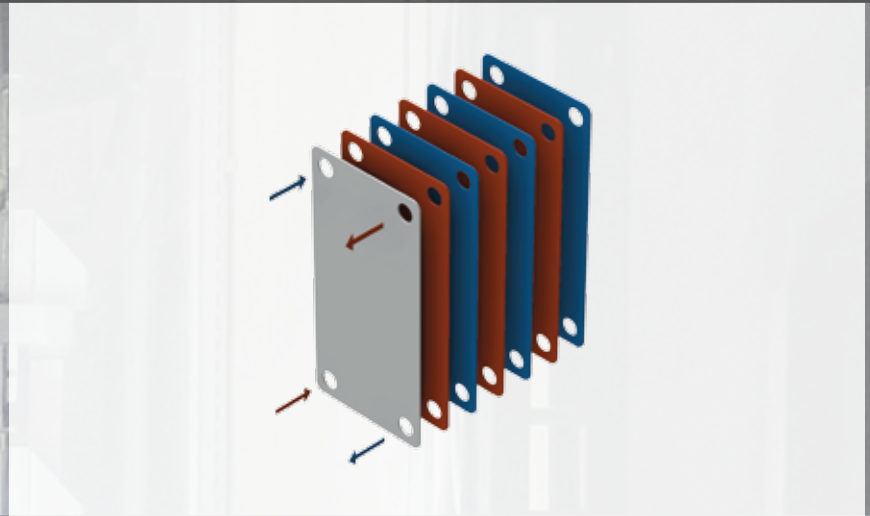
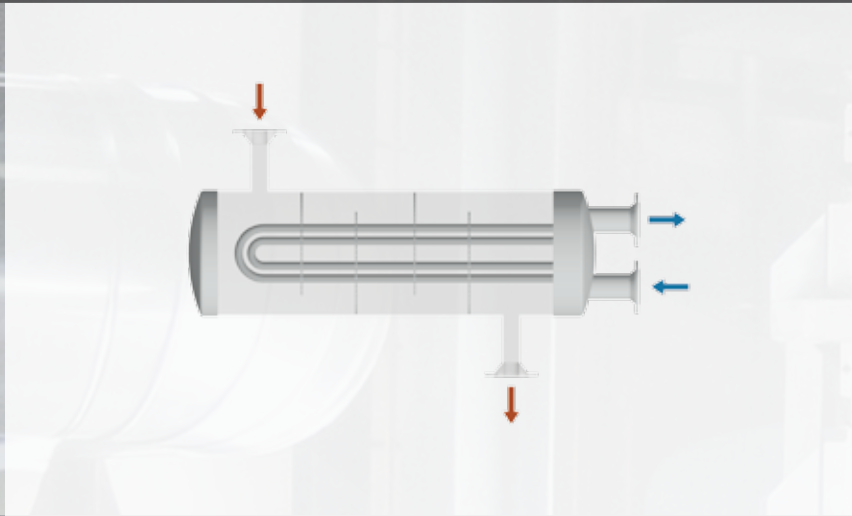


A heat exchanger is a piece of equipment built for efficient heat transfer from a hot medium to a cold medium. The media are separated by a solid wall, so that they never mix, or they may be in direct contact.



### shell-and-tube

#### Number of pressure chambers

- 2
- 2
- 2

#### Transfer

- liquid/liquid
- liquid/vaporous
- vaporous/vaporous

### plate

#### Number of pressure chambers

- 2
- 2
- 2

#### Transfer

- liquid/liquid
- liquid/vaporous
- vaporous/vaporous

A heat exchanger is a piece of equipment built for efficient heat transfer from a hot medium to a cold medium. The media are separated by a solid wall, so that they never mix, or they may be in direct contact.



**fin tube**

**Number of pressure chambers**

1  
1

**Transfer**

liquid/gaseous  
vaporous/gaseous

**bare tube**

**Number of pressure chambers**

1  
1  
0

**Transfer**

liquid/gaseous  
vaporous/gaseous  
gaseous/gaseous



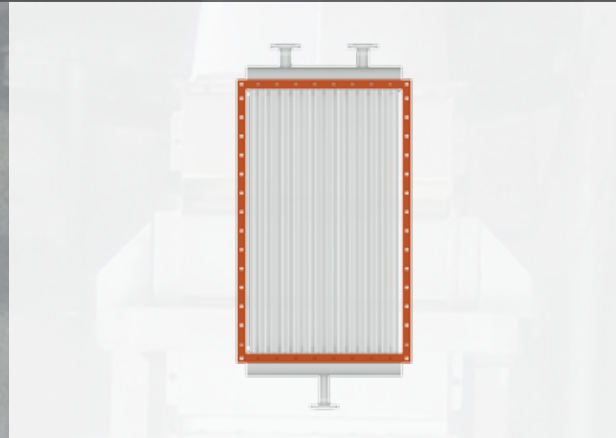
## Different versions of bare tube and fin tube heat exchangers

Depending on the application there are three different versions of heat exchangers available.



### Version „no casing“ (NC)

The heat exchanger only consists of the entire tube bundle with headers and nozzles. This type is primarily used for insertion into dryers.



### Version „with casing“ (WC)

In comparison to the NC-type this one additionally consists of side walls and connection frames. This type is often used as an insertion bundle into dryers and ducts with induced air flow. Also, this type can be fitted with removable header covers for cleaning routines of the inner tube side.



### Version „airtight“ (AT)

In addition to the WC-version an external U-profile on the expansion side is welded on the side walls. This profile allows an expansion inside a closed casing. External air cannot flow into the casing as well as process air cannot get out. This type is the classic version for assembling between two ducts.