

ELECTROGLASS

The Specialists in Electric Glass Melting and Conditioning

1976-2023

47 Years Specialist Engineering to the Glass Industry

14th AIGMF International Conference on:
"Decarbonization for the Sustainable Glass Industry"
(Sept 15, 2023)

ENERGY EFFICIENCY : A MAJOR FACTOR IN A CARBON NEUTRAL FUTURE.

Grahame Stuart
Project Sales Engineer

Energy efficiency is called the “first fuel” in clean energy transitions, as it provides some of the quickest and most cost-effective CO₂ mitigation options while lowering energy bills and strengthening energy security.

Energy efficiency is the single largest measure to avoid energy demand in the “Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario”, along with the closely related measures of electrification, behavioural change, digitalisation and material efficiency.

SOURCE

International Energy Agency – Tracking Energy Efficiency 2023

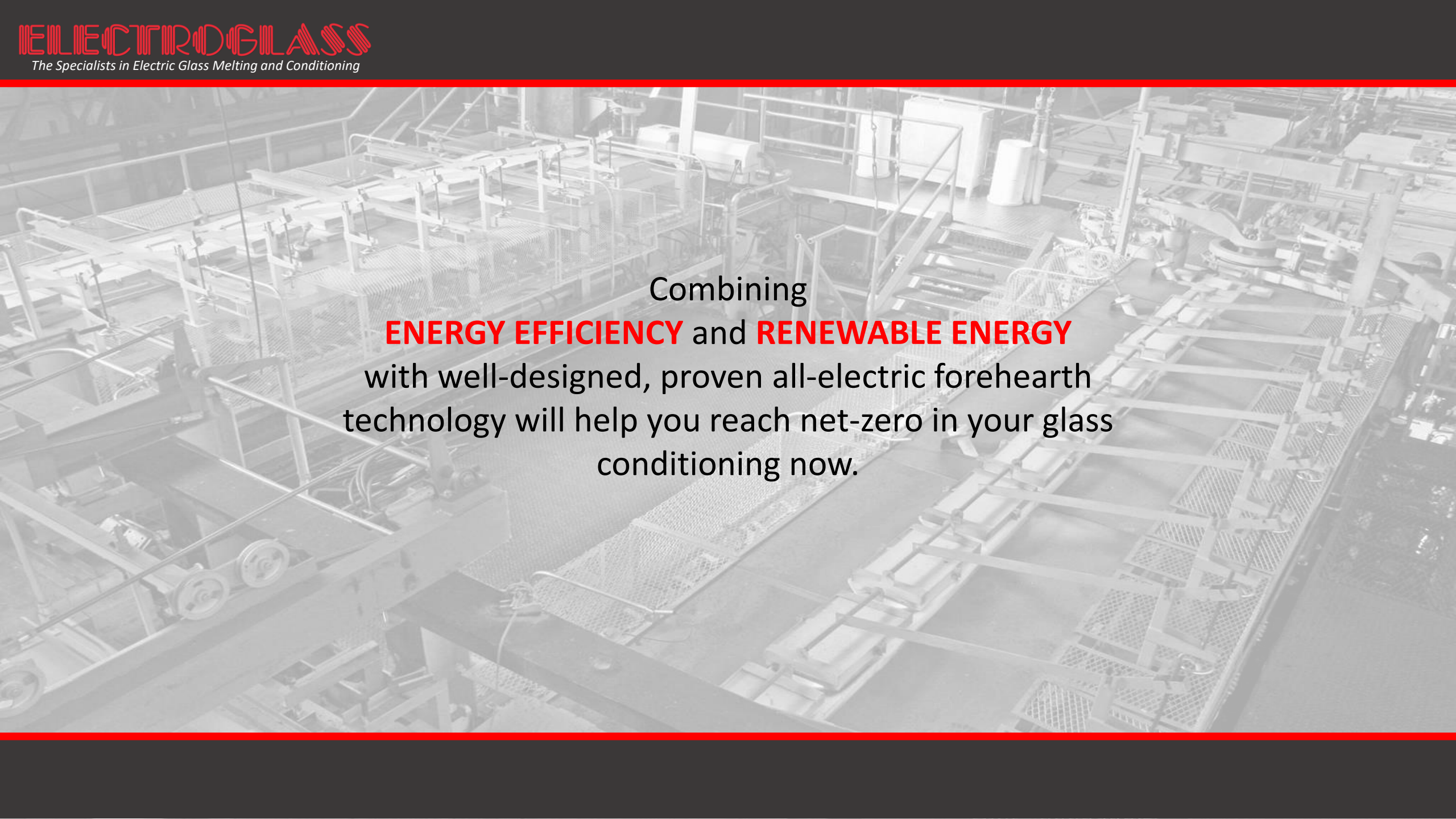
According to the International Energy Agency

Energy efficiency will contribute 37% of what is required to reach Net Zero Emissions by 2050.

Renewable energy will contribute 32% of what is required to reach Net Zero Emissions by 2050.

SOURCE

International Energy Agency – Tracking Energy Efficiency 2023



Combining
ENERGY EFFICIENCY and **RENEWABLE ENERGY**
with well-designed, proven all-electric forehearth
technology will help you reach net-zero in your glass
conditioning now.

- All-electric distributor & forehearth technology is not new
- Considered by many as suitable for volatile glasses
- Long proven for container glass conditioning
- Typically, 85-90% more energy efficient than gas heated systems
- Offering energy cost savings of up to 90%.

Operational Comparison - Gas Heated vs Electroflex All-Electric Forehearths

Pull - 50 tonnes/day

Temperature Drop - 90°C

Heat Loss From Glass – 80 kW

Gas Heated Forehearth

775 m³/day
@8350kCal/m³

7524 kWh/day*
**based on 860kCal/kWh*

390 kW

Energy Consumption

Energy Consumption
in kWh

Total Structural Losses

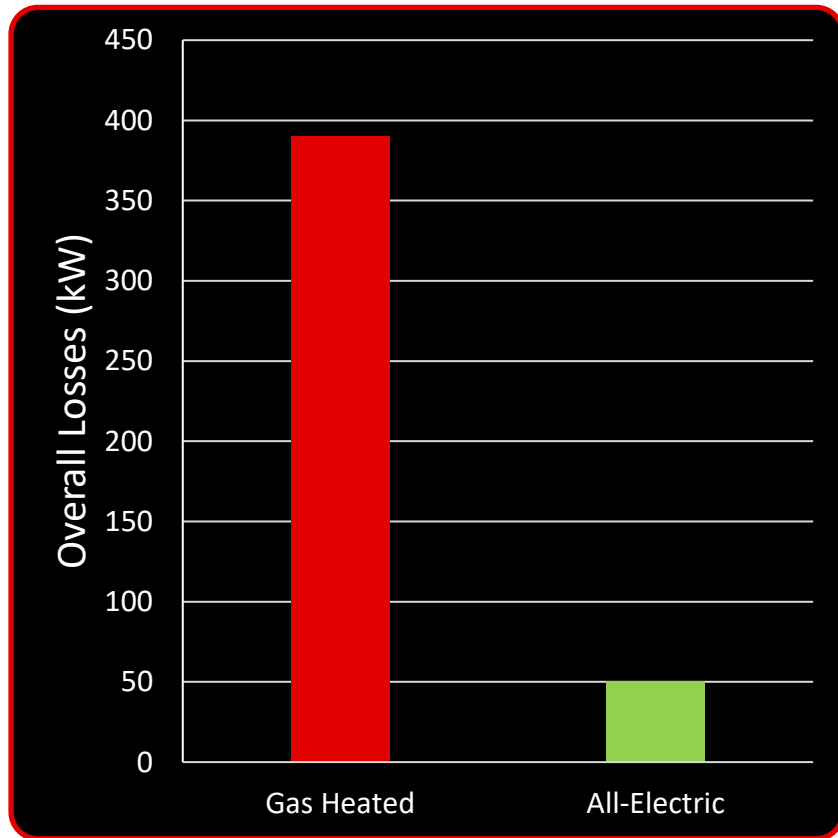
All-Electric Forehearth

12 kW/day

288 kWh/day

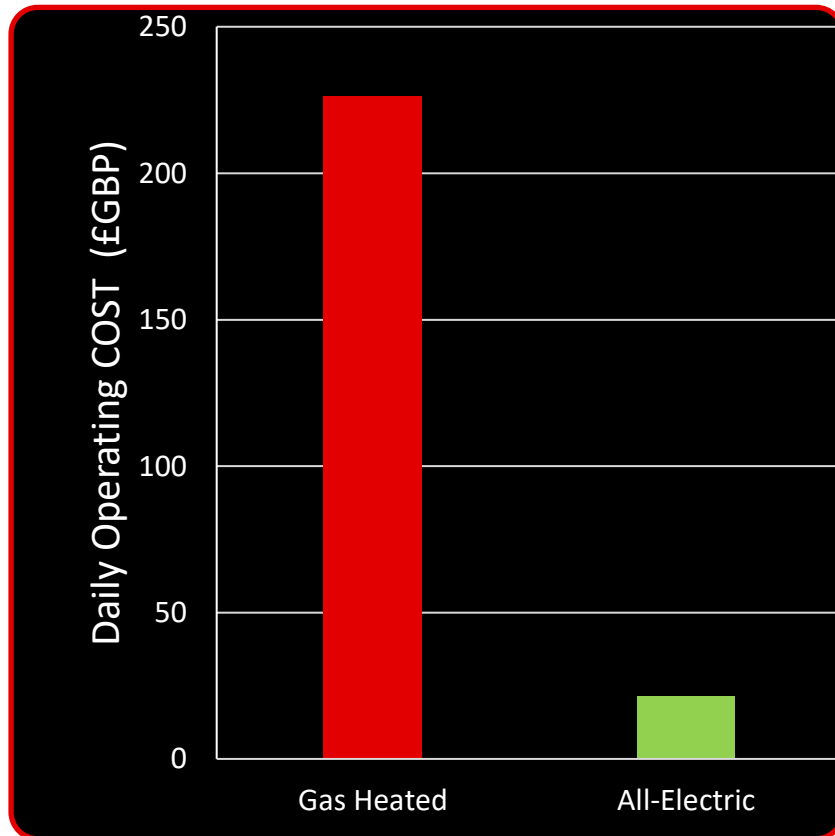
50 kW

Operational Comparison - Gas Heated v. Electroflex All-Electric



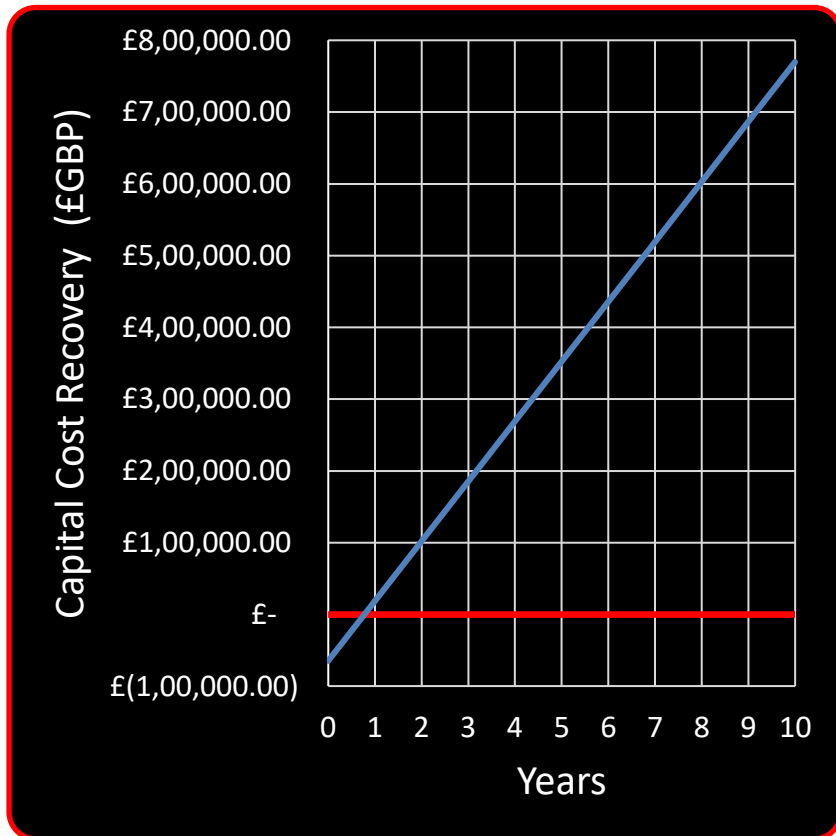
- **87% Reduction** in overall losses

Operational Comparison - Gas Heated v. Electroflex All-Electric



- **87% Reduction** in overall losses
- **90% Reduction** in operating COST

Operational Comparison - Gas Heated v. Electroflex All-Electric



- **87% Reduction** in overall losses
- **90% Reduction** in operating COST
- **£744,600.00 Saving** over a 10-year campaign
- **Zero** reliance on fossil fuels and **Zero** emissions at site

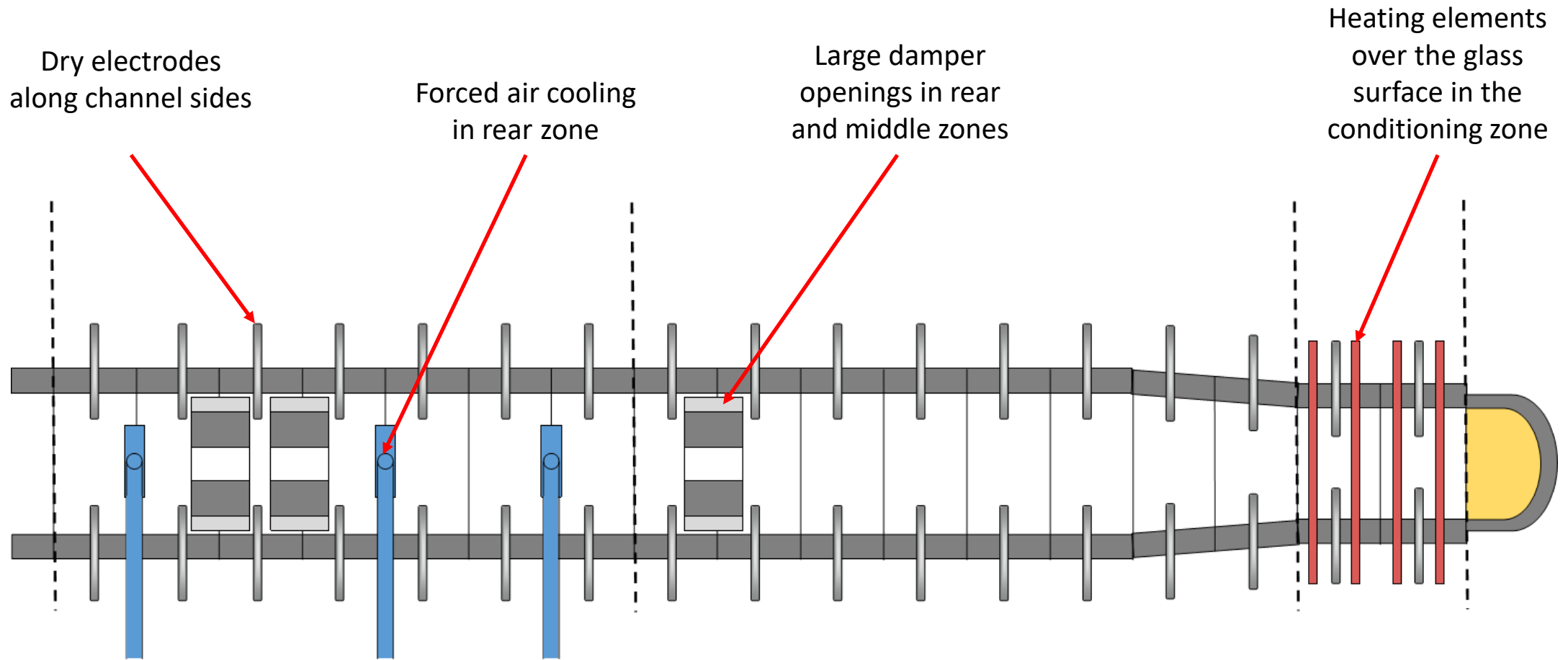
Understanding All-electric Forehearth Design Concept Differences

- Gas heated designs heavily modified to operate with heating elements, dry electrodes or a combination of both.
- Designs specifically developed for all-electric operation.

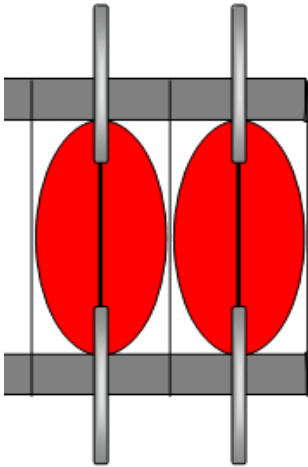
Modified Gas Heated Designs

- Burner systems for stand-by/emergency use.
- Superstructure refractory and insulation packages better suited to evacuating waste gases than promoting efficient operation.
- Few large damper openings.
- Forced air cooling systems.
- Heated by dry electrodes or a mixture of dry electrodes and radiant heating elements.

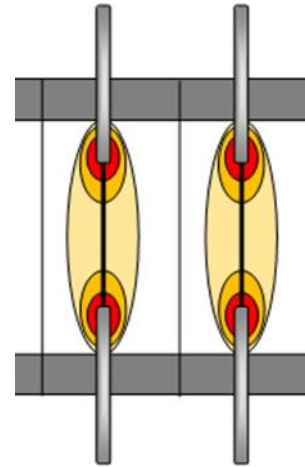
Modified Gas Heated Design Using Dry Electrodes



The Risk of Glass Reboil – Understanding Energy Release

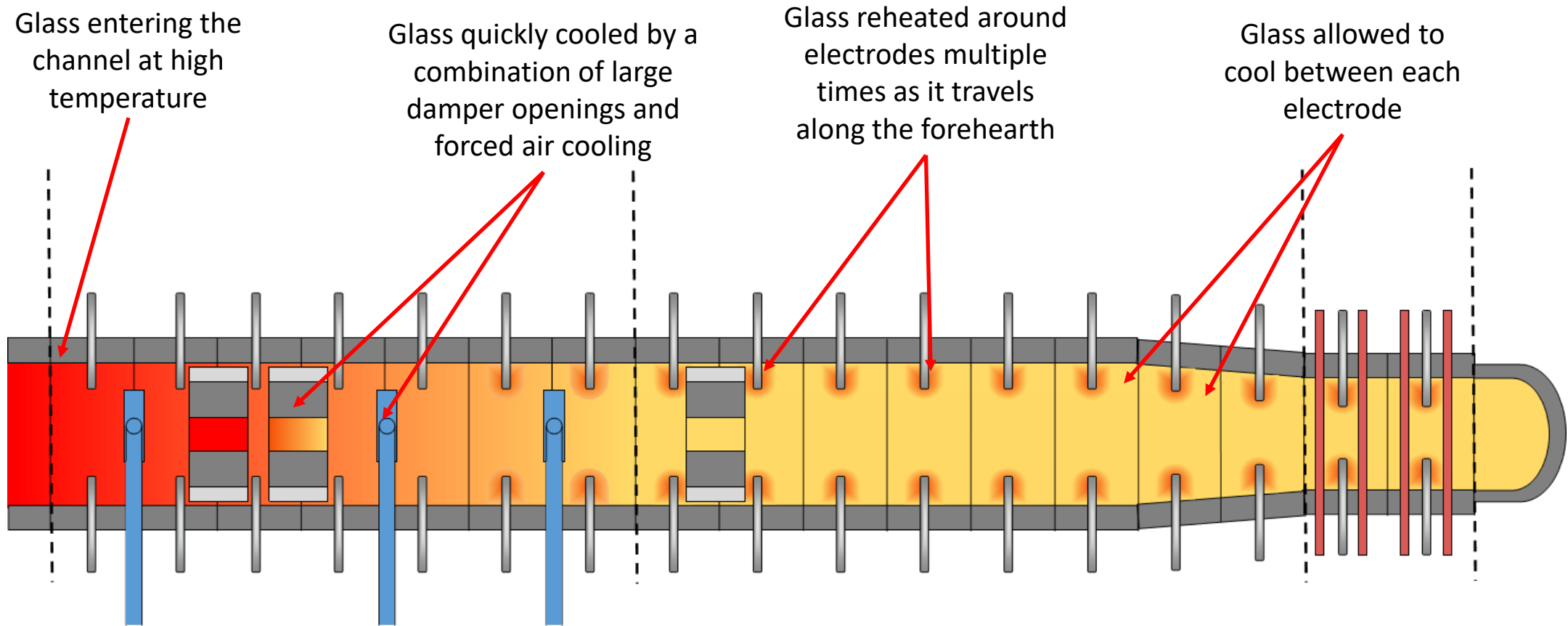


How we perceive energy is released between pairs of electrodes connected across the forehearth channel.

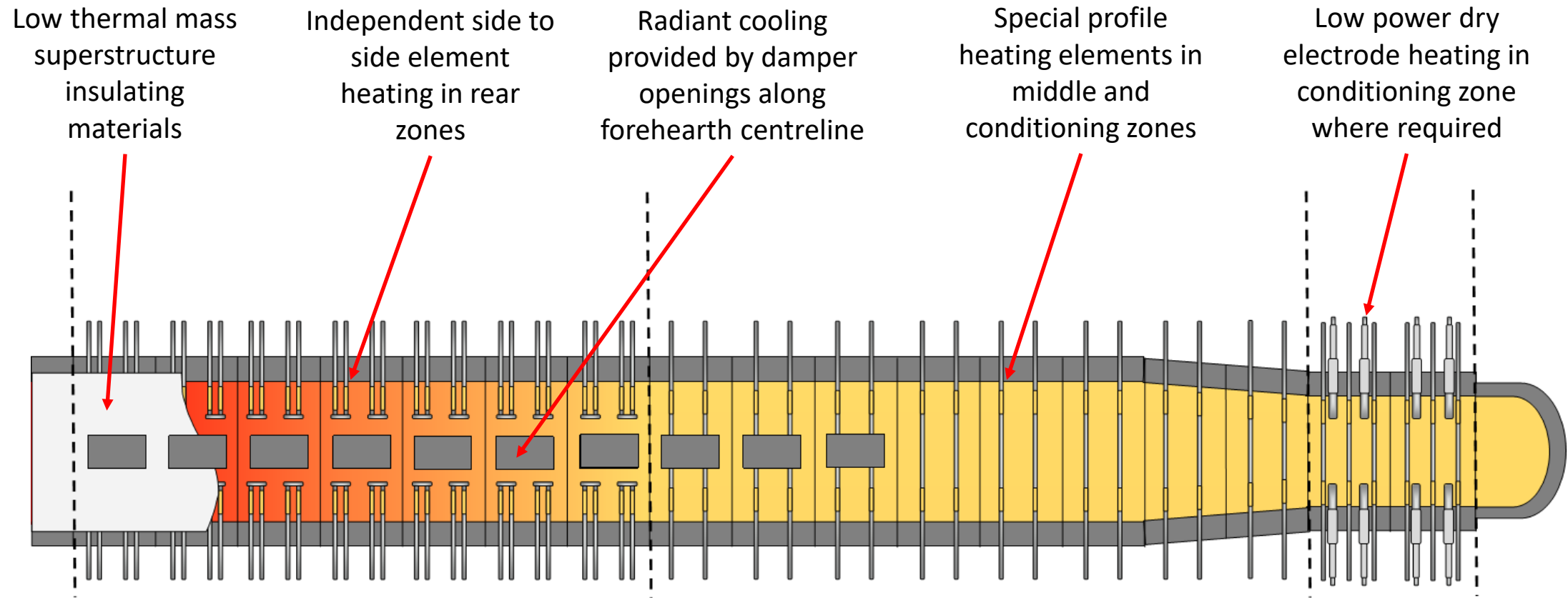


How energy is actually released between pairs of electrodes connected across the forehearth channel.

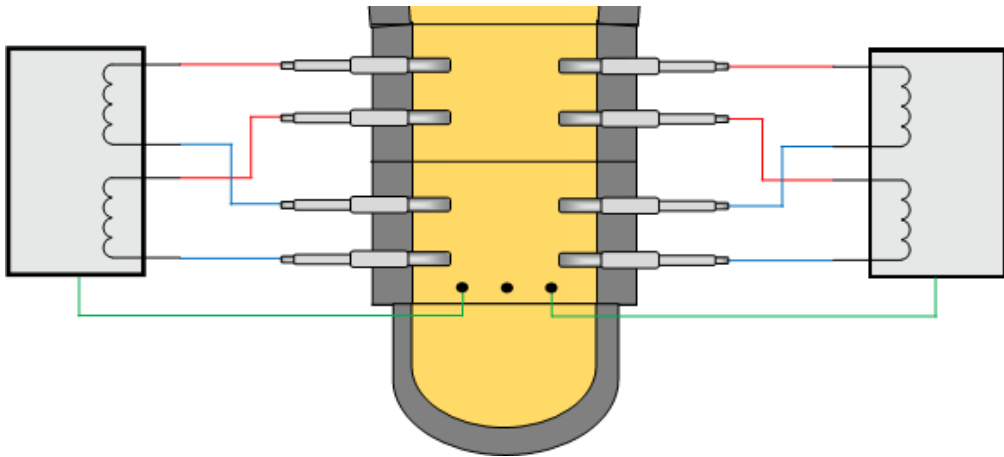
The Risk of Glass Reboil



The Electroflex All-Electric Forehearth



Dry Electrode Usage



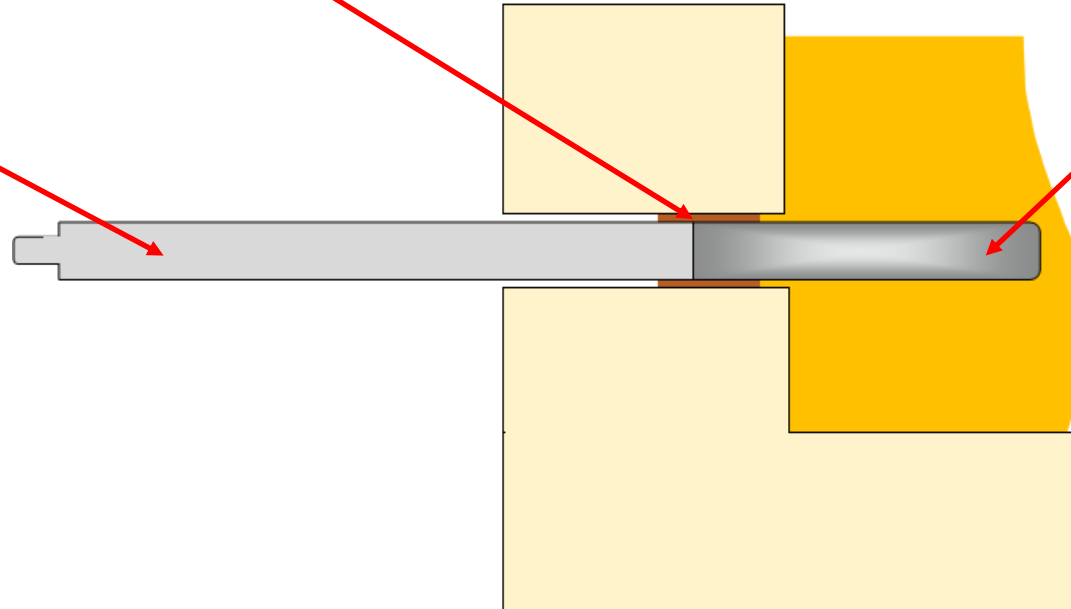
- Electrodes limited to conditioning zone only.
- Only used where low transmission glasses are to be produced.
- Very low/minimal power input.
- Circuit designed to promote side to side heating.
- Utilise temperature setpoint control to assist in gob shape and weight stability.

Simple Dry Electrode Design

Inconel or stainless
steel connector

Cold glass seal at junction
of dissimilar materials

'G.M.E' grade
molybdenum

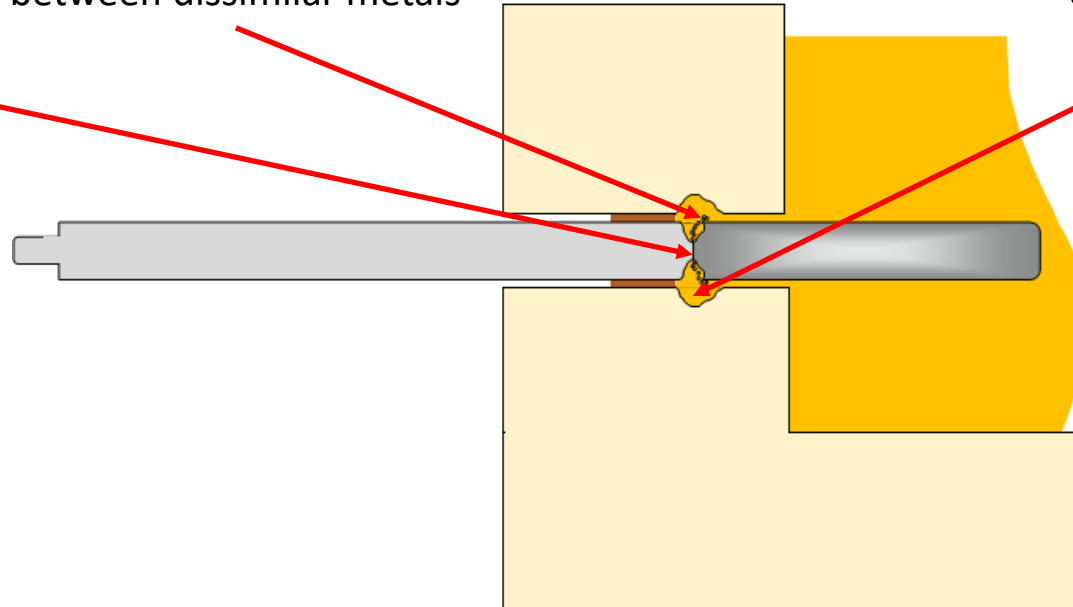


Simple Dry Electrode Design

Molybdenum
oxidises causing it
to neck down

Oxygen bubbles
generated at junction
between dissimilar metals

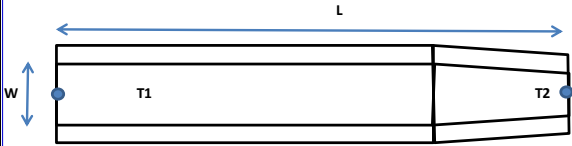
Reduced molybdenum
causes increased heat
and refractory wear



The Electroglass Sheathed Dry Electrode Design



Calculating Capital Investment Costs & Operating Cost Savings

 Forehearth Gas-to-Electric Conversion Data Sheet To enable us to prepare an operating cost comparison and quotation for conversion of your existing gas forehearth to an Electroglass electric forehearth, please provide the following data									
Company name									
Contact name									
Email address									
Forehearth designation									
Scheduled date of next repair									
Estimated cost of next repair (to existing design), excluding glass contact channel blocks.									
									
Length L		Channel Width W		Glass Depth					
Typical operating conditions, - existing gas forehearth									
Case	Days per year at this pull. (RATIO)	Glass Colour	Pull Tonnes/ Day	Inlet Temp. T1 Deg C	Spout Entry Temp. T2 Deg C	Gas Consumption		Combustion and Cooling Fans Power Consumption	
						Quantity	Units	Quantity	Units
1									kW
2									kW
3									kW
4									kW
5									kW
Energy Costs		Cost	Unit						
Gas									
Electricity			kWhr						

- Determining energy consumptions, operating COST savings, capital investment costs and payback times is a quick process.
- Electroglass Data Sheet makes it easy to provide information required.
- Operating energy COST savings ranging from 70% to more than 90% - often worthwhile looking at a range of forehearth and distributors to determine where best to place any investment.

CASE 1

Pull - 60 tonnes/day

Temperature Drop - 53°C

Gas Heated Forehearth

504 m³/day

4893 kWh/day

289 kW

Energy Consumption

Energy Consumption (kWh)

Total Structural Losses

All-Electric Forehearth

46 kW/day

1104 kWh/day

85 kW

- **70.6% Reduction** in overall losses
- **94.2% Reduction** in operating COST
- **\$3,171,141 Saving** over a 10-year campaign

CASE 2

Pull - 85 tonnes/day

Temperature Drop - 64°C

Gas Heated Forehearth

840 m³/day

8156 kWh/day

402 kW

Energy Consumption

Energy Consumption (kWh)

Total Structural Losses

All-Electric Forehearth

13 kW/day

312 kWh/day

62 kW

- **84.6% Reduction** in overall losses
- **98.7% Reduction** in operating COST
- **\$4,328,900.00 Saving** over a 10-year campaign

CASE 3

Pull - 130 tonnes/day

Temperature Drop - 20°C

Gas Heated Forehearth

960 m³/day

9321 kWh/day

478 kW

Energy Consumption

Energy Consumption (kWh)

Total Structural Losses

All-Electric Forehearth

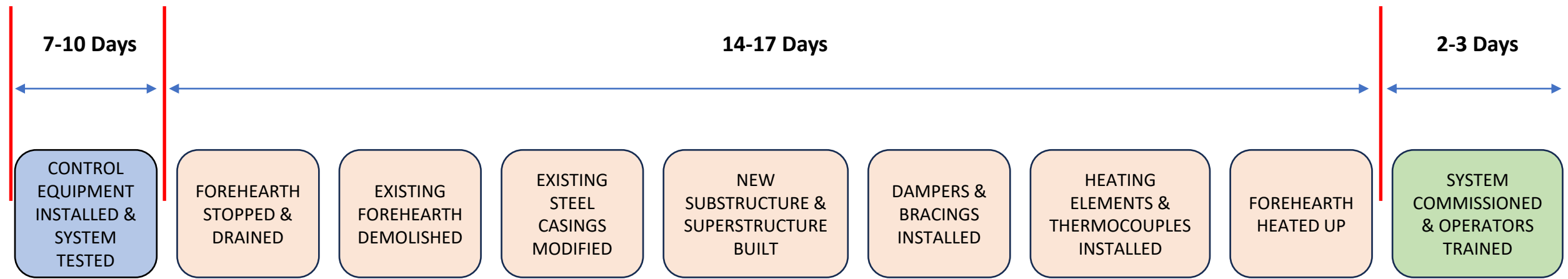
60 kW/day

1440 kWh/day

89 kW

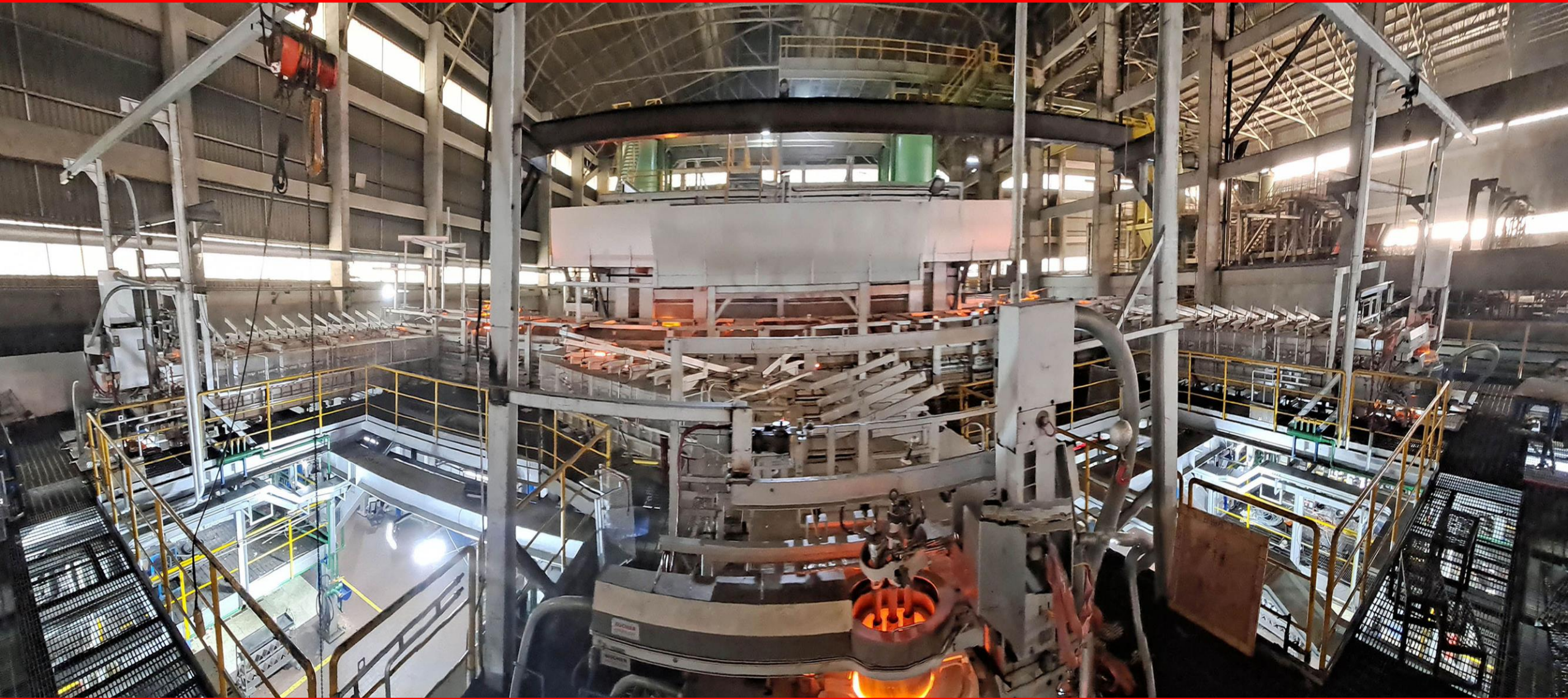
- **81.3% Reduction** in overall losses
- **90.3% Reduction** in operating COST
- **\$7,424,246.00 Saving** over a 10-year campaign

Conversion During Furnace Campaign





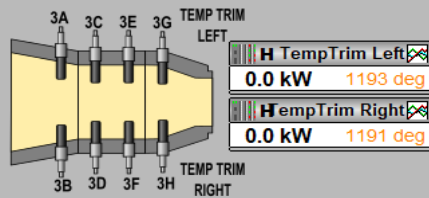
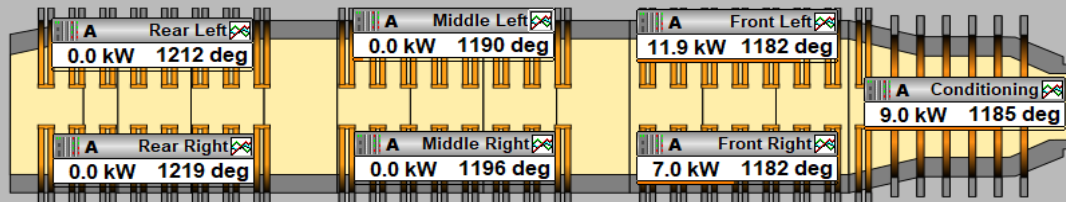




FH1.3 Entry

Glass 1256 deg

F3 Accept Alarm



Total kW
27.9 kW

TH Index-OI
97.8

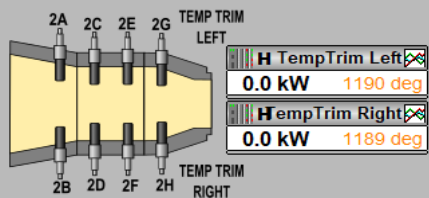
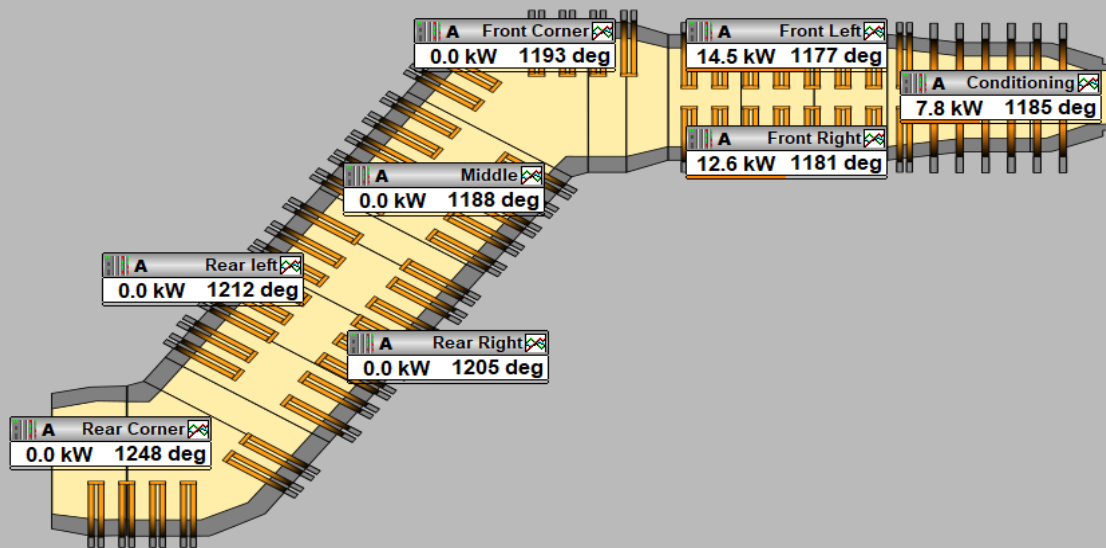
F3 Pull
119.0 t/d

Tri Level Temperatures				
FH1.3	Left	Middle	Right	
Upper	1188 deg	1188 deg	1188 deg	
Middle	1193 deg	1192 deg	1191 deg	
Lower	1190 deg	1196 deg	1189 deg	

FH1.2 Entry

Glass 1274 deg

F2 Accept Alarm



Total kW
34.9 kW

TH Index-OI
96.1

F2 Pull
116.0 t/d

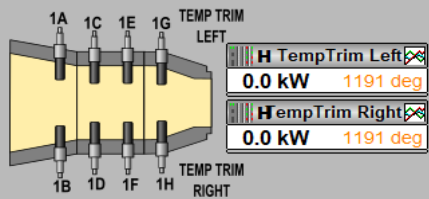
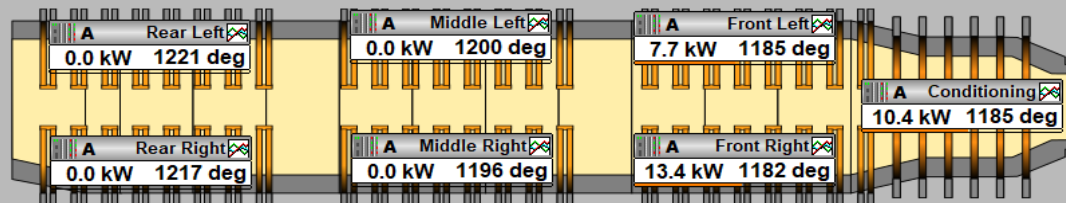
Tri Level Temperatures				
FH1.2	Left	Middle	Right	
Upper	1188 deg	1191 deg	1187 deg	
Middle	1190 deg	1197 deg	1189 deg	
Lower	1189 deg	1197 deg	1189 deg	

Power Table kWhrs			Reset
FH1.1	23041 kWhrs		
FH1.2	19681 kWhrs		
FH1.3	17754 kWhrs		

FH1.1 Entry

Glass 1250 deg

F1 Accept Alarm



Total kW
31.4 kW

TH Index-OI
98.0

F1 Pull
117.0 t/d

Tri Level Temperatures				
FH1.1	Left	Middle	Right	
Upper	1190 deg	1190 deg	1191 deg	
Middle	1191 deg	1194 deg	1191 deg	
Lower	1189 deg	1194 deg	1189 deg	

Accept All Alarms

Run DBF Log Report

Manager Login

Grahame Stuart
Project Sales Engineer



W: www.electroglass.co.uk **E:** info@electroglass.co.uk **T:** +44 1268 565577