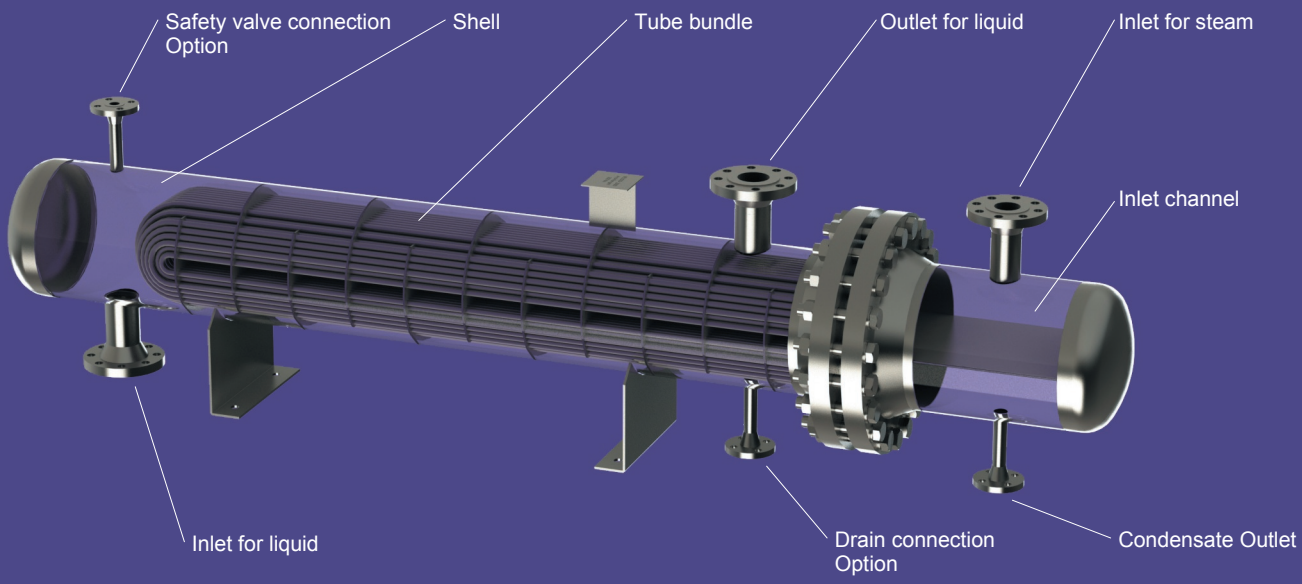
VIITOS-METALLI OY

TUBULAR HEAT EXHANGER



The diagram depicts the function principle of an oil/steam heat exchanger.

Structure:
Our heat exchangers are always designed to meet the customer's specific needs, taking into account the intended use. The thermo-technical specifications and structural design are adjusted to suit the application. Flexible in design, the heat exchangers can be built as vertical and horizontal models. We also manufacture heat exchangers on the basis of the customer's drawings.

Manufacture:
We supply tubular heat exchangers. In our models, the tubes are welded to the tube sheet. After welding, the piece goes through a light rolling process. The heat exchanger's tube side and/or shell side can usually be opened to enable maintenance.

The functioning of a liquid/steam heat exchanger:
The heated steam is fed in via an inlet located on top of the tube side. From the inlet channel, the steam is directed to the tubes, where it cools down before returning back to the channel. The condensate is drained via a bottom condensate outlet on the tube side. Liquid, to which the heat is transferred, runs on the shell side.

Maintenance and cleaning:
Tubular heat exchangers do not require any specific maintenance measures. The heat exchange surfaces can be inspected and cleaned when necessary by opening the heat exchanger.

Benefits of a tubular heat exchanger:

- Traditional, robust structure
- Long service life with a tried-and-tested design
- Low pressure loss, decreasing the required pumping capacity
- An easy-to-maintain structure, can be opened when necessary.

Typical sizes = DN150 – DN800
Typical length = 1,000 – 6,000 mm
Typical capacity = 100 – 100,000 kW
Heat exchanger material: Carbon steel P235GH, Stainless steel EN1.4301/Aisi304 or Acid-proof EN1.4404/ Aisi316.

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