

- **Reviewing Key Safety Measures for Mobile Home HVAC Work**  
Reviewing Key Safety Measures for Mobile Home HVAC Work Understanding PPE Guidelines for Mobile Home Furnace Repair Following OSHA Standards During Mobile Home AC Installations Noting Electrical Hazard Precautions in Mobile Home HVAC Projects Planning Lockout Procedures for Mobile Home Heating Maintenance Checking for Proper Ventilation in Mobile Home HVAC Crawl Spaces Confirming Compliance with HUD Requirements for Mobile Home Ducts Conducting On Site Safety Assessments Before Mobile Home AC Repairs Checking Gas Line Integrity in Mobile Home Heating Systems Identifying Combustion Clearance Issues in Mobile Home Furnaces Monitoring Air Quality Factors During Mobile Home HVAC Upkeep Coordinating Exit Strategies for Emergencies in Mobile Home HVAC Work
- **Identifying Warning Signs of Outdated Components**  
Identifying Warning Signs of Outdated Components Converting Older Units to High Efficiency Models Examining Duct Layout for Better Distribution Adjusting Equipment Size to Fit Modern Needs Evaluating Newer Options to Replace Electric Heaters Implementing Airflow Balancing Techniques Overcoming Physical Constraints in Legacy Structures Transitioning to Improved Refrigerants for Compliance Strengthening Insulation to Enhance Performance Matching Compatibility of Controls and Existing Wiring Coordinating Expert Consultations for Complex Projects Planning Timelines for Effective System Upgrades
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Mobile homes, often celebrated for their affordability and convenience, present unique challenges when it comes to wiring configurations. Filters should be checked monthly to maintain air quality and system efficiency **hvac unit for mobile home** crawl space. Understanding the existing wiring systems within these structures is crucial, especially when considering upgrades or modifications to accommodate new controls and technologies. This essay explores the typical wiring setups found in mobile homes and discusses the importance of matching control systems with these configurations to ensure safety and functionality.

A common characteristic of mobile home wiring is its simplicity compared to traditional residential buildings. Most mobile homes utilize a combination of Romex (non-metallic sheathed) cables for interior circuits, which are cost-effective and easy to install. These wires typically run through the walls and ceiling spaces, connecting various fixtures and outlets throughout the home. Given that many mobile homes were built several decades ago, some may also feature aluminum wiring instead of copper, which was commonly used during particular periods due to cost considerations.

The electrical panel in a mobile home is usually smaller than that in a conventional house, reflecting the reduced load requirements of these compact living spaces. The panel distributes power through branch circuits protected by breakers or fuses. It's essential to assess this setup when planning any new installations or upgrades because exceeding the capacity of an older panel can lead to overloads and potential hazards.

When considering new controls-such as smart home devices or updated HVAC systems-it is vital to ensure compatibility with existing wiring configurations. Smart thermostats, for example, may require a C-wire (common wire) for power, something older mobile home systems might lack. In such cases, homeowners might need to explore alternative solutions like using an adapter or installing additional wiring.

Moreover, understanding grounding practices in mobile homes is crucial since improper grounding can pose serious safety risks. Mobile homes should have a reliable ground connection at both the main service panel and individual outlets to prevent electrical shocks and equipment damage.

Matching compatibility between controls and existing wiring involves assessing both current carrying capacity and connectivity options. For instance, integrating dimmer switches

requires checking whether the current light fixtures support dimming capabilities without causing flicker or reduced lifespan.

To successfully navigate these challenges, homeowners should consider consulting with licensed electricians who are experienced with mobile home electrical systems. These professionals can provide detailed assessments of existing configurations and recommend appropriate upgrades or modifications that align with modern standards while ensuring safety compliance.

In conclusion, understanding existing wiring configurations in mobile homes is critical when matching compatibility with new control systems. This involves not only a technical assessment but also strategic planning to ensure seamless integration without compromising safety or functionality. As technology advances continue to influence how we interact with our living spaces, maintaining awareness of these factors will help optimize comfort while safeguarding against potential electrical issues in mobile homes.

# Common Hazards Associated with Mobile Home HVAC Systems —

- Importance of Safety in Mobile Home HVAC Work
- Common Hazards Associated with Mobile Home HVAC Systems
- Essential Safety Gear and Equipment for Technicians
- Proper Procedures for Handling Refrigerants and Chemicals
- Electrical Safety Protocols for Mobile Home HVAC Work
- Best Practices for Ensuring Structural Integrity During Installation and Maintenance

In the realm of electrical engineering and system design, the significance of compatibility between controls and wiring cannot be overstated. As we advance in technology, the integration of sophisticated control systems with existing infrastructures has become a common challenge. Ensuring that these components work harmoniously together is not just a matter of convenience; it is essential for safety, efficiency, and reliability.

Compatibility between controls and wiring involves several key aspects: electrical specifications, communication protocols, and physical connections. Firstly, electrical specifications such as voltage levels, current capacity, and power ratings must align. Mismatches here can lead to malfunctions or even hazardous situations like short circuits or fires. For example, connecting a device that requires a higher voltage than what the existing wiring can provide may result in insufficient performance or damage to the equipment.

Moreover, communication protocols play a crucial role in modern systems where digital controls are predominant. Different manufacturers often use varying standards for data transmission. When integrating new control units with pre-existing wiring systems, engineers must ensure that they share compatible communication protocols to facilitate seamless information exchange. This consideration is vital for maintaining operational integrity and enabling features like remote monitoring and automation.

Physical connections also demand attention during integration efforts. The connectors used need to be compatible in terms of size, shape, and pin configuration. Any discrepancies might necessitate adapters or redesigns which could complicate installations or introduce potential points of failure.

Beyond technical concerns, there are economic implications tied to compatibility issues as well. Retrofitting an incompatible system can incur significant costs due to additional materials or labor required for modifications. Conversely, ensuring compatibility from the outset can lead to smoother installations and fewer unexpected expenses down the line.

Ultimately, fostering compatibility between controls and existing wiring supports sustainability by extending the life cycle of infrastructure through adaptive reuse rather than complete overhauls. It allows for incremental upgrades that keep pace with technological advancements without discarding still-functional components prematurely.

In conclusion, matching the compatibility of controls with existing wiring is an essential practice within engineering disciplines that safeguards both functionality and safety while optimizing resources economically and sustainably. As technology continues to evolve rapidly around us-demanding ever more sophisticated integrations-the importance of this alignment will only continue to grow in significance across industries worldwide.



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# Essential Safety Gear and Equipment for Technicians

In the modern era, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems have become an essential part of ensuring comfort in both residential and commercial spaces. One of the most significant challenges that arise when dealing with HVAC systems is the compatibility of controls with existing wiring. As technology advances, new HVAC controls offer enhanced features such as programmable settings and remote access via smart devices. However, integrating these advanced controls into older systems can present several hurdles.

Firstly, the existing wiring infrastructure often poses a significant barrier to compatibility. Older buildings may have outdated wiring that does not support the latest HVAC control technologies. This can result in mismatched connections or insufficient power delivery to operate new devices effectively. In many cases, this necessitates a complete rewiring of the system, which can be both time-consuming and costly. Additionally, identifying the specific

requirements of newer HVAC controls versus what is available in existing setups requires a nuanced understanding of electrical engineering principles.

Moreover, there is often a lack of standardization across different HVAC manufacturers. Each company may have its proprietary protocols for how their controls interface with HVAC units. This lack of uniformity can lead to issues when trying to replace or upgrade components from different manufacturers within the same system. The complexity is further compounded when integrating smart home devices that require seamless communication between various elements in a building's ecosystem.

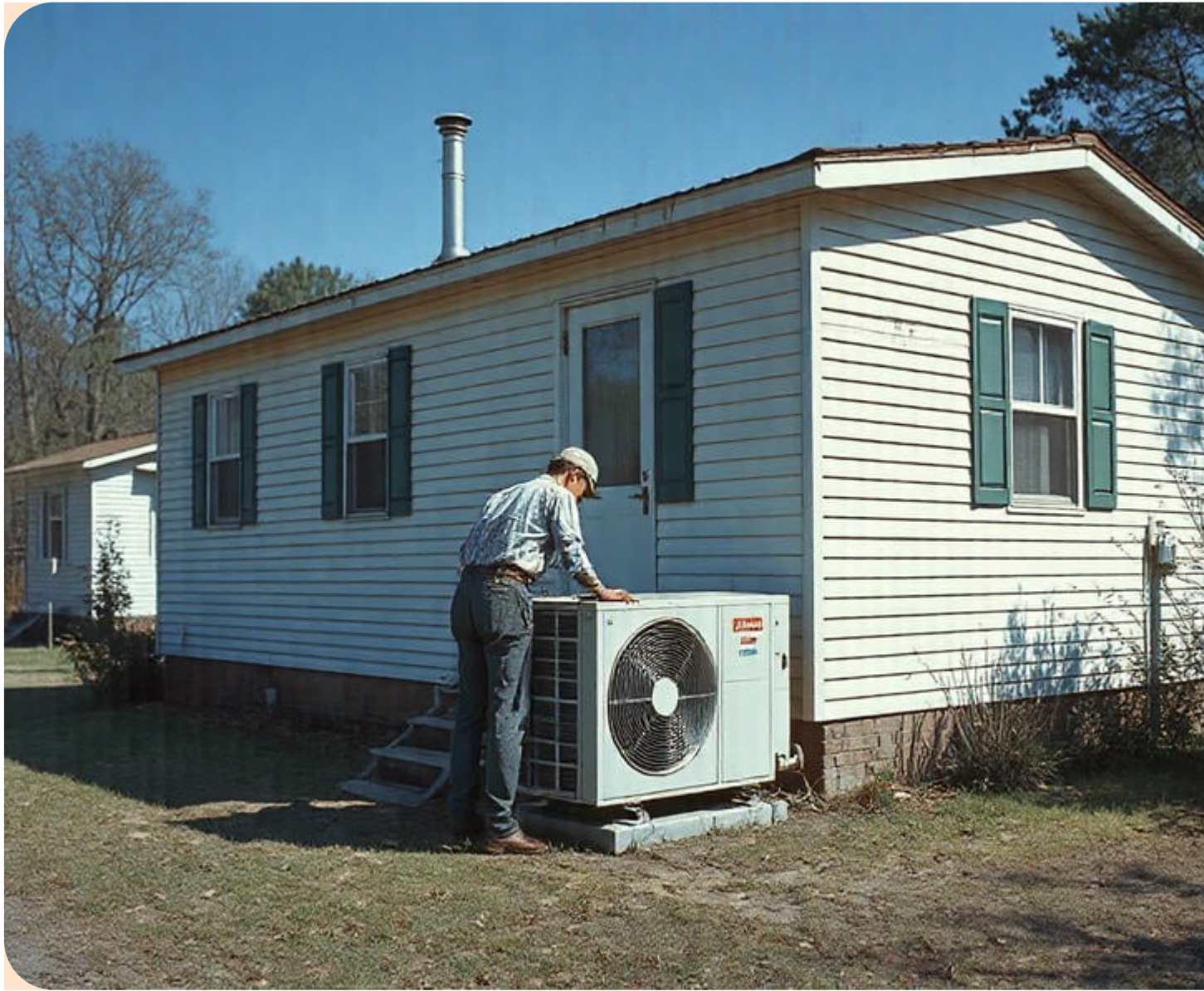
Another challenge lies in the skill gap among technicians who install and maintain these systems. As technology evolves rapidly, there's an ongoing need for technicians to update their knowledge about new control systems and how they interact with existing infrastructures. Without proper training and understanding, there's a risk of improper installations leading to inefficient system performance or even damage.

The solution to these challenges involves a multi-faceted approach. Standardizing communication protocols across different brands could greatly ease compatibility issues and make it simpler for consumers to mix-and-match components without fear of incompatibility. Furthermore, investing in technician training programs would ensure that professionals are well-equipped to handle diverse scenarios involving old wiring and new technologies.

Finally, educating homeowners and building managers on the importance of periodic system evaluations can preemptively address potential compatibility problems before they escalate into larger issues. By conducting regular assessments of their HVAC systems' infrastructure against current technology trends, stakeholders can make informed decisions about necessary upgrades or adjustments.

In conclusion, matching compatibility between HVAC controls and existing wiring is an intricate task fraught with several challenges related to outdated infrastructure, lack of standardization among manufacturers, and skills gaps among technicians. Addressing these challenges requires collaboration between industry stakeholders-ranging from manufacturers adopting universal standards to educational initiatives aimed at upskilling workers-in order to create more harmonious integration possibilities for future advancements in HVAC technology.







# **Proper Procedures for Handling Refrigerants and Chemicals**



Assessing the compatibility of controls with existing wiring is crucial in any electrical or technological installation. Whether you're upgrading a home automation system, installing new lighting controls, or integrating advanced security systems, ensuring that the controls are compatible with existing wiring can prevent future malfunctions and ensure smooth operation. The process requires careful attention to detail and a systematic approach to evaluate all potential challenges.

The first step in assessing compatibility is to conduct a thorough evaluation of the existing wiring infrastructure. This involves examining the age, condition, and specifications of the current wiring setup. Older buildings may have outdated wiring that doesn't support modern control systems due to differences in voltage requirements or technology standards. Identifying these discrepancies early on allows for informed decision-making about whether upgrades or replacements are necessary.

Next, it's essential to review the specifications of the new control systems being considered for installation. Understanding their power requirements, communication protocols, and connectivity features helps determine if they can be seamlessly integrated with what's already in place. For instance, some modern control systems rely on digital signals rather than analog ones used in older setups. Recognizing such differences is key to ensuring proper functionality.

Compatibility also hinges on understanding how new systems will interact with existing components beyond just electrical wiring-this includes switches, sensors, and other peripherals that form part of the broader network. Assessing these interactions ensures that all parts can communicate effectively without causing interference or operational errors.

Another critical aspect is compliance with safety standards and regulations. Electrical installations must adhere to local codes and guidelines designed to protect both property and individuals from hazards like short circuits or overloads. Verifying that both new controls and old wiring meet these standards is vital before proceeding with any integration efforts.

Once compatibility has been assessed through these evaluations, testing becomes an indispensable step before full-scale implementation. Conducting small-scale trials allows technicians to identify unforeseen issues in a controlled environment where they can be quickly addressed without affecting overall system performance.

Finally, documenting every step taken during this assessment process provides invaluable reference material for future upgrades or troubleshooting endeavors. Clear records help maintain transparency and facilitate easier transitions when further modifications are needed down the line.

In conclusion, assessing the compatibility of controls with existing wiring is not merely a technical task but an essential exercise in ensuring reliability and safety within any electrical system upgrade or installation project. By taking methodical steps-ranging from evaluating current infrastructures to conducting compliance checks-stakeholders can achieve seamless integrations that enhance functionality while minimizing risks associated with incompatibility issues.

# Electrical Safety Protocols for Mobile Home HVAC Work

Integrating new controls with existing wiring is a task that requires careful consideration and planning, particularly when it comes to ensuring compatibility between the old and new systems. This endeavor is akin to seamlessly blending tradition with innovation, where each component must harmoniously work together to achieve optimal functionality.

At its core, matching compatibility of controls and existing wiring involves understanding both the limitations and capabilities of the current infrastructure. Existing wiring often reflects the technological standards of its time, which may not always align with modern control systems designed for enhanced efficiency and functionality. Therefore, the first step in successfully integrating new controls lies in conducting a thorough assessment of the existing setup. This includes identifying the type of wiring used, understanding its capacity limits, evaluating its condition, and recognizing any potential challenges or constraints it might present.

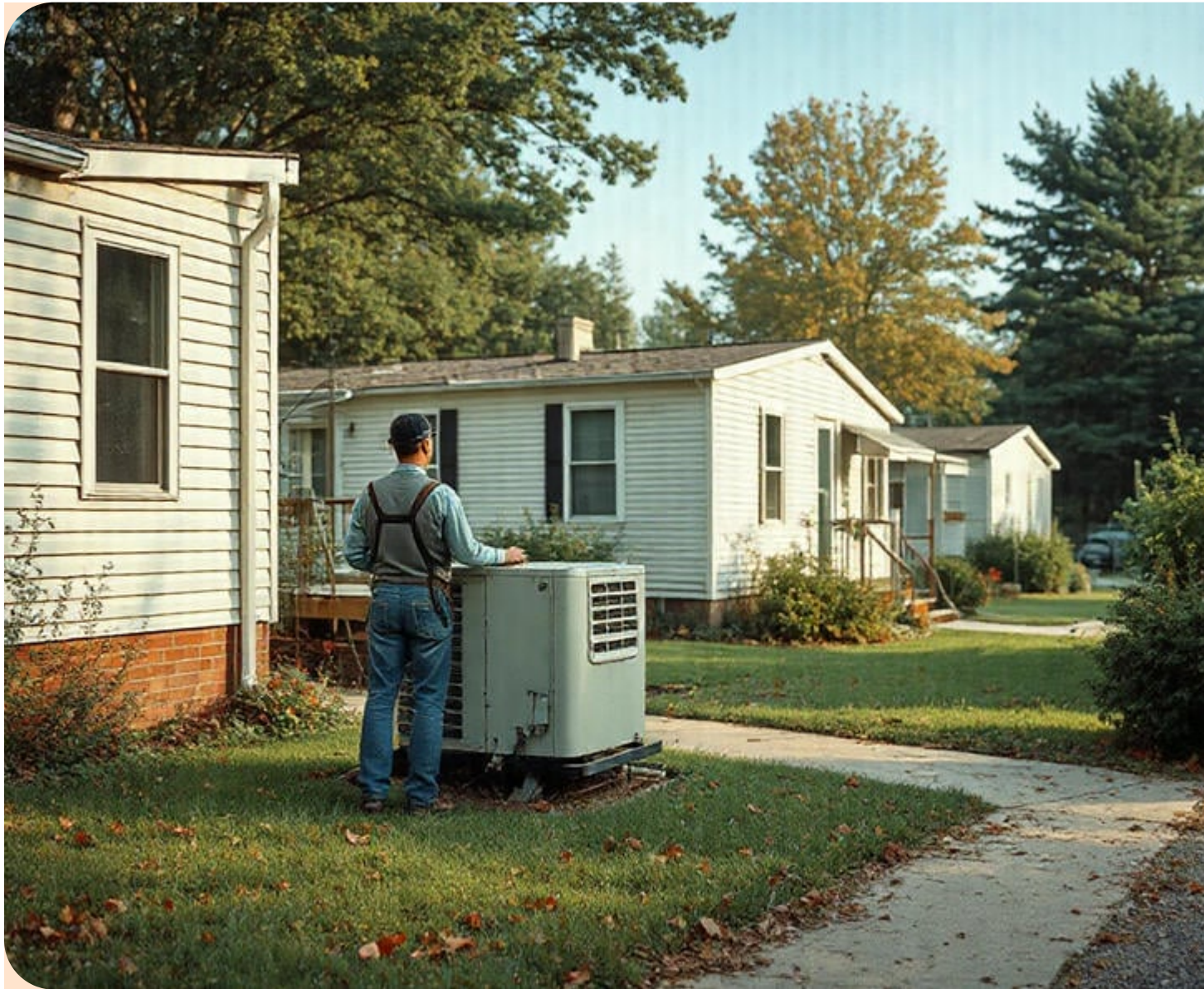
Once a comprehensive understanding is achieved, the next phase involves selecting compatible control systems that can effectively communicate with the existing wiring framework. Compatibility here refers not only to physical connections but also to signal

integrity and electrical characteristics. The new controls must be chosen based on their ability to operate within these established parameters without compromising performance or safety. In many cases, this might involve opting for adaptive technologies designed specifically for legacy systems or using intermediary devices such as converters or adapters that bridge differences in technology standards.

Moreover, careful attention must be paid to compliance with electrical codes and regulations during integration to ensure safety and reliability. It's crucial that any changes made do not violate these standards as they are instrumental in preventing hazards like short circuits or overloads.

The human element also plays an essential role in this process; skilled technicians bring invaluable expertise in troubleshooting unforeseen issues that may arise during installation. Their experience allows them to anticipate potential problems before they occur, facilitating smoother transitions from old systems to new ones.

In conclusion, integrating new controls with existing wiring is more than just a technical challenge-it is an art form requiring precision, knowledge, and adaptability. Successful integration hinges on assessing current capabilities accurately while selecting appropriate solutions that embrace both innovation and tradition without sacrificing performance or safety. By doing so, one can ensure seamless compatibility between past infrastructures and future possibilities-a testament to engineering prowess meeting evolving needs head-on.



# **Best Practices for Ensuring Structural Integrity During Installation and Maintenance**



When discussing the topic of matching compatibility between controls and existing wiring, case studies or examples of successful implementations provide invaluable insights. These real-world scenarios not only illustrate practical applications but also highlight the challenges and solutions encountered in ensuring seamless integration.

One notable example can be found in the retrofitting of a historical building with modern HVAC systems. The challenge here was to integrate state-of-the-art digital controls without compromising the integrity of the building's intricate electrical wiring. This project required an innovative approach to compatibility matching. Engineers began by conducting a thorough assessment of the existing wiring infrastructure, identifying potential limitations and areas that required reinforcement.

To ensure successful integration, they employed adaptive control units specifically designed for legacy systems. These units acted as intermediaries, translating signals between the new digital thermostats and the older wiring system. By doing so, they maintained optimal performance without necessitating extensive rewiring, thereby preserving both time and resources.

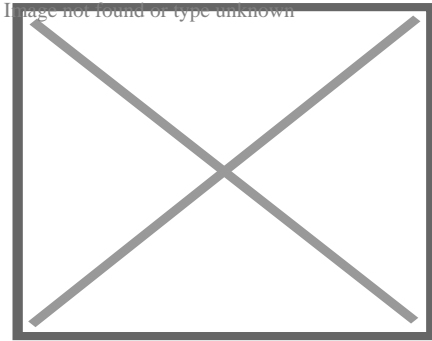
Another compelling case study involves a manufacturing plant seeking to upgrade its assembly line with automated controls. The existing wiring network posed significant compatibility challenges due to its age and complexity. To address this, technicians implemented a phased approach. Initially, they installed hybrid controllers capable of interfacing with both analog and digital signals. This allowed for gradual integration, where new sections could be upgraded while maintaining full functionality of existing operations.

The success of this project hinged on meticulous planning and testing phases that ensured each step harmonized with the current infrastructure. Moreover, collaboration among engineers, electricians, and software developers was crucial in overcoming technical hurdles related to signal interference and data transmission rates.

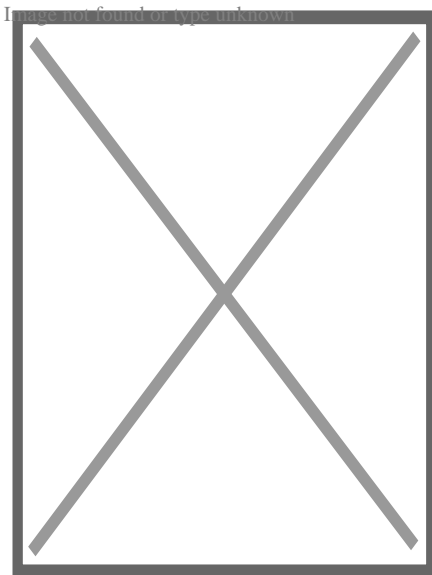
These examples underscore several key factors essential for successful compatibility matching: comprehensive analysis of existing systems, customized solutions tailored to specific requirements, strategic implementation plans that minimize disruption, and interdisciplinary teamwork that fosters innovation.

In conclusion, case studies like these demonstrate that while compatibility matching presents its set of challenges, it is entirely feasible given thoughtful planning and execution. Through adaptive technologies and collaborative efforts, even complex projects involving outdated wiring can achieve seamless integration with modern control systems-ultimately enhancing efficiency without sacrificing reliability or historical value.

### About Heat exchanger



Tubular heat exchanger



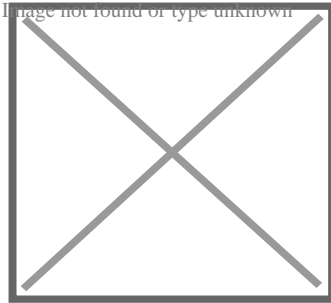
Partial view into inlet plenum of shell and tube heat exchanger of a refrigerant based chiller for providing air-conditioning to a building

A **heat exchanger** is a system used to transfer heat between a source and a working fluid. Heat exchangers are used in both cooling and heating processes.<sup>[1]</sup> The fluids may be separated by a solid wall to prevent mixing or they may be in direct contact.<sup>[2]</sup> They are widely used in space heating, refrigeration, air conditioning, power stations, chemical plants, petrochemical plants, petroleum refineries, natural-gas processing, and sewage treatment. The classic example of a heat exchanger is found in an internal combustion engine in which a circulating fluid known as engine coolant flows through radiator coils

and air flows past the coils, which cools the coolant and heats the incoming air. Another example is the heat sink, which is a passive heat exchanger that transfers the heat generated by an electronic or a mechanical device to a fluid medium, often air or a liquid coolant.[3]

### Flow arrangement

[edit]



Countercurrent (A) and parallel (B) flows

There are three primary classifications of heat exchangers according to their flow arrangement. In *parallel-flow* heat exchangers, the two fluids enter the exchanger at the same end, and travel in parallel to one another to the other side. In *counter-flow* heat exchangers the fluids enter the exchanger from opposite ends. The counter current design is the most efficient, in that it can transfer the most heat from the heat (transfer) medium per unit mass due to the fact that the average temperature difference along any unit length is *higher*. See countercurrent exchange. In a *cross-flow* heat exchanger, the fluids travel roughly perpendicular to one another through the exchanger.

Fig. 1: Shell and tube heat e

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Fig. 1: Shell and tube heat exchanger, single pass (1–1 parallel flow)

For efficiency, heat exchangers are designed to maximize the surface area of the wall between the two fluids, while minimizing resistance to fluid flow through the exchanger. The exchanger's performance can also be affected by the addition of fins or corrugations in one or both directions, which increase surface area and may channel fluid flow or induce turbulence.

The driving temperature across the heat transfer surface varies with position, but an appropriate mean temperature can be defined. In most simple systems this is the "log mean temperature difference" (LMTD). Sometimes direct knowledge of the LMTD is not available and the NTU method is used.

## Types

[edit]

Double pipe heat exchangers are the simplest exchangers used in industries. On one hand, these heat exchangers are cheap for both design and maintenance, making them a good choice for small industries. On the other hand, their low efficiency coupled with the high space occupied in large scales, has led modern industries to use more efficient heat exchangers like shell and tube or plate. However, since double pipe heat exchangers are simple, they are used to teach heat exchanger design basics to students as the fundamental rules for all heat exchangers are the same.

### 1. Double-pipe heat exchanger

When one fluid flows through the smaller pipe, the other flows through the annular gap between the two pipes. These flows may be parallel or counter-flows in a double pipe heat exchanger.

(a) Parallel flow, where both hot and cold liquids enter the heat exchanger from the same side, flow in the same direction and exit at the same end. This configuration is preferable when the two fluids are intended to reach exactly the same temperature, as it reduces thermal stress and produces a more uniform rate of heat transfer.

(b) Counter-flow, where hot and cold fluids enter opposite sides of the heat exchanger, flow in opposite directions, and exit at opposite ends. This configuration is preferable when the objective is to maximize heat transfer between the fluids, as it creates a larger temperature differential when used under otherwise similar conditions.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

Fig. 2: Shell and tube heat e

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Fig. 2: Shell and tube heat exchanger, 2-pass tube side (1–2 crossflow)

Fig. 3: Shell and tube heat e

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Fig. 3: Shell and tube heat exchanger, 2-pass shell side, 2-pass tube side (2-2 countercurrent)



The figure above illustrates the parallel and counter-flow flow directions of the fluid exchanger.

## 2. Shell-and-tube heat exchanger

In a shell-and-tube heat exchanger, two fluids at different temperatures flow through the heat exchanger. One of the fluids flows through the tube side and the other fluid flows outside the tubes, but inside the shell (shell side).

Baffles are used to support the tubes, direct the fluid flow to the tubes in an approximately natural manner, and maximize the turbulence of the shell fluid. There are many various kinds of baffles, and the choice of baffle form, spacing, and geometry depends on the allowable flow rate of the drop in shell-side force, the need for tube support, and the flow-induced vibrations. There are several variations of shell-and-tube exchangers available; the differences lie in the arrangement of flow configurations and details of construction.

In application to cool air with shell-and-tube technology (such as intercooler / charge air cooler for combustion engines), fins can be added on the tubes to increase heat transfer area on air side and create a tubes & fins configuration.

## 3. Plate Heat Exchanger

A plate heat exchanger contains an amount of thin shaped heat transfer plates bundled together. The gasket arrangement of each pair of plates provides two separate channel system. Each pair of plates form a channel where the fluid can flow through. The pairs are attached by welding and bolting methods. The following shows the components in the heat exchanger.

In single channels the configuration of the gaskets enables flow through. Thus, this allows the main and secondary media in counter-current flow. A gasket plate heat exchanger has a heat region from corrugated plates. The gasket function as seal between plates and they are located between frame and pressure plates. Fluid flows in a counter current direction throughout the heat exchanger. An efficient thermal performance is produced. Plates are produced in different depths, sizes and corrugated shapes. There are different types of plates available including plate and frame, plate and shell and spiral plate heat exchangers. The distribution area guarantees the flow of fluid to the whole heat transfer surface. This helps to prevent stagnant area that can cause accumulation of unwanted material on solid surfaces. High flow turbulence between plates results in a greater transfer of heat and a decrease in pressure.

## 4. Condensers and Boilers Heat exchangers using a two-phase heat transfer system are condensers, boilers and evaporators. Condensers are instruments that take and cool hot gas or vapor to the point of condensation and transform the gas into a liquid form. The point at which liquid transforms to gas is called vaporization and vice versa is called condensation. Surface condenser is the most common type of condenser where it

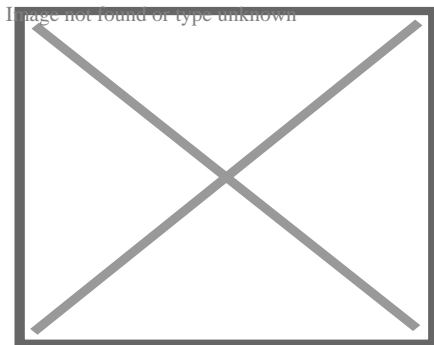
includes a water supply device. Figure 5 below displays a two-pass surface condenser.

The pressure of steam at the turbine outlet is low where the steam density is very low where the flow rate is very high. To prevent a decrease in pressure in the movement of steam from the turbine to condenser, the condenser unit is placed underneath and connected to the turbine. Inside the tubes the cooling water runs in a parallel way, while steam moves in a vertical downward position from the wide opening at the top and travel through the tube. Furthermore, boilers are categorized as initial application of heat exchangers. The word steam generator was regularly used to describe a boiler unit where a hot liquid stream is the source of heat rather than the combustion products. Depending on the dimensions and configurations the boilers are manufactured. Several boilers are only able to produce hot fluid while on the other hand the others are manufactured for steam production.

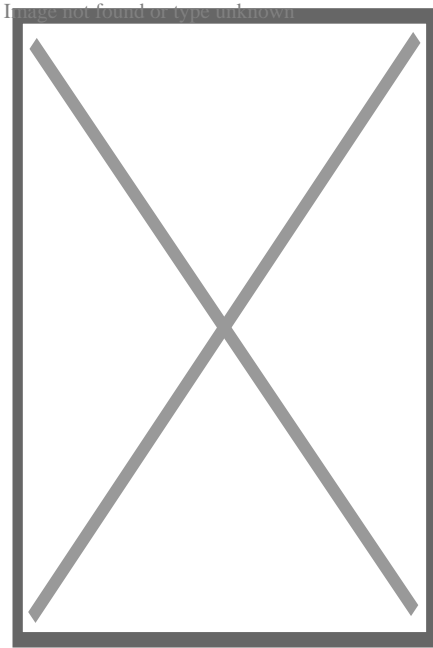
## Shell and tube

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Main article: Shell and tube heat exchanger



A shell and tube heat exchanger



Shell and tube heat exchanger

Shell and tube heat exchangers consist of a series of tubes which contain fluid that must be either heated or cooled. A second fluid runs over the tubes that are being heated or cooled so that it can either provide the heat or absorb the heat required. A set of tubes is called the tube bundle and can be made up of several types of tubes: plain, longitudinally finned, etc. Shell and tube heat exchangers are typically used for high-pressure applications (with pressures greater than 30 bar and temperatures greater than 260 °C).<sup>[4]</sup> This is because the shell and tube heat exchangers are robust due to their shape. Several thermal design features must be considered when designing the tubes in the shell and tube heat exchangers: There can be many variations on the shell and tube design. Typically, the ends of each tube are connected to plenums (sometimes called water boxes) through holes in tubesheets. The tubes may be straight or bent in the shape of a U, called U-tubes.

- Tube diameter: Using a small tube diameter makes the heat exchanger both economical and compact. However, it is more likely for the heat exchanger to foul up faster and the small size makes mechanical cleaning of the fouling difficult. To prevail over the fouling and cleaning problems, larger tube diameters can be used. Thus to determine the tube diameter, the available space, cost and fouling nature of the fluids must be considered.
- Tube thickness: The thickness of the wall of the tubes is usually determined to ensure:
  - There is enough room for corrosion
  - That flow-induced vibration has resistance
  - Axial strength
  - Availability of spare parts
  - Hoop strength (to withstand internal tube pressure)

- Buckling strength (to withstand overpressure in the shell)
- Tube length: heat exchangers are usually cheaper when they have a smaller shell diameter and a long tube length. Thus, typically there is an aim to make the heat exchanger as long as physically possible whilst not exceeding production capabilities. However, there are many limitations for this, including space available at the installation site and the need to ensure tubes are available in lengths that are twice the required length (so they can be withdrawn and replaced). Also, long, thin tubes are difficult to take out and replace.
- Tube pitch: when designing the tubes, it is practical to ensure that the tube pitch (i.e., the centre-centre distance of adjoining tubes) is not less than 1.25 times the tubes' outside diameter. A larger tube pitch leads to a larger overall shell diameter, which leads to a more expensive heat exchanger.
- Tube corrugation: this type of tubes, mainly used for the inner tubes, increases the turbulence of the fluids and the effect is very important in the heat transfer giving a better performance.
- Tube Layout: refers to how tubes are positioned within the shell. There are four main types of tube layout, which are, triangular ( $30^\circ$ ), rotated triangular ( $60^\circ$ ), square ( $90^\circ$ ) and rotated square ( $45^\circ$ ). The triangular patterns are employed to give greater heat transfer as they force the fluid to flow in a more turbulent fashion around the piping. Square patterns are employed where high fouling is experienced and cleaning is more regular.
- Baffle Design: baffles are used in shell and tube heat exchangers to direct fluid across the tube bundle. They run perpendicularly to the shell and hold the bundle, preventing the tubes from sagging over a long length. They can also prevent the tubes from vibrating. The most common type of baffle is the segmental baffle. The semicircular segmental baffles are oriented at  $180$  degrees to the adjacent baffles forcing the fluid to flow upward and downwards between the tube bundle. Baffle spacing is of large thermodynamic concern when designing shell and tube heat exchangers. Baffles must be spaced with consideration for the conversion of pressure drop and heat transfer. For thermo economic optimization it is suggested that the baffles be spaced no closer than 20% of the shell's inner diameter. Having baffles spaced too closely causes a greater pressure drop because of flow redirection. Consequently, having the baffles spaced too far apart means that there may be cooler spots in the corners between baffles. It is also important to ensure the baffles are spaced close enough that the tubes do not sag. The other main type of baffle is the disc and doughnut baffle, which consists of two concentric baffles. An outer, wider baffle looks like a doughnut, whilst the inner baffle is shaped like a disk. This type of baffle forces the fluid to pass around each side of the disk then through the doughnut baffle generating a different type of fluid flow.
- Tubes & fins Design: in application to cool air with shell-and-tube technology (such as intercooler / charge air cooler for combustion engines), the difference in heat transfer between air and cold fluid can be such that there is a need to increase heat transfer area on air side. For this function fins can be added on the tubes to increase heat transfer area on air side and create a tubes & fins configuration.

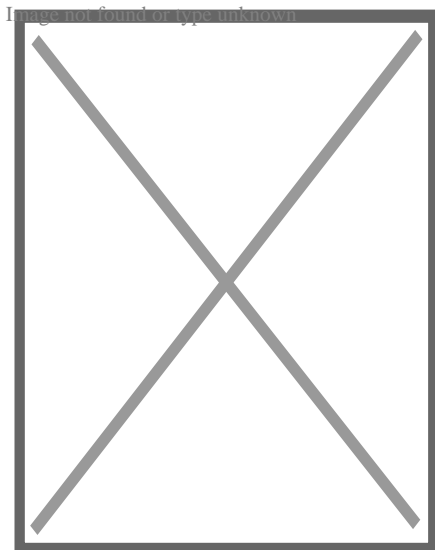


Fixed tube liquid-cooled heat exchangers especially suitable for marine and harsh applications can be assembled with brass shells, copper tubes, brass baffles, and forged brass integral end hubs.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup> (See: *Copper in heat exchangers*).

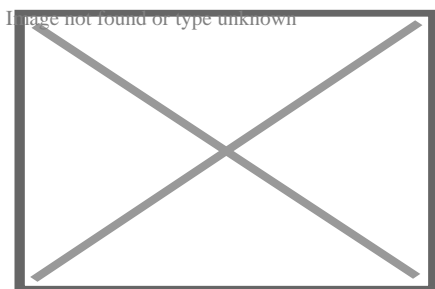
## Plate

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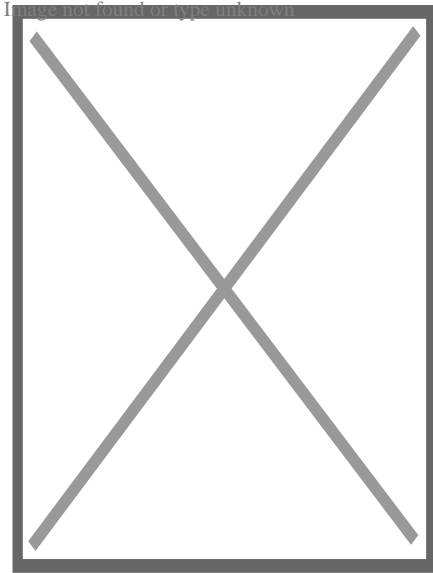
Main article: Plate heat exchanger



Conceptual diagram of a plate and frame heat exchanger



A single plate heat exchanger



An interchangeable plate heat exchanger directly applied to the system of a swimming pool

Another type of heat exchanger is the plate heat exchanger. These exchangers are composed of many thin, slightly separated plates that have very large surface areas and small fluid flow passages for heat transfer. Advances in gasket and brazing technology have made the plate-type heat exchanger increasingly practical. In HVAC applications, large heat exchangers of this type are called *plate-and-frame*; when used in open loops, these heat exchangers are normally of the gasket type to allow periodic disassembly, cleaning, and inspection. There are many types of permanently bonded plate heat exchangers, such as dip-brazed, vacuum-brazed, and welded plate varieties, and they are often specified for closed-loop applications such as refrigeration. Plate heat exchangers also differ in the types of plates that are used, and in the configurations of those plates. Some plates may be stamped with "chevron", dimpled, or other patterns, where others may have machined fins and/or grooves.

When compared to shell and tube exchangers, the stacked-plate arrangement typically has lower volume and cost. Another difference between the two is that plate exchangers typically serve low to medium pressure fluids, compared to medium and high pressures of shell and tube. A third and important difference is that plate exchangers employ more countercurrent flow rather than cross current flow, which allows lower approach temperature differences, high temperature changes, and increased efficiencies.

## Plate and shell

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A third type of heat exchanger is a plate and shell heat exchanger, which combines plate heat exchanger with shell and tube heat exchanger technologies. The heart of the heat exchanger contains a fully welded circular plate pack made by pressing and cutting round plates and welding them together. Nozzles carry flow in and out of the platepack (the 'Plate side' flowpath). The fully welded platepack is assembled into an outer shell that creates a second flowpath ( the 'Shell side'). Plate and shell technology offers high heat transfer, high pressure, high operating temperature, compact size, low fouling and close approach temperature. In particular, it does completely without gaskets, which provides security against leakage at high pressures and temperatures.

## Adiabatic wheel

[edit]

A fourth type of heat exchanger uses an intermediate fluid or solid store to hold heat, which is then moved to the other side of the heat exchanger to be released. Two examples of this are adiabatic wheels, which consist of a large wheel with fine threads rotating through the hot and cold fluids, and fluid heat exchangers.

## Plate fin

[edit]

Main article: Plate fin heat exchanger

This type of heat exchanger uses "sandwiched" passages containing fins to increase the effectiveness of the unit. The designs include crossflow and counterflow coupled with various fin configurations such as straight fins, offset fins and wavy fins.

Plate and fin heat exchangers are usually made of aluminum alloys, which provide high heat transfer efficiency. The material enables the system to operate at a lower temperature difference and reduce the weight of the equipment. Plate and fin heat exchangers are mostly used for low temperature services such as natural gas, helium and oxygen liquefaction plants, air separation plants and transport industries such as motor and aircraft engines.

Advantages of plate and fin heat exchangers:

- High heat transfer efficiency especially in gas treatment
- Larger heat transfer area

- Approximately 5 times lighter in weight than that of shell and tube heat exchanger. [citation]
- Able to withstand high pressure

Disadvantages of plate and fin heat exchangers:

- Might cause clogging as the pathways are very narrow
- Difficult to clean the pathways
- Aluminium alloys are susceptible to Mercury Liquid Embrittlement Failure

## Finned tube

[edit]

The usage of fins in a tube-based heat exchanger is common when one of the working fluids is a low-pressure gas, and is typical for heat exchangers that operate using ambient air, such as automotive radiators and HVAC air condensers. Fins dramatically increase the surface area with which heat can be exchanged, which improves the efficiency of conducting heat to a fluid with very low thermal conductivity, such as air. The fins are typically made from aluminium or copper since they must conduct heat from the tube along the length of the fins, which are usually very thin.

The main construction types of finned tube exchangers are:

- A stack of evenly-spaced metal plates act as the fins and the tubes are pressed through pre-cut holes in the fins, good thermal contact usually being achieved by deformation of the fins around the tube. This is typical construction for HVAC air coils and large refrigeration condensers.
- Fins are spiral-wound onto individual tubes as a continuous strip, the tubes can then be assembled in banks, bent in a serpentine pattern, or wound into large spirals.
- Zig-zag metal strips are sandwiched between flat rectangular tubes, often being soldered or brazed together for good thermal and mechanical strength. This is common in low-pressure heat exchangers such as water-cooling radiators. Regular flat tubes will expand and deform if exposed to high pressures but flat microchannel tubes allow this construction to be used for high pressures.[<sup>5</sup>]

Stacked-fin or spiral-wound construction can be used for the tubes inside shell-and-tube heat exchangers when high efficiency thermal transfer to a gas is required.

In electronics cooling, heat sinks, particularly those using heat pipes, can have a stacked-fin construction.

# Pillow plate

[edit]

A pillow plate heat exchanger is commonly used in the dairy industry for cooling milk in large direct-expansion stainless steel bulk tanks. Nearly the entire surface area of a tank can be integrated with this heat exchanger, without gaps that would occur between pipes welded to the exterior of the tank. Pillow plates can also be constructed as flat plates that are stacked inside a tank. The relatively flat surface of the plates allows easy cleaning, especially in sterile applications.

The pillow plate can be constructed using either a thin sheet of metal welded to the thicker surface of a tank or vessel, or two thin sheets welded together. The surface of the plate is welded with a regular pattern of dots or a serpentine pattern of weld lines. After welding the enclosed space is pressurised with sufficient force to cause the thin metal to bulge out around the welds, providing a space for heat exchanger liquids to flow, and creating a characteristic appearance of a swelled pillow formed out of metal.

# Waste heat recovery units

[edit]



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A waste heat recovery unit (WHRU) is a heat exchanger that recovers heat from a hot gas stream while transferring it to a working medium, typically water or oils. The hot gas stream can be the exhaust gas from a gas turbine or a diesel engine or a waste gas from industry or refinery.

Large systems with high volume and temperature gas streams, typical in industry, can benefit from steam Rankine cycle (SRC) in a waste heat recovery unit, but these cycles are too expensive for small systems. The recovery of heat from low temperature systems requires different working fluids than steam.

An organic Rankine cycle (ORC) waste heat recovery unit can be more efficient at low temperature range using refrigerants that boil at lower temperatures than water. Typical organic refrigerants are ammonia, pentafluoropropane (R-245fa and R-245ca), and toluene.

The refrigerant is boiled by the heat source in the evaporator to produce super-heated vapor. This fluid is expanded in the turbine to convert thermal energy to kinetic energy, that is converted to electricity in the electrical generator. This energy transfer process decreases the temperature of the refrigerant that, in turn, condenses. The cycle is closed and completed using a pump to send the fluid back to the evaporator.

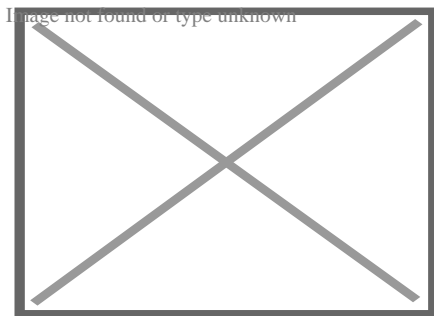
## Dynamic scraped surface

[edit]

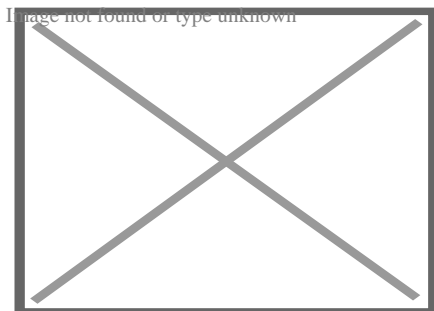
Another type of heat exchanger is called "(dynamic) scraped surface heat exchanger". This is mainly used for heating or cooling with high-viscosity products, crystallization processes, evaporation and high-fouling applications. Long running times are achieved due to the continuous scraping of the surface, thus avoiding fouling and achieving a sustainable heat transfer rate during the process.

## Phase-change

[edit]



Typical kettle reboiler used for industrial distillation towers



Typical water-cooled surface condenser



In addition to heating up or cooling down fluids in just a single phase, heat exchangers can be used either to heat a liquid to evaporate (or boil) it or used as condensers to cool a vapor and condense it to a liquid. In chemical plants and refineries, reboilers used to heat incoming feed for distillation towers are often heat exchangers.<sup>[6][7]</sup>

Distillation set-ups typically use condensers to condense distillate vapors back into liquid.

Power plants that use steam-driven turbines commonly use heat exchangers to boil water into steam. Heat exchangers or similar units for producing steam from water are often called boilers or steam generators.

In the nuclear power plants called pressurized water reactors, special large heat exchangers pass heat from the primary (reactor plant) system to the secondary (steam plant) system, producing steam from water in the process. These are called steam generators. All fossil-fueled and nuclear power plants using steam-driven turbines have surface condensers to convert the exhaust steam from the turbines into condensate (water) for re-use.<sup>[8][9]</sup>

To conserve energy and cooling capacity in chemical and other plants, regenerative heat exchangers can transfer heat from a stream that must be cooled to another stream that must be heated, such as distillate cooling and reboiler feed pre-heating.

This term can also refer to heat exchangers that contain a material within their structure that has a change of phase. This is usually a solid to liquid phase due to the small volume difference between these states. This change of phase effectively acts as a buffer because it occurs at a constant temperature but still allows for the heat exchanger to accept additional heat. One example where this has been investigated is for use in high power aircraft electronics.

Heat exchangers functioning in multiphase flow regimes may be subject to the Ledinegg instability.

## Direct contact

[edit]

Direct contact heat exchangers involve heat transfer between hot and cold streams of two phases in the absence of a separating wall.<sup>[10]</sup> Thus such heat exchangers can be classified as:

- Gas – liquid
- Immiscible liquid – liquid
- Solid-liquid or solid – gas

Most direct contact heat exchangers fall under the Gas – Liquid category, where heat is transferred between a gas and liquid in the form of drops, films or sprays.<sup>[4]</sup>

Such types of heat exchangers are used predominantly in air conditioning, humidification, industrial hot water heating, water cooling and condensing plants.<sup>[11]</sup>

Phases <sup>[12]</sup>	Continuous phase	Driving force	Change of phase	Examples
Gas – Liquid	Gas	Gravity	No	Spray columns, packed columns
			Yes	Cooling towers, falling droplet evaporators
		Forced Liquid flow	No	Spray coolers/quenchers
			Yes	Spray condensers/evaporation, jet condensers
	Liquid	Gravity	No	Bubble columns, perforated tray columns
			Yes	Bubble column condensers
		Forced Gas flow	No	Gas spargers
			Yes	Direct contact evaporators, submerged combustion

## Microchannel

[edit]

Microchannel heat exchangers are multi-pass parallel flow heat exchangers consisting of three main elements: manifolds (inlet and outlet), multi-port tubes with the hydraulic diameters smaller than 1mm, and fins. All the elements usually brazed together using controllable atmosphere brazing process. Microchannel heat exchangers are characterized by high heat transfer ratio, low refrigerant charges, compact size, and lower airside pressure drops compared to finned tube heat exchangers.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> Microchannel heat exchangers are widely used in automotive industry as the car radiators, and as condenser, evaporator, and cooling/heating coils in HVAC industry.

Main article: Micro heat exchanger

**Micro heat exchangers**, **Micro-scale heat exchangers**, or **microstructured heat exchangers** are heat exchangers in which (at least one) fluid flows in lateral confinements with typical dimensions below 1 mm. The most typical such confinement are microchannels, which are channels with a hydraulic diameter below 1 mm.

Microchannel heat exchangers can be made from metal or ceramics.<sup>[13]</sup> Microchannel heat exchangers can be used for many applications including:

- high-performance aircraft gas turbine engines<sup>[14]</sup>
- heat pumps<sup>[15]</sup>
- Microprocessor and microchip cooling<sup>[16]</sup>
- air conditioning<sup>[17]</sup>

## HVAC and refrigeration air coils

[edit]

One of the widest uses of heat exchangers is for refrigeration and air conditioning. This class of heat exchangers is commonly called *air coils*, or just *coils* due to their often-serpentine internal tubing, or condensers in the case of refrigeration, and are typically of the finned tube type. Liquid-to-air, or air-to-liquid HVAC coils are typically of modified crossflow arrangement. In vehicles, heat coils are often called heater cores.

On the liquid side of these heat exchangers, the common fluids are water, a water-glycol solution, steam, or a refrigerant. For *heating coils*, hot water and steam are the most common, and this heated fluid is supplied by boilers, for example. For *cooling coils*, chilled water and refrigerant are most common. Chilled water is supplied from a chiller that is potentially located very far away, but refrigerant must come from a nearby condensing unit. When a refrigerant is used, the cooling coil is the evaporator, and the heating coil is the condenser in the vapor-compression refrigeration cycle. HVAC coils that use this direct-expansion of refrigerants are commonly called *DX coils*. Some *DX coils* are "microchannel" type.<sup>[5]</sup>

On the air side of HVAC coils a significant difference exists between those used for heating, and those for cooling. Due to psychrometrics, air that is cooled often has moisture condensing out of it, except with extremely dry air flows. Heating some air increases that airflow's capacity to hold water. So heating coils need not consider moisture condensation on their air-side, but cooling coils *must* be adequately designed and selected to handle their particular *latent* (moisture) as well as the *sensible* (cooling) loads. The water that is removed is called *condensate*.

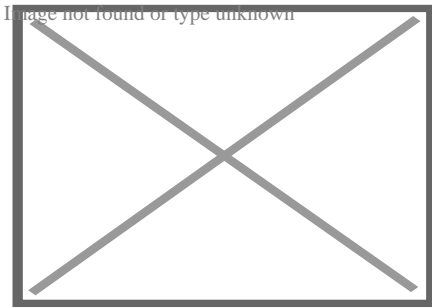
For many climates, water or steam HVAC coils can be exposed to freezing conditions. Because water expands upon freezing, these somewhat expensive and difficult to replace thin-walled heat exchangers can easily be damaged or destroyed by just one freeze. As such, freeze protection of coils is a major concern of HVAC designers, installers, and operators.

The introduction of indentations placed within the heat exchange fins controlled condensation, allowing water molecules to remain in the cooled air.<sup>[18]</sup>

The heat exchangers in direct-combustion furnaces, typical in many residences, are not 'coils'. They are, instead, gas-to-air heat exchangers that are typically made of stamped steel sheet metal. The combustion products pass on one side of these heat exchangers, and air to heat on the other. A *cracked heat exchanger* is therefore a dangerous situation that requires immediate attention because combustion products may enter living space.

## Helical-coil

[edit]



Helical-Coil Heat Exchanger sketch, which consists of a shell, core, and tubes (Scott S. Haraburda design)

Although double-pipe heat exchangers are the simplest to design, the better choice in the following cases would be the helical-coil heat exchanger (HCHE):

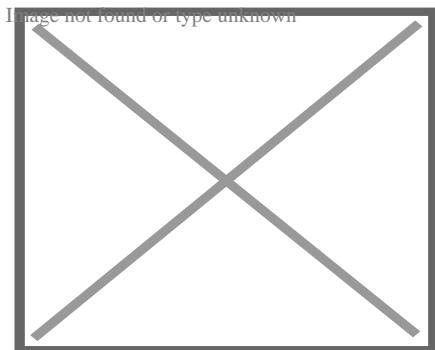
- The main advantage of the HCHE, like that for the Spiral heat exchanger (SHE), is its highly efficient use of space, especially when it's limited and not enough straight pipe can be laid.<sup>[19]</sup>
- Under conditions of low flowrates (or laminar flow), such that the typical shell-and-tube exchangers have low heat-transfer coefficients and becoming uneconomical.<sup>[19]</sup>
- When there is low pressure in one of the fluids, usually from accumulated pressure drops in other process equipment.<sup>[19]</sup>
- When one of the fluids has components in multiple phases (solids, liquids, and gases), which tends to create mechanical problems during operations, such as plugging of small-diameter tubes.<sup>[20]</sup> Cleaning of helical coils for these multiple-phase fluids can prove to be more difficult than its shell and tube counterpart; however the helical coil unit would require cleaning less often.

These have been used in the nuclear industry as a method for exchanging heat in a sodium system for large liquid metal fast breeder reactors since the early 1970s, using an HCHE device invented by Charles E. Boardman and John H. Germer.<sup>[21]</sup> There are several simple methods for designing HCHE for all types of manufacturing industries, such as using the Ramachandra K. Patil (et al.) method from India and the Scott S. Haraburda method from the United States.<sup>[19][20]</sup>

However, these are based upon assumptions of estimating inside heat transfer coefficient, predicting flow around the outside of the coil, and upon constant heat flux.<sup>[22]</sup>

## Spiral

[edit]



Schematic drawing of a spiral heat exchanger

A modification to the perpendicular flow of the typical HCHE involves the replacement of shell with another coiled tube, allowing the two fluids to flow parallel to one another, and which requires the use of different design calculations.<sup>[23]</sup> These are the Spiral Heat Exchangers (SHE), which may refer to a helical (coiled) tube configuration, more generally, the term refers to a pair of flat surfaces that are coiled to form the two channels in a counter-flow arrangement. Each of the two channels has one long curved path. A pair of fluid ports are connected tangentially to the outer arms of the spiral, and axial ports are common, but optional.<sup>[24]</sup>

The main advantage of the SHE is its highly efficient use of space. This attribute is often leveraged and partially reallocated to gain other improvements in performance, according to well known tradeoffs in heat exchanger design. (A notable tradeoff is capital cost vs operating cost.) A compact SHE may be used to have a smaller footprint and thus lower all-around capital costs, or an oversized SHE may be used to have less pressure drop, less pumping energy, higher thermal efficiency, and lower energy costs.

## Construction

[edit]

The distance between the sheets in the spiral channels is maintained by using spacer studs that were welded prior to rolling. Once the main spiral pack has been rolled, alternate top and bottom edges are welded and each end closed by a gasketed flat or conical cover bolted to the body. This ensures no mixing of the two fluids occurs. Any

leakage is from the periphery cover to the atmosphere, or to a passage that contains the same fluid.[<sup>25</sup>]

## Self cleaning

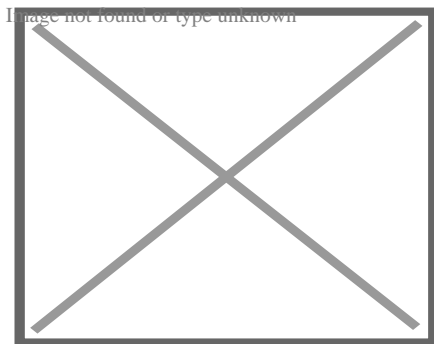
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Spiral heat exchangers are often used in the heating of fluids that contain solids and thus tend to foul the inside of the heat exchanger. The low pressure drop lets the SHE handle fouling more easily. The SHE uses a “self cleaning” mechanism, whereby fouled surfaces cause a localized increase in fluid velocity, thus increasing the drag (or fluid friction) on the fouled surface, thus helping to dislodge the blockage and keep the heat exchanger clean. "The internal walls that make up the heat transfer surface are often rather thick, which makes the SHE very robust, and able to last a long time in demanding environments."<sup>[citation needed]</sup> They are also easily cleaned, opening out like an oven where any buildup of foulant can be removed by pressure washing.

Self-cleaning water filters are used to keep the system clean and running without the need to shut down or replace cartridges and bags.

## Flow arrangements

[edit]



A comparison between the operations and effects of a **cocurrent and a countercurrent flow exchange system** is depicted by the upper and lower diagrams respectively. In both it is assumed (and indicated) that red has a higher value (e.g. of temperature) than blue and that the property being transported in the channels therefore flows from red to blue. Channels are contiguous if effective exchange is to occur (i.e. there can be no gap between the channels).



There are three main types of flows in a spiral heat exchanger:

- **Counter-current Flow:** Fluids flow in opposite directions. These are used for liquid-liquid, condensing and gas cooling applications. Units are usually mounted vertically when condensing vapour and mounted horizontally when handling high concentrations of solids.
- **Spiral Flow/Cross Flow:** One fluid is in spiral flow and the other in a cross flow. Spiral flow passages are welded at each side for this type of spiral heat exchanger. This type of flow is suitable for handling low density gas, which passes through the cross flow, avoiding pressure loss. It can be used for liquid-liquid applications if one liquid has a considerably greater flow rate than the other.
- **Distributed Vapour/Spiral flow:** This design is that of a condenser, and is usually mounted vertically. It is designed to cater for the sub-cooling of both condensate and non-condensables. The coolant moves in a spiral and leaves via the top. Hot gases that enter leave as condensate via the bottom outlet.

## Applications

[edit]

The Spiral heat exchanger is good for applications such as pasteurization, digester heating, heat recovery, pre-heating (see: recuperator), and effluent cooling. For sludge treatment, SHEs are generally smaller than other types of heat exchangers.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup> These are used to transfer the heat.

### Selection

[edit]

Due to the many variables involved, selecting optimal heat exchangers is challenging. Hand calculations are possible, but many iterations are typically needed. As such, heat exchangers are most often selected via computer programs, either by system designers, who are typically engineers, or by equipment vendors.

To select an appropriate heat exchanger, the system designers (or equipment vendors) would firstly consider the design limitations for each heat exchanger type. Though cost is often the primary criterion, several other selection criteria are important:

- High/low pressure limits
- Thermal performance
- Temperature ranges
- Product mix (liquid/liquid, particulates or high-solids liquid)
- Pressure drops across the exchanger

- Fluid flow capacity
- Cleanability, maintenance and repair
- Materials required for construction
- Ability and ease of future expansion
- Material selection, such as copper, aluminium, carbon steel, stainless steel, nickel alloys, ceramic, polymer, and titanium.<sup>[26][27]</sup>

Small-diameter coil technologies are becoming more popular in modern air conditioning and refrigeration systems because they have better rates of heat transfer than conventional sized condenser and evaporator coils with round copper tubes and aluminum or copper fin that have been the standard in the HVAC industry. Small diameter coils can withstand the higher pressures required by the new generation of environmentally friendlier refrigerants. Two small diameter coil technologies are currently available for air conditioning and refrigeration products: copper microgroove<sup>[28]</sup> and brazed aluminum microchannel.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Choosing the right heat exchanger (HX) requires some knowledge of the different heat exchanger types, as well as the environment where the unit must operate. Typically in the manufacturing industry, several differing types of heat exchangers are used for just one process or system to derive the final product. For example, a kettle HX for pre-heating, a double pipe HX for the 'carrier' fluid and a plate and frame HX for final cooling. With sufficient knowledge of heat exchanger types and operating requirements, an appropriate selection can be made to optimise the process.<sup>[29]</sup>

## Monitoring and maintenance

[edit]

Online monitoring of commercial heat exchangers is done by tracking the overall heat transfer coefficient. The overall heat transfer coefficient tends to decline over time due to fouling.

By periodically calculating the overall heat transfer coefficient from exchanger flow rates and temperatures, the owner of the heat exchanger can estimate when cleaning the heat exchanger is economically attractive.

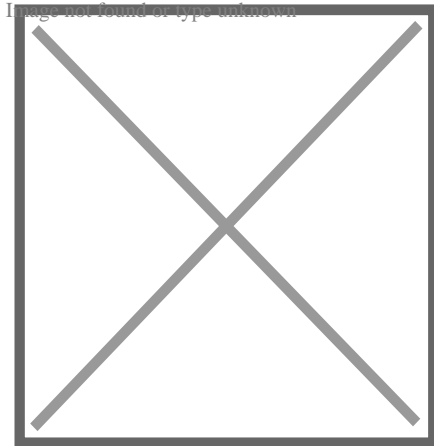
Integrity inspection of plate and tubular heat exchanger can be tested in situ by the conductivity or helium gas methods. These methods confirm the integrity of the plates or tubes to prevent any cross contamination and the condition of the gaskets.

Mechanical integrity monitoring of heat exchanger tubes may be conducted through Nondestructive methods such as eddy current testing.

# Fouling

[edit]

Main article: Fouling



A heat exchanger in a steam power station contaminated with macrofouling

Fouling occurs when impurities deposit on the heat exchange surface. Deposition of these impurities can decrease heat transfer effectiveness significantly over time and are caused by:

- Low wall shear stress
- Low fluid velocities
- High fluid velocities
- Reaction product solid precipitation
- Precipitation of dissolved impurities due to elevated wall temperatures

The rate of heat exchanger fouling is determined by the rate of particle deposition less re-entrainment/suppression. This model was originally proposed in 1959 by Kern and Seaton.

**Crude Oil Exchanger Fouling.** In commercial crude oil refining, crude oil is heated from 21 °C (70 °F) to 343 °C (649 °F) prior to entering the distillation column. A series of shell and tube heat exchangers typically exchange heat between crude oil and other oil streams to heat the crude to 260 °C (500 °F) prior to heating in a furnace. Fouling occurs on the crude side of these exchangers due to asphaltene insolubility. The nature of asphaltene solubility in crude oil was successfully modeled by Wiehe and Kennedy.<sup>[30]</sup> The precipitation of insoluble asphaltenes in crude preheat trains has been successfully modeled as a first order reaction by Ebert and Panchal<sup>[31]</sup> who expanded on the work of Kern and Seaton.

**Cooling Water Fouling.** Cooling water systems are susceptible to fouling. Cooling water typically has a high total dissolved solids content and suspended colloidal solids. Localized precipitation of dissolved solids occurs at the heat exchange surface due to wall temperatures higher than bulk fluid temperature. Low fluid velocities (less than 3 ft/s) allow suspended solids to settle on the heat exchange surface. Cooling water is typically on the tube side of a shell and tube exchanger because it's easy to clean. To prevent fouling, designers typically ensure that cooling water velocity is greater than 0.9 m/s and bulk fluid temperature is maintained less than 60 °C (140 °F). Other approaches to control fouling control combine the "blind" application of biocides and anti-scale chemicals with periodic lab testing.

## Maintenance

[edit]

Plate and frame heat exchangers can be disassembled and cleaned periodically. Tubular heat exchangers can be cleaned by such methods as acid cleaning, sandblasting, high-pressure water jet, bullet cleaning, or drill rods.

In large-scale cooling water systems for heat exchangers, water treatment such as purification, addition of chemicals, and testing, is used to minimize fouling of the heat exchange equipment. Other water treatment is also used in steam systems for power plants, etc. to minimize fouling and corrosion of the heat exchange and other equipment.

A variety of companies have started using water borne oscillations technology to prevent biofouling. Without the use of chemicals, this type of technology has helped in providing a low-pressure drop in heat exchangers.

### Design and manufacturing regulations

[edit]

The design and manufacturing of heat exchangers has numerous regulations, which vary according to the region in which they will be used.

Design and manufacturing codes include: ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (US); PD 5500 (UK); BS 1566 (UK);<sup>[32]</sup> EN 13445 (EU); CODAP (French); Pressure Equipment Safety Regulations 2016 (PER) (UK); Pressure Equipment Directive (EU); Norsok (Norwegian); TEMA;<sup>[33]</sup> API 12; and API 560.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

### In nature

[edit]

## Humans

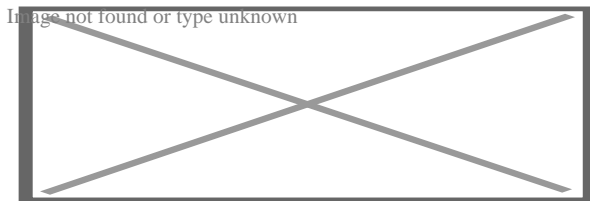
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The human nasal passages serve as a heat exchanger, with cool air being inhaled and warm air being exhaled. Its effectiveness can be demonstrated by putting the hand in front of the face and exhaling, first through the nose and then through the mouth. Air exhaled through the nose is substantially cooler.<sup>[34]</sup><sup>[35]</sup> This effect can be enhanced with clothing, by, for example, wearing a scarf over the face while breathing in cold weather.

In species that have external testes (such as human), the artery to the testis is surrounded by a mesh of veins called the pampiniform plexus. This cools the blood heading to the testes, while reheating the returning blood.

## Birds, fish, marine mammals

[edit]



Counter-current exchange conservation circuit

Further information: Counter-current exchange in biological systems

"Countercurrent" heat exchangers occur naturally in the circulatory systems of fish, whales and other marine mammals. Arteries to the skin carrying warm blood are intertwined with veins from the skin carrying cold blood, causing the warm arterial blood to exchange heat with the cold venous blood. This reduces the overall heat loss in cold water. Heat exchangers are also present in the tongues of baleen whales as large volumes of water flow through their mouths.<sup>[36]</sup><sup>[37]</sup> Wading birds use a similar system to limit heat losses from their body through their legs into the water.

# Carotid rete

[edit]

Carotid rete is a counter-current heat exchanging organ in some ungulates. The blood ascending the carotid arteries on its way to the brain, flows via a network of vessels where heat is discharged to the veins of cooler blood descending from the nasal passages. The carotid rete allows Thomson's gazelle to maintain its brain almost 3 °C (5.4 °F) cooler than the rest of the body, and therefore aids in tolerating bursts in metabolic heat production such as associated with outrunning cheetahs (during which the body temperature exceeds the maximum temperature at which the brain could function).<sup>[38]</sup> Humans with other primates lack a carotid rete.<sup>[39]</sup>

## In industry

[edit]

Heat exchangers are widely used in industry both for cooling and heating large scale industrial processes. The type and size of heat exchanger used can be tailored to suit a process depending on the type of fluid, its phase, temperature, density, viscosity, pressures, chemical composition and various other thermodynamic properties.

In many industrial processes there is waste of energy or a heat stream that is being exhausted, heat exchangers can be used to recover this heat and put it to use by heating a different stream in the process. This practice saves a lot of money in industry, as the heat supplied to other streams from the heat exchangers would otherwise come from an external source that is more expensive and more harmful to the environment.

Heat exchangers are used in many industries, including:

- Waste water treatment
- Refrigeration
- Wine and beer making
- Petroleum refining
- Nuclear power

In waste water treatment, heat exchangers play a vital role in maintaining optimal temperatures within anaerobic digesters to promote the growth of microbes that remove pollutants. Common types of heat exchangers used in this application are the double pipe heat exchanger as well as the plate and frame heat exchanger.



## In aircraft

[edit]

In commercial aircraft heat exchangers are used to take heat from the engine's oil system to heat cold fuel.<sup>[40]</sup> This improves fuel efficiency, as well as reduces the possibility of water entrapped in the fuel freezing in components.<sup>[41]</sup>

## Current market and forecast

[edit]

Estimated at US\$17.5 billion in 2021, the global demand of heat exchangers is expected to experience robust growth of about 5% annually over the next years. The market value is expected to reach US\$27 billion by 2030. With an expanding desire for environmentally friendly options and increased development of offices, retail sectors, and public buildings, market expansion is due to grow.<sup>[42]</sup>

## A model of a simple heat exchanger

[edit]

A simple heat exchange <sup>[43]</sup><sup>[44]</sup> might be thought of as two straight pipes with fluid flow, which are thermally connected. Let the pipes be of equal length  $L$ , carrying fluids with heat capacity  $\rho c_p$  (unit mass per unit change in temperature) and let the mass flow rate of the fluids through the pipes, both in the same direction, be  $\dot{m}_i$  (unit time), where the subscript  $i$  applies to pipe 1 or pipe 2.

Temperature profiles for the pipes are  $T_i(x)$ , and  $x$  is the distance along the pipe. Assume a steady state, so that the temperature profiles are not functions of time. Assume also that the only transfer of heat from a small volume of fluid in one pipe is to the fluid element in the other pipe at the same position, i.e., there is no transfer of heat along a pipe due to temperature differences in that pipe. By Newton's law of cooling the rate of change in energy of a small volume of fluid is proportional to the difference in temperatures between it and the corresponding element in the other pipe:

$$\frac{du_1}{dt} = \gamma (T_2 - T_1)$$

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$$\frac{du_2}{dt} = \gamma (T_1 - T_2)$$

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( this is for parallel flow in the same direction and opposite temperature gradients, but for counter-flow heat exchange countercurrent exchange the sign is opposite in the second

equation in front of  $\gamma$  is the thermal energy per unit length and  $\gamma$  is the thermal connection constant per unit length between the two pipes. This change in internal energy results in a change in the temperature of the fluid element. The time rate of change for the fluid element being carried along by the flow is:

$$\frac{du_1}{dt} = J_1 \frac{dT_1}{dx}$$

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$$\frac{du_2}{dt} = J_2 \frac{dT_2}{dx}$$

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where  $J_1$  is the "thermal mass flow rate". The differential equations governing the heat exchanger may now be written as:

$$J_1 \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial x} = \gamma (T_2 - T_1)$$

Image not found or type unknown

$$J_2 \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial x} = \gamma (T_1 - T_2).$$

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Since the system is in a steady state, there are no partial derivatives of temperature with respect to time, and since there is no heat transfer along the pipe, there are no second derivatives in  $x$  as is found in the heat equation. These two coupled first-order differential equations may be solved to yield:

$$T_1 = A - \frac{Bk_1}{\gamma} e^{-kx}$$

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$$T_2 = A + \frac{Bk_2}{\gamma} e^{-kx}$$

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where  $k = \frac{\gamma}{J_1} = \frac{\gamma}{J_2}$

$$k = k_1 + k_2$$

(this is for parallel-flow, but for counter-flow the sign in front of  $\gamma$  is negative, so that if  $J_1 = J_2$  for the same "thermal mass flow rate" in both opposite directions, the gradient of temperature is constant and the temperatures linear in position  $x$  with a constant difference  $(T_2 - T_1)$  along the exchanger, explaining why the counter current design countercurrent exchange is the most efficient)

and  $A$  and  $B$  are two as yet undetermined constants of integration. Let  $T_1(0)$  and  $T_2(0)$  be the temperatures at  $x=0$  and let  $T_1(L)$  and  $T_2(L)$  be the temperatures at the end of the pipe at  $x=L$ . Define the average temperatures in each pipe as:

$$\overline{T_1} = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L T_1(x) dx$$

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$$\overline{T_2} = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L T_2(x) dx.$$

Image not found or type unknown

Using the solutions above, these temperatures are:

$$T_{10} = A - \frac{Bk_1}{k} \quad T_{20} = A + \frac{Bk_2}{k}$$

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$$T_{1L} = A - \frac{Bk_1}{k} e^{-kL} \quad T_{2L} = A + \frac{Bk_2}{k} e^{-kL}$$

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Image not found or type unknown

$$\overline{T_1} = A - \frac{Bk_1}{k} \frac{2L(1 - e^{-kL})}{L} \quad \overline{T_2} = A + \frac{Bk_2}{k} \frac{2L(1 - e^{-kL})}{L}$$

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Choosing any two of the temperatures above eliminates the constants of integration, letting us find the other four temperatures. We find the total energy transferred by integrating the expressions for the time rate of change of internal energy per unit length:

$$\frac{dU_1}{dt} = \int_0^L \frac{du_1}{dt} dx = J_1(T_{1L} - T_{10}) = \gamma L (\overline{T_2} - \overline{T_1})$$

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$$\frac{dU_2}{dt} = \int_0^L \frac{du_2}{dt} dx = J_2(T_{2L} - T_{20}) = \gamma L (\overline{T_1} - \overline{T_2})$$

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By the conservation of energy, the sum of the two energies is zero. The quantity  $\overline{T_2} - \overline{T_1}$  is known as the *Log mean temperature difference*, and is a measure of the effectiveness of the heat exchanger in transferring heat energy.

## See also

[edit]

- Architectural engineering
- Chemical engineering
- Cooling tower
- Copper in heat exchangers
- Heat pipe
- Heat pump
- Heat recovery ventilation
- Jacketed vessel
- Log mean temperature difference (LMTD)
- Marine heat exchangers
- Mechanical engineering

- Micro heat exchanger
- Moving bed heat exchanger
- Packed bed and in particular Packed columns
- Pumpable ice technology
- Reboiler
- Recuperator, or cross plate heat exchanger
- Regenerator
- Run around coil
- Steam generator (nuclear power)
- Surface condenser
- Toroidal expansion joint
- Thermosiphon
- Thermal wheel, or rotary heat exchanger (including enthalpy wheel and desiccant wheel)
- Tube tool
- Waste heat

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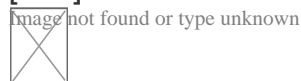
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## External links

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Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Heat exchangers***.

- o Shell and Tube Heat Exchanger Design Software for Educational Applications (PDF)
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Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning

**Fundamental  
concepts**

- Air changes per hour
- Bake-out
- Building envelope
- Convection
- Dilution
- Domestic energy consumption
- Enthalpy
- Fluid dynamics
- Gas compressor
- Heat pump and refrigeration cycle
- Heat transfer
- Humidity
- Infiltration
- Latent heat
- Noise control
- Outgassing
- Particulates
- Psychrometrics
- Sensible heat
- Stack effect
- Thermal comfort
- Thermal destratification
- Thermal mass
- Thermodynamics
- Vapour pressure of water



## Technology

- Absorption-compression heat pump
- Absorption refrigerator
- Air barrier
- Air conditioning
- Antifreeze
- Automobile air conditioning
- Autonomous building
- Building insulation materials
- Central heating
- Central solar heating
- Chilled beam
- Chilled water
- Constant air volume (CAV)
- Coolant
- Cross ventilation
- Dedicated outdoor air system (DOAS)
- Deep water source cooling
- Demand controlled ventilation (DCV)
- Displacement ventilation
- District cooling
- District heating
- Electric heating
- Energy recovery ventilation (ERV)
- Firestop
- Forced-air
- Forced-air gas
- Free cooling
- Heat recovery ventilation (HRV)
- Hybrid heat
- Hydronics
- Ice storage air conditioning
- Kitchen ventilation
- Mixed-mode ventilation
- Microgeneration
- Passive cooling
- Passive daytime radiative cooling
- Passive house
- Passive ventilation
- Radiant heating and cooling
- Radiant cooling
- Radiant heating
- Radon mitigation
- Refrigeration
- Renewable heat
- Room air distribution
- Solar air heat
- Solar combisystem
- Solar cooling
- Solar heating

- Air conditioner inverter
- Air door
- Air filter
- Air handler
- Air ionizer
- Air-mixing plenum
- Air purifier
- Air source heat pump
- Attic fan
- Automatic balancing valve
- Back boiler
- Barrier pipe
- Blast damper
- Boiler
- Centrifugal fan
- Ceramic heater
- Chiller
- Condensate pump
- Condenser
- Condensing boiler
- Convection heater
- Compressor
- Cooling tower
- Damper
- Dehumidifier
- Duct
- Economizer
- Electrostatic precipitator
- Evaporative cooler
- Evaporator
- Exhaust hood
- Expansion tank
- Fan
- Fan coil unit
- Fan filter unit
- Fan heater
- Fire damper
- Fireplace
- Fireplace insert
- Freeze stat
- Flue
- Freon
- Fume hood
- Furnace
- Gas compressor
- Gas heater
- Gasoline heater
- Grease duct
- Grille

## Components

**Measurement  
and control**

- Air flow meter
- Aquastat
- BACnet
- Blower door
- Building automation
- Carbon dioxide sensor
- Clean air delivery rate (CADR)
- Control valve
- Gas detector
- Home energy monitor
- Humidistat
- HVAC control system
- Infrared thermometer
- Intelligent buildings
- LonWorks
- Minimum efficiency reporting value (MERV)
- Normal temperature and pressure (NTP)
- OpenTherm
- Programmable communicating thermostat
- Programmable thermostat
- Psychrometrics
- Room temperature
- Smart thermostat
- Standard temperature and pressure (STP)
- Thermographic camera
- Thermostat
- Thermostatic radiator valve
- Architectural acoustics
- Architectural engineering
- Architectural technologist
- Building services engineering
- Building information modeling (BIM)
- Deep energy retrofit
- Duct cleaning
- Duct leakage testing
- Environmental engineering
- Hydronic balancing
- Kitchen exhaust cleaning
- Mechanical engineering
- Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing
- Mold growth, assessment, and remediation
- Refrigerant reclamation
- Testing, adjusting, balancing

**Professions,  
trades,  
and services**

## Industry organizations

- AHRI
- AMCA
- ASHRAE
- ASTM International
- BRE
- BSRIA
- CIBSE
- Institute of Refrigeration
- IIR
- LEED
- SMACNA
- UMC

## Health and safety

- Indoor air quality (IAQ)
- Passive smoking
- Sick building syndrome (SBS)
- Volatile organic compound (VOC)
- ASHRAE Handbook
- Building science
- Fireproofing

## See also

- Glossary of HVAC terms
- Warm Spaces
- World Refrigeration Day
- Template:Home automation
- Template:Solar energy

## About Durham Supply Inc

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## Things To Do in Tulsa County

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**4.5 (84)**

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### Center of the Universe

**4.4 (4471)**

### Photo

**Guthrie Green**

**4.7 (3055)**

**Photo**

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**Bob Dylan Center**

**4.9 (245)**

**Photo**

Image not found or type unknown

**Woodward Park and Gardens**

**4.7 (2580)**

**Photo**







## Reviews for Durham Supply Inc

---

### Durham Supply Inc

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**B Mann**

**(5)**

I was in need of some items for a double wide that I am remodeling and this place is the only place in town that had what I needed ( I didn't even try the other rude place )while I was there I learned the other place that was in Tulsa that also sold mobile home supplies went out of business (no wonder the last time I was in there they were VERY RUDE and high priced) I like the way Dunham does business they answered all my questions and got me the supplies I needed, very friendly, I will be back to purchase the rest of my items when the time comes.

### Durham Supply Inc

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**Gerald Clifford Brewster**

**(5)**

We will see, the storm door I bought says on the tag it's 36x80, but it's 34x80. If they return it.....they had no problems returning it. And it was no fault of there's, you measure a mobile home door different than a standard door!

### Durham Supply Inc

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**Ethel Schiller**

**(5)**

This place is really neat, if they don't have it they can order it from another of their stores and have it there overnight in most cases. Even hard to find items for a trailer! I definitely recommend this place to everyone! O and the prices is awesome too!

### Durham Supply Inc

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**Dennis Champion**

**(5)**

Durham supply and Royal supply seems to find the most helpful and friendly people to work in their stores, we are based out of Kansas City out here for a few remodels and these guys treated us like we've gone there for years.

## Durham Supply Inc

Image not found or type unknown

Ty Spears

(5)

Bought a door/storm door combo. Turns out it was the wrong size. They swapped it out, quick and easy no problems. Very helpful in explaining the size differences from standard door sizes.

Matching Compatibility of Controls and Existing Wiring [View GBP](#)

## Frequently Asked Questions

**What are the key considerations when matching a new HVAC control system with existing wiring in a mobile home?**

The key considerations include compatibility with the voltage and current ratings, alignment with the type of HVAC system (e.g., heat pump, furnace), ensuring that there are enough wires for new features or functions, verifying that wire gauges are appropriate for the load, and checking whether additional adapters or modules are needed.

**How can I determine if my existing wiring is compatible with a modern smart thermostat?**

Start by identifying your current setup—check the number of wires and their labels (common labels include R, G, Y, W, C). Compare this to the requirements of the smart thermostat. Many newer models require a C-wire for continuous power; if absent, you might need an adapter or professional installation.

**What should I do if my mobile homes HVAC controls use older wiring standards no longer supported by modern systems?**

If your system uses outdated wiring standards (like two-wire systems), consider upgrading to accommodate newer technologies. Consult an HVAC technician to rewire as necessary or use conversion kits designed for specific thermostats to adapt older systems without extensive rewiring.

**Are there particular types of HVAC controls better suited for mobile homes regarding existing wiring setups?**

Yes, non-programmable thermostats often require fewer wires and may be more suitable where complex wiring isn't feasible. However, some smart thermostats offer compatibility modes for fewer wire systems or come with accessories to simplify integration with existing setups.

**Can mismatched wiring between controls and HVAC units cause damage in a mobile home setting?**

Yes, mismatched wiring can lead to malfunctioning controls or even damage both the control unit and HVAC system. Always ensure compatibility before installation; otherwise, hire a professional who can assess and make necessary adjustments safely.

Royal Supply Inc

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