

tech overview

- applicable building types
hotels, multifamily and commercial
- implementation
anytime
- fast facts
- reduces GHG emissions
 - improves comfort and satisfaction
 - increases utility savings
 - provides temperature control and balanced distribution

tech primer

Two-Pipe Steam Optimization

Simple measures for two-pipe steam systems that enhance efficiency and comfort.



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cost & benefits

GHG savings



Tenant Experience Improvements



Utility Savings



Capital Costs



Maintenance Requirements



*ratings are based on system end use, see back cover for details.

Getting to know two-pipe steam systems

Although two-pipe steam is commonly associated with overheating and energy waste, optimizing these systems with a few high-efficiency upgrades can reduce energy bills and improve resident comfort.

How do two-pipe steam systems work?

Two-pipe steam systems distribute steam through a building's pipes to radiators that heat occupant spaces. Two-pipe systems are similar to one-pipe systems, however the main difference is how condensate (the water created when steam cools) is handled through the layout of piping.

Two-pipe steam systems (see Fig 1.) have two pipes connected to each radiator: a supply line that carries steam to the radiator, and a return line that drains away condensate. When properly maintained, a small device called a steam trap ensures that only water and air, not steam, enters return pipes. Vents on the steam main release trapped air from the distribution system, allowing steam to travel from the boiler to the radiators. Two-pipe systems are typically found in buildings with six stories or more.

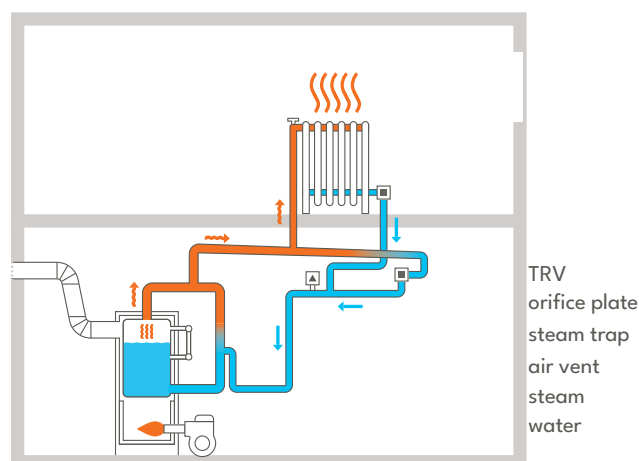
Many steam heated buildings suffer from loud, clanging pipes, leaky radiators, and simultaneous under- and overheating of apartments. These common problems not only waste energy and make residents uncomfortable, but also drive up utility bills and maintenance costs.

Many of these issues are legacies of steam heating's past. Most steam boilers and their piping distribution systems were designed in the early 20th century to run on coal and have not been updated to perform well using the oil and gas we burn today.

Consequently, many steam systems lack sufficient air venting for today's fuels and operate boilers that are more than twice the size needed to deliver cost-effective and high-quality heat.

Fortunately, with proper maintenance and a few simple upgrades, two-pipe steam systems can provide efficient, reliable, and balanced heat for years to come.

Fig 1. An optimized two-pipe steam system retrofitted with orifice plates, thermostatic radiator valves (TRVs), and properly sized vents provides efficient and balanced heat.



Assess

Always consult a qualified service provider before undertaking any building upgrades.

Coordinate Upgrades for Maximum Savings

Implementing two-pipe steam upgrades in conjunction with building envelope improvements that reduce heat loss and infiltration will improve heating system performance.

Energy savings will go unrealized without significant steam control optimization after building envelope improvements are completed.

Engage End Users

Staff and management should educate residents on optimizing heating in their homes, including how to operate thermostatic controls, why not to block radiators or leave windows open, and how to identify and report any heating issues.

Resident training and engagement is critical to ensure systems work properly.

How to upgrade to two-pipe steam systems

A two-pipe steam retrofit requires not only tuning and upgrading boilers, but comprehensively improving each radiator, enhancing the distribution, and optimizing controls. High performance is only achieved when the system is addressed as a whole.

Retrofit solutions

A high performance retrofit may start with improving radiators, venting, system controls, and tuning boilers. Installing new, properly sized boilers once existing boilers fail will complete the system optimization.

A Install Orifice Plates and Thermostatic Radiator Valves – These devices help regulate the flow of steam at each radiator.

- Orifice plates are metal devices that fit inside the steam supply pipe and restrict the flow of steam into each radiator. Orifice plates render in-unit steam traps unnecessary, eliminating expensive and intrusive trap maintenance. Other traps at different points in the system will need to remain and will require ongoing maintenance.
- Install smart thermostatic radiator valves (TRVs) at each radiator to regulate the flow of steam into radiators and help maintain a desired temperature. Smart TRVs also allow for building-wide and room by room setbacks as well as temperature limits.

B Install Radiant Barrier Insulation – Installing radiant barrier insulation between the radiator and the wall blocks heat from being absorbed into the wall, redirecting it into the room for improved efficiency.

- Radiant barriers are recommended for enclosed radiators only.

C Implement Master Venting – When a steam system cycles off, air rushes in to fill the pipes and radiators. Before steam can fill the radiators again, air must be vented out of the system. The farther an apartment is from the boiler, the longer it takes for air to be vented and for steam to reach the radiators. To flush trapped air quickly and ensure that steam reaches all apartments evenly, install high-capacity air vents at the ends of steam mains and on the tops of riser lines, a practice known as ‘master venting.’

D Upgrade Controls – Typical boiler controls rely only on outdoor temperature readings to turn the boiler on or off (regardless of how hot

or cold apartments are) resulting in uncomfortable overheating. Upgrading to multi-sensor controls that monitor both indoor and outdoor temperatures makes a steam system more responsive to actual heating needs. The boiler runs only as often as needed to maintain comfort, saving fuel and money.

- Use the indoor temperature feedback from the smart TRVs to improve system operation.
- Install window sensors to monitor when windows are open and turn off heat to individual units.

E Support Staff Training and Maintenance – Energy savings can only be realized with regular maintenance conducted by trained staff.

- Refer to page 4 for maintenance recommendations.

F Tune Existing Boilers – In order for a steam system to run effectively, it is critical that the boiler produce “dry” steam (steam that does not contain water droplets).

- Clean and skim the boiler water to remove oil.
- Tune the burner– the device that controls the boiler’s fuel consumption– to reduce short cycling and limit maximum firing rate.

G Replace Boilers – When existing boilers have reached the end of useful life, replace with new boilers that are correctly sized for the distribution system.

- Operate the existing boiler at part-fire to determine the correct size of a new boiler. Completing a building-wide radiator survey can also determine how large a new boiler should be.
- To ensure the production of dry steam, install oversized steam outlets, which slows the steam down, and proper header piping, which removes entrained water droplets.
- Improve the burner’s modulation to increase the precision of heat output in response to changing heating demands.
- Utilize linkage-less controls, which are more efficient than traditional, linkage-based modulation, on large burners.

Costs and benefits of two-pipe retrofits*

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Savings



A comprehensive two-pipe steam upgrade can moderately reduce heating related GHG emissions, depending on the building's base heating fuel usage.

Tenant Experience Improvements



Two-pipe steam retrofits greatly improve tenant satisfaction by delivering balanced, even heating throughout the building. Residents can elect to reduce heat in their apartment by adjusting thermostats for each radiator.

Utility Savings



Moderate utility cost savings can be expected from a two-pipe steam retrofit.

Capital Costs



Two-pipe steam upgrades require a moderate upfront capital investment. Payback is dependent on a building's fuel type and base heating usage and should be analyzed on a case by case basis.

Maintenance Requirements



Steam systems require a moderate level of maintenance to ensure optimal operating efficiency. Burners need to be tuned annually and air vents should be periodically inspected. Steam traps should be regularly tested to ensure proper operation. Boiler maintenance includes cleaning the boiler water to reduce oil contamination and installing anode bars– which corrode faster than steel– inside the boiler to protect against corrosion. Anode bars must be replaced annually but are often more affordable and effective compared to standard chemical water treatments. Staff must regularly check for water leaks by keeping a detailed log of the boiler's makeup water meter. Knowledgeable staff can identify and address maintenance items independently or know when to engage qualified contractors. Staff must regularly check for water loss by keeping a detailed log of the boiler's makeup water meter. Knowledgeable staff can identify and address maintenance items independently or know when to engage qualified contractors.

Take Action

This document is one of more than a dozen High Performance Technology Primers prepared by the Building Performance Partnership (BPP) to introduce decision-makers to solutions that can help them save energy and improve comfort in their buildings.

For more information, contact Built Environment Plus.

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The Building Performance Partnership (BPP), created by Building Energy Exchange (BE-Ex) and the Institute for Market Transformation (IMT), supports the creation and operation of local high-performance building hubs that accelerate measurable, equitable, and sustainable action to improve the health, comfort, and performance of buildings. With support from both BE-Ex and IMT, partner hubs serve their respective regions with customized resources that cater to the needs of their communities while benefiting from the existing resources and expertise of our network.

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*The Costs & Benefits rating system is based on a qualitative 1 to 4 scale where 1 (🌿🌿🌿) is lowest and 4 (🌿🌿🌿🌿) is highest. Green correlates to savings and improvements, dark blue correlates to costs and requirements. Ratings are determined by industry experts and calculated relative to the system end use, not the whole building.

Note: GHG & utility savings are dependent on existing equipment and fuel type. Assumes poor maintenance of distribution steam traps.