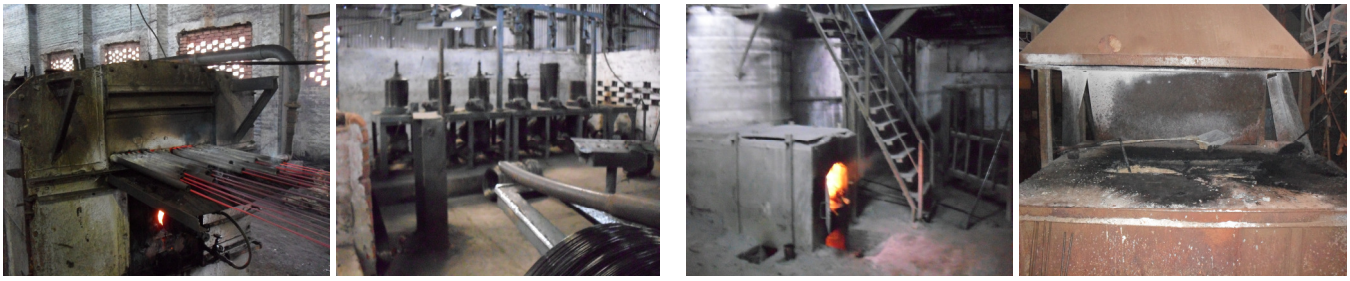
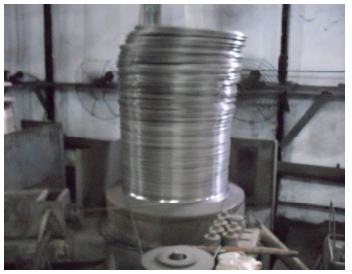
DETAILED PROJECT REPORT
ON
TEMPERATURE CONTROL IN ZINC VAT IN GALVANIZATION
HOWRAH CLUSTER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Prepared By

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ISTSL

TEMPERATURE CONTROL IN ZINC BATH IN GALVANIZING

HOWRAH GALVANIZING
AND WIRE DRAWING CLUSTER

BEE, 2010

Detailed Project Report on Temperature Control in Zinc Bath in Galvanizing

Galvanizing and Wire Drawing SME Cluster,

Howrah, West Bengal (India)

New Delhi: Bureau of Energy Efficiency;

Detail Project Report No: ***HWR/WDG/TCG/14***

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Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management(IISWBM) is also thankful to District Industry Center(DIC), Howrah chamber of Commerce & Industry(HCCI), Bengal National Chamber of commerce & Industry(BNCCI), Federation of Small & Medium Industry(FOSMI) and West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency(WBREDA) for their valuable inputs, co-operation, support and identification of the units for energy use and technology audit studies and facilitating the implementation of BEE SME program in Howrah Galvanizing and Wire Drawing Cluster.

We take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the excellent support provided by Galvanizing and Wire Drawing Unit Owners, Local Service Providers, and Equipment Suppliers for their active involvement and their valuable inputs in making the program successful and in completion of the Detailed Project Report (DPR).

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Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management Kolkata

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List of Abbreviation

BEE	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DSCR	Debt Service Coverage Ratio
GHG	Green House Gases
GWh	Giga Watt Hours
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
MT	Million Ton
NPV	Net Present Value
ROI	Return on Investment
SHC Coal	Semi Hard Coke Coal
MoMSME	Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
SIDBI	Small Industrial Development Bank of India

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Indian Institute of School Welfare and Business management (IISWBM) is executing BEE-SME program in the Galvanizing and Wire Drawing Cluster of Howrah, supported by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) with an overall objective of improving the energy efficiency in cluster units.

Howrah Galvanizing and Wire Drawing Cluster was one of the major clusters of Galvanizing and Wire-drawing in Howrah district of West Bengal. There are about 100 SMEs in Galvanizing and Wire-drawing sector of Howrah Cluster comprising about 50% galvanizing units and 50% wire drawing units. The units are constantly under threat of closure due to poor energy efficiency along with pollution issues and variability in demand. Improvement in energy efficiency would largely ensure sustainable growth of the sector, which needs a mechanism to identify technology and techniques for improving energy efficiency in these highly unorganized and so far uncared for industrial units.

Every galvanizing unit of the cluster has furnaces to melt zinc. Even some of the wire-drawing units have furnaces to perform annealing. The primary use of the furnaces in galvanizing units is to melt zinc into which the job, to be galvanized, is dipped. IS: 2629 – 1985 suggests temperature of the zinc vat as 440 - 460 deg C. However, it has been observed that in actual practice to meet the peculiarities in demand viz. higher production, removal of excess zinc in subsequent centrifuge process, the bath temperature is maintained much higher in the range of 480 to 520 deg C.

Installation of proposed project i.e. Temperature control in zinc in galvanizing furnace would save about 4688 litre of furnace oil per year due to reducing the temperature of zinc bath from 520 deg C to 500 deg C.

This DPR highlights the details of the study conducted for assessing the potential for temperature control in zinc bath in galvanizing, possible Energy saving and its monetary benefit, availability of the technologies/design, local service providers, technical features & proposed equipment specifications, various barriers in implementation, environmental aspects, estimated GHG reductions, capital cost, financial analysis, sensitivity analysis in different scenarios and schedule of Project Implementation.

This bankable DPR also found eligible for subsidy scheme of MoMSME for “Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises” under “National Manufacturing and Competitiveness Programme”. The key indicators of the DPR including the Project cost, debt equity ratio, monetary benefit and other necessary parameters are given in table:

S.No	Particular	Unit	Value
1	Project cost	Rs. (In lakh)	2.34
2	Furnace Oil saving	Litre/year	4442
3	Monetary benefit	Rs. (In lakh)	1.33
4	Debit equity ratio	Ratio	3:1
5	Simple payback period	Year	1.76
6	NPV	Rs. (In lakh)	2.58
7	IRR	%age	39.50
8	ROI	%age	26.81
9	DSCR	Ratio	2.27
10	CO_2 emission reduction	MT/year	15
11	Process down time	Days	3-4

The projected profitability and cash flow statements indicate that the project implementation i.e. controlling the temperature of zinc bath in galvanizing will be financially viable and technically feasible solution for galvanizing and wire drawing cluster.

ABOUT BEE'S SME PROGRAM

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is implementing a BEE-SME Programme to improve the energy performance in 25 selected SMEs clusters. Howrah Galvanizing and Wire Drawing Cluster is one of them. The SME Programme of BEE intends to enhance the awareness about energy efficiency in each cluster by funding/subsidizing need based studies and giving energy conservation recommendations. For addressing the specific problems of these SMEs and enhancing energy efficiency in the clusters, BEE will be focusing on energy efficiency, energy conservation and technology up-gradation through studies and pilot projects in these SMEs clusters.

***Major activities in the BEE -SME program are furnished below*:**

Activity 1: Energy use and technology audit

The energy use technology studies would provide information on technology status, best operating practices, gaps in skills and knowledge on energy conservation opportunities, energy saving potential and new energy efficient technologies, etc for each of the sub sector in SMEs.

Activity 2: Capacity building of stake holders in cluster on energy efficiency

In most of the cases SME entrepreneurs are dependent on the locally available technologies, service providers for various reasons. To address this issue BEE has also undertaken capacity building of local service providers and entrepreneurs/ Managers of SMEs on energy efficiency improvement in their units as well as clusters. The local service providers will be trained in order to be able to provide the local services in setting up of energy efficiency projects in the clusters.

Activity 3: Implementation of energy efficiency measures

To implement the technology up-gradation project in the clusters, BEE has proposed to prepare the technology based detailed project reports (DPRs) for a minimum of five technologies in three capacities for each technology.

Activity 4: Facilitation of innovative financing mechanisms for implementation of energy efficiency projects

The objective of this activity is to facilitate the uptake of energy efficiency measures through innovative financing mechanisms without creating market distortion.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief Introduction about cluster

The Galvanizing and Wire-drawing cluster in Howrah district of West Bengal is a very large cluster. There are about 100 SMEs in the Howrah Cluster and comprising of about 50% galvanizing units and 50% wire drawing units. The units are constantly under threat of closure due to poor energy efficiency along with pollution issues and variability in demand. Improvement in energy efficiency would largely ensure sustainable growth of the sector. It needs a mechanism to identify technology and techniques for improving energy efficiency in this highly unorganized and so far uncared for industrial units.

The major raw materials for the Galvanizing industry are zinc, ammonium chloride, hydrochloric acid, and di-chromate powder. On the other hand, the raw materials used in Wire-drawing units are Mild Steel (MS) / Copper / Aluminium Wires of gauges varying from 14 to 4 gauge i.e. 1.6 to 5.1 mm dia., while Uni-Lab powder (made by Predington Company based in Bombay) or Grommet–44 is used for lubrication (eg.).

The main form of energy used by the cluster units are grid electricity, Furnace Oil, Coal, LPG and Diesel oil. Major consumptions of energy are in the form of Furnace Oil and Diesel. Details of total energy consumption at Howrah cluster are furnished in Table 1.1a and 1.1b:

Table 1.1a Details of annual energy consumption in the wire drawing units

S. No	Type of Fuel	Unit	Value	% contribution
1	Electricity	GWh/year	2.24	76
2	Wood	Ton/year	300	5
3	LPG	Ton/year	70.5	19

Table 1.1b Details of annual energy consumption in the galvanizing units

S. No	Type of Fuel	Unit	Value	% contribution
1	Electricity	MWh/year	867.3	13
2	Diesel	kilolitre/year	19.2	2
3	Furnace Oil	kl/year	731.7	62.5
4	Coal	Ton/year	1161	18.5
5	Wood	Ton/year	600	4

Classification of Units

The Galvanizing and Wire Drawing units can be broadly classified on the basis of the following criteria:

1) Product wise
2) Production capacity wise

Products Manufactured

The galvanizing units can be classified on the basis of products into five basis groups. These are:

a) Units producing transmission tower structures
b) Units producing fastener items
c) Units producing angles and channels
d) Units working on scrap iron
e) Units producing wires

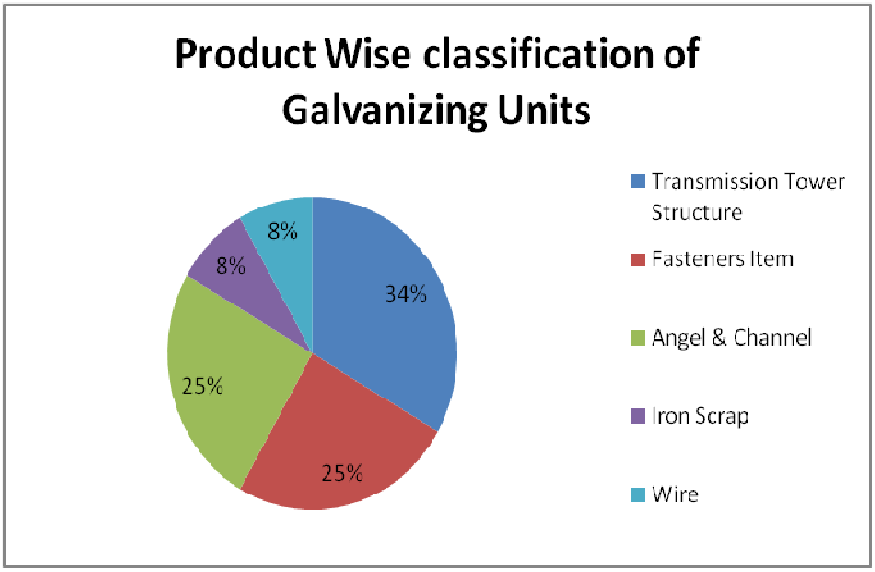


Figure 1.1: Product Wise Classification of Galvanizing Units

Similarly, the wire drawing units are mainly classified into the following categories on the basis of products manufactured as units, which produce:

a) MS wire

b) Copper Wire

c) High carbon wire

d) Aluminium wire

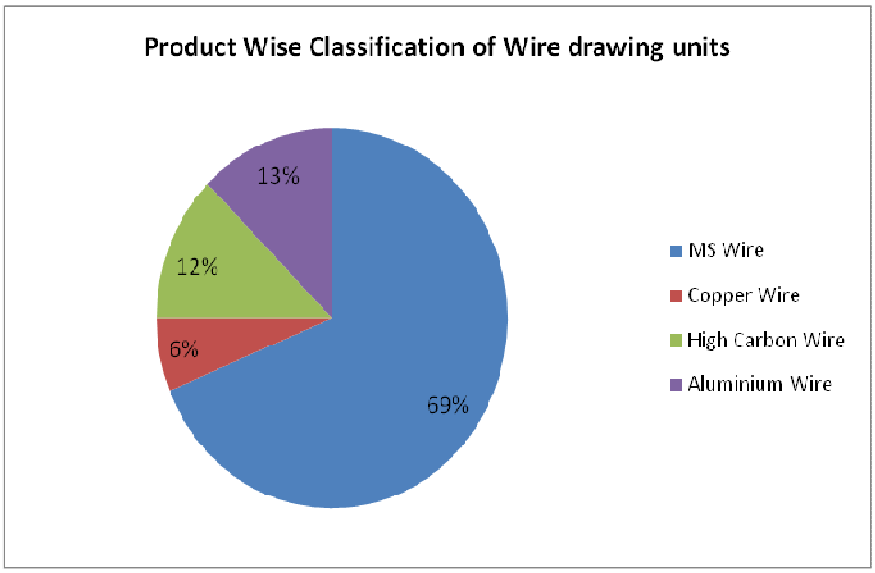


Figure 1.2: Product Wise Classification of Wire-drawing Units

Capacity wise production

In both Wiredrawing and Galvanizing units in Howrah, the production capacity has been found to vary more than 10 folds. In the units, where detailed audit has been performed, there are Wire-drawing units producing as low as 241 Ton/year to as high as 3500 Ton/year. Similarly, the production from Galvanizing units, where audit was performed, has been found to be within the range of 890 to 7500 Ton per annum. Both the Galvanizing and the Wire Drawing units have been classified on the basis of production into three categories, namely 1-500 TPA (calling micro scale), 500-1000 TPA (small scale) and above 1000 TPA (medium scale) capacities.

The distribution of units of Galvanizing and Wire Drawing industries has been depicted in Figures 1.3 and 1.4:

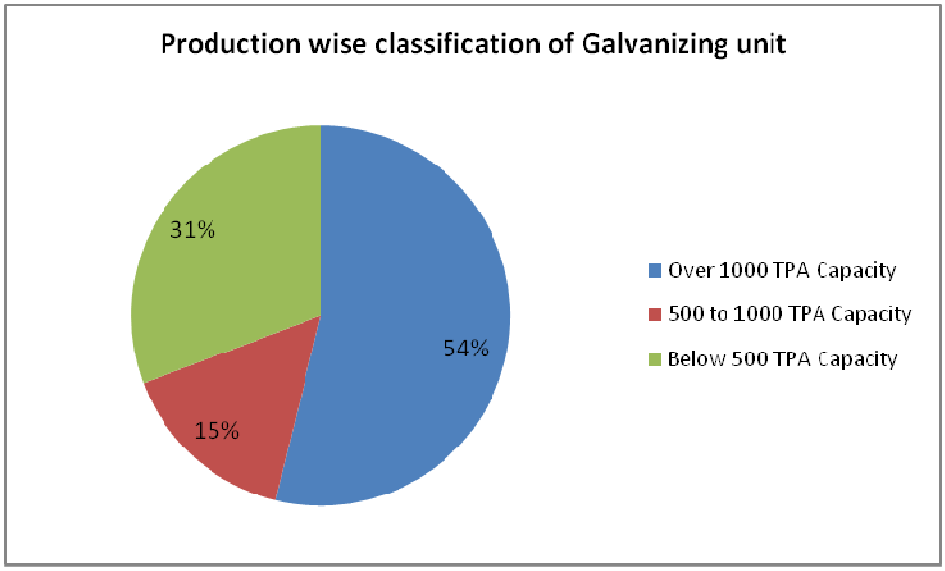


Figure 1.3: Production Wise Classification of Galvanizing Units

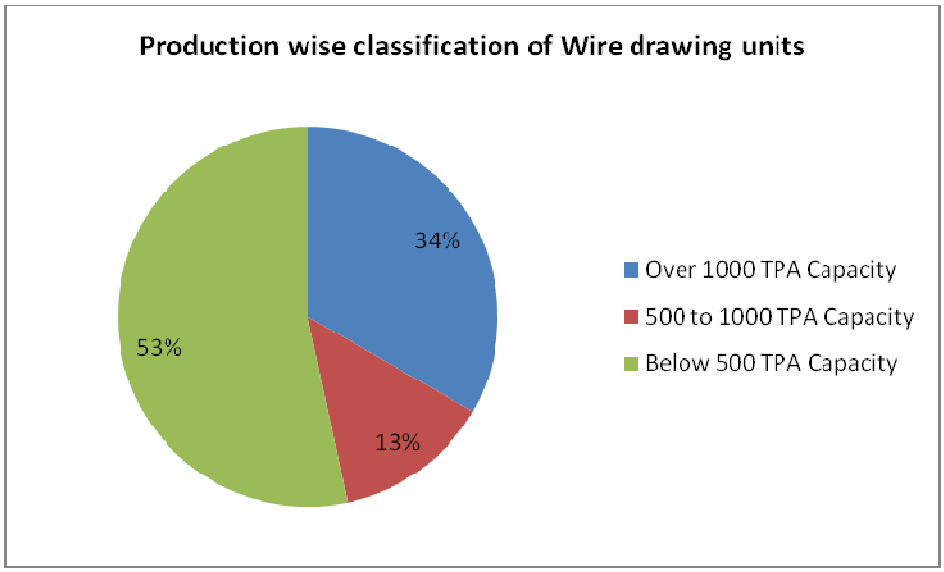


Figure 1.4: Production Wise Classification of Wire-drawing Units

Energy usages pattern

Average yearly electricity consumption in Wire Drawing unit ranges from 820 to 700 MWh depending on the size of the unit. In thermal energy, solid fuel such as wood and gaseous fuel like LPG are used in annealing furnaces in some of the units. The LPG consumption in a typical unit is about 135000 kg/year. The wood consumption in a typical unit is about 300 Ton/year.

Average yearly electricity consumption in a galvanizing unit ranges from 60 thousands to 3 lakh kWh depending on the size of the unit and type of operations performed. In thermal energy, furnace oil is primarily used in the galvanizing furnaces since it is reasonably cheap. The use of FO ranges from 50 to 450 kiloliters/year. The use of diesel oil ranges from 1.3 to 19.2 kilolitre/year and is used in either drying the job or pre-heating flux solution. SHC coal is also used for the purpose of drying the job and ranges from 150 to 800 MT/year. Wood is used in some larger units which have facilities for running processes other than galvanizing. It can typically use 600 MT /year of wood.

General production process for the wire drawing units

The wire about to be drawn is first put into an annealing furnace. The annealed wire is then put into drums for coiling. Thereafter, the wire is put through dies of various sizes interspersed by sets of coiler drums.

These drums are driven by electric motors that are of induction type. The chemical used for lubricating the wire through the die is mainly wire-drawing powder (as it is commonly termed in the wire-drawing industry). The finished products of MS Wires are stacked on a steeper from where finished goods are dispatched to the end customers, after dipping in to a rust-preventive oil solution, which protects the final product from corrosion for up to one-and-half month. The finished wire products are mainly supplied to downstream industries such as galvanizers, electrical manufactures and the local market.

General production process flow diagram for drawing wires is shown in Figure 1.5 below:

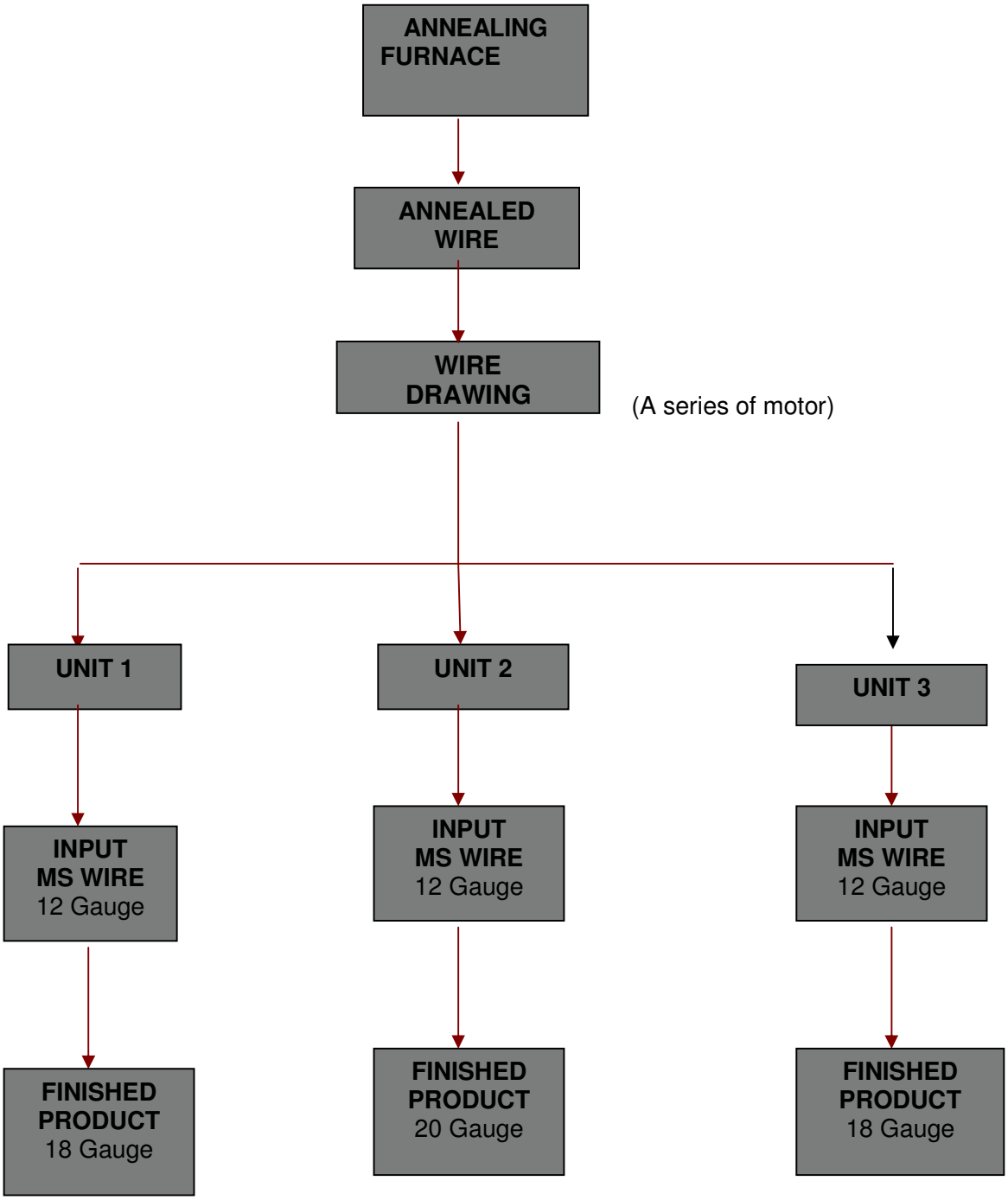


Figure 1.5 Process flow diagrams for a typical wire drawing unit

General production process for the galvanizing units

In a typical galvanizing unit, the production process involves seven stages as is shown in the schematic diagram in Figure 1.6. First the job or the raw material, which is to be galvanized is dipped in dilute acid solution and termed acid pickling. Then after the acid pickling process, the job is rinsed in plain water to remove any acid layer present on the job surface. Thereafter, the job is moved onto a SHC coal based drying bed for preheating and drying purpose. This helps produce a uniform layer of zinc on the job surface when the job is dipped in the zinc bath. Then after the drying process is over, the job is dipped into the zinc bath for galvanizing where a layer of molten zinc is deposited uniformly over the job surface.

When the job is taken out of the zinc bath, ammonium chloride powder (the fluxing agent) is sprayed over the job to remove the impurities and other dust particles remaining over the surface. Then the job is dipped in plain cold water for cooling. This process is termed as water quenching. After completion of the water-quenching process, the job is dipped into dichromate solution to give a glazing effect to the job galvanized. The description of the above galvanizing process is depicted in the Figure 1.6 process flow diagram.

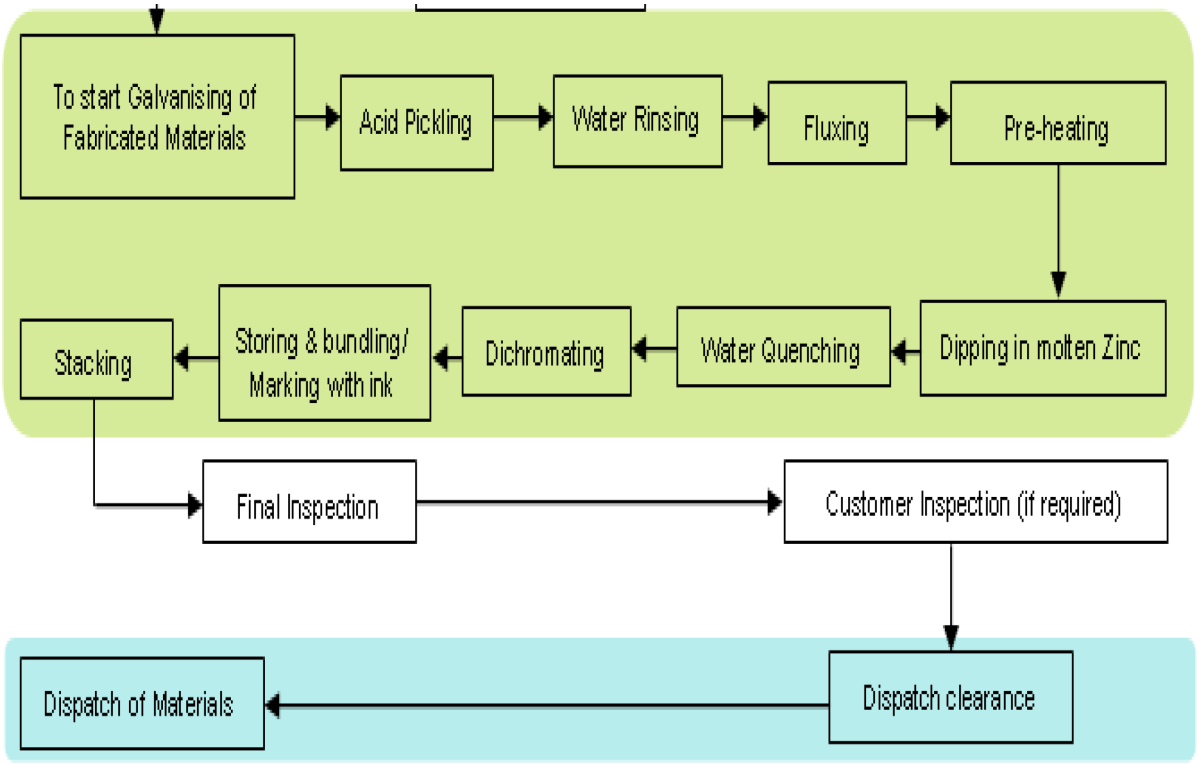


Fig 1.6: Process Flow diagram for a typical galvanizing unit

1.2 Energy performance in existing system

1.2.1 Fuel consumption

Average fuel and electricity consumption in typical wire drawing units is given in Table 1.2 and that of galvanizing units is given in Table 1.3. A small unit is defined to be a unit with production between 500 and 1000 TPA and medium to be greater than 1000 TPA. The micro units are defined to have capacity less than 500 TPA.

Only the larger wire drawing industries have furnaces and also perform annealing. Among the wire drawing units audited, only one, which was also larger used wood for annealing. Further, most of the wire drawing unit produces MS wires.

Table 1.2 Average fuel and electricity consumption in typical wire drawing units

Scale of Unit	*Micro*	*Small*	*Medium*		
Energy	*Electricity (kWh/ yr)*	*Electricity (kWh/ yr)*	*Electricity (kWh/ yr)*	*LPG (Ton/yr)*	*Wood (Ton/yr)*
MS wire	101486	209216	266889	NA	300
Copper wire	NA	NA	295310	70.5	NA
High carbon wire	NA	NA	1088751	NA	NA
Aluminium wire	NA	NA	266889	NA	NA

Table 1.3 Average fuel and electricity consumption in typical galvanizing units

Scale of Unit	*Small*			*Medium*				
Energy	*Electricity*	*Furnace Oil*	*Diesel Oil*	*Electricity*	*Furnace Oil*	*Diesel Oil*	*SHC coal*	*Wood*
	(kWh/ yr)	*(l/yr)*	*(l/yr)*	*(kWh/ yr)*	*(l/yr)*	*(l/yr)*	*(kg/yr)*	*(kg/yr)*
Transmission Tower Structure	NA	NA	NA	59346	85195	NA	NA	NA
Fasteners Item	107670	132000	19200	109883	112500	NA	21000	NA
Angle & Channel	NA	NA	NA	35491	165000	NA	150000	NA
Wire	NA	NA	NA	302013	165000	7040	NA	600000

1.2.2 Average annual production

Annual production in terms of TPA is taken in case of wire drawing units. The micro units are defined to have production less than 500 TPA, small to be between 500 and 1000 TPA and medium to have production higher than 1000 TPA.

Table 1.4 Typical average annual production in wire drawing units

S. No.	*Type of Industry*	*Production (in TPA)*		
		Micro scale	*Small scale*	*Medium scale*
1	MS wire	100	600	2000
2	Copper wire	NA	NA	1000
3	High carbon wire	NA	NA	1000
4	Aluminium wire	100	NA	700

Table 1.5 Typical average annual production in galvanizing units

S. No.	*Type of Industry*	*Production (in TPA)*		
		Micro scale	*Small scale*	*Medium scale*
1	Transmission Tower Structure	NA	NA	1969
2	Fasteners Item	200	890	4320
3	Angel & Channel	150	NA	3750
4	Wire	NA	NA	3650

1.2.3 Specific energy consumption

Specific energy consumption both electrical and thermal energy per Ton of production for galvanizing and wire drawing units are furnished in Table 1.6 below:

Table 1.6: Specific Energy Consumption in Galvanizing and Wire-drawing Units

Parameter		*Unit*	*Specific Energy Consumption*		
			Min	*Max*	*Average*
Galvanizing	Electrical	kWh/Ton	5.12	120	46.15
	Thermal	kCal/Ton	200370	579600	385978
Wire Drawing	Electrical	kWh/Ton	30	868	308
	Thermal	kCal/Ton	135	511	323

Specific energy consumptions are found to vary widely for wire-drawing and galvanizing processes in the Howrah cluster as shown in the above table. This is because of the variation in size of units, size & type of job, fuels types and volume of process, as, for example, some of the Galvanizing units, manufacturing the microwave tower and high-tension electricity transmission towers, have extensive fabrication activity as a part of the process.

1.3 Existing technology/equipment

1.3.1 Description of existing technology

In a galvanizing unit, furnace oil is being used in zinc vat furnace. The percentage of the cost of furnace oil among the entire fuel bill is 48% and costs approximately ₹ 37 lakh per year in a typical unit.

The primary use of the furnaces in galvanizing units is to melt zinc into which the job, to be galvanized, is dipped. IS: 2629 – 1985 suggests temperature of the zinc vat as 440 - 460 deg C. However, it has been observed that in actual practice to meet the peculiarities in demand viz. higher production, removal of excess zinc in subsequent centrifuge process, the bath temperature is maintained much higher in the range of 480 to 520 deg C. A brief description of existing process is shown in Fig. 1.6 of section 1.1The raising of vat temperature above IS suggested value of 440 to 460 deg C should therefore be judiciously controlled to an optimal level of 490 to 500 deg C to meet the need for higher production and also to maintain the quality with efficient use of fuel and zinc. It may be noted that at higher temperature the furnace will consume more fuel due to higher heat loss, and zinc, because of increasing rate of dross and ash formation.

Existing furnace specifications are shown in Table 1.7 below;

Table 1.7 Cluster specifications of present furnaces

S. No.	Parameter	Detail
1	Manufacturer	Local
2	Dimensions	1.06 m x 0.66 m x 0.76 m to 6.8 m x 0.86 m x 0.86 m
3	Average F.O. consumption	31 to 41 litre/hr
4	Temperature of molten zinc	460 to 480 deg C
5	Capacity of vat	5 to 13 Ton
6	Typical wall temperature	90 to 150 deg C
7	Ambient temperature max	40 deg C

In some areas of Howrah, such as, Jangalpur, electricity is supplied by the West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (WBSEDCL) at the following tariff rates:

Energy charges

The cost of furnace oil in a typical unit is Rs. 30/litre.

Table 1.8 Electricity charges for WBSEDCL

S. No.	Unit consumed, kWh	Energy Charges, Rs./kWh
1	Upto 500 unit	4.63
2	Next 1500 unit	5.81
3	Above 2000 unit	6.07

Contract demand charges are Rs.15/kVA. Thus the energy charge for a typical unit with contract demand of 49 kVA and average monthly energy consumption of 9157 kWh is Rs. 6.03 / kWh.

In some areas of Howrah, such as, Liluah, electricity is supplied by CESC at the following tariff rates:

Table 1.9 Electricity charges for CESC

S. No.	Unit consumed, kWh	Energy Charges, Rs./kWh
1	For first 500 unit	4.43
2	For next 1500 unit	4.87
3	For next 1500 unit	5.20
4	For above 3500 unit	5.49

Contract demand charge is Rs. 5/kVA. Thus the energy charge for a typical unit with contract demand of 71.8 kVA and average monthly energy consumption of 8972 kWh is Rs. 5.40 / kWh.

1.3.2 Role in process

Furnaces heat up the vats in which zinc is melted. The job to be galvanized is dipped in the molten zinc during the hot dip process. IS: 2629 – 1985 suggests temperature of the zinc vat as 440 - 460 deg C. The role in temperature control is in the galvanizing bath temperature within the set point automatically by the control of fuel burning rate.

1.4 Baseline establishment for existing technology

1.4.1 Design and operating parameters

The typical furnace zinc bath used at present in the galvanizing units provides temperatures of 520 deg C. Design and operating parameter of a typical galvanizing furnace are given in Table 1.10 below:

Table 1.10 Present furnace specifications

S. No.	Parameter	Detail
1	Manufacturer	Local
2	Dimensions	104 inch X 96 inch X 39 inch
3	Average F.O. consumption	41 l/hr
4	Temperature of zinc bath	520 deg C
5	Temperature of the furnace	1000 deg C
6	Capacity of vat	5 Ton
7	Typical wall temperature	90 deg C

S. No.	Parameter	Detail
8	Ambient temperature max	40 deg C

Furnace Oil consumption in the galvanizing furnaces depend on the following parameters;

a) Condition of the walls and insulation

b) Size of the job to be galvanized

c) Amount of excess air provided for combustion

d) Amount of zinc to be heated

Fuel requirement in the galvanizing plant depends on the production. Detail of fuel consumption in a typical unit is given in Table 1.11 below:

Table 1.11 Fuel consumption at a typical galvanizing unit

S. No.	Energy Type	Unit	Value
1	Electricity	kWh/yr	***107670***
2	Furnace Oil	litre/yr	***120480***

1.4.2 Operating efficiency analysis

Operating efficiency for a normal furnace is found to be in the range of 15 to 25%. The table in annexure-1 shows calculations of efficiency by the direct and the indirect methods.

1.5 Barriers in adoption of proposed equipment

1.5.1 Technological barrier

In Howrah cluster, the technical understanding of the wire drawing process has been excellent with several committed technical personnel having detailed know-how of the processes involved. Some of them are visiting countries like China and European ones to find the best possible technological solutions to the challenges in their units. Indeed there is committed effort on the part of the management in such units to grasp alterations which may give them benefits however with the caveat that the advantages be proven without any doubt.

People are generally reluctant to invest in an experimental scheme particularly if the sufficient savings are not guaranteed. Hence, finding the first person, who is willing to implement a

change, is still a challenge. While carrying out the audits and presenting the Energy audit reports to the units, in the discussion with the plant owners & other personnel, many of them agreed with many of the identified energy saving measures and technologies but they demanded demonstration of the energy saving technologies in any plant and thereafter they have readiness to follow.

1.5.2 Financial barrier

Discussions of financial issues with the units concluded that they are not scared of investments. The larger units are confident of financing their own alterations while the smaller units are certain to find good schemes from the banks to fund their respective efficiency measures. However, the good part of the discussions was that more and more units are taking energy conservation measures seriously and willing to go the distance. A mention must be made of SIDBI whose schemes have attracted attention and can play a catalytic role in the implementation of the measures.

1.5.3 Skilled manpower

Technical personnel employed in the units are generally skilled works but not engineers. Thus the production process remains traditional. This is one of the main hindrances in adopting newer technology. Specialized training among the workforce and local experts can circumvent the problem significantly. Effective dissemination can enhance replication potential in the various units. The gains obtained by one plant can inspire other units to follow suit.

2. PROPOSED EQUIPMENT FOR ENERGY EFFICENCY IMPROVEMENT

2.1 Description of proposed equipment

2.1.1 Details of proposed equipment

The aim of the proposed technology is to control the galvanizing bath temperature with in the set point automatically by the control of fuel burning rate and the drawing the attention of the operator to appropriately adjust the air. It may be noted that presently the operator controls both fuel and air to keep the vat temperature at a higher side (as high as 520 deg C, for reasons mentioned in section 1.3) to play safe even in case of fluctuation of temperature because of variation of other operating parameters such as job size, number of pieces dipped at a time, immersion time, etc. It has been found that increase of vat temperature to 490-500 deg C, if steadily maintained, would have been sufficient to meet the need from production point of view. The automatic control of air has not been dealt in the present DPR as a separate DPR is made for excess air control automatically.

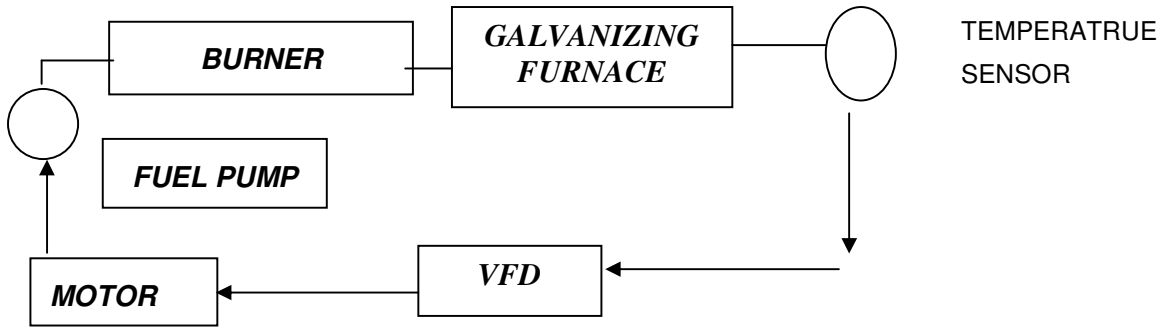


Fig 2.1: Schematic diagram of temperature controller

2.1.2 Equipment/technology specification

Table 2.1 Technical specification of a temperature control system

S. No	Parameter	Detail
1	Manufacturer	Technosoft Consultancy Services
2	Description	VVVF Drive panel along with VFD Duty Motors suitable for 0.37 kW fuel pump along with 15 kW blower application in which fuel pump operation automatically
3	Description	Retransmission type temperature controller along with thermo couple

Further details of temperature control in zinc bath in galvanizing are shown in Annexure-3.

2.1.3 Integration with existing equipment

The proposed technology is to control the galvanizing bath temperature with in the set point automatically by the control of fuel burning rate and the drawing the attention of the operator to appropriately adjust the air.

The following are the reasons for selection of this technology

- It will reduce the total amount of fuel required.
- It reduces the GHG emissions
- This project is also applicable for getting the carbon credit benefits.

2.1.4 Superiority over existing system

Use of this technology reduces the amount of fuel required in the furnace due to controlling the zinc bath temperature.

2.1.5 Source of equipment

There are many vendors for such technology. It has successfully been adopted and implemented throughout the country and benefits reaped been established beyond doubt. There are no concerns of scarcity of such devices and the prices are reasonable as well.

2.1.6 Availability of technology/equipment

Suppliers of this technology are available at local level as well as at international level very easily. Many of the suppliers took initiative in reaching out to the industry representatives and informing them about the utility of such devices.

2.1.7 Service providers

Details of technology service providers are shown in Annexure-7.

2.1.8 Terms and conditions in sales of equipment

50% of the charges would have to be paid upfront and the rest along with the taxes would have to be paid while sending the Performa invoice prior to dispatch. Further the warranty period extends upto 12 months from the point of delivery for any inherent manufacturing defect or faulty workmanship.

2.1.9 Process down time

The down time might be three to four days for installed this system. Detail of process down time is given in Annexure-6.

2.2 Life cycle assessment and risks analysis

Life of the equipment is about three years. Risk involves in the implementation of proposed project is to avoid any leaks on the inner channel to avoid mixing of the flue gas with the fresh air going in. Such leaks can affect the combustion process severely.

2.3 Suitable unit for Implementation of proposed technology

Suitable unit for implementation of this technology is a galvanizing unit having the production capacity of about 2399 Ton/yr and having total furnace oil consumption of about 118080 litre/yr.

3. ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM PROPOSED TECHNOLOGY

3.1 Technical benefit

3.1.1 Fuel saving

Installation of controlling zinc bath temperature would save more than 4442 liters of furnace oil over a year.

3.1.2 Electricity saving

This project minor affects the electricity consumption.

3.1.3 Improvement in product quality

The quality of the product would still remain the same. It shall have no impact on the galvanizing process but merely make it more efficient.

3.1.4 Increase in production

The production will remain the same as in present.

3.1.5 Reduction in raw material

Raw material consumption is same even after the implementation of proposed technology.

3.1.6 Reduction in other losses

There is no significant reduction in other losses.

3.2 Monetary benefits

The monetary benefits of the unit are mainly due to reduction in the furnace oil consumption by 4442 litre/yr. This amounts to monetary savings of ₹ 1,33,260/yr. A detailed estimate of the saving has been provided in the Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1 Energy and monetary benefit

S.No	*Parameter*	*Unit*	*Value*
1	Present furnace oil consumption in a unit	litre/year	118080
2	Cost of furnace oil	₹ /litre	30
3	Savings in furnace oil by using APH	l/year	4442
4	Monetary savings due to FO saving	₹/year	133260
5	Total monetary benefit	₹ /year	133260

Further details of total monetary benefit are given in Annexure-3.

3.3 Social benefits

3.3.1 Improvement in working environment

Reduction in furnace oil consumption would probably not change the working environment apart from making the management happier.

3.3.2 Improvement in workers skill

The workers would probably not find too much of a difference in the day to day operation of the device. Hence their skills are probably going to be unaffected.

3.4 Environmental benefits

3.4.1 Reduction in effluent generation

There would be less effluent generation since there would less fuel burned in the furnace.

3.4.2 Reduction in GHG emission

The measure helps in reducing CO_2 emission is 15 MT/yr, as 3.24 ton of CO_2 would be reduced for a reduction of 1 ton of FO consumption.

3.4.3 Reduction in other emissions like SO_X

Significant amount of SO_X will be reduced amounting to 29 kg/yr due to reduction in energy consumption, as 0.006318 kg of SO_X would be reduced for a reduction of 1 kg of FO consumption.

4 INSTALLATION OF PROPOSED EQUIPMENT

4.1 Cost of project

4.1.1 Equipment cost

The cost of system is ₹ 2,25,000/- as per the quotation provided by the vendor provided at Annexure-8.

4.1.2 Erection, commissioning and other misc. cost

The other costs could amount to a further ₹ 9000. Details of project cost are furnished in Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1 Details of proposed technology project cost

S.No	*Particular*	*Unit*	*Value*
1	Cost of system	₹ (In Lakh)	2.25
3	Other misc. cost	₹ (In Lakh)	0.09
4	Total cost	₹(In Lakh)	2.34

4.2 Arrangements of funds

4.2.1 Entrepreneur's contribution

The entrepreneur shall have to pay 25% of the total amount upfront i.e. ₹ 0.59 lakh. The rest could be arranged as loans.

4.2.2 Loan amount

Loan amount would be 75% i.e. ₹ 1.76 lakh. There are loans available for buying such equipments from SIDBI and from the MSME of the Government of India which have 25% subsidy in some schemes.

4.2.3 Terms & conditions of loan

The interest rate is considered at 10%, which is SIDBI's rate of interest for energy efficient projects. The loan tenure is 5 years excluding initial moratorium period is 6 months from the date of first disbursement of loan.

4.3 Financial indicators

4.3.1 Cash flow analysis

Profitability and cash flow statements have been worked out for a period of 8 years. The financials have been worked out on the basis of certain reasonable assumptions, which are outlined below.

The project is expected to achieve monetary savings of ₹ 1.33 lakh/yr.

- The Operation and Maintenance cost is estimated at 4% of cost of total project with 5% increase in every year as escalations.
- Interest on term loan is estimated at 10%.
- Depreciation is provided as per the rates provided in the companies act.

Considering the above mentioned assumptions, the net cash accruals starting with ₹ 0.97 in the first year operation and gradually increases to ₹ 4.70 lakh at the end of eighth year.

4.3.2 Simple payback period

The total cost of implementing the proposed technology is ₹ 2.34 lakh and monetary savings is ₹ 1.33 lakh. Hence the simple payback period works out to be 1.76 years.

4.3.3 Net present value (NPV)

The Net present value of the investment works out to be ₹ 2.58 lakh.

4.3.4 Internal rate of return (IRR)

The Internal rate of return of the project would be 39.50%.

4.3.5 Return on investment (ROI)

The average return on investment of the project activity works out at 26.81%.

Details of financial indicator are shown in Table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2 Financial indicators of proposed technology/equipment

S.No	*Particulars*	*Unit*	*Value*
1	Simple Pay Back period	Month	21
2	IRR	%age	39.50
3	NPV	Rs. in lakh	2.58
4	ROI	%age	26.81
5	DSCR	Ratio	2.27

4.4 Sensitivity analysis

A sensitivity analysis has been carried out to ascertain how the project financials would behave in different situations like when there is an increase in fuel savings or decrease in fuel savings. For the purpose of sensitive analysis, two following scenarios has been considered

- Optimistic scenario (Increase in fuel savings by 5%)
- Pessimistic scenario (Decrease in fuel savings by 5%)

In each scenario, other inputs are assumed as a constant. The financial indicators in each of the above situation are indicated along with standard indicators.

Details of sensitivity analysis at different scenarios are shown in Table 4.3 below:

Table 4.3 Sensitivity analysis at different scenarios

Particulars	*IRR (%age)*	*NPV (Rs. In lakh)*	*ROI (%age)*	*DSCR*
Normal	39.50	2.58	26.81	2.27
5% increase in fuel savings	45.06	3.11	27.18	2.51
5% decrease in fuel savings	39.41	2.57	26.80	2.26

4.5 Procurement and implementation schedule

Total procurement and implementation schedule required for proposed project are about 9 weeks and details are given in Annexure-6.

ANNEXURE

Annexure -1: Energy audit data used for baseline establishment

Calculation of efficiency of the furnace by the direct method

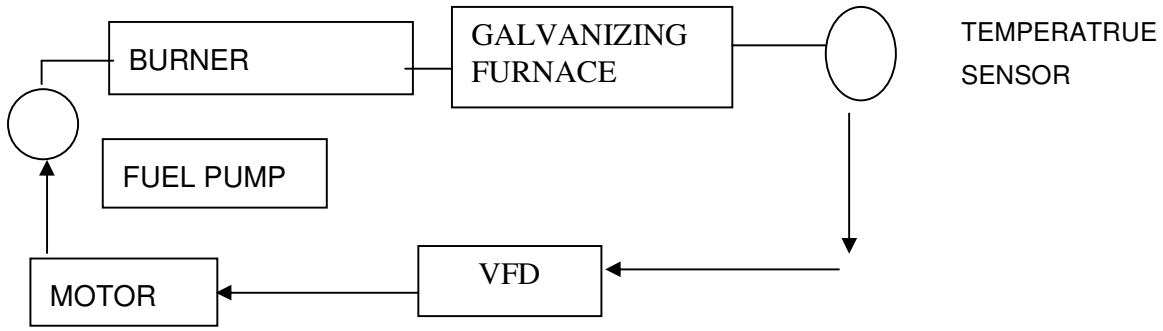
Parameter	*Unit*	*Value*
Production	kg/hr	833
Annual Production	Ton/yr	2399
GCV of Furnace Oil	kCal/kg	10500
Amount of FO required annually	litre/yr	120480
Sp. Gravity of FO	-	0.92
Amount of FO required annually	kg/yr	110842
Energy burnt from FO annually	kCal/yr	1163836800
Energy burnt from FO annually (Input)	kJ/yr	4888114560
Zinc VAT temperature	deg C	520
Heat taken by zinc	kJ/MT	49620144
Heat taken by iron	kJ/MT	502440943
Heat taken by Metals	kJ/MT	205392
Heat utilize (Output)	kJ/yr	552266479
Efficiency (without flux solution)	% age	11.29

Calculation of efficiency of furnace by the indirect method

Parameter	*Unit*	*Value*
Flue gas temperature	deg C	490
Ambient temperature	deg C	40
Specific gravity of FO	-	0.92
Average FO consumption	litre/hr	41
Average FO consumption	kg/hr	37.72
GCV of FO	kCal/kg	10500
Average oxygen percentage in flue gas	% age	4.5
Excess Air	% age	27.27
Theoretical air required to burn 1 kg of oil	kg	15
Total air supplied	kg/kg of oil	19.09
Mass of fuel (1kg)	kg	1
Actual mass of air supplied/kg of fuel	kg/kg of oil	20.09
Specific heat of flue gas	kCal/kg/deg C	0.24
Temperature difference	deg C	450
Heat loss	kCal/kg of oil	2169.82
Heat loss in flue gas	**% age**	**20.66**
Moisture in 1kg of FO	kg/kg of FO	0.15
GCV of FO	kCal/kg	10500
Evaporation loss due to moisture content in FO	**% age**	**1.12**

Parameter	*Unit*	*Value*
Amount of hydrogen in 1 kg of FO	kg/kg of FO	0.1123
GCV of FO	kCal/kg	10500
Loss due to Evaporation of water formed due to Hydrogen in FO	**% age**	**7.57**
Loss through furnace walls	**% age**	**9.2**
Unaccounted for heat loss	**% age**	**48**
Total Heat loss	% age	86.56
Furnace Efficiency (without flux solution)	% age	13.44

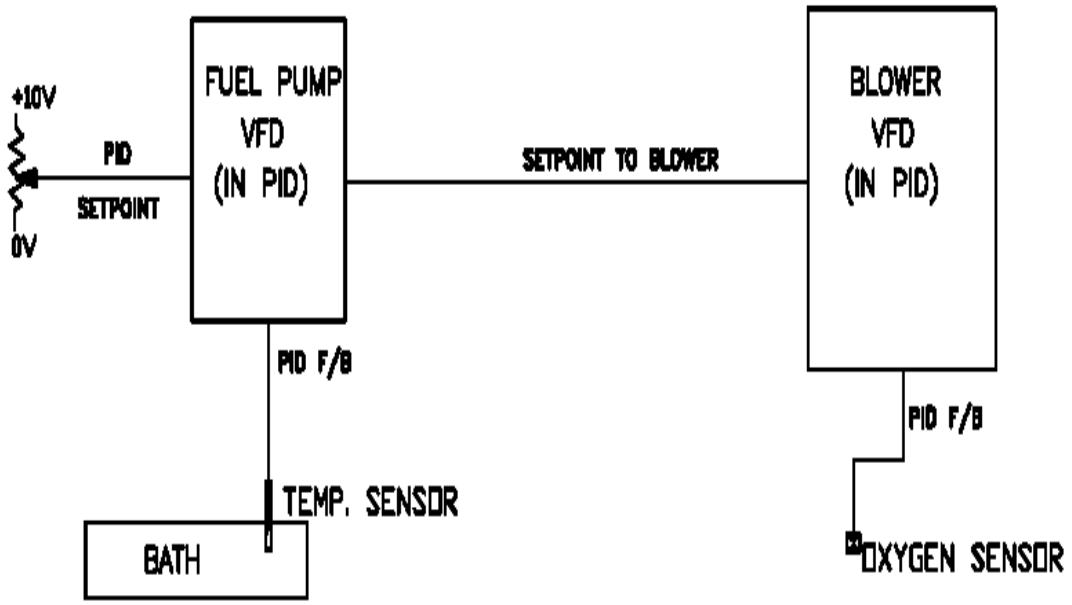
Annexure -2: Process flow diagram after project implementation



Annexure -3: Detailed technology assessment report

Parameter	*Unit*	*Values*
GCV of Furnace Oil	kCal/kg	10500
Amount of FO required annually	litre/yr	118080
Cost of FO	₹/litre	30
Sp. Gravity of FO	-	0.92
Amount of FO required annually	kg/yr	108633
Energy burnt from FO annually	kCal/yr	1140652800
Production	kg/hr	833
Annual Production	Ton/yr	2399
Weight of Zinc	Ton/yr	170
Weight of Iron	Ton/yr	2229
Zinc VAT temperature	deg C	520
Temperature drop by installing temperature controller	deg C	20
Zinc VAT temperature after installing temp. controller	deg C	500
Specific heat of iron	kJ/kg K	0.46
Specific heat of zinc	kJ/kg K	0.39
Heat taken by zinc before installing temp. controller	kCal/yr	11839162
Heat taken by iron before installing temp. controller	kCal/yr	117964395
Heat taken by zinc after installing temp. controller	kCal/yr	11523089
Heat taken by iron after installing temp. controller	kCal/yr	113149522
Annual Heat Savings	kCal/yr	5130947
Annual FO Savings	litre/yr	4442
Annual Monetary Savings	₹./yr	133260

Annexure -4 Drawings for proposed electrical & civil works



Annexure -5: Detailed financial analysis

Assumption

Name of the Technology	*Temperature control in Zinc Bath in Galvanizing*		
Details	*Unit*	*Value*	*Basis*
No of working days	Days	300	
No of Shifts per day	Shifts	1	
Proposed Investment			
Equipment cost	₹ (In lakh)	2.25	
Other cost	₹ (In lakh)	0.09	
Total investment	₹ (In lakh)	2.34	
Financing pattern			
Own Funds (Equity)	₹ (In lakh)	0.59	Feasibility Study
Loan Funds (Term Loan)	₹ (In lakh)	1.76	Feasibility Study
Loan Tenure	yr	5	Assumed
Moratorium Period	Months	6	Assumed
Repayment Period	Months	66	Assumed
Interest Rate	%/yr	10	SIDBI Lending rate
Estimation of Costs			
O & M Costs	% on Plant & Equip	4	Feasibility Study
Annual Escalation	% age	5	Feasibility Study
Estimation of Revenue			
Saving in furnace oil	liter/yr	4442	
Cost of FO	₹/ litre	30	
St. line Depn.	% age	5.28	Indian Companies Act
Depreciation in the first year	% age	80	Income Tax Rules
Income Tax	% age	33.99	Income Tax

Estimation of Interest on Term Loan

Years	*Opening Balance*	*Repayment*	*Closing Balance*	*Interest*
1	1.76	0.06	1.70	0.20
2	1.70	0.12	1.58	0.16
3	1.58	0.24	1.34	0.15
4	1.34	0.48	0.86	0.11
5	0.86	0.48	0.38	0.06
6	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.01
		1.76		

WDV Depreciation

Particulars / years	***1***	***2***
Plant and Machinery		
Cost	2.34	0.47
Depreciation	1.87	0.37
WDV	0.47	0.09

Projected Profitability **₹ (in lakh)**

Particulars / Years	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8***
Fuel savings	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Total Revenue (A)	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Expenses								
O & M Expenses	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13
Total Expenses (B)	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13
PBDIT (A)-(B)	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.21	1.20
Interest	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.06	0.01	-	-
PBDT	1.03	1.07	1.08	1.11	1.16	1.20	1.21	1.20
Depreciation	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
PBT	0.91	0.95	0.96	0.99	1.03	1.08	1.08	1.08
Income tax	-	0.24	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.41
Profit after tax (PAT)	0.91	0.71	0.59	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.67	0.67

Computation of Tax

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars / Years	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8***
Profit before tax	0.91	0.95	0.96	0.99	1.03	1.08	1.08	1.08
Add: Book depreciation	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Less: WDV depreciation	1.87	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxable profit	(0.84)	0.70	1.08	1.11	1.16	1.20	1.21	1.20
Income Tax	-	0.24	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.41

Projected Balance Sheet

Particulars / Years	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8***
Liabilities								
Share Capital (D)	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
Reserves & Surplus (E)	0.91	1.62	2.21	2.82	3.46	4.13	4.81	5.47
Term Loans (F)	1.70	1.58	1.34	0.86	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Liabilities (D)+(E)+(F)	3.19	3.78	4.13	4.26	4.42	4.71	5.39	6.05

Assets	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Gross Fixed Assets	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34
Less Accm. depreciation	0.12	0.25	0.37	0.49	0.62	0.74	0.86	0.99
Net Fixed Assets	2.22	2.09	1.97	1.85	1.72	1.60	1.48	1.35
Cash & Bank Balance	0.97	1.69	2.16	2.42	2.70	3.11	3.91	4.70
TOTAL ASSETS	3.19	3.78	4.13	4.26	4.42	4.71	5.39	6.05
Net Worth	1.50	2.21	2.80	3.41	4.05	4.72	5.39	6.06
Debt Equity Ratio	2.90	2.69	2.28	1.46	0.64	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01

Projected Cash Flow

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars / Years	***0***	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8***
Sources									
Share Capital	0.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term Loan	1.76								
Profit After tax		0.91	0.71	0.59	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.67	0.67
Depreciation		0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Total Sources	2.34	1.03	0.83	0.71	0.73	0.76	0.79	0.80	0.79
Application									
Capital Expenditure	2.34								
Repayment Of Loan	-	0.06	0.12	0.24	0.48	0.48	0.38	-	-
Total Application	2.34	0.06	0.12	0.24	0.48	0.48	0.38	-	-
Net Surplus	-	0.97	0.71	0.47	0.25	0.28	0.41	0.80	0.79
Add: Opening Balance	-	-	0.97	1.69	2.16	2.42	2.70	3.11	3.91
Closing Balance	-	0.97	1.69	2.16	2.42	2.70	3.11	3.91	4.70

IRR

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars / months	***0***	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8***
Profit after Tax		0.91	0.71	0.59	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.67	0.67
Depreciation		0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Interest on Term Loan		0.20	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.06	0.01	-	-
Cash outflow	(2.34)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash flow	(2.34)	1.24	1.00	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.79
IRR	39.50%								

NPV	2.58

Break Even Point

Particulars / Years	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***	***6***	***7***	***8***
Variable Expenses								
Oper. & Maintenance Exp (75%)	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
Sub Total*(G)*	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
Fixed Expenses								
Oper. & Maintenance Exp (25%)	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Interest on Term Loan	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00
Depreciation *(H)*	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Sub Total (I)	0.35	0.31	0.30	0.26	0.22	0.16	0.15	0.16
Sales (J)	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Contribution (K)	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.23
Break Even Point (L= G/I)	27.81%	24.80%	23.58%	20.96%	17.30%	13.25%	12.51%	12.68%
Cash Break Even {(I)-(H)}	18.02%	14.98%	13.73%	11.09%	7.39%	3.31%	2.53%	2.67%
Break Even Sales (J)*(L)	0.37	0.33	0.31	0.28	0.23	0.18	0.17	0.17

Return on Investment

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars / Years	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*Total*
Net Profit Before Taxes	0.91	0.95	0.96	0.99	1.03	1.08	1.08	1.08	8.08
Net Worth	1.50	2.21	2.80	3.41	4.05	4.72	5.39	6.06	30.12
									26.81%

Debt Service Coverage Ratio

₹ (in lakh)

Particulars / Years	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*Total*
Cash Inflow									
Profit after Tax	0.91	0.71	0.59	0.61	0.64	0.67	0.67	0.67	4.13
Depreciation	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.74
Interest on Term Loan	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.70
Total (M)	1.24	1.00	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.79	5.58

DEBT

Interest on Term Loan	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.70
Repayment of Term Loan	0.06	0.12	0.24	0.48	0.48	0.38	0.00	0.00	1.76
Total (N)	0.26	0.28	0.39	0.59	0.54	0.39	0.00	0.00	2.46
	4.69	3.51	2.23	1.43	1.52	2.06	0.00	0.00	2.27
Average DSCR (M/N)	2.27								

Annexure:-6 Procurement and implementation schedule

S. No.	Activities	Weeks								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ordering the system control									
2	Installing the controller									

Day wise break up of shut down period for installation of temperature controller

S.No	Activity	Day		
		1	2	3
1	Install the fuel pump			
2	Install full system			

Annexure -7: Details of technology service providers

S.No.	Name of Service Provider	Address	Contact Person and No.
1	Technosoft Consultancy Services	217, S. N. Road, Dum dum, Kolkata-55	Mr Raju Shah Mobile : 9230056795 / 9830056795 Email : contact@tcskolkata.com
2	Wesman Group of Companies	8, Mayfair Road, Kolkata - 700019	Mr. Arnab Ganguly Phone : 9433344999 Landline- 91-33-40020300/40020372 Fax 91-33-22816402/22908050 Email : @wesman.com
			r. Dutta -2555 0316 / 555 1995 cal3.vsnl.net.in nytsu.co.in

Annexure -8: Quotations or Techno-commercial bids for new technology/equipment

Technosoft
Consultancy & Services

217,Shyamnagar Road, Dum Dum, Kolkata -700 055
Phone : 033-645 29366 (Office)
+91 9230056795 (Mobile)
+91 9830056795 (Works)
email : contact@tcskolkata.com /URL: www.tcskolkata.com

ePower-Process-Pollution Control Systems&Solutions

QUOTATION

IISWBM Management House College Square West Kolkata - 700073	OUR REF.:TCS/IISWBM/ACDPM-OA/**E1**/10-11/01Q143 DATE : 08.01.11 YOUR REF.: <basudevroy@gmail.com> DATE :

Kind Attn. Mr. Basudev Roy
Sub: Your requirement AC Drive Panel & Motor with Temperature Controller.
With reference to your enquiry we are pleased to quote hereunder our most competitive offer for your kind consideration & looking forward to your valuable order.

S/N	PARICULARS	Price in each (Rs)	Qty	Amount (Rs.)
	Package price for following Items:-		1set	**2,25,000.00**
1.1	VVVF Drive panel along with VFD Duty Motors suitable for 0.37kW Fuel Pump along with 15kW Blower application, in which fuel pump operation, automatically adjusted w.r.t. temperature & as per fuel-air ratio set, blower speed automatically adjusted.			
1.2	Retransmission type Temperature Controller along with Thermo Couple			
1.2a	"K" type Compensating Cable extra @ Rs.75.00 / meter			
	*Technical Specification as per ANNEXURE			

2. Packing & Forwarding charges : **Included**
3. Taxes : VAT @ 4%
4. Freight & insurance charges : **Included**
5. Dispatch : 14-16 weeks from the date of receipt of P.O.
6. Payment Terms : 50% along with P.O. and balance with taxes against Proforma Invoice prior to dispatch.
7. Warranty: As per (product/component used in systems)manufacturer 12 months for any inherent manufacturing defect or faulty workmanship
8. Validity : 7 days from the above date, after which it is subject to our confirmation in writing
9. Errors: All clerical and typographical errors/omissions are subject to corrections.

NOTE: i) Delivery: If there be any delay for reasons beyond our control to be accepted.
ii) Octroi / Town Duty / Entry Tax: If applicable will be charged extra at actual. Any service charges incurred on account of the same will also be to buyer's account.
iii) Design, engineering, & supply for the quoted system as per the technical specification enclosed.
iv) Complete supervision of installation & commissioning of the quoted system. (Service Charge included)
v) Installation of cables, civil work & electrical work is to your account.
vi) **UTILITIES AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS: TO BE ARRANGED BY THE BUYER**

Assuring you of our best attention at all times & if you need any Technical / Commercial clarification please feel free to contact us.

OUR VAT NO. :19675353028 OUR CST NO. : 19675353222 OUR PAN NO. : AWLPS1095C	FOR Technosoft Consultancy & Services Authorized Signatory

Associates of Industrial Electrical, Electronics & Automation group of
KIRLOSKAR ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION:-

PANEL

FLOOR STANDING Steel Frame Base, Powder Coated **IP 52 Class Protection** Siemens Grey & Azure Blue colours, enclosure with filter-fitted-ventilators & HSC-fans, housing following accessories: -

Drive Modules (**Kirloskar Electric** make **TG600** model – **Input** - 415 VAC **±15%** , 47~63Hz ; **Output** - 0~rated Voltage , 0~600Hz ; Programmable Digital & Analog I/O and Relay O/P ; **Control mode** –suitable for Blower & Pump application ; **Overload Capacity** – suitable for Blower & Pump application; **Starting Torque** – suitable for Blower & Pump application;
Special Features : Energy Saving function ; Auto Torque Boost , Auto Carrier Frequency adjustment ; AVR function ; Pre-warning overload Alarm ; Password Protection ; Parameter Copy ; S-curve ensures smooth acceleration & deceleration ; Speed Trace function (catch-on fly)& Non-Stop Function while instantaneous power failure ; Simple PLC & Multi-Segments Speed Control function offers 16 segments speed control ; Quick / Jog function offers multi-function shortcut key defined by user ; Motor Auto Tuning & PID Control function offers precise process control; Fault History with System Status ; upto 29 functions for failure protection.
Environmental Conditions - Ambient Op. temp. **-10°C - +50°C** ; Humidity ≤95% Non-condensing ; Altitude On 1000m without derating.

Protections – appropriate for Control & Power Ckt., Input & output AC Reactor and Built-in DC Reactor appropriate designed to improve Power Factor & prevent the system damage result from sudden variation of Power Voltage or Harmonics generated.

Operational Features – Start, Stop, Flt-Rst, Lockable Speed-Set Pot with Dial Knob, Manual / Auto mode selection, master-follower, ratio set.

Digital Multifunction Meter auto scroll type to display Input Voltage, Current & Frequency
Digital RPM Meter for Process Status.
Digital display unit Panel facia unit for system status monitoring.

Indicators – Run, Stop, Trip, Overload pre-warning.
Alarm – Pre-warning overload & fault condition

MOTOR

Kirloskar Electric make **, VFD Duty , 4pole,** 3PH, 415V AC, +/- 10%, 50HZ +/- 5% , TEFC Squirrel Cage Induction Motor, STANDARD -IS 325 , IP -55 , HORIZONTAL FOOT MOUNTING B3, INSL.CLAS-F with temp. rise limited to Class B , AMBNT.-50DEG.C. of following ratings :-
15kW in frame – PM160L
0.37kW in frame – PM71

"L" SHAPE THERMOCOUPLE WITH THERMOWELL

TEMPSENS MAKE, ELEMENT: CR/AL **"K" TYPE**, TYPE: SIMPLEX, UNGROUNDED, HEAD: DIE CAST ALU. IP-67 TERMINAL & CERAMIC BLOCK, CABLE ENTRY: 1/2" NPT(F) WITH CABLE GLAND, INSULATION: MINERAL INSULATED, STANDARD: CALI: ANSI MC 96.1, SHEATH MATERIAL: SS-316, SHEATH DIA: 6MM
THERMOWELL:- COLD ARM MATERIAL: SS-304, OD: 25MM LENGTH: 457MM, HOT ARM MATERIAL: KYOCERA JAPAN SILICON NITRITE SN220, DIA: 28X16MM LENGTH OF CERAMIC: 400MM, TOTAL LENGTH: 600MM, MTG: ELBO SS-316, FOR MOLTEN ZINC TEMPERATURE

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