

Energy Analyzer

Energy & Operating Cost Comparison Software



Inside This Manual

- How to Input Data for Energy & Cost Comparison Calculations.
- View Comparison Summaries and Print Reports & Graphs.
- Understand Equipment Energy Savings & Benefit
- Understand Technique to assist in Closing the Sale

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Overview

Thank you for purchasing our Energy Analyzer software program! If you have comments for this manual or the software program please fax, email or call us, we appreciate your input.

This manual is intended to show the end user how to properly use this software. It assumes that the user has general knowledge of construction practices and a basic knowledge of residential HVAC. We have attempted to show each screen and show how data is entered into the fields. We designed the interface to be used with a tablet PC. You will notice that very little typing is required.

Look for *Hints:*

Throughout this workbook, you will find boxes like this with additional information or hints that are informative and helpful.

System Requirements:

Windows® 98 or higher, NT, XP, Win-7 or Win-10 operating system. Pentium® 100 or higher processor. 64 megabytes of RAM. High color monitor. 30 MB hard drive space available.

Recommended hardware for best performance:

Pentium® 300 or higher processor. 128 megabytes of memory or more. 1 GB or more of storage (hard drive). Portable printer & external mouse

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Unlocking your Program

Once the software is successfully installed, the Registration screen will pop-up.



Finally, click the **Validate button** to unlock the full program capabilities.

Definitions

ARI:

Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute.

AFUE:

Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency. A measure of gas furnace's efficiency in converting fuel to energy, the higher the rating , the more efficient the unit. Example: A rating of 80 means that approximately 80% of the fuel is being used and 20% is exhausted.

CFactor:

A factor which is required to make the design heating load hours correlate with the effective heating load hours experienced under actual operating conditions.

COP:

Coefficient of Performance.

Default settings:

A particular value for a variable that is assigned automatically by the operating system and remains in effect unless canceled or overridden by the operator.

ECM fan motor:

Electronically Controlled Motor (variable speed).

Economic Balance Point:

The point at which it would be more economical to use auxiliary heat than a heat pump.

GAMA:

Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association.

HTM:

Heat Transfer Multiplier.

Path:

The necessary steps taken to find a file.

Payback (period):

The time it takes to recover an investment (expressed in months or years)

ROI:

Return on investment. (% rate)

SEER:

Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio.

Thermal Balance Point:

The point where the heat pump produces enough heat to meet the load requirements.

Weather BIN or Temperature BIN:

The average number of hours the temperature is at a given degree range annually for a given location. Example: In Chicago, Illinois there are 75 hours that the temperature is between 5-10 degrees (F).

Section I. Input Basics The File Menu

4 EnergyAnalyzer - Energy Consumption &	Operating Cost Comparisons
File Setup Utilities Help 📓 Calculato	r
Open Project Data	Information Bin Analysis
Save/Update Current Project Data	
Compact Databases	
Repair Databases	🖸 🖶 🚽
Exit	
Address:	

Open Project Data:

Opens previously saved Customer Information.

Save Current Project Data:

Saves Customer information that is currently being viewed from an open file.

Update Current Project Data:

Update any changes made to the current Customer.

Delete Current Project Data:

Deletes the current Customer information viewed on the screen.

Compact Database:

Organizes data so your system will run more efficiently by removing spaces in databases caused by deleting files. This utility should be run periodically for best performance.

Repair Database:

A utility that may repair errors to a database by improperly shutting down the computer.

Exit:

Closes Energy Analyzer. Save information before exiting if desired.

Section I. Input Basics <u>The "Menu" Toolbar</u>



Section I. Input Basics Customer Information Tab

🐗 EnergyAnalyzer - Energy Consumption & Operating Cost C	omparisons	_		×
File Setup Utilities Help 📓 Calculator				
Gust. Information General Information Unit Information E	in Analysis Graphs		ROI	
- Sustomer Information				_1
Date: 10/29/2016	Job#:			
Customer Name:	•			
Address:				
Address:				
City:	State: Zip:			
Nome Phone:	Work Phone:			
Email:				
Sales Consultant:				
Notes				
		_		
Save/Update Cust Info	Delete Cust. Info			

You may enter customer information in different ways.

First, you may click on the "Open" button and select from the drop-down list if you previously saved the customer information.

Second, if you have entered the customer information in the Electronic Consultant, then you may click on the "Import" button & the fields will be populated automatically.

You may also manually type the information in by hand.

Section I. Input Basics General Information Tab

Design Conditions Heat Loss/Gain

Enter Heat Loss and Gain information by typing or importing from the Electronic Consultant Software.

Click on the green "+" button to import data. The last calculated load will be imported.

Bin Data

Bin data may be selected by clicking on the down arrow next to the state. Select the state. Repeat to select the city.

The design conditions will be updated

according to the bin data. You may change the design conditions to match the ones used when determining your load requirement.

Fuel Cost

Enter current fuel cost in the appropriate fields or import the data by clicking on the "Select Utility Cost" button for previously entered values.

A list of utility companies will be displayed, then click on the desired company to import current costs. This list can be modified by selecting the Utility Database Menu item as described in the Setup Section of this manual. Click on "Close" to continue.

BTU Value

BTU per fuel unit can be modified if needed to adjust for the heat content of a particular fuel. Please note that the cost per fuel unit must correspond to the BTU per fuel unit. The cost is calculated for the amount of BTU's viewed on the screen.

Buttons

"Set as default"

This button is used to set all screen values as default.

"Select utility cost"

This button is used to store more than one utility company.

Hint: Be sure the design conditions are the same values used in the loss/gain calculations.



Section II. How to Setup Your System Company Setup



Section II. How to Setup Your System Weather Bin Data 🐗 EnergyAnalyzer - Energy Consumption & Operating Cost Comparisons Select "Temperature Bins" from the "Setup" File Setup Utilities Help 📓 Calculator dropdown menu. Manual Equipment Database Cus nformation **Bin Analysis** Company Setup c ÷ Set Cfactor • Customer Nome To view weather bin data Interget Analyzer - Weather Bin Data × 1. Select the state. Weather Bin Data Temp. Avg. Hours Avg. Hours Illinois • State -35 to -30 0 40 to 45 475 2. Select the city. City Peoria Al • -30 to -25 0 45 to 50 530 -25 to -20 0 50 to 55 598 -20 to -15 0 55 to 60 598 3. The chart to the right lists the average 97 1/2% -15 to -10 12 60 to 65 837 number of hours in each temperature bin. Heating Hours Design db -10 to -5 65 to 70 23 665 6119 -5 to 0 70 to 75 34 749 0 to 5 76 75 to 80 622 4. You may add your local city if not in 5 to 10 120 80 to 85 listed in the database. 10 to 15 232 85 to 90 2 1/2% Cooling Hours Design db 15 to 20 290 90 to 95 20 to 25 337 95 to 100 5. Bin hours may be added or changed by Grains diff Grains diff 25 to 30 563 100 to 105 50% RH typing in the desired number and clicking 30 to 35 751 105 to 110 0 35 to 40 643 110 to 115 0 the Add/Update Record button. Cfactor Select "Set CFactor" from the "Setup" 🐗 EnergyAnalyzer - Energy Consumption & Operating Cost Comparisons dropdown menu. File Setup Utilities Help 📓 Calculator Manual Equipment Database Cus nformation Bin Analysis The Cfactor is a factor which is required to make Company Setup -0 the design heating load hours correlate with the Temperature Bins effective heating load hours experienced under 🖸 🔂 actual operating conditions. The default is set Customer Name Default Cfactor setting at 0.77. The allowable range is 0.75 to 1.00. A factor which is required to make the design heating load hours correlate with the effective heating load hours experienced under actual operating conditions. Set Cfactor This is the default setting for the program, which is 1. Enter the desired factor. normally .77 2. Click the "Save as default" button. 0.77 🖨 Heat Loss Correction Factor 3. Click "Close" to exit. Heat Gain Correction Factor 1.00 **Class Exercise** Input number than click on Save as default! 1. Open the Company Setup File. Save as default 2. Enter your company data. 3. Click on Save. Notes: 4. Add a 4-ton A/C to the manual equipment database. 20 years old, 5.5 SEER, Generic manufacturer. 5. How many average hours are in temperature bin 30 - 35 degrees for Peoria, IL.

Section II. How to Setup Your System ARI/GAMA Conversion



Repeat the same steps for conversion of Geothermal applications, and/or Furnaces.

Section II. How to Setup Your System Motor and Fan Settings



Class Exercise

Notes

- 1. Click on the "Utilities" Button.
- 2. Highlight and click on "Motor and Fan Settings"
- 3. Review the ECM Motors database.

Section II. How to Setup Your System **Utilities Database**

Select "Utilities Database" fror "Utilities" dropdown menu.	n the 🛛 🖪	Energ	yAnalyzer - Ene	rgy Consumptio	on & Operating C	Cost Compari	sons
The Utilities Database Screen allow the Consultant to enter commonly used utility cost. Adding to the Utilities Databas	will File	Seti	up Utilities H ARI/G Motor Utility Customer Na	Help 📓 Calcu GAMA/Mfg Con and Fan Setti Database Date: 10/29/201	Ilator version tion ngs 6 T	Bin Anal	ysis
2. Enter the current cost per fuel unit.	EnergyAnanzer - Util Litility Name	ity Dat	abase			- 0	×
 Enter the BTU per fuel unit. Click on the "Add/Update" 	Cost per Fuel Unit	Sum	mer Winter	Heat Pump	BTU (Watto	er Fuel Unit	_
5. Click "Close" to exit.	Nat. Gas/Therm	\$0.08	30 \$0.070	\$0.060	BTU/Therm	3413 100000	_
You may enter combinations	Fuel Oil/Gallon	\$0.00	00		BTU/Gallon	140000	-
a local electric company and a local LP supplier.	Name Ameren/Laclede Comm Ed / Fuel Oil Co Comm Ed / III Power		Summer KWH 0.080 0.100 0.100	Winter KWH 0.070 0.060 0.050	HP KWH 0.060 0.038 0.036	Watts 3413 3413 3413	
Leave the "Cost per Fuel Unit" field at "00.0" if the fuel	Comm Ed / LP Gas Co		0.100	0.090	0.060	3413	
type does not apply to that utility company.	Add/Update			Delete		Close	

The Consultant will be able to import this information when doing an energy analysis from the General Information Screen by clicking on the "Select Utility Cost" button and selecting the desired utility company.

	Class Exercise	Notes
1.	Type in your local utility.	
2.	Enter the new fuel cost.	
3.	Enter "0" for all fuel types that do not apply.	
4.	Add it to the database (click Add/Update).	

Section III. Comparing Operational Cost of Equipment Unit Information & Search Feature



Note: Use the Manufacturer's database when possible. This is generally the most current information.

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Section III. Comparing Operational Cost of Equipment Unit Information & Search Feature

File Setup Utilities Help 📓 Calculator

EnergyAnalyzer - Energy Consumption & Operating Cost Comparisons

Unit Information Tab (continued)

Heat Pumps

Low & High Values

For two stage equipment, you must enter low and high values for 1st and 2nd stage, if not given.

CAP (MBH)

Example: 16.8 MBH = 16,800 BTUH

KW & COP

You may toggle between COP and KW for heat pumps by clicking on the yellow "KW" button.

 $COP = \frac{MBH}{3.413 * KW}$

oust. Information	General Information		in Analy	515	- Orap	13.	NOT .	
		ystem I C	System	11	C System	ш		
Outdoor System	Indoor System	Indoor Fan Type			System	Informatio	n	
Search	ARI/MFG Data	Manual		Air to	Air Heat Pun	np		
A/C - HP	Air to Air Heat Pump	Copy] se	EER	14.5	EER	12	
Mfg.	AMERICAN STANDARD	▼ Paste] вт	гин	18000	ARI Ref.	9033126	
Unit Model	4A6H4018D1	•	AF	UE	90	GAMA Ref.		
Indoor Coil	4TXFH024CZ3+*DD2B060A9V	′3 v		втин	Output	Fan N	lotor Type	
12 4	EER 14.5 +	SEER		0		Standa	ird	
18000	BTUH 9033128	ARI Ref.	L [Heat P	ump Info			
Additional Heat Pu	mp Info		- 11	HSPF		8.5		
Use HP rate	₩ 🚡 Temp. CAP (ME	3H) COP		Econor	nic Bal Pt			
HSPF 8.5				Therma	al Bal Pt			
Econ. Bal Pt.	3 47 F	· 2.51 ·	1	Lockout	t Temp			
Therm. Bal. Pt.	4/F. [17.1	▼ 3.6 ▼			Contin	uous Ean Co	st leo oo	-
Select Heat Pump	Operation Mode Lo	odkout Temp						
Operate Heat Pump	Down to EBP	Ŧ		Est	timated Annu	al Cooling Co	st \$0.00	
Operate Heat Pump	Down to EBP	1	5	Est	imated Annua	al Heating Co	st \$0.00	
Set Manual Cutoff F	or Heat Pump	Calculate						
1								
			_	_				_

Economic Balance Point

The lowest temperature at which the operation of the heat pump is more cost effective.

Thermal Balance Point

The lowest temperature where the heat pump produces enough heat to meet the load requirements

You have a choice when selecting heat pumps.

• Operate Heat Pump Down to EBP (Economic Balance Point)

This will include heat pump operating cost running above the economic balance point when the economic balance point is below the thermal balance point.

• Operate Heat Pump Down to TBP (Thermal Balance Point)

This will not include heat pump operating cost running above the economic balance point when the economic balance point is below the thermal balance point. This will only include the HP runtime above the thermal balance point.

• Set Manual Cutoff For Heat Pump ⁷ This will include heat pump operating cost running above the manually entered temperature.

Section III. Comparing Operational Cost of Equipment Unit Information & Search Feature

Unit Information Tab (continued)



The breakdown of fan cost can also be viewed in the appropriate fields.

AFUE can be entered in manually or will be imported from the database section. The proper BTU Output will then be displayed or can be entered in manually. If the unit is single stage use the first stage for output.



Section III. Comparing Operational Cost of Equipment Bin Analysis

The Bin Analysis screen can be used by the dealer to confirm the operating cost per bin.

Please note, this software is intended for annual cost comparisons only.

It is very difficult, if not Impossible to calculate the exact operating cost due to life styles, utility cost fluctuations, equipment efficiencies, installations, etc.

1. Select which system you wish to review.

2. You may toggle back & forth between the Cooling Grid and

🐗 Energ	yAnalyze	er - Energy Cons	sumption & Op	erating Cost Con	nparisons	-		×
File Se	tup Uti	lities Help E	xit					
Cust. In	formation	General Inform	nation Unit Info	ormation Bin	Analysis	Graphs	ROI	
			Existing S	ystem - Cooli	ing Bin Data			
Deg/	Bin	Gain/Deg	Bin Hours	Bin Load	Total Load	Clg Hours	EER	C
2.5/	72	1,895	749	3,547,895	3,547,895	74	8.3968	\$(
7.5/	77	1,895	622	8,838,947	12,386,842	214	7.9376	\$(
12.5	/ 82	1,895	398	9,426,316	21,813,158	241	7.4784	\$(
17.5	/ 87	1,895	147	4,874,211	26,687,368	109	7.0192	\$(
22.5	/ 92	1,895	45	1,918,421	28,605,789	36	6.56	\$(
27.5	/ 97	1,895	15	781,579	29,387,368	12	6.1008	\$(
32.5	/ 102	1,895	0	0	29,387,368	0	5.6416	\$(
37.5	/ 107	1,895	0	0	29,387,368	0	5.1824	\$(
42.5	/ 112	1,895	0	0	29,387,368	0	4.7232	\$(
1								<u> </u>
				Bin analysis m	av not include fan o	perating cost depe	nding on def	ault
Exist	ing S	ystem 1 Syste	m 2 System 3	- Font Size	set set	tings.		
		Heating Grid			· 12 💽	Total Cooling F	iours 686	_
		Cooling Grid		Print Grid - L	andscape	Total Furnace H	lours 1579	
		in the second second		Print Grid	Portrait To	tal Heat Pump H	lours 0	
		\$/MBTUH Grid		Save Grid	I to File C	ontinuous Fan H	lours 6498	5
							,	

the Heating Grid. (see the next page for Heating Grid information)

Cooling Analysis:

Estimated Bin Operating Cost (Bin hours x Bin cooling load x cost per KWH)

(1000 x SEER)

Hint:

Please note that Equipment operating hours are not the same as Bin Hours. Bin Hours relate to the hours that are recorded at that bin temperature. Equipment operating hours will vary depending on efficiency. Longer operating hours can increase comfort by decreasing temperature variations and improve air filtration.

Section III. Comparing Operational Cost of Equipment **Bin Analysis continued....**

Heating Analysis:

Furnace Only

Estimated Furnace Bin Operating Cost = $\frac{(Bin hours x Bin heating load x fuel cost x Cfactor)}{(Heating value of fuel x Seasonal Efficiency)}$ (Heating value of fuel x Seasonal Efficiency)

Heat Pump operating cost will be calculated for bins above or below thermal balance point depending on selection by user.

Heat Pump with Electric Heat

Heat Pump run time is determined by dividing the Bin loss by the heat pump capacity at that bin. Use 1 for bins that have a heat loss greater than the heat pump capacity.

The estimated Heat Pump bin cost can then be determined by:

Estimated Heat Pump Bin Operating Cost = Bin hours x Heat Pump KWH x Heat Pump run time x fuel cost x Cfactor

The estimated Electric Heat bin cost can then be determined by:

 On the bins where the Heat Pump Capacity is less than the Bin Heat Loss, calculate the electric heat required by subtracting the Heat Pump Capacity from the Bin Heat Loss.

Estimated Electric Heat _ (Bin Hours x Electric Heat required x Cfactor x Fuel Cost) Bin Operating Cost 3 4 1 3

Page	20

Cust. Information	General Inform	ation Unit Inform	nation Bin	Analysis	Graphs	ROI	
Existing System - Heating Bin Data							
Bin Midpoint	Туре	Bldg Loss	Unit Cap.	Bin Hours	% Runtime	Run Hour ^	
-3	Furnace	51,975	75,000	69	0.69	48	
2	Furnace	48,125	75,000	76	0.64	49	
7	Furnace	44,275	75,000	120	0.59	71	
12	Furnace	40,425	75,000	232	0.54	125	
17	Furnace	36,575	75,000	290	0.49	141	
22	Furnace	32,725	75,000	337	0.44	147	
27	Furnace	28,875	75,000	563	0.39	217	
32	Furnace	25,025	75,000	751	0.33	251	
37	Furnace	21,175	75,000	643	0.28	182	
10 <	Furnace	17 325	75 000	175	0.53	110 *	
Eviction Surt	am 1 Surtan	2 Surtem 2	Bin analysis ma	ay not include fan	operating cost dep	ending on default	
Existing Oyst	ent toysten	12 Oystem 0	Font Size	12 🗘 🎽	Total Cooling I	Hours 686	
ļ	Heating Grid		Print Grid - L	andscape	Total Eurnace I	Hours 1579	
	Cooling Grid		Print Grid - Portrait Total		otal Heat Pump I	Hours n	
5	S/MBTUH Grid		Save Grid	to File	Continuous Fan I		

Section III. Comparing Operational Cost of Equipment Bin Analysis continued....

Heating Analysis continued:	EnergyAnalyzer - Energy Consumption & Operating Cost Comparisons						— C	x c	
	File Setup Utilities Help Exit								
	Cust. Information	General Informa	tion Unit Inf	ormation	Bin Analysis	Graphs		201	
			Existing S	ystem - He	ating Bin Da	ata			
	Bin Midpoint	Туре	HP Input	Fuel Unit	Fuel Cost	Bin Cost	Total Cos	t ^	
	-3	Furnace		100,000	1.150	54.99	54.99		
	2	Furnace		100,000	1.150	56.08	111.07		
	7	Furnace		100,000	1.150	81.48	192.55		
	12	Furnace		100,000	1.150	143.84	336.39		
	17	Furnace		100,000	1.150	162.75	499.14		
	22	Furnace		100,000	1.150	169.35	668.49		
Add-on Heat Pumps	27	Furnace		100,000	1.150	250.04	918.52		
	32	Furnace		100,000	1.150	290.11	1,208.63		
	37	Furnace		100,000	1.150	211.85	1,420.48		
For Heat Pumps operating above	12 <	Furnaco		100 000	1 150	130 27	1 550 7/	>	
the Economic Polence Doint but				Bin analysi	s may not include	fan operating co	ost depending o	n default	
the Economic Balance Point but	Existing Syste	em 1 System	2 System 3	Font S	Size 12 븆	settings. Total Co	oling Hours	606	
below the Thermal Balance Point,		Heating Grid		Print Gri	d - Landscape	Total Cu		000	
the % run time is calculated by:	Cooling Grid				Total Fur	I Furnace Hours 1579			
the 76 run time is calculated by.	Total					Total Heat P	at Pump Hours		
	s	S/MBTUH Grid		Save	Grid to File	Continuous	Fan Hours	6495	

Add-on Heat Pumps

% Heat Pump runs =

(winter design load - bin load)

(winter design load - bin heat pump capacity)

% Furnace runs = 1 - % heat pump runs

For all other heat pump operating conditions, the % run time is calculated by:

% Heat Pump Runs = Bin loss divided by the heat pump bin capacity.

Use 1 for bins that have a heat loss greater than the heat pump capacity.

Estimated Heat Pump Pin Operating Cost = Bin Hours x Heat Pump KWH x Heat Pump Run Time x fuel cost x Cfactor

(Bin Hours x Bin Heating Load x fuel cost x Cfactor x furnace run time) Estimated Furnace Bin Operating Cost = (Heating Value of Fuel x Seasonal Efficiency)

Fan operating hours can be viewed on this screen. A breakdown is indicated in the various fields (Cooling, Heating, Heat Pump and Continuous).

Section III. Comparing Operational Cost of Equipment Graphs

The "Graphs" screen will allow the Consultant to view and/or print various graphs. These graphs should be used to explain to the homeowner the benefits of purchasing High Efficiency Equipment.

To setup your graph:

- 1. Select the systems you want to include.
- 2. Select the system options for the type of equipment you want to include.
- Select the Graph type. (two-dimensional bar graphs are the only graphs that will print)



Hint: You may view the graphs by clicking on the desired yellow button.

Comparing Operating Costs

Print Operating Hours

Click to print the equipment operating hours. This is a good sales tool that may indicate longer operating times with lower operating costs. Better air filtration and even temperatures.

Print Heat Loss Graph

Print the heat loss of your customer's home. Show the customer why two stage equipment is important. The customer may have a difficult time understanding that they do not need the same heat output at design temperature as they might at perhaps 35 degrees.

Print Hours per Bin

Print the hours recorded at various temperature bins. This will also show the % of time during that particular bin. This will reinforce the importance of correct sizing and two stage equipment to the homeowner.

Print Cost Comparisons

Print the estimated annual cost comparisons for selected equipment.

Section III. Comparing Operational Cost of Equipment Estimated Return on Investment (ROI)



Hint: Keep in mind that the interest income is probably taxable and that energy savings is not taxable income. You may enter existing equipment repair cost in installation cost box if desired.

Steps for Comparing Equipment Operating Cost

To compare operating cost between the existing system and a new system (system I for example) follow the steps below.

- 1. Check Comparison I box
- 2. Check the Compare box
- 3. Select Existing System
- 4. Select System I
- 5. Enter the Installation Cost
- 6. Check the optional information boxes you want analyzed. Add the interest rate if applicable
 7. Click the Calculate Button
 8. The results will be tabulated and listed in the Comparison I fields
 The Savings Calculator will be discussed on the next page
 Print
 Print
 View Graph

Section III. Comparing Operational Cost of Equipment Estimated Return on Investment (ROI)

The Savings Calculator

The Savings Calculator is a tool to help generate a summary of current and projected financial data based on the comparisons estimated on the previous screen.

You may enter the estimated life of the new equipment and estimate energy cost inflation.

The Financing Sections allows you to enter the number of months to be financed and the current rate.

To open the Savings Calculator, click on the Savings Calculator button located on the bottom of the Estimated Return On Investment Screen.



Note: This software is to be used for annual cost comparison purposes only. Operating cost may differ depending on individual or family life styles. This software does not reflect actual operating costs.

Using The Savings Calculator

The following is a step by step guide to using the Savings Calculator.



Continue on next page for printing instructions.

Section III. Comparing Operational Cost of Equipment <u>Print/Preview Screen</u>

After you clicked on the Preview Reports							
button the Preview/Print Reports screen	InergyAnalyzer - Print Proposals						
pops up.	Preview / Print Reports						
Click the Select Proposal Template down	Customized Proposals						
allow.							
Select the Template you want to view or print.	Energy Summary 1.sse Energy Summary 1a.sse Energy Summary 1eer.sse Energy Summary 2.8U Energy Summary 2.8U						
Olight another Occatencian d Depart Falit	Energy Summary 2.380						
Screen button to edit an existing template or design a new one.	Energy Summary 3.80						
	Customized Proposals Select Proposal Template						
Click on the Customized Reports View	Customized Reports Edit Screen						
screen to view your report before printing.	Ciose						
Click Close to return to the Savings							
Calculator Screen	<i>Note:</i> See the Report Writer Manual to design or customize templates.						

Sample Summary

A sample Summary Template is available, but you may design your own using Report Writer.

This example shows:

- Customer Information
- Equipment Specifications
- Fuel Cost Information
- Weather Data and Design Conditions
- Economic Considerations, including:
 - o System Investment
 - System Investment + Financing Cost
 - Financing Rate & Term
 - Monthly Investment
 - Estimated savings over the life of equip.
 - Estimated Savings less your investment
 - Estimated life of the equipment
 - o Payback in years
 - Estimated Monthly Savings
 - Rate of Return On Investment
 - Rate of Return On Investment (15Yrs.)

ergyAnalyzer - View				_				
Edit • Print • Draw • T	ables -	View	Help Refresh	Exit	<i>-</i>	9		
			ABC Heating &	Air Condi	tioning			
IN AB	ABC			1233 Main Bloomington, Ill 63311				
ABC Heating & Air Co	ondition	ning	234-1237 or 1-800-334-1006					
Ene	ray Cost	Summary	for Comparison I					
Serlene.			Transa Pata	11002/2014				
Anna a			iffers loves.					
Cerevited.			Crassed 4	.122450				
The following is additional informatio and economic needs.	in to help yo	u select th	exystem that meets your	temily's pers	tm co l'and	the		
Existing Coordenation Linit Across 10 years	System I E	iquip me nt	Specifications	and 10 Year G		_		
and toner		Nat	Gas Fumace					
Cooling Mitcasory 7 51			Heating Efficiency 75 AFUE					
						_		
	Fue	Cost Info	ormation			_		
Electric Rate for symmer	\$0.05	•	U2 Rate		\$1.800			
Electric Rate for winter	\$0.05	•	Fuel Of Rate		\$2.200			
Natural Gas Rate	\$1.15	•	Estimated Fuel Inflation Rate		0.00 %			
Outdoor Design Temperature (cooling			Suiding Heat Gail		38000 87			
Outdoor Design Temperature (heating) -1		Building Heat Loss		53 900 BT			
Eco	no mio C on	sideration	s for Comparison I		_	_		
System Investment	\$ 2000.00	latimated :	avings over the life of the	guipment	\$1446	0.00		
System Investment + Financing Cost	\$ 2000.00	latimated :	avings less your investme		\$1146	2.00		
Financing Rate	0.00%	atimated (life of the System		15 19	-		
Vanihiy Payment	\$ 3000.00	00.00 Payback in years 2.11 Y						
ferm of the Loan	1 Months	onths Estimated Monthly Savings \$50.23		22				
Total Estimated Rate of Return on mestiment (15 Years)	452.00 %	Annual Esti	mated Rate of Return on In	rveatment	222.00	s -		

Section IV. Techniques for Closing the Sale <u>Helpful hints to closing more sales</u>

The Energy Analyzer is a valuable tool in the sales process. It will allow you to graphically show your customer the benefits of investing in a higher SEER rating, 2-stage equipment, or possibly a heat pump.

From an economic point of view

- Do not pre-judge your customer's desire or ability to purchase high-efficiency equipment, and always offer options.
- Collect all the utility costs from your local utility companies and insert them into the Energy Analyzer. Use the lowest rate if it is a tiered rate system. The higher rates are for general lighting, cooking, etc. Keep them current.
- Know the efficiencies of the equipment you most often replace. You may add them to the Manual Equipment database and select them by checking the "Manual" checkbox.
- Do your homework. Pre-determine the best equipment to offer by analyzing different high-efficiency equipment and heat pumps.
- Always offer the most efficient equipment first on your proposal.
- Always show a monthly payment amount on every proposal.
- Always select the equipment with the highest operating cost first when comparing different equipment.
- Using the heat loss graph and operating hours per bin, show the value in dual fuel heat pumps and two stage equipment.
- Review the Energy Cost Summary with the homeowner. Explain the Operating Cost Comparisons of the existing equipment with the equipment you are offering. Explain the estimated monthly savings and how long it will take for the homeowner to regain their investment.
- Show the Rate of Return on their investment and the estimated savings over the life of the equipment.

Customer Assurance

- Show your customer the benefit of adjusting the Economic Balance Point for heat pumps on an annual basis. Be sure to offer "Maintenance Agreements" on every proposal.
- Show the value of no major maintenance expenses for over ten years with Extended Warranties.
- Review the Energy Cost Summary. This summary helps the homeowner make an informed decision on investing in high-efficiency.

Comfort & Health

- Show how variable speed high-efficiency equipment may have the higher runtime, but will have the lower operating cost.
- Explain that the longer runtime hours will produce even temperatures, increasing comfort without increasing cost.
- Explain the improved air filtration due to the increased runtime of the variable speed equipment.
- Always explain the comfort and health benefits of variable speed equipment as well as the financial benefit of high-efficiency.

Section IV. Techniques for Closing the Sale <u>Accuracy</u>

The results of the energy analysis are very accurate. This system draws its conclusions from several information files listed below.

1. Load Requirements

The building's load requirements may be imported from LoadCalc in the Electronic Consultant by clicking on the green plus sign. You may also manually enter the data. If the loads requirement comes from a computer printout it is perceived to be more accurate than if hand written.

2. Design Conditions

Be sure the design conditions are the same values used in the heat loss/gain calculation. **<u>3. Cfactor</u>**

The Cfactor is required to make the design heating load hours correlate with the effective heating load hours experienced under actual operating conditions.

4. Weather Bin Data

The weather bin data is derived from the National Weather Service over a period of many years and is the average number of hours the temperature is at a given degree range annually for a given location.

5. Local Fuel Cost

You should contact your local utility companies for fuel cost in your area. Be sure and ask for the heat pump rates, if available. You may want to check back periodically for any rate changes. Use the lowest rate for heat pumps if a tiered rate is used. Note: Do not average utility rates.

6. BTU Value

BTU per fuel unit can be modified if needed to adjust for the heat content of a particular fuel. **7. Equipment Efficiencies**

The Manufacturer's equipment database contains the equipment specifications and temperature bin ratings as determined by equipment testing. It may also contain fan motor watts.

Closing The Sale

- When you combine the accuracy, as outlined above, with the system cost and other financial variables, such as savings interest and loan interest, a very dramatic graph is produced.
- The Homeowner will clearly see the advantage of high-efficiency equipment after reviewing their return on investment and/or years payback.
- You might mention that there is no income tax on cost savings, but there might be on interest income.
- From the savings calculator screen, you may print a one page summary of all the economic
- considerations.
- This summary will reinforce your recommendation for investing in high-efficiency equipment and/or dual-fuel heat pumps.

Note: Even though this software is very accurate, operating cost may differ depending on individual or family life styles. This software is to be used for annual cost comparison purposes only and does not reflect actual





Section IV. Techniques for Closing the Sale <u>Economic/Thermal Balance Point Graph</u>



Calculated Heat Loss

Where the Heat Pump is the most efficient source of heat.

Where the Heat Pump will operate above the economic balance point and is more efficient.

Area where auxiliary heat will operate.

The above Heat Loss chart graphically shows how a Heat Pump can save dollars.

Section IV. Techniques for Closing the Sale Comparing Operating Hours to Operating Cost



Estimated Annual Operating Hours

Selling two speed equipment and accessories

The Chart at the top of the page is a tool you may use to show the homeowner the operating hours of each system quoted. The Chart at the bottom will show the homeowner the estimated annual cost to operate each system quoted. In the above examples, the system that cost the least runs the most. You should explain that with the system running more, the filters will be more effective and the temperature will be more constant. This will produce a healthier more comfortable environment. Additional Sales Opportunity: Electronic Air Cleaner, UV light and ERV.

Section IV. Techniques for Closing the Sale Energy Cost Summary

The Energy Cost Summary can help you close the sale.

When you propose high-efficiency equipment and show the savings over the life of the equipment, the homeowner can see that investing in high-efficiency is the right choice.

In some instances, when financed, the savings will exceed the payment, causing a positive cash flow when compared to existing utility costs.

This example shows:

- Customer Information and Proposal #
- Equipment Specifications, including SEER rating and AFUE
- Fuel Cost Information
- Weather Data and Design Conditions
- Economic Considerations

ABC Heating & Air Co		ABC Heating & Air Conditioning 1233 Main Bloomington, Ill 63311 234-1237 or 1-800-334-1006						
Customer Address Address City, State ZIP Consultant:		Summa	ITY for Comparison I Proposal Date 11/03/2016 Home Phone Work Phone E-Mail Address Proposal # 123456					
The following is additional informatio and economic needs.	n to help yo System I F	u select	t the system that meets your family's per	sonal comfort				
Existing Condensing Unit Aprox 10 year Conditioner	rs old Air	Existing Warm Air Furnace Aprox 10 Year Nat. Gas Furnace	Gas					
with a coil			Heating Efficiency 75 AFL	JE				
	Fue	Costi	n formation	C1 000				
Electric Rate for summer	\$0.080		LP Rate	\$1.800				
Electric Rate for writer	\$0.08	0	Fuel Oil Rate	\$2.200				
Natural Gas Rate	\$1.150		Estimated Fuel Inflation Rate	0.00 %				
Weather Data & Design Conditions								
Outdoor Design Temperature (cooling)	89		Building Heat Gain	36000 BTU's				
Outdoor Design Temperature (heating)	-1		Building Heat Loss	53900 BTU's				
Economic Considerations for Comparison 1								
System Investment	\$ 3000.00	Estimat	Estimated savings over the life of the equipment					
System Investment + Financing Cost	\$ 3000.00	Estimat	ed savings less your investment	\$ 11460.00				
Financing Rate	0.00 %	Estimat	ed Life of the System	15 Years				
Monthly Payment	\$ 3000.00		k in years	3.11 Years				
Term of the Loan 1 Months		Estimat	ed Monthly Savings	\$ 80.33				
Total Estimated Rate of Return on Investment (15 Years)	482.00 %	Annual	Estimated Rate of Return on Investment	<mark>32.13</mark> %				

Section IV. Techniques for Closing the Sale <u>Proposal Package</u>

When you use the Electronic Consultant, LoadCalc, and the Energy Analyzer to develop your proposal you will have the most professional package available.

Even your competition will be impressed!!

Your Professional Proposal Packet will consist of:

- A Cover Sheet with a picture of the customer's home, your Company name, and the Consultant's name
- A copy of your Liability Insurance (optional)
- A Loads Summary showing heat loss/gain of customer's home
- A Picture of Modifications necessary for a comfortable and efficient system
- The Custom Needs Survey outlining the customer's preferences
- The Energy Cost Summary with Return On Investment and Payback period
- The Proposal accurately priced in minutes, right in front of the homeowner

Notes

Notes

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