

Presenter Profile:

- Vice President of Blaze King Industries, Inc of Walla Walla WA.,
 - In business since 1977
 - Stove Manufacturer
 - Non catalytic since 1977
 - Invested In Manufacturing & Perfecting
 Catalytic wood stoves since 1983
 - Executive Committee Member of the Catalytic Hearth Coalition (CHC)



Question?

- How many of you traveled here by:
 - Airplane?
 - Car?
 - Bus?
- How many of you:
 - Had a cup of coffee this morning?
 - Had breakfast in a restaurant or fast food place?



Catalytic Technology is Everywhere





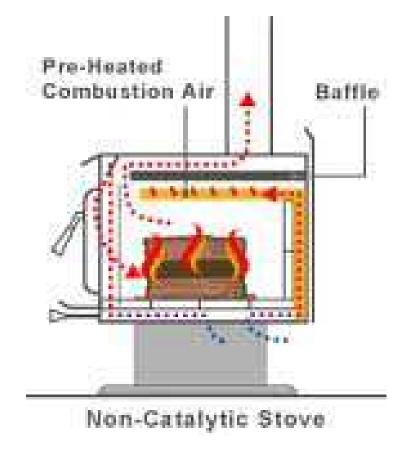
The Catalytic Hearth Coalition

- Mission Statement:
 - To work with <u>all</u> manufacturers of catalytic products to continually refine and improve these products for the environment and to educate the public about the benefits of catalytic technology.
- Shared Knowledge & Ideas Between Members



One Way To Deal With Emissions

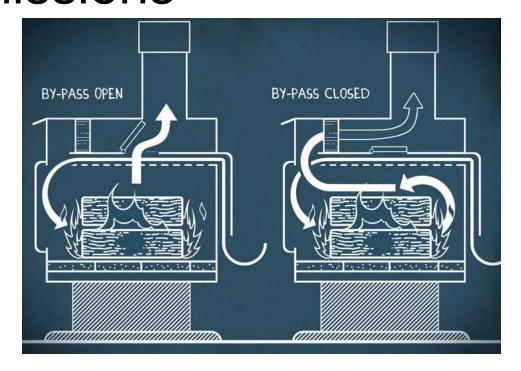
- Non-Catalytic Design
 - Requires >1200°Fto ControlEmissions
 - Firebox and Components Need to Maintain >1200°F





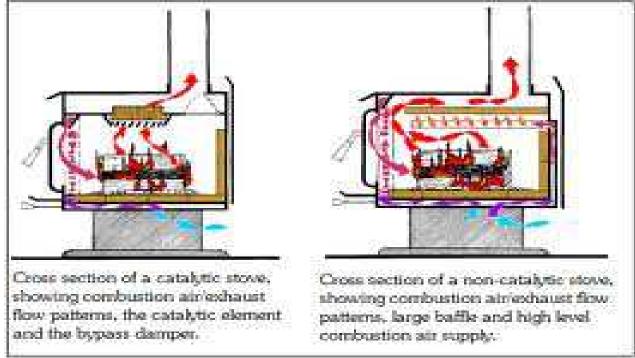
Another Way To Deal With Emissions

- Catalytic Stove Design
 - Start to Control
 Emissions at 550°F to
 Control Emissions,
 including VOC's
 - Simple To Replace
 Element Much Like A
 Cars Oil Filter





Side by Side Design



- New Stainless combustors get 550 degrees in less than 15 minutes
- This translates to cleaner emissions sooner
- There is place for BOTH Catalytic or Non Catalytic Wood Stoves



Catalytic Advancements & Accomplishments

Combustors Are More Compact & Thicker Combustors Increase Residence Time Due To Greater Surface Area

Combustors Are Accessible & Readily Visible Not Buried In Stoves

Orientation and Position Take Exposure into Account

Therefore:

Catalytic Wood Stoves have become even more efficient, which is as important as clean burning

More Durable with Life-Spans up to 10 Years or more

Lowest Average Emissions Amongst All Wood Stoves

Lowest Burn Rates & Burn Times

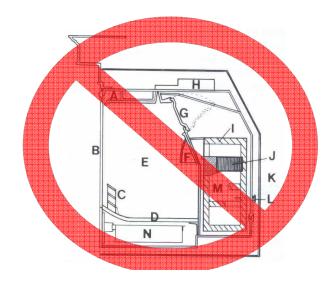
Highest Average Efficiency For every Pound burned

Best "Turndown Rate" (widest range of output between high and low



 Design Changes
 Older designs used the catalyst as an add on and not part of the original design

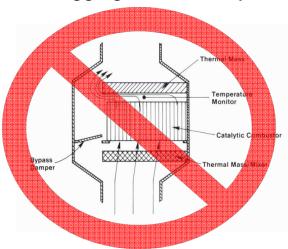
Rear Design Exposed the Catalyst to High Temperatures and Made it Difficult for the customer to Access





Horizontal Catalyst Place Right Above the Firebox Exposed the Catalyst to Flame Impingement and Stability Problems (Catalyst Would Fall Out)

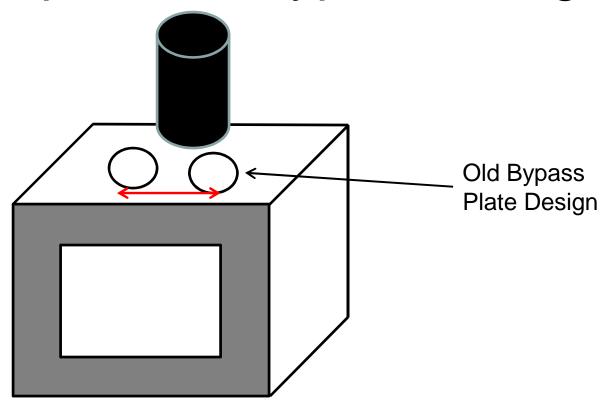
In-Line design Offered Poor **Bypass Controls Resulting** in Plugging of the Catalyst



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One Example Poor Bypass Designs



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New Designs

- Treat the Catalyst as Part of the Stove, Even Offering "Hybrid" Designs Combining Thermal and Catalytic Combustion Technologies
- One Manufacturer has even designed a stove that works as either catalytic or non catalytic

Catalyst is Easy to Access for the Consumer and Protected From Flame Impingement and Thermal Damage



Life of a Combustor

- The Anticipated Operational Life is Up to 10 Years
- Studies were Performed Independently by Omni Environmental Laboratories
- The Omni aging study conducted in December of 2009 Showed Limited Reduction in Activity After Multiple Seasons of Use
- All Combustors In the Study had a minimum of 3 cords burned each year



Change of Particulate Emission in an Aged Combustor

Less Than 1 g/hr Average Change in Emissions After 9 Years

Results - Summary

Stove A	New ¹	Used 5.75 Years	Used 8.5 Years
Particulate Mater (5H Adjusted (g/hr))	85% Reduced Emissions	0.14 g/hr Increase from New	0.3 g/hr Increase from New
Stove B	New ¹	Used 5.75 Years	Used 8.5 Years
Particulate Mater (5H Adjusted (g/hr))	83% Reduced Emissions	1.9 g/hr Increase from New	1.04 g/hr Increase from New



Regulations Revisited:

Current Standards:

Type of Device	Washington State Limit	EPA Limit
Catalytic Wood Burning Device	2.5 grams per hour	4.1 grams per hour
Non-Catalytic Wood Burning Device	4.5 grams per hour	7.5 grams per hour

Keeping in Mind The Original Logic Used For Sub Categorization (Dual Standards)

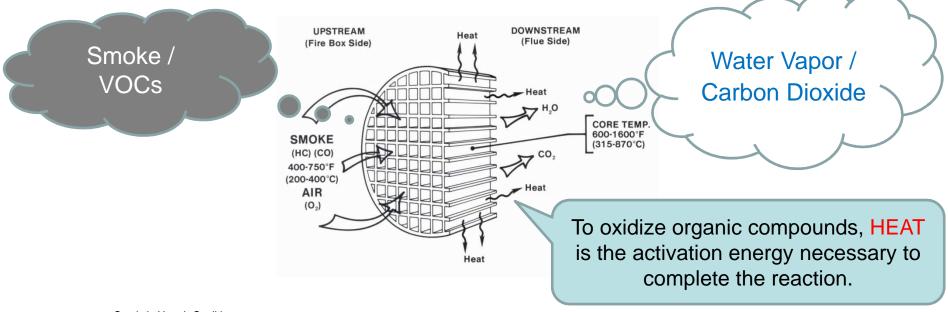
With An Increase of ~1 g/hr over 9 Years A Washington State Approved Catalytic Stove will not reach the same emission levels as a Washington State Non-Cat Stove for 18 Years.

An EPA Approved Catalytic Stove will not reach the same emission levels as a EPA Approved Non-Cat Stove for 30 Years



How Does Catalyst Work?

- Definition: A catalyst is a substance which lowers the activation energy for a given reaction, without being consumed by the reaction.
 - Catalysts create a Combustion Reaction (Also Referred to As "Oxidation "Reaction)
- Carbon in any compound Combines with Oxygen to form Carbon Dioxide and Water



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Catalyst Evolution

- Catalyst Manufacturers Continue to Improve the Technology From Supports...
 - Ceramic
 - Cordierite
 - Mullite
 - Reticulated Foam
 - Steel









Catalyst Improvements

- To Chemistry
 - Higher Temperature Resistant Coatings
 Increasing Surface Area
 - Alternative Catalytic Components & Metals
 - Performance Monitoring
 - Activation Supports
 - Thermometers







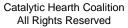
 CHC Recommend Mandatory Inclusion of Monitoring Device

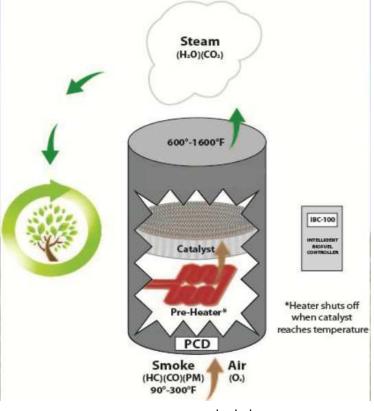


Catalyst Opportunities

Alternative Methods to Activate the Catalyst







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Difficulties in Advancements

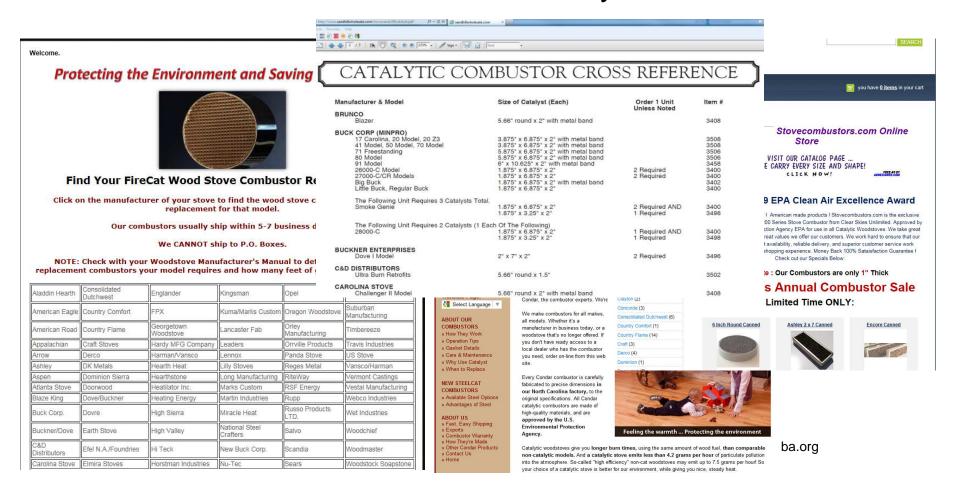
 Test Methods and Stove Categories Limit Design Opportunities & New Emissions Elimination Technology





How It Was

 1980's Supply Chain Resulted in Increased Prices, Miscommunications and Delays





How It Works Now Encourages Maintenance

- O.E.M. Direct Purchase More Affordable
- Easy to Find Replacements Even For Out Of Business Stove Manufacturers

Aladdin Hearth	Consolidated Dutchwest	Englander	Kingsman	Opel	Silent Flame
American Eagle	Country Comfort	FPX	Kuma/Marks Custom	Oregon Woodstove	Suburban Manufacturing
American Road	Country Flame	Georgetown Woodstove	Lancaster Fab	Orley Manufacturing	Timbereeze
Appalachian	Craft Stoves	Hardy MFG Company	Leaders	Orrville Products	Travis Industries
Arrow	Derco	Harman/Vansco	Lennox	Panda Stove	US Stove
Ashley	DK Metals	Hearth Heat	Lilly Stoves	Reges Metal	Vansco/Harman
Aspen	Dominion Sierra	Hearthstone	Long Manufacturing	RiteWay	Vermont Castings
Atlanta Stove	Doorwood	Heatilator Inc.	Marks Custom	RSF Energy	Vestal Manufacturing
Blaze King	Dove/Buckner	Heating Energy	Martin Industries	Rupp	Webco Industries
Buck Corp.	Dovre	High Sierra	Miracle Heat	Russo Products LTD.	Wet Industries
Buckner/Dove	Earth Stove	High Valley	National Steel Crafters	Salvo	Woodchief
C&D Distributors	Efel N.A./Foundries	Hi Teck	New Buck Corp.	Scandia	Woodmaster
Carolina Stove	Elmira Stoves	Horstman Industries	Nu-Tec	Sears	Woodstock Soapstone



How Wood Stoves Are Used

- How many of you heat your home with a wood stove?
- When you're at work 8 hours a day and sleeping 8 hours each night, is your stove set to a high burn rate?
- How often do you use higher burn rates?



How Stoves Are Used?

	PM (g/hr) (Particulate Matter)			
COMPARE	Stoves spend 80% of their life in this range			
	Low	Medium	Medium High	High
Burn Rate (kg/hr)	<0.8	0.8 to 1.25	1.25 to 1.9	MAX (3 to 5)
Heat Output (BTU/hr)	<10,000	~12,000	~15,000	~40,000+
AVG Washington State Certified NON-CAT Stove	3.45	3.85	3.05	2.70
AVG Washington State Certified CAT Stove	0.29	0.83	1.24	4.67



Test Method Weighting

 The test and the weightings should all be reflective of how the stove is used in the real world.

CHC Suggests Burn Rate Values of Low 60% Medium 30% High 10% CHC Suggests Cord Wood Testing



Final Notes

- Long burn times are the hallmark of our industry, the proof is in the marketing. Manufacturers do not brag or talk of high burn times, but rather low burn times. Because folks, low, long burn times are what consumers want.
- Typically, non catalytic wood stoves burn cleanest when operated at the highest possible burn rates and conversely, burn less clean on the lower burn rates.
- Catalytic wood stoves typically have the inverse relationship.
 That is, the lower they burn, catalytic wood stoves burn cleaner.
 The higher burn rates are less clean but as mentioned earlier, in the real world folks just don't burn their wood stoves on high all that often.