

## **Manufacture of brazed heat exchangers, stainless steel, carbon steel and titanium**

Brazed plate heat exchangers – equipment widespread and used in the global industry. Brazetek company engaged in the production and sale of brazed heat exchangers. Questionnaire selection brazed heat exchanger

brazed heat exchangers are of two types:

- \* Gasket heat exchangers;
- \* Welded heat exchangers.

Welded heat exchangers are cheaper, but they do not have such an advantage as an opportunity for disassembly and cleaning of the heat exchanger unit. Purification of welded heat exchanger is produced by chemical cleaning, but welding machines can withstand higher pressure and temperature than the collapsible.

[450,000 BTU/hr: 40-Plate Heat Exchanger, 1" MNPT ports, 4-1/4" x 12"](#)



[500,000 BTU/hr: 50-Plate Heat Exchanger, 1" MNPT ports, 4-1/4" x 12"](#)



[600,000 BTU/hr: 60-Plate Heat Exchanger, 1" MNPT ports, 4-1/4" x 12"](#)



[700,000 BTU/hr: 70-Plate Heat Exchanger, 1" MNPT ports, 4-1/4" x 12"](#)

Extremely compact and self-cleaning effect make the brazed heat exchangers universal equipment - they are applicable, as in a liquid heterogeneous environments, tend to form deposits on heat transfer surfaces, and in the presence of condensation of steam or gas under high vacuum.

Purpose plate heat exchangers used in the alcohol, food, pharmaceutical, petroleum, chemical, utilities and other industries that require high-performance heat transfer.

On alcohol companies to use the brazed heat exchanger can dramatically reduce the volume of water consumed.

You can use the liquid, which contain up to 20% solids as well as counter flows of gas-liquid and gas-gas. Horizontal brazed heat exchangers used for heat transfer between two fluids.

For heat exchange between the condensing vapor and liquid use vertical brazed heat exchangers, heat exchangers are used as condensers, steam heaters for liquids.

**Advantages of brazed heat exchangers:**

- \* High heat transfer coefficient reaches  $3820 \text{ kkal/m}^2 \times \text{h} \times ^\circ \text{C}$ , which is 2-3 times higher than that of tubular heat exchangers.

- \* Sturdy design thanks to seal each of the two passes, counter flows do not mix.

- \* Brazed heat exchangers occupy a much smaller area compared with tubular heat exchangers.

- \* Ability to work with media containing pulp fibers, a solid residue (20%), as well as viscous fluids.

- \* Brazed heat exchangers are compact, low hydraulic resistance and a significant intensity of heat transfer at higher speeds coolants.

- \* Ease of access to the internal surfaces and channels. Plate heat exchangers are convenient and accessible for maintenance through a removable cover. Just remove the lid and access to the entire surface of the channel is open for inspection and cleaning.



- \* Ability to work with media having a temperature above  $200-300 ^\circ \text{C}$ , which is very important in the chemical industry.

The principle of work this device. In the brazed heat exchanger heating surface is formed by two thin metal plates welded to the dividing wall (core), and folded in the form of plates.





To make the sheets of stiffness and strength, as well as to record the distance between the plates to the sheets on both sides are welded remote bosses. Plate brazed rectangular

channels are limited to end covers. Plate heat exchangers run horizontal and vertical, and often they are placed in blocks of two, four and eight vehicles.

Plate heat exchangers to date are among the most reliable exchangers and easy to use. All the above confirms the experience of heat exchange equipment.

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