



magnetic[®] GmbH & Co. KG

Ermen Systems

Heating Water Treatment

(based on VDI 2035/2)

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The 3 main drivers for corrosion in a closed circuit system:

- Conductivity (µS/ cm)
- pH value too high or too low
- Oxygen













VDI 2035/2 Prevention of corrosion



The VDI 2035/2 stipulates the following:

- Conductivity < 100 μS/cm
- pH between 8,2-10 (Aluminium-Silicium 8,2-8,5)
- Oxygen 0,02mg/l (if water is demineralised 5x higher)







VDI 2035/2 Prevention of loss of heat transfer



Main drivers for heat transfer loss is scale formation









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Examples of increase in energy consumption as a result of scale formation

Scale layer (inches)	Increased energy consumption (%)
1/32 (0,79375 mm)	8.5
1/16 (1,5875 mm)	12.4
1/8 (3,175 mm)	25.0
1/4 (6,35 mm)	50.0 +



Source: https://www.wysiwash.com/downloads/ScaleSafe-Energy-Savings.pdf





VDI 2035/ 2

Prevention of loss of heat transfer



Main drivers for heat transfer loss is scale formation

Effect of limescale on heat transfer

Example calculation for power reduction through a limescale layer with only 0,5mm

Heat tranfer rate =	$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\alpha_{1}} + \frac{s_{1}}{\lambda_{1}} + \frac{s_{2}}{\lambda_{2}} + \frac{1}{\alpha_{2}}} W/m^{2}K$
$\begin{array}{l} \substack{\alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \ = \ 4.600 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K} \\ s_1 \ = \ 1 \text{ mm} \\ \lambda_1 \ = \ 20 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K} \\ s_2 \ = \ 0.5 \text{ mm} \\ \lambda_2 \ = \ 0.81 \text{ W/mK} \end{array}$	Primary circuit Secondary circuit Wall thickness of the heat exchanger Thermal conductivity of the exchanger Thickness of limescale Thermal conductivity of limescale
Without limescale Heat transfer rate	$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{10.000} + \frac{0.001}{20} + \frac{0}{0.81} + \frac{1}{4.600}} = \frac{2.721}{W/m^2K}$
½ mm limescale Heat transfer rate	$\frac{1}{\underbrace{\frac{1}{10.000} + \frac{0.001}{20} + \frac{0.0005}{0.81} + \frac{1}{4.600}} = \frac{1.015}{W/m^2K}$

Reduction of heat transfer rate = 62%

Source: ECOTHERM











Prevention of corrosion and optimization of heat transfer

The tools to manage corrosion and optimal heat transfer for domestic/small scale





Demineralisation Cartridge

Heating Water Regulator





Process Demineralisation



Demineralisation in one single step Cations (+) Anions (-) Cations (+) Anions (-) Mixed bed resin OH OH OH Ca2+ H+ OH HCO3 H⁺ H⁺ _H⁺ H⁺ H+ OH H⁺ OH H⁺ Mg²⁺ OH H⁺ OH Na⁺ Cl-H+ H⁺ OH SO42-K⁺ OH H⁺

Minerals

Pure H20 Hardness 0 Conductivity 0.001 µS/cm Ph-value 8.2

OH-

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Advantages of complying to the VDI 2035/2 by Demineralisation

Demineralized water has a hardness below ~0,001°dH which prevents damage caused by scale formation

Removal of chlorides, sulphates and nitrates prevents corrosion and formation of insoluble residue

By removing of all exchangeable ions the **electrical coductivity drops below** <**10µS/cm** which makes corrosion unlikely. At the same time a higher concentration of oxygen can be tolerated

Adding checmicals which are only hard to handle is **not** necessary. Only if the ph-value does not reach a range from 8,2-8,5 after 12 weeks a conditioning is necessary

Full manufacturer's warranty (most boiler manufacturer's ask for compliance to VDI2035 in warranty cases)







The tools to demineralize the water



tems without having to replace the heating system water. Conductivity measurement with a measuring computer at the inlet and outlet which allows a circulation demineralization with an inline connection to the heating circuit.

OR

The Compact Solution Handy and cost efficient.







Premium resin to demineralize and top up water

Effective and Long Service Life Premium Mixed Bed Resin.

The first mixed bed resin with quality certification



The quality of the resin determines the quality of the heating system water. It is therefore very im-





Equipment for topping up water







Tools to regulate and manage heating water quality



magnetic[®] HWR plus heating water regulator

Degasser, Sludge Remover, pH-Protection, Filter











The Problems with Limescale in DHW



- Damage to hot water systems.
 - Damaged pipes.
 - Shorter life for appliances.
- Increase in energy consumption.









Competitors Solutions

- Other competitors solutions include the use of either:
 - Chemicals
 - Salts.
 - Both solutions have adverse effects:
- Salts can cause and increase the rate of corrosion and health problems,
- Chemical discharge can cause problems in the municipal water plants.
 - Both require monitoring and maintenance.





Our Solution: Magnetic's Limescale transformer

Less is More!!





How it works:



- Limescale as seen under a microscope, has a snowflake like structure allowing the jagged edges to stick together and accumulate.
- After passing through the Magnetic's Limescale transformer, the molecular shape of limescale is transformed into a spherical shape.
- In turn, this allows the Limescale to now pass through and not accumulate, keeping the vitality of the water while protecting



appliances.



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Why Magnetic?

- Protection for Pipes and Appliances.
- Reduction in Energy Costs.
- Increased Thermal Efficiency.
- 20 Year Warranty.
- No Chemicals introduced to water.
- No Installation ,Maintenance or





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Conclusion: Less is More

By changing the structure of Limescale (Calcium), and not removing it from the water the following benefits occur:

- Less Energy needed to heat water, Fuel and Electricity
 - Less Carbon Emissions
 - Less appliances breaking down
 - Less heating elements needing replacement
 - Less (No) chemicals
 - Less installation costs
 - Less maintenance/running costs
 - Less spare parts needed
- Less call outs, reducing carbon emissions from Service Vehicles
 - Less (No) salts
 - Less (No)Plastic bags used with no salt
 - Less requirement for Calcium supplements
 - Less detergents, shampoos and conditioners
 - Less Packaging/Plastic containers
 - Less water usage, no Regeneration





Conclusion: Less is More

And by using our demineralised water system we can guarantee:

- Less Energy needed, Fuel and Electricity
- Less Carbon Emissions
- Less components breaking down in circuit
- Less (No) Chemicals
- Less Maintenance Running Costs
- Less spare parts needed, no corrosion
- Less call outs, reducing carbon emissions from Service Vehicles
- Less Packaging needed for reduction in parts
- Less Air Miles transporting Spare Parts
- Less Disposal/Scrappage costs
- Less Noise in system
- Less Environmental impact

