 80 psig	257 cfm	60 hp compressor	\$200	\$9,742
Low Pressure Air Knife	2-4 psig	345 cfm	15 hp blower	\$355	\$1,165
Amplified Air Knife	60-80 psig	72 cfm	20 hp compressor	\$500	\$3,280

*** For a 12" bottle. Assumes 110 psig with 30% idle power. Duty cycle determined by required cfm/unit cfm. kW calculation assumes a 0.83 PF and \$0.083/kWh, 8,760 annual operating hours.**

Which Solution is Best?

**Conduct compressed
air audit**

- How much does that part of the process cost?

Do the math

- Price of new equipment, operating costs, maintenance

Look at ROI

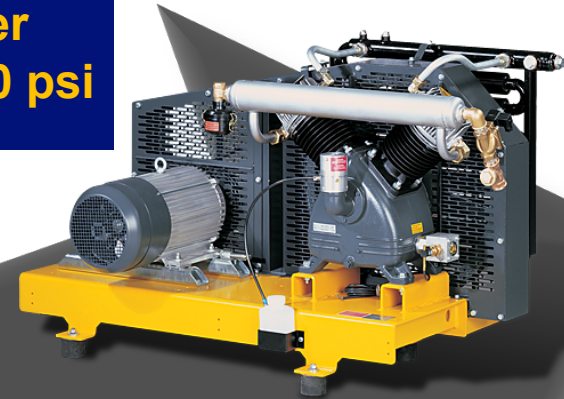
- Quick fix or long-term solution?

Monitor

- Process needs change
- Revisit regularly

Consider Pressure Zones

Booster
220 to 650 psi



Compressor
80 to 217 psi



Blower
2 to 15 psi



Thank you!

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Q&A

Please submit any questions through the Question Window on your GoToWebinar interface, directing them towards Clinton Shaffer. Our panelists will do their best to address your questions, and will follow up with you on anything that goes unanswered during this session.

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