



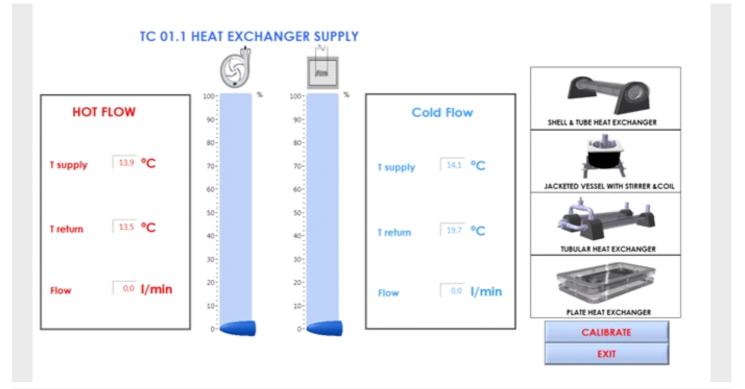
The TC 01.1 equipment is the core of the whole heat exchanger. TC 01.1 is the module that provides hot and cold water to the heat exchangers, in addition to measuring the temperatures and flow rates for each element.

All device connections are fast, self-sealant connectors that allow for a quick and simple change of exchangers without any loss of fluid. The connections for hot and cold water are clearly differentiated to prevent mistakes.

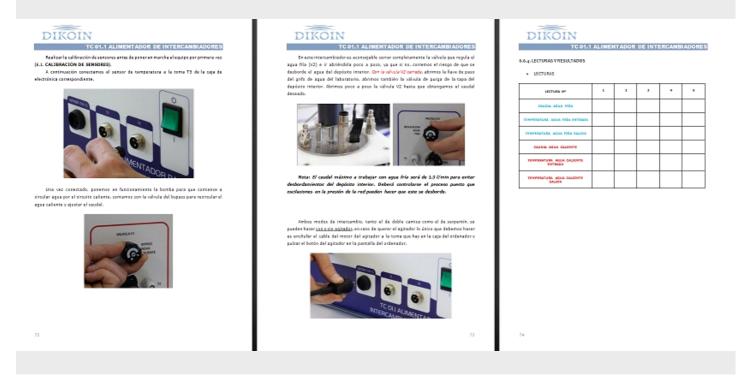
The equipment unit has a tank for hot water with 4,5 litre capacity, as well as electronic controllers both of temperature and water level. An electromechanical valve fills up the tank automatically as needed. The water storage system is protected against overheating, low water level and overflowing.

The pumping system has a bypass line, which makes the pump operation smoother and the conditions in the tank steadier.





The equipment includes a PC with software to manage the equipment. In it, all the control points of the equipment are shown, and the data adquisition is permited in manual or automatic mode.



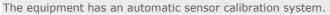
The manual shows clearly and with a lot of images, the hole process to operate the equipment.



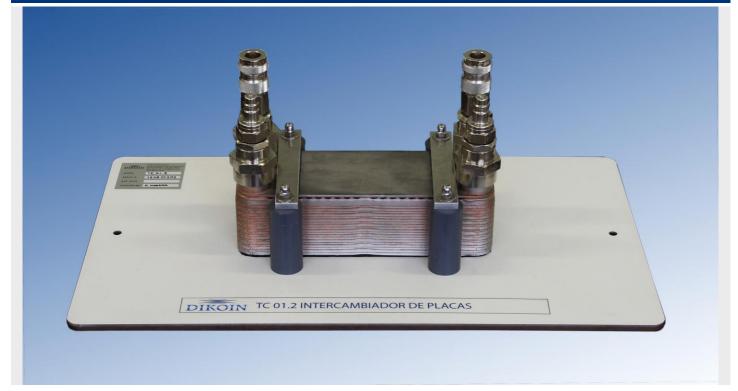
DIKOIN TC01.1 Alimentador de intercambiadored	DIKOIN TCO1.1 ALIMENTADOR DE INTERCAMBIADORES	DIKOIN TG01:1 ALIMENTADOR DE INTERGAMBIADORES
4.3. DETERMINACIÓN DEL COEFICIENTE GLOBAL DE TRANSMISIÓN DE CALOR	Superficie Iria (esterior del tubo interior)	4.2.1.4. INTERCHINADOR: DOBLE CHIESE, Superficie Mia (interior del cilindro)
<page-header><text><text><equation-block><equation-block><text><text><text><list-item><equation-block><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></equation-block></list-item></text></text></text></equation-block></equation-block></text></text></page-header>	<text><equation-block><equation-block><text><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block><equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></equation-block></text></equation-block></equation-block></text>	Signification for a (construct of clinicity) $A = expect ficits interficient interficient interficient clinicity = e = x \cdot 0 \times 1 + \frac{\pi \times 0^{-2}}{4}$ $= a = x \cdot 0 + \left(h + \frac{\theta}{4} \right) \text{ (see exactive inter of a = x + 100) (210 + \frac{210}{4}) = 72106 \text{ mer}^2$ $A = a = x \cdot 0 + \frac{\pi \times 0^{-2}}{4}$ $A = a = \frac{\pi \times 0^{-2}}{4}$ $A = \frac{\pi \times 0^{-2}}$

The instruction manual explains and shows all the theoretical foundations, as well as all the mathematic expressions used during the experimentation.

CONEXIONADO Y MANEJO DE LOS INTERCAMBIADORES 6. CONEXIONADO Y MANEJO DE LOS INTERCAMBIADORES. 6.1. CALIBRACIÓN DE SENSORES Lastimentes que utíta el tercambidere resultar la selfención de	COLLA ALIMENTADOR DE INTERCAMBIADORES 4. Selectionar en el menú desplegable el tipo de intercambiadar que se desea celibrar y polsar continuar.
El precodimiente a seguir es el que se destales de calor active el que se -una a realizar las medidas. El precodimiente a seguir es el que se detalle a continuación:	What type of heat exchanger do you want to calibrate?
 Desconectar les sensena del equipo y dejarios al aire, sin que entren en concacte con expain etre elemento, houta que las temperaturas medidas por los miemos ses establicon. En el caso de que el exploo haya estado en funcionamiento anteriormente, separ cien cuidado los conspons. A centinuación pulsar el bostón de calibración. 	SHELL & TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER
CALIBRATE	5. Esperar a que finalice el proceso de calibración.
3. En la ventara envergente confirmar que se va a continuar con la optión de calibración de intercambiadones de calor.	Sensors calibrating One moment please
	6. Una vez finalizada el proceso de calibración volver a canestar los sensores en al equipa.
24	25







Optional Accessory: TC 01.2 - PLATE HEAT EXCHANGER In the plate heat exchanger, the hot and cold flows alternating sides pass through the gaps left by the plates, thus resulting in heat transfer.

The advantage of this type of heat exchanger is a compact configuration, and therefore are suitably used in confined spaces.

The plates have a geometry that causes a turbulence in the fluid, improving heat transfer.





Optional Accessory: TC 01.3 - SHELL TUBE HEAT EXCHANGER The beam exchanger tubes is one of the most used in industry exchangers.

In this exchanger, the cold fluid passes through a series of parallel tubes grouped, and the heated fluid through the chamber containing small, thus resulting in heat transfer.

The advantage of this type of heat exchanger is a compact design and the ability to work at higher pressures than other designs.

This exchanger can operate with co-current or countercurrent flows.





Optional Accessory: TC 01.4 - TUBULAR HEAT EXCHANGER The heat exchanger of concentric tubes is simpler in design.

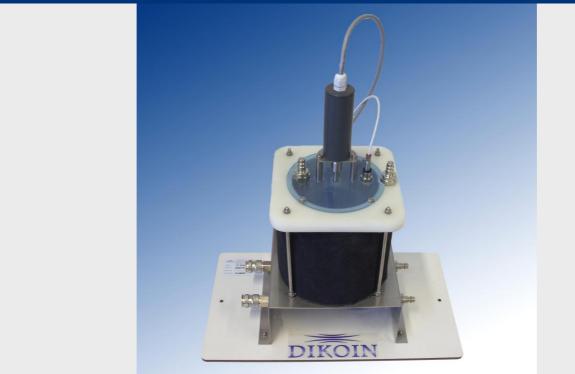
There are two parallel tubes through which cold fluid passes, inside which there is another pipe of smaller diameter by passing the heated fluid, thereby producing heat transfer.

The advantage of this exchanger is its simple design.

The exchanger is arranged in two halves, and has incorporated thermocouples at midpoints, so as to significantly improve the learning experiment, because you can clearly see the change in temperature over the heat exchanger.

This exchanger can operate with co-current or countercurrent flows.





Optional Accessory: TC 01.5 - DOUBLE JACKETED VESSEL AND COIL HEAT EXCHANGER This type of exchanger is usually used in the quimic and process industry, when a very well adjusted temperature is needed.

The exchanger can work with the vessel, or with the coil, and also there is the possibility to work with a continuous flow in the vessel, os heat a defined quantity of water.

The exchanger has also a temperature sensor which measures continuously the fluid temperature into the vessel, as well as a variable speed mixer, to study the differences on heat exchange.



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Demonstration of heat transfer.
- Comparison of different types of heat exchangers.
- Comparison of results with flows co-current and countercurrent.

• Transfer coefficient measurement, the effects of flow rate and temperature differential.

• Calculation of energy balance and efficiency.

TECHNICAL DATA

- Adjustable from 0 to 1.5 kW heater from the computer.
- Peripheral Pump:
 - Maximum flow: 10 l / min (5m.c.a.)Power consumption: 180W
- Hot water circuit with Bypass.
- Hot water maximum temperature: 60°C.
- Maximum hot water flow rate: 5 l / min
- The unit is supplied with an electronic and computerized control system and representation, including computer.
- Dimensions: 730x1100x530 mm

ACCESSORIES

- TC 01.2 PLATE HEAT EXCHANGER.
- TC 01.3 HEAT EXCHANGER TUBE BEAM.
- TC 01.4 HEAT EXCHANGER TUBES IN CONCENTRIC.
- TC 01.5 DOUBLE COIL HEAT SHIRT AND COIL.

Note:

The heat exchangers are not included in the 01.1 TC team. 01.1 The TC team needs at least one exchanger to operate. (The plate heat exchanger shown in the image is not included with the unit)

REQUIREMENTS

Electrical connection 230V/50Hz
Water input minimum of: 5 l/min
Waste water connection