

# WELCOME TO THE “TRAP ARENA”



Shining the  
Light on  
**Energy Savings**

<http://901Servicesllc.com>

Presented by Jerry Hardin  
Camron Hardin

**Steam is \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Perfect**
- B) Imperfect**



# QUALITIES OF STEAM

Gary Gleason's favorite phrase is "STEAM IS PERFECT"



# Steam Distribution Systems

Are       

- A) Perfect
- B) Imperfect



# Importance of Steam

- How Important is STEAM????
- Why do we want to know about STEAM????



# Steam

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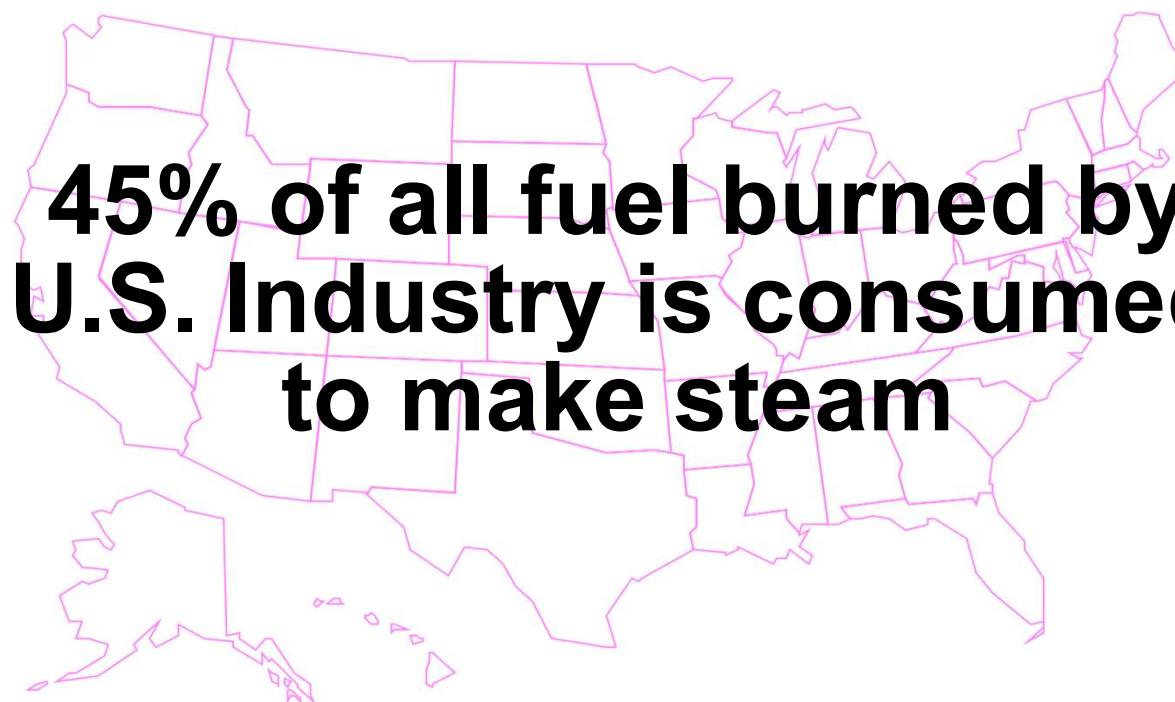
Part of the energy and environmental picture...



**US = 24% of World Energy Consumption**



# Steam Energy



**45% of all fuel burned by  
U.S. Industry is consumed  
to make steam**



# WHY IS STEAM ENERGY “PREFERRED”

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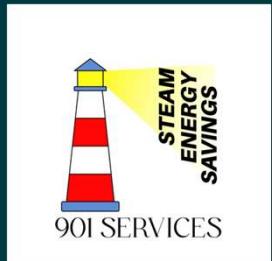
- High usable heat content
- Gives up its heat at constant temperature
- Produced from water - plentiful and cheap
- Clean, odorless, tasteless
- Heat can be used over and over - Flash
- Easily distributed and controlled
- Constant characteristics -  
Pressure/Temperature/volume relationships



# Steam Is Dangerous !!!

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- Many Industrial Accidents...
  - 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree Burns, and Death
- 
- Always Take Precautions
  - Turn Valves On/Off SLOWLY!!!
  - If Steam Is New To You Or Is Not Understood, SEEK HELP!



# Water Hammer

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- High velocity steam will force condensate to travel with it if steam lines are not properly pitched and drip legs not installed.
- High pressure condensate introduced into a flooded return will “implode” the flash steam.





# **Steam Leaks Are Dangerous**

# **Examine Boiler Headers & Steam Manifolds**

# WHAT IS WRONG???



# Steam Proper Plumbing Steam Standard Practices

# Steam Basic Practices

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- Pitch steam and condensate lines 1/2" per 10 ft with flow
- Keep steam velocities less than 10,000 ft per minute
- 1 PSIG equals 2.31 ft
- Always place drip traps at elevation changes, before restrictions in piping, equipment & every 100-200 ft



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# Sizing Drip Traps

- Most of the time a 1/2" or 3/4" inch steam trap is sufficient for a drip trap application.



Table 17-1. Condensation in Insulated Pipes Carrying Saturated in Quiet Air at 70°F (Insulation Assumed to be 75% Efficient)

Pressure, psig		15	30	60	125	180	250	450	
Pipe Size (in)	sq ft per Lineal ft	Pounds of Condensate Per Hour Per Lin							
1	.344	.05	.06	.07	.10	.12	.14	.186	
1 1/4	.434	.06	.07	.09	.12	.14	.17	.231	
1 1/2	<b>.497</b>	<b>.07</b>	<b>.08</b>	<b>.10</b>	<b>.14</b>	<b>.16</b>	<b>.19</b>	<b>.261</b>	
2	.622	.08	.10	.13	.17	.20	.23	.320	
2 1/2	.753	.10	.12	.15	.20	.24	.28	.384	
3	<b>.916</b>	<b>.12</b>	<b>.14</b>	<b>.18</b>	<b>.24</b>	<b>.28</b>	<b>.33</b>	<b>.460</b>	
3 1/2	1.047	.13	.16	.20	.27	.32	.38	.520	
4	1.178	.15	.18	.22	.30	.36	.43	.578	
5	<b>1.456</b>	<b>.18</b>	<b>.22</b>	<b>.27</b>	<b>.37</b>	<b>.44</b>	<b>.51</b>	<b>.698</b>	
6	1.735	.20	.25	.32	.44	.51	.59	.809	
8	2.260	.27	.32	.41	.55	.66	.76	1.051	1
10	<b>2.810</b>	<b>.32</b>	<b>.39</b>	<b>.51</b>	<b>.68</b>	<b>.80</b>	<b>.94</b>	<b>1.301</b>	1
12	3.340	.38	.46	.58	.80	.92	1.11	1.539	1
14	3.670	.42	.51	.65	.87	1.03	1.21	1.688	1
16	4.200	.47	.57	.74	.99	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.927</b>	2
18	4.710	.53	.64	.85	1.11	1.31	1.53	2.151	2
20	5.250	.58	.71	.91	1.23	1.45	1.70	2.387	2
24	6.280	.68	.84	1.09	1.45	1.71	2.03	2.833	3

# Drip Leg Sizing

Table 18-1. Recommended Steam Main and Branch Line Drip Leg Sizing

M Steam Main Size (in)	D Drip Leg Diameter (in)	H	
		Drip Leg Length Min. (in) Supervised Warm-Up	Automatic Warm-Up
1/2	1/2	10	28
3/4	3/4	10	28
1	1	10	28
2	2	10	28
3	3	10	28
4	4	10	28
6	4	10	28
8	4	12	28
10	6	15	28
12	6	18	28
14	8	21	28
16	8	24	28
18	10	27	28
20	10	30	30
24	12	36	36

- Size drip leg diameters large enough to allow condensate to “fall out” of the steam piping.
- Size drip leg volume large enough to store start up loads.



# Proper Piping, Trapping & Venting

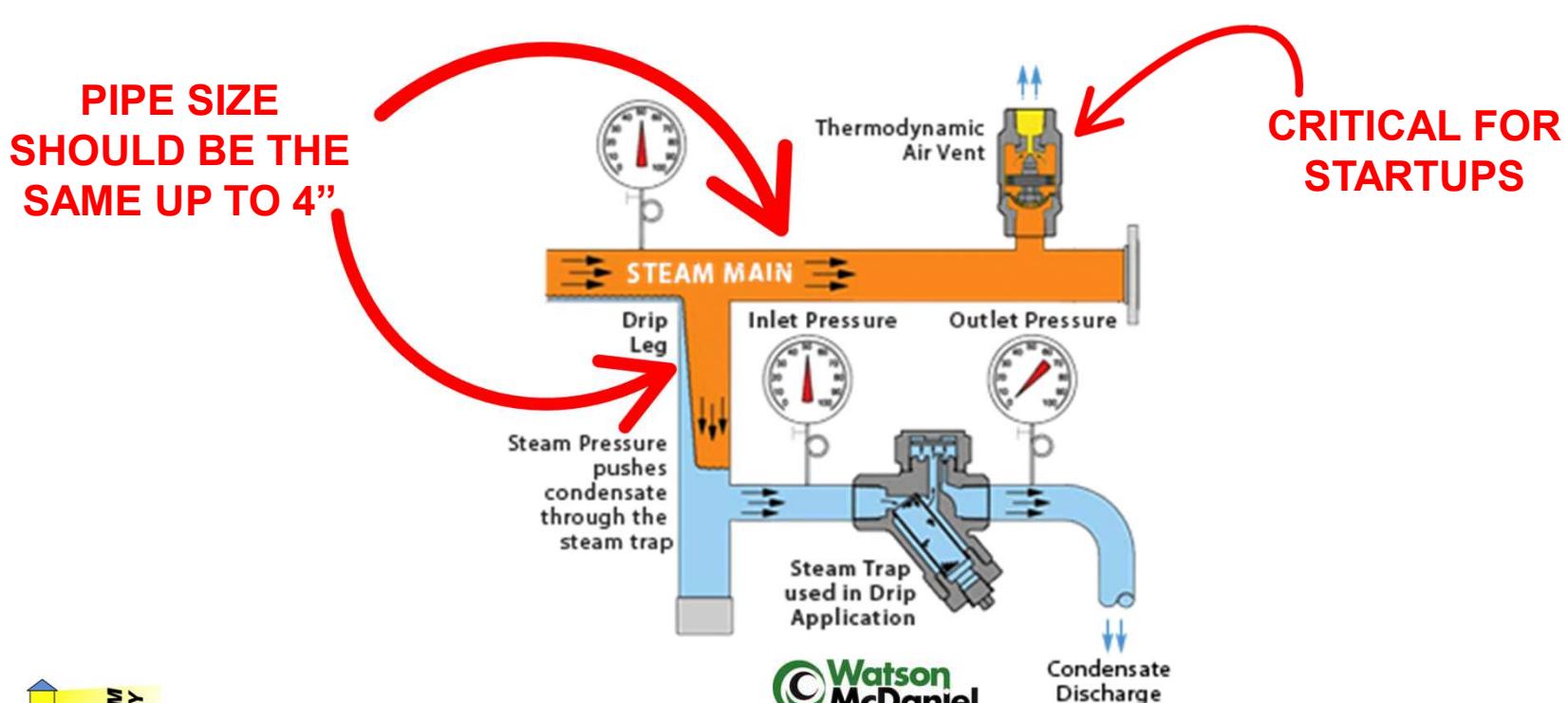
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- Ensures good heat transfer
- Prevents water hammer & corrosion
- Avoids condensate backup into coil
- Prevents Freezing



# The TRAP AREA

## STEAM PROPER PLUMBING

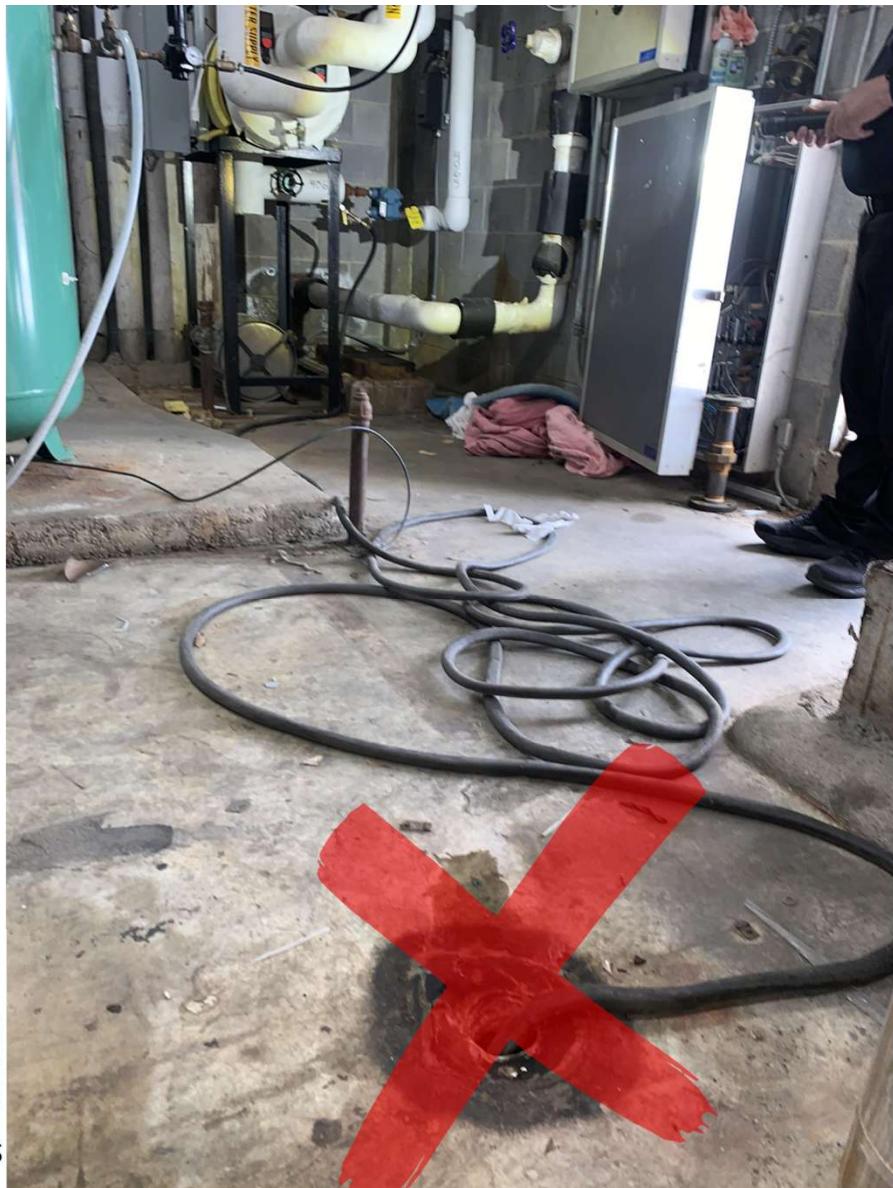


HEAT EXCHANGER

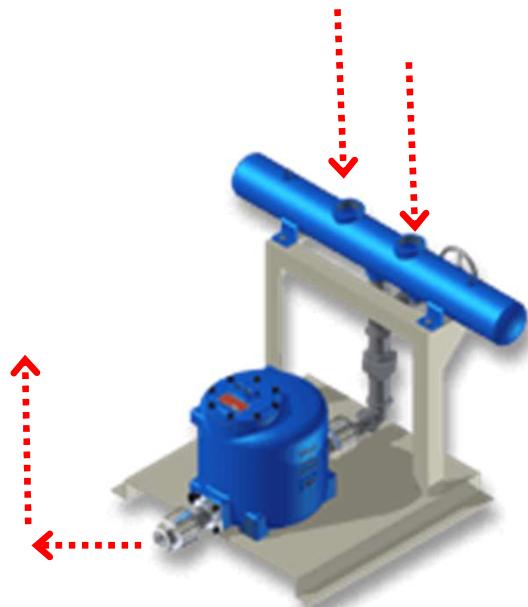
MODULATED STEAM - LIFTING CONDENSATE

Temporary SOLUTION





**FROM TRAP TO INLET OF RECEIVING TANK**



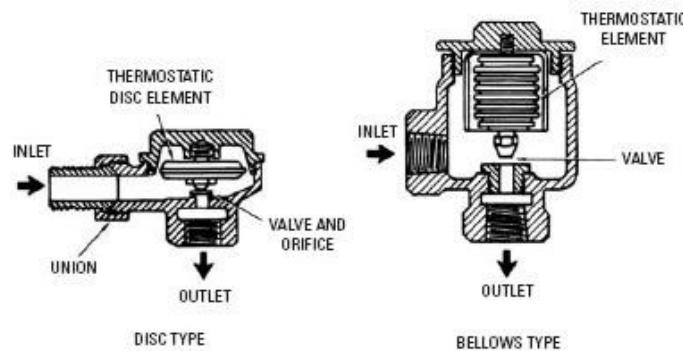
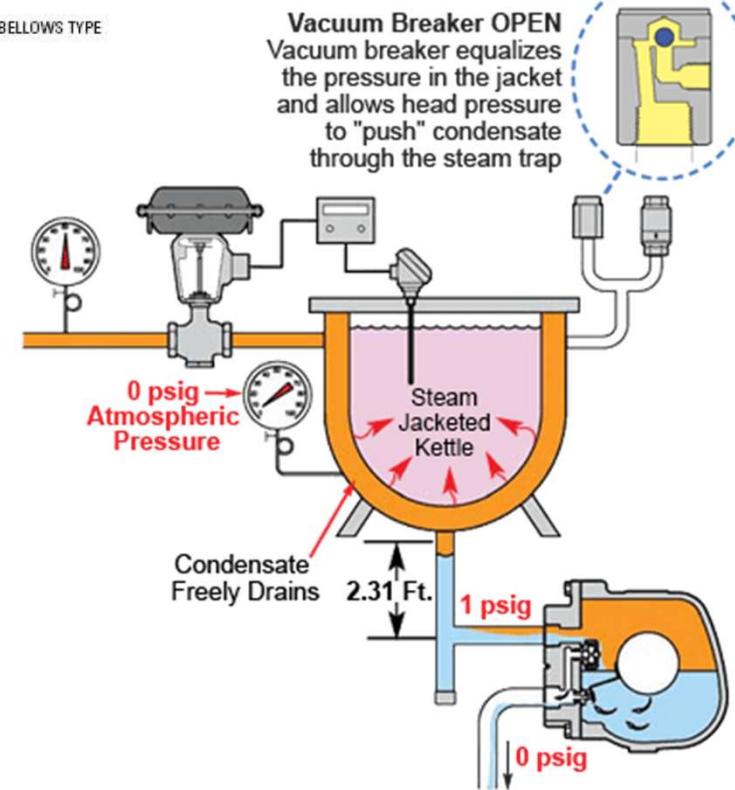
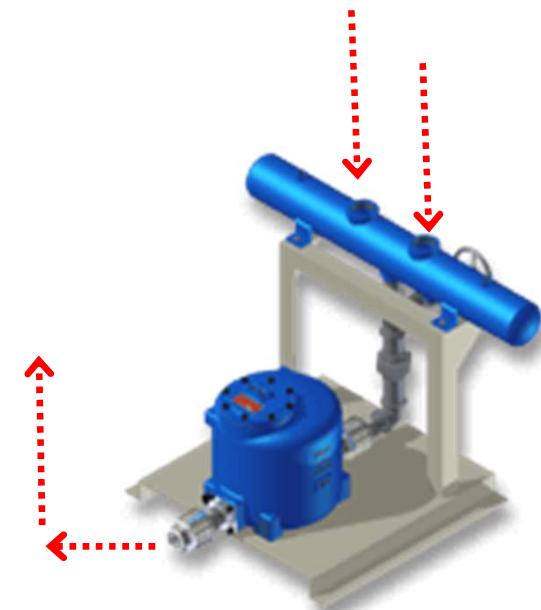


Figure 10-20 Thermostatic trap.



## FROM TRAP TO INLET OF RECEIVING TANK



## OUTLET FROM THE PUMP TRAP TO THE RETURN LINE

**SENSING  
LINE**



**FLOODED  
REGULATOR**

**OUTLET PIPE  
SAME SIZE**

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# HOW IS STEAM MEASURED?



# BRITISH THERMAL UNIT - BTU

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- The amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree.

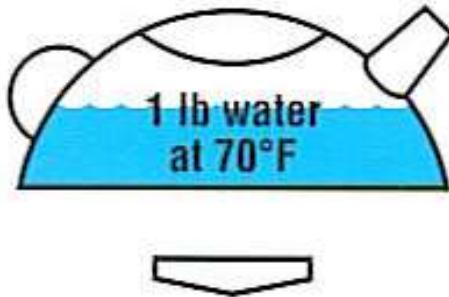


# Steam Basics

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- 1 Lb of water at 70 F



# Steam Basics

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+ 142 Btu =

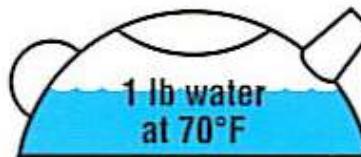


- 1 Lb of water at 70 F
- Add 142 BTU's
- Knowing that water boilers at 212 F under atmospheric pressure - do we have water, steam, or a mixture???



# Steam Basics

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+ 142 Btu =



+ 970 Btu =

A diagram showing a grey dome representing 1 lb of steam at 212°F.

- We need to add an additional 970 BTU's of heat once the water is at 212 F in order to get 1 lb of steam under atmospheric conditions.



# Quick Sample Problem

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- Shell & Tube ... Holds 25 Gallons of Water
- Temperature Increases from 60°F to 110°F
- What is the BTU demand????



# Ball Park Calculation

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- 25 Gallons x 8 lbs/gallon = 200 lbs H2O....
- Raising Temp from 60 to 110 = 50°F Rise
- BTU demand is:  $200 \times 50 = 1,000$  BTUs



## Add Movement

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- Pump is Sized for 50 Gallons/Minute
- Translates to  $50 \times 60 = 300$  Gallons/Hour
- $300 \text{ gallons/hr} \times 8 \text{ lbs/gallon} = 2400 \text{ lbs/hour}$
- Temperature Rise is  $50^{\circ}\text{F}$  ...
- $\text{BTU} = 2400 \times 50 = 120,000 \text{ BTUs/HOUR}$



# What is Trap Size Criteria?

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- We know there is::
- ~1,000 BTUs in ONE POUND OF STEAM
- 120,000 BTUs => 120 Pounds of Steam
- 120 lbs of Steam => 120 lbs Condensate



# STEAM

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How big is one (1) pound of STEAM?

- 26.8 cu. ft.
- 16 Gallons of Tea
- 186 Cans of Soda
- 7.75 Cases of Water



	Col. 1 Gauge Pressure	Col. 2 Absolute Pressure (psia)	Col. 3 Steam Temp. (°F)	Col. 4 Heat of Sat. Liquid (Btu/lb)	Col. 5 Latent Heat (Btu/lb)	Col. 6 Total Heat of Steam (Btu/lb)	Col. 7 Specific Volume of Sat. Liquid (cu ft/lb)	Col. 8 Specific Volume of Sat. Steam (cu ft/lb)
Inches of Vacuum	29.743	0.08854	32.00	0.00	1075.8	1075.8	0.096022	3306.00
	29.515	0.2	53.14	21.21	1063.8	1085.0	0.016027	1526.00
	27.886	1.0	101.74	69.70	1036.3	1106.0	0.016136	333.60
	19.742	5.0	162.24	130.13	1001.0	1131.	0.016407	73.52
	9.562	10.0	193.21	161.17	982.1	1143.3	0.016590	38.42
	7.536	11.0	197.75	165.73	979.3	1145.0	0.016620	35.14
	5.490	12.0	201.96	169.96	976.6	1146.6	0.016647	32.40
	3.454	13.0	205.88	173.91	974.2	1148.1	0.016674	30.06
	1.418	14.0	209.56	177.61	971.9	1149.5	0.016699	28.04
	0.0	14.696	212.00	180.07	970.3	1150.4	0.016715	26.80
Inches of Water	1.3	16.0	216.32	184.42	967.6	1152.0	0.016746	24.75
	2.3	17.0	219.44	187.56	965.5	1153.1	0.016768	23.39
	5.3	20.0	227.96	196.16	960.1	1156.3	0.016830	20.09
	10.3	25.0	240.07	208.42	952.1	1160.6	0.016922	16.30
	15.3	30.0	250.33	218.82	945.3	1164.1	0.017004	13.75
	20.3	35.0	259.28	227.91	939.2	1167.1	0.017078	11.90
	25.3	40.0	267.25	236.03	933.7	1169.7	0.017146	10.50
	30.3	45.0	274.44	243.36	928.6	1172.0	0.017209	9.40
	40.3	55.0	287.07	256.30	919.6	1175.9	0.017325	7.79
	50.3	65.0	297.97	267.50	911.6	1179.1	0.017429	6.66
	60.3	75.0	307.60	277.43	904.5	1181.9	0.017524	5.82

## HEAT REQUIRED AT DIFFERENT PRESSURES

psig	°F	Latent Heat	Total Heat	Specific Volume (cu ft/lb)
0	212	970	1150	26.80
50	298	912	1179	6.655
100	338	880	1189	3.882

# The TRAP ARENA - (equipment)



HD Main Valve

Pilot  
Connection  
Pilot  
Adapter



Most Common HD Pilots

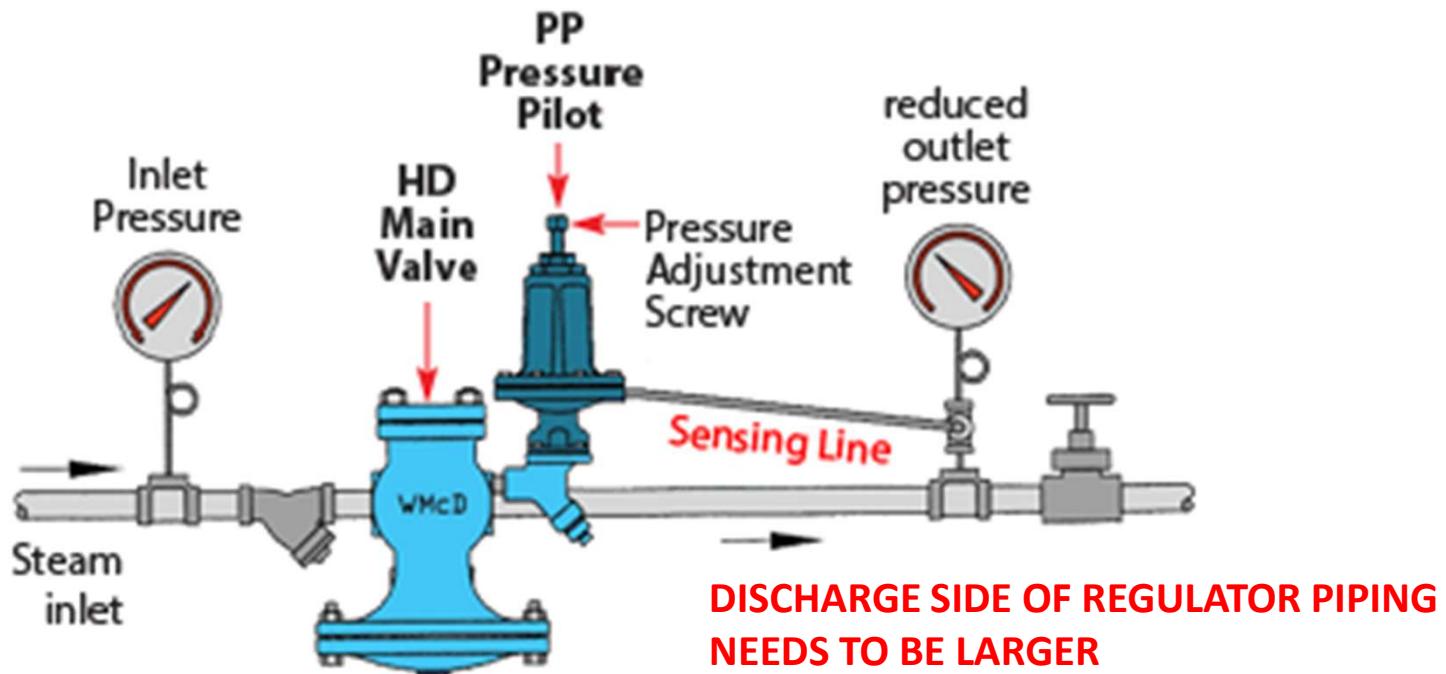
PP & PP5  
PRESSURE  
Spring-Loaded

PT  
TEMPERATURE  
Liquid-Filled

PA  
PRESSURE  
Air-Loaded

PS  
On/Off  
(Solenoid)





**“LOWER PRESSURES NEED MORE  
VOLUME OF SPACE TO MAINTAIN SAME  
LB/HOUR OF FLOW”**



## Relief Valves

- Silent Energy Waste



## Pressure Gauges!!!

- Must need for setting & ensuring pressures are maintained



# Steam Traps

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- Must keep steam in the system.
- Must get the condensate out.
- Must get the air and CO<sub>2</sub> out.
- Must function automatically.



# Operation of the Thermostatic Steam Trap

**FUNCTION: BELLOWS EXPAND IN THE PRESENCE OF STEAM. BELLOWS RETRACT IN THE PRESENCE OF CONDENSATE (COOLING) ALLOWING FLOW.**

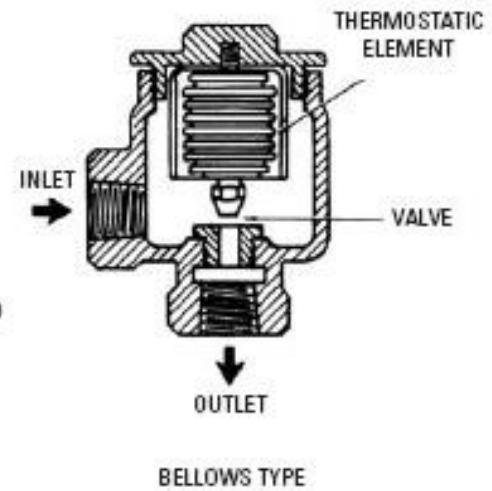
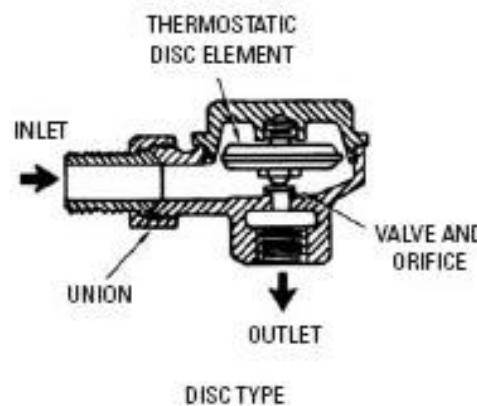
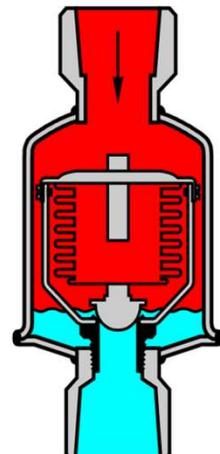
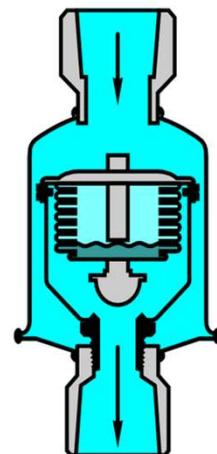


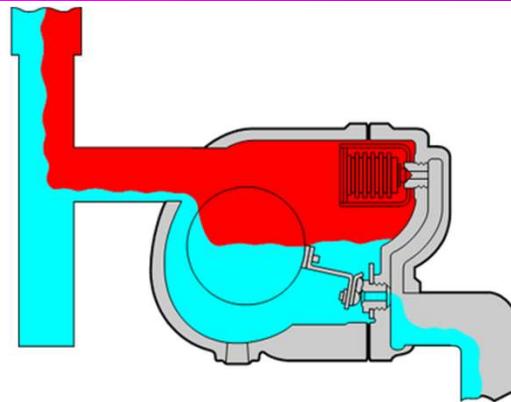
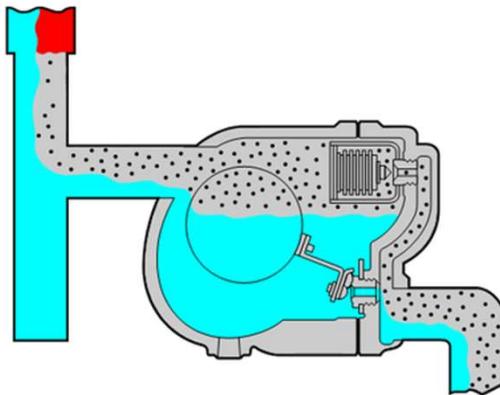
Figure 10-20 Thermostatic trap.



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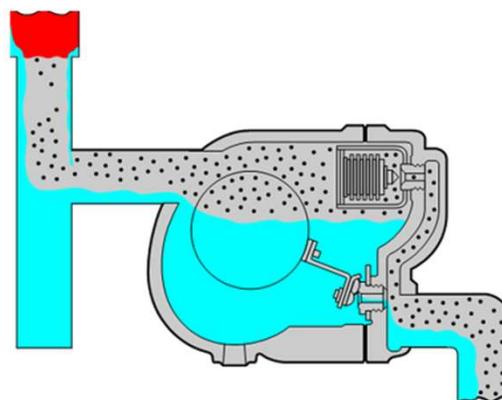
# Operation of the F&T Trap

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Operates on two methods

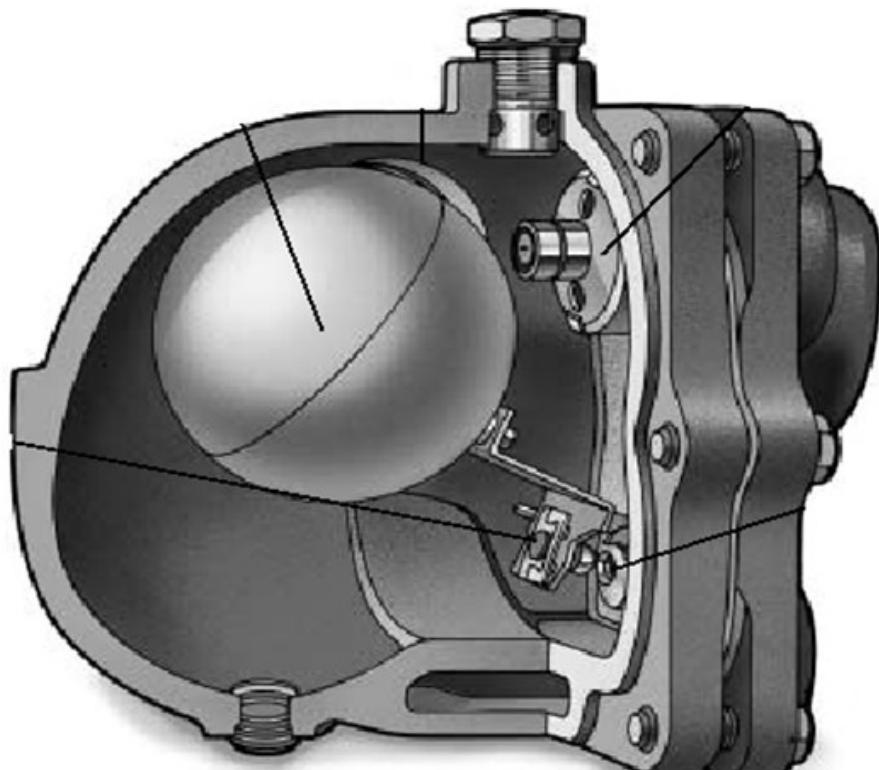
- Float style system
- Thermostatic element (air vent)



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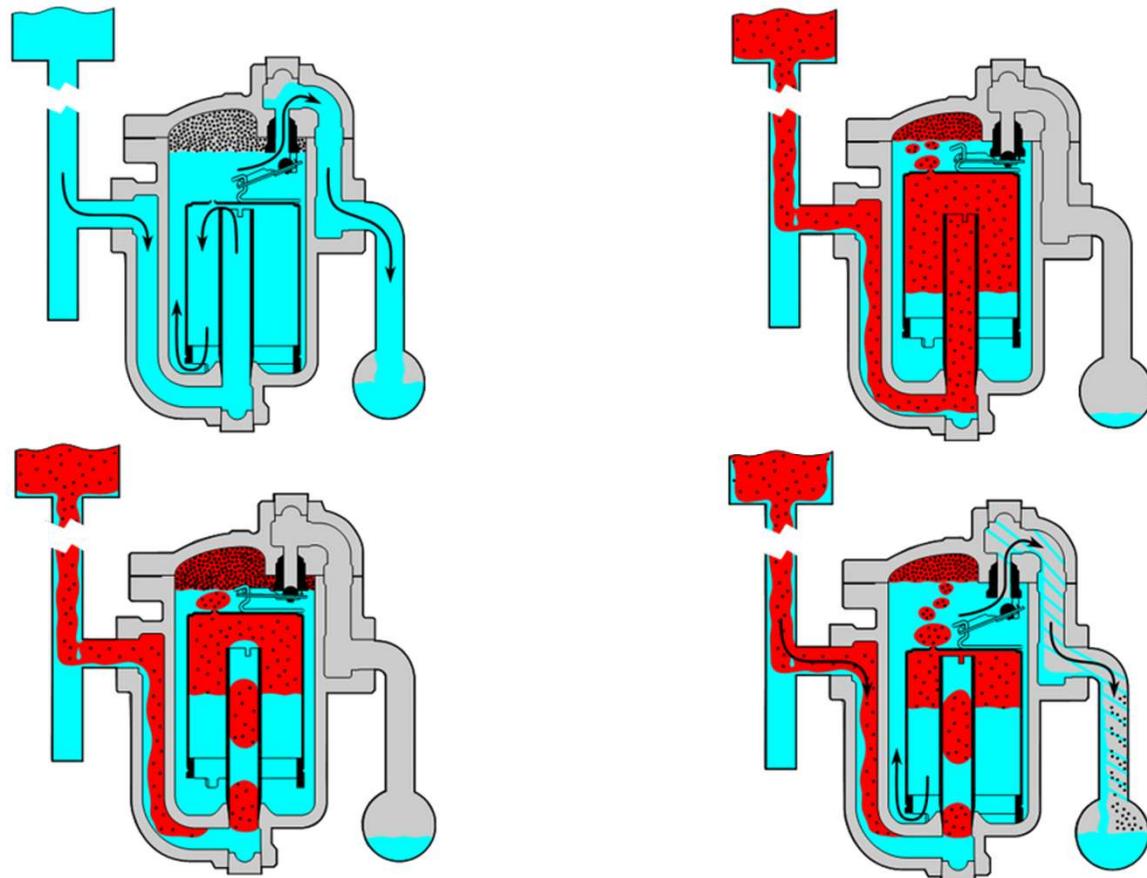
# Float and Thermostatic Trap

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# Operation of the Inverted Bucket Steam Trap

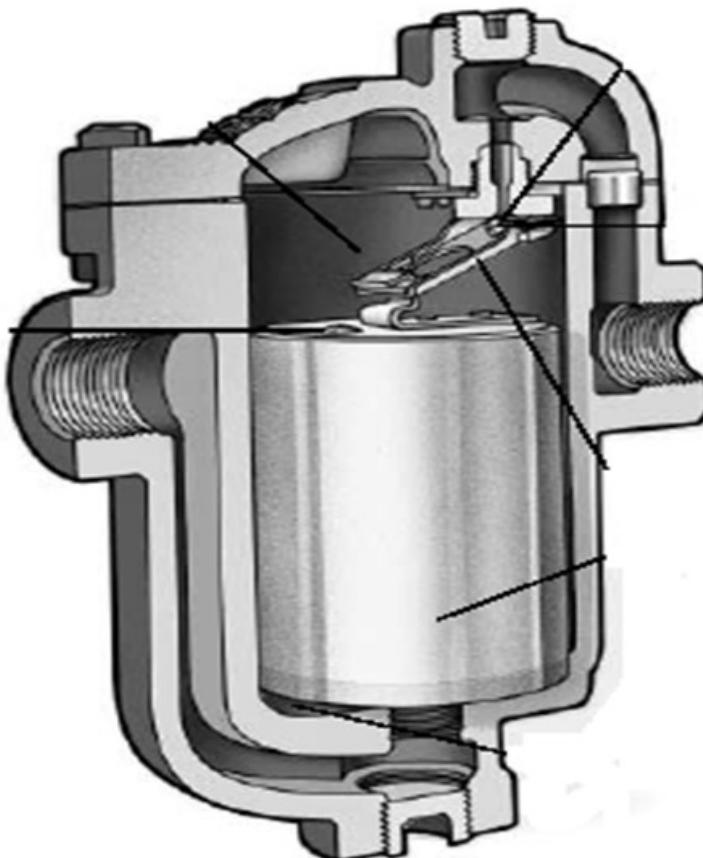
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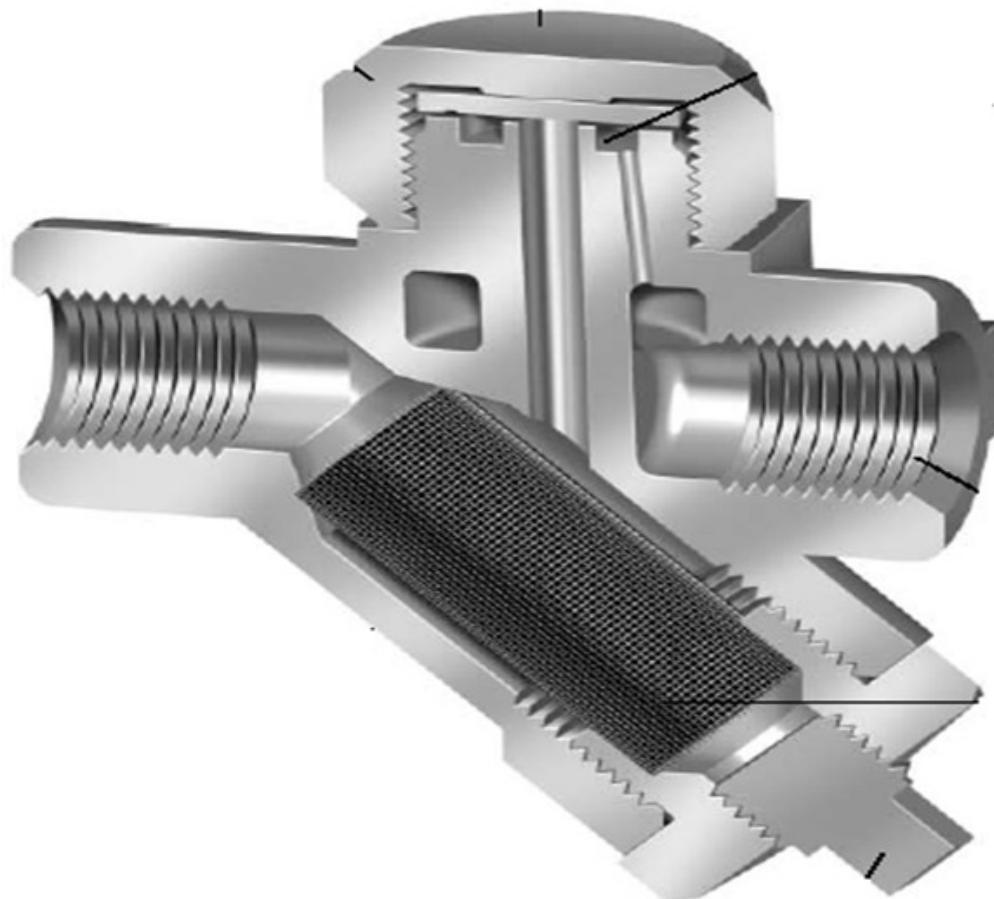
# Inverted Bucket Trap

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# Thermodynamic Trap

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# How Various Steam Traps Meet Specific Operating Requirements

Characteristics	Inverted Bucket	F & T	Disc	Thermostatic
Method of Operation	Intermittent	Continuous	Intermittent	Intermittent
Energy Conservation (Time in Service)	Excellent	Good	Poor	Fair
Corrosion Resistance	Excellent	Good	Poor	Fair
Resistance to Hydraulic Shock	Excellent	Poor	Excellent	Poor
Vents air and CO <sub>2</sub> at steam temperature	Yes	No	No	No
Operation against back pressure	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Excellent
Resistance to damage against freezing	Good	Poor	Good	Good
Performance on very light loads	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Excellent
Ability to handle dirt	Excellent	Poor	Poor	Fair
Mechanical failure (Open-Closed)	Open	Closed	Open	—



# Inverted Bucket

	<b>Bellows Balance Pressure</b>	<b>Thermodynamic Traps</b>	<b>F&amp;T Traps</b>	<b>Inverted Bucket</b>
<b>Modulation</b>	Poor	Fair	Good	Good
<b>Backpressure</b>	Good	Poor	Good	Good
<b>Dirt</b>	Fair	Poor	Poor	Good
<b>Wear</b>	Fair	Poor	Good	Good
<b>Water Hammer</b>	Poor	Good	Poor	Good
<b>Freezing</b>	Good	Good	Poor	Good



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# Steam Trap Leaks

Table 6. Steam leak rates

Diameter (in.)	Leak rate (lb <sub>in</sub> /h) at steam temperature of 500°F					
	Steam pressure (psig)					
50	100	150	200	250	300	
23	41	59	77	96	119	
91	163	235	308	382	478	
206	366	529	693	860	1,075	
366	651	940	1,232	1,528	1,912	
822	1,465	2,115	2,773	3,438	4,302	
1,462	2,605	3,761	4,929	6,112	7,648	
2,285	4,071	5,876	7,702	9,551	11,949	
3,290	5,862	8,462	11,091	13,753	17,207	



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# Steam Traps Leaks

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- Trap leaking with 1/4" orifice and 100 psig operating pressure
- $163 \text{ lb/hr} \times 8760 \text{ hrs/year} = 1,427,880 \text{ lbs of steam per year from (1) trap}$
- $1427 \text{ Mlb} \times \$12 \text{ per thousand} = \$17,134$



# How to Test Steam Traps

- **Visual (Best)**  
**Test Valve Method**
- **Listening (Next Best)**  
**Ultrasound Device**
- **Temperature (Indicative Only)**  
**Pyrometer**
- **Other Devices (Least Reliable)**



# Visual (Best)



**Eyes On The Event - Start Asking Questions -  
WHY?**



# Listening (Next Best)



**This Has Been Proven To Be Reliable Most Of The Time**

- **This Method Relies HEAVILY On The Listeners Experience**





Ultrasound Solutions

# Temperature (Indicative Only)



**This Method Provides Partial Information Only**

- Must Compile Other Information To Completely Diagnose Condition Of The Steam Trap**



# Other Devices (Least Reliable)



**Provides Minimal Information Only**

- Adjacent Equipment & Plumbing Issues Not Considered
- Leaking Parts & Piping Not Discovered
- PRV & Sensing Lines Are Not Reviewed
- Relief Valves Leaking By Not Discovered

# Steam Trap Assessments

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## WHY?



# Survey Your Steam Traps

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**Repair / Replace Defective  
Steam Traps**

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**\$\$\$\$ Energy Savings**

**Environmental Savings**



## Steam Trap Testing Facts

Steam traps are tested to determine if they are functioning properly and not cold plugging or failing in an open position and allowing live steam to escape into the condensate return system. There are four basic ways to test steam traps: temperature, sound, visual, and electronic.

## Recommended Steam Trap Testing Intervals

- High-Pressure (150 psig and above): Weekly to Monthly
- Medium-Pressure (30 to 150 psig): Monthly to Quarterly
- Low-Pressure (below 30 psig): Annually

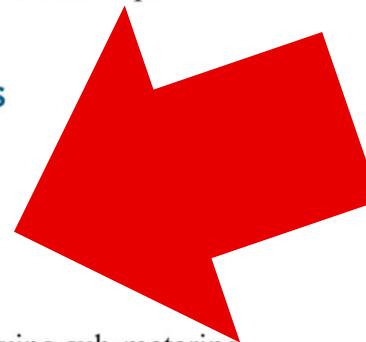
For additional information on monitoring, download the following sub-metering case studies from the AMO publication library:

- Solutia: Utilizing Sub-Metering to Drive Energy Project Approvals Through Data
- Nissan North America: How Sub-Metering Changed the Way a Plant Does Business

Also refer to the following guidebook on the EERE Federal Energy Management website at [www.femp.energy.gov](http://www.femp.energy.gov):

- Metering Best Practices: A Guide to Achieving Utility Resource Efficiency, Release 2.0

Adapted from an Energy TIPS fact sheet that was originally published by the Industrial Energy Extension Service of Georgia Tech.



# Entire Steam Trap Population Is Assessed



# Adjacent Plumbing Issues ARE Discovered



# Leaking Parts / Pipes May Be Identified



# PRV Issues (Sensing Lines) Are Reviewed



## Relief Valve Issues May Be Discovered (Leaking By)



# **Safety Issues May Be Discovered During Assessment Reporting**



# How Is Energy Savings Calculated?

Input	Your Values	Notes
Fuel Cost (\$/MMBtu)	5	Enter your fuel cost
Boiler Efficiency (%)	80	Typical = 75-85%
Steam Pressure (psig)	150	Enter pressure, enthalpy auto-fills
Steam Enthalpy (Btu/lb)	1195	Auto-calculated from lookup table
Steam Quantity (lb)	1000	Base unit for calculation
Water & Treatment Cost (\$/1000 lb)	0.25	Makeup water + chemicals per 1000 lb steam
Fuel Steam Cost (\$/1000 lb)	7.46875	Formula: (Fuel Cost / Eff) × (Steam Btu / 1,000,000)
Total Steam Cost (\$/1000 lb)	7.71875	Fuel cost + water/treatment cost
Annual Steam Usage (MMlb)	100	Enter annual steam demand in million lb
Annual Steam Cost (\$)	771875	Total steam cost × MMlb × 1000



# Steam Cost Example

FY25				FY26					
Rates									
internal				34.15	3.00%				
external				35.94	3.00%				
Volume									
internal				560,420					
external				98,865					
Revenue				659,285					
internal				19,139,750					
external				3,553,477					
Gross Revenue				22,693,226					
Less:									
Central reallocation				(177,674)					
Condensate Credit				(1,588,526)					
Adjustments				-					
Net Revenue				20,927,027					
Expense									
Salaries				2,141,033	3.00% merit				
Benefits				770,772	0.80% CFB 36.0% (proposed)				
Other Expenses				1,410,163	4.00% inflation				
Electricity				184,305	0.28				
Water & Sewer				474,214	0.72				
Gas				4,956,642	7.52				
Utility Tax				102,819					
Net investment plant				100,000					
Transfers									
Debt Service				4,416,240	will finalize with new R8 report				
EM fee				157,827	gas and electricity				
Reserve				3,500,000					
Other Transfers				-					
Total Expenses and Transfers				18,214,015					
Net Income				2,713,011	14.90%				
					15.15%				



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### Trap Type Summary

Description	Population Count	% of Total	Failure Count	In Service Failure
UK Unknown	3	0.7%	3	100%
FL Float	18	4.4%	2	14.3%
FT Float & Thermostatic	81	19.6%	9	12.7%
IB Inverted Bucket	293	70.9%	25	9.2%
TH Thermostatic	10	2.4%	0	0%
DC Disc	8	1.9%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10.4%</b>

### Total Annualized Summaries

Fuel Used (MMBTU/yr) Steam	4,274
Loss (lb) CO2 Emissions (lb)	3,066,951
Repair Cost (USD) Payback	500,003 0
Period (months) Average Time	0 N/A 7
To Resolve (Days) Plugged Trap	
Count Monetary Summary	
Plugged Cost (USD)	N/A
CO2 Cost (USD) Steam	N/A
Loss Cost (USD) Total	61,339
Savings (USD)	61,339

### Manufacturer Summary

Description	Population Count	% of Total	Failure Count	In Service Failure
NOT NO TRAP	3	0.7%	3	100%
ARM Armstrong	341	82.6%	32	10.2%
AYV Ayvaz	28	6.8%	2	9.1%
W-M Watson McDaniel	27	6.5%	2	8.7%
SPE Spence	4	1%	0	0%
SPI Spirax Sarco	10	2.4%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10.4%</b>

### Condition Summary

Description	Population Count	% of Total
OK Good	334	80.9%
OS Out of Service	37	9%
BT Blow Thru	16	3.9%
CD Cold	9	2.2%
PL Plugged	7	1.7%
LK Leaking	4	1%
FL Flooded	2	0.5%
RC Rapid Cycling	1	0.2%
NT Not Tested	1	0.2%
NF Not Found	1	0.2%
TR Trap Removed	1	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Application Summary

Description	Population Count	% of Total	Failure Count	In Service Failure
CL Coil	72	17.4%	10	14.5%
DR Drip	306	74.1%	27	9.7%
PR Process	33	8%	2	7.7%
LD Liquid Drainer	2	0.5%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10.4%</b>



## Total Annualized Summaries

Fuel Used (MMBTU/yr) Steam	4,274
Loss (lb) CO2 Emissions (lb)	3,066,951
Repair Cost (USD) Payback	500,003
Period (months) Average Time	0
To Resolve (Days) Plugged Trap	0
Count Monetary Summary	N/A
	7
Plugged Cost (USD)	N/A
CO2 Cost (USD)	N/A
Steam Loss Cost (USD)	61,339
Total Savings (USD)	61,339

## Condition Summary

Description	Population Count	% of Total
OK Good	334	80.9%
OS Out of Service	37	9%
BT Blow Thru	16	3.9%
CD Cold	9	2.2%
PL Plugged	7	1.7%
LK Leaking	4	1%
FL Flooded	2	0.5%
RC Rapid Cycling	1	0.2%
NT Not Tested	1	0.2%
NF Not Found	1	0.2%
TR Trap Removed	1	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>100%</b>



901 SERVICES



Danny Thomas

### Trap Type Summary

Description		Population Count	% of Total	Failure Count	In Service Failure
IB	Inverted Bucket	12	50%	2	16.7%
FT	Float & Thermostatic	6	25%	0	0%
DC Disc		6	25%	0	0%
Total		24	100%	2	8.3%

### Total Annualized Summaries

Fuel Used (MMBTU/yr) Steam	0 0
Loss (lb) CO2 Emissions (lb)	0 0
Repair Cost (USD) Payback	0
Period (months) Average Time	N/A
To Resolve (Days) Plugged Trap	1
Count Monetary Summary	

### Manufacturer Summary

Description		Population Count	% of Total	Failure Count	In Service Failure
W-M	Watson McDaniel	4	16.7%	1	25%
ARM	Armstrong	14	58.3%	1	7.1%
SPI	Spirax Sarco	6	25%	0	0%
Total		24	100%	2	8.3%

### Application Summary

Description		Population Count	% of Total	Failure Count	In Service Failure
DR	Drip	17	70.8%	2	11.8%
PR	Process	6	25%	0	0%
LD	Liquid Drainer	1	4.2%	0	0%
Total		24	100%	2	8.3%

### Condition Summary

Description	Population Count	% of Total
OK Good	21	87.5%
CD Cold	1	4.2%
NF Not Found	1	4.2%
PL Plugged	1	4.2%
Total	24	100%



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## Total Annualized Summaries

Fuel Used (MMBTU/yr) Steam	0
Loss (lb) CO2 Emissions (lb)	0
Repair Cost (USD) Payback	0
Period (months) Average Time	0
To Resolve (Days) Plugged Trap	0
Count Monetary Summary	N/A
	1
Plugged Cost (USD)	N/A
CO2 Cost (USD)	N/A
Steam Loss Cost (USD)	0
Total Savings (USD)	0

## Condition Summary

Description	Population Count	% of Total
OK Good	21	87.5%
CD Cold	1	4.2%
NF Not Found	1	4.2%
PL Plugged	1	4.2%
Total	24	100%



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### Trap Type Summary

Description	Population Count	% of Total	Failure Count	In Service Failure
UK Unknown	3	0.8%	3	100%
FL Float	18	4.6%	2	14.3%
FT Float & Thermostatic	75	19.3%	9	13.8%
IB Inverted Bucket	281	72.2%	23	8.9%
TH Thermostatic	10	2.6%	0	0%
DC Disc	2	0.5%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10.5%</b>

### Total Annualized Summaries

Fuel Used (MMBTU/yr) Steam	4,274
Loss (lb) CO2 Emissions (lb)	3,066,951
Repair Cost (USD) Payback	500,003 0
Period (months) Average Time	0 N/A 6
To Resolve (Days) Plugged Trap	
Count Monetary Summary	
Plugged Cost (USD)	N/A
CO2 Cost (USD) Steam	N/A
Loss Cost (USD) Total	61,339
Savings (USD)	61,339

### Manufacturer Summary

Description	Population Count	% of Total	Failure Count	In Service Failure
NOT NO TRAP	3	0.8%	3	100%
ARM Armstrong	327	84.1%	31	10.4%
AYV Ayvaz	28	7.2%	2	9.1%
W-M Watson McDaniel	23	5.9%	1	5.3%
SPE Spence	4	1%	0	0%
SPI Spirax Sarco	4	1%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10.5%</b>

### Condition Summary

Description	Population Count	% of Total
OK Good	313	80.5%
OS Out of Service	37	9.5%
BT Blow Thru	16	4.1%
CD Cold	8	2.1%
PL Plugged	6	1.5%
LK Leaking	4	1%
FL Flooded	2	0.5%
RC Rapid Cycling	1	0.3%
NT Not Tested	1	0.3%
TR Trap Removed	1	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Application Summary

Description	Population Count	% of Total	Failure Count	In Service Failure
CL Coil	72	18.5%	10	14.5%
PR Process	27	6.9%	2	10%
DR Drip	289	74.3%	25	9.6%
LD Liquid Drainer	1	0.3%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10.5%</b>



## Total Annualized Summaries

Fuel Used (MMBTU/yr) Steam	4,274
Loss (lb) CO2 Emissions (lb)	3,066,951
Repair Cost (USD) Payback	500,003
Period (months) Average Time	0
To Resolve (Days) Plugged Trap	0
Count Monetary Summary	N/A
	6
Plugged Cost (USD)	N/A
CO2 Cost (USD)	N/A
Steam Loss Cost (USD)	61,339
Total Savings (USD)	61,339

## Condition Summary

Description	Population Count	% of Total
OK Good	313	80.5%
OS Out of Service	37	9.5%
BT Blow Thru	16	4.1%
CD Cold	8	2.1%
PL Plugged	6	1.5%
LK Leaking	4	1%
FL Flooded	2	0.5%
RC Rapid Cycling	1	0.3%
NT Not Tested	1	0.3%
TR Trap Removed	1	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>100%</b>





## Work Order Trap Detail

### Pinkel

Tag Number Nests Groups Elevation (ft) Physical  
 Location 6U.746J IRC Traps 5 6U. AHU  
 3W; Humidifier; Off Jacket



### Steam Trap Characteristics

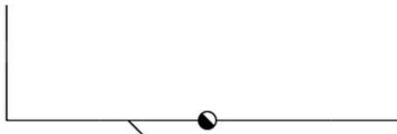
Type Manufacturer Model	Float & Thermostatic
Connection Size Maximum	Armstrong 15B3
Operating Pressure (psig)	3/4" 15 NPT
Connection	Threaded
Condition	Blow Thru
Piping Direction	Stacked
Steam Pressure In (psig)	15
Steam Pressure Out (psig)	0
Condensate Recovery Application	Closed
Insulation Type	Drip
Installed Date	2018-Jun-6
Time in service (months per year)	12 No No
Superheat	
Shutdown Required	

### Trap Valve Data

Valve Description	Type	Connection Size	Connection	Condition	Position
1 - Upstream valve 2 - Downstream Valve 3 - Depressurizing valve 4 - Downstream blowdown valve 5 - By-pass valve 6 - Upstream blowdown valve 7 - Upstream trap station isolation valve 8 - Downstream trap station isolation valve 9 - Strainer 10 - Strainer Blowdown Valve 11 - Check valve					

### Follow Up

Technician name Jerry Hardin 2022-  
 Date checked Jan-17 2022 [Jan.17]  
 Comments Test BT



Recommendations replace trap and strainer

Created by Jerry Hardin  
 21

2025-Jun-11



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# Work Order Trap Detail

## Pinkel

Tag Number

Nests

6U.746J

Groups

IRC

Elevation (ft)

IRC Traps

Physical Location

5

6U. AHU 3W; Humidifier; Off Jacket



## Steam Trap Characteristics

Type	Float & Thermostatic
Manufacturer	Armstrong
Model	1583
Connection Size	3/4"
Maximum Operating Pressure (psig)	15
Connection	NPT Threaded
Condition	Blow Thru
Piping Direction	Stacked
Steam Pressure In (psig)	15
Steam Pressure Out (psig)	0



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# Steam Basics

Questions?



**<http://901Servicesllc.com>**