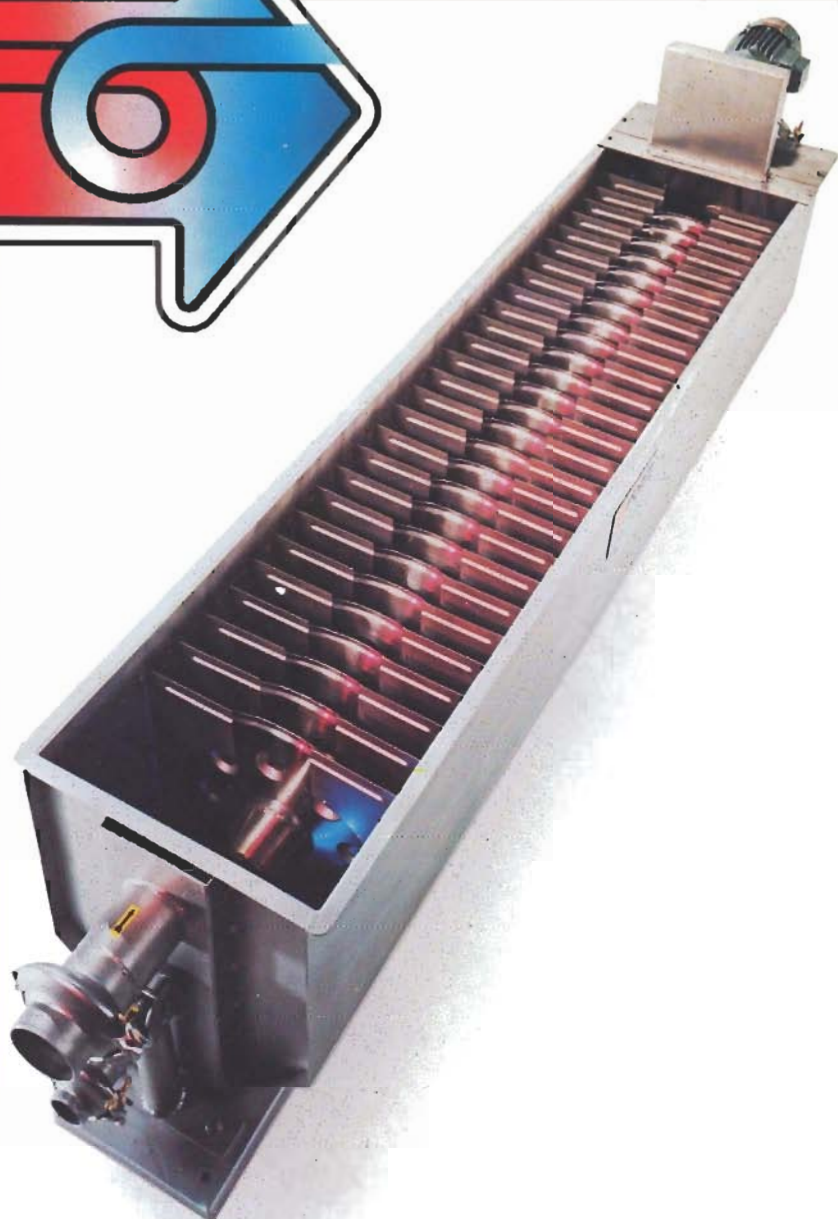




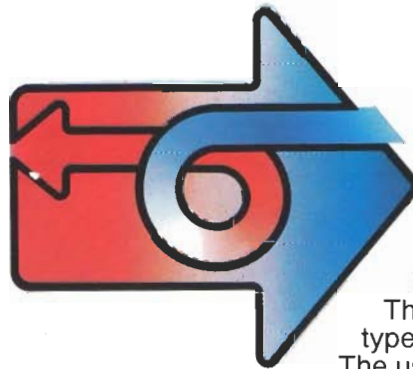
RCR



**HEAT EXCHANGER
FOR POLLUTED
LIQUIDS**



POZZI LEOPOLDO

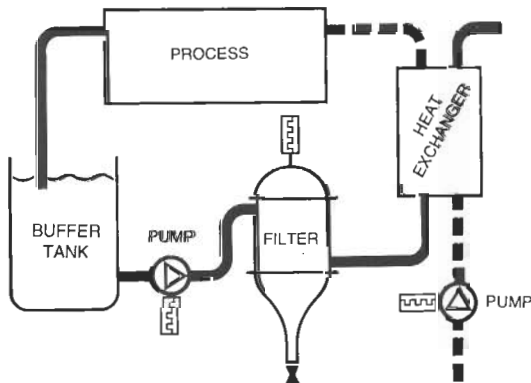


The "RCR" rotary heat exchanger solves the problems inherent in the heat exchange with liquids loaded with fluid and solid pollutants. The specific features of the heat exchanger include the capacity of working without filters with especially highly polluted liquids with solid and chemical load of all types. The patent rotary shell and specific electrolytic treatment to which the "RCR" heat exchanger is submitted assure self-cleaning properties thus assuring the elimination of scaling and stoppages. Six basic models of the RCR are constructed to

permit a broad range of size for the broadest possible range of requirements.

The thermo-dynamic properties of these types of apparatus afford economy in use. The use of an RCR unit does not modify in any way the normal working of the machine or process in which it is fitted since the pressure drop for the waters passing through it is extremely reduced and it may work in continuous duty or intermittent duty (for example, in the heat recovery plants from processing industrial wastes.)

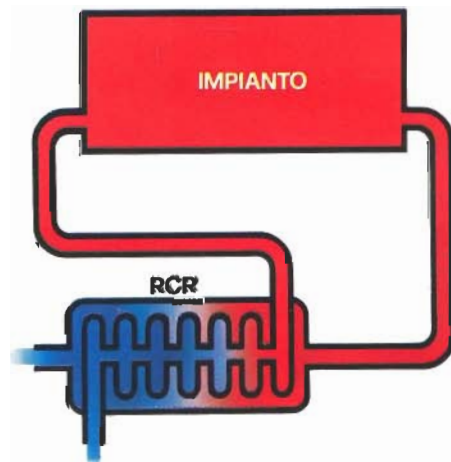
Stainless steel throughout

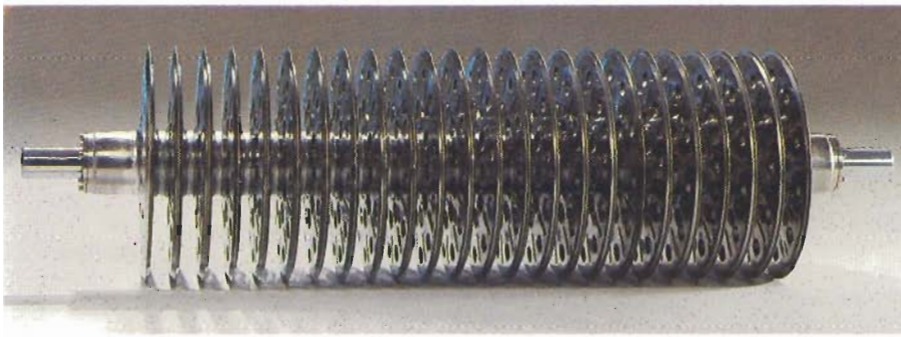


Conventional heat exchanger installation

Under normal process conditions, the heat exchange with polluted liquids demands the employment of complicated automatic filtration and pumping systems for the fluids to adapt them to the requirements of the heat exchanger used.

The installation of the "RCR" Heat Exchanger
No filtration or pumping system is required when an "RCR" heat exchanger is used. The construction of the heat exchange permit to realise a self cleaning operation to maintain the element fully efficient, thus reducing maintenance costs, which are always present in a conventional plant.





Rotor of self-cleaning heat exchanger.

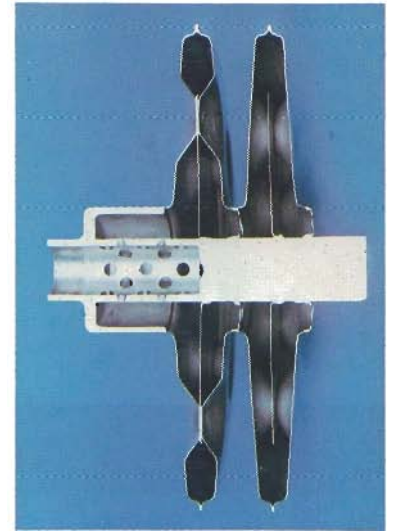
How it runs

Stainless steel construction throughout, consisting of a central axle formed by a set of shaft-mounted fixed disks. Clean liquid flows inside the disks, in a

labyrinth circuit. The axle is submerged in a tank which constitutes the polluted liquid circuit and which allows the passage of polluted liquid outside the impeller. The central axle is driven continuously by a small motor that generates turbulence which has two well defined purposes:

- Increasing the efficiency of the heat exchanger whilst keeping the polluted fluid passage sections as wide as possible.
- The generation of a liquid flow departing from the centre of the axle and travelling towards the outside of the impeller which washes the exchanger to keep it clean.

This prevents the deposition of pollutants which usually cause fouling in conventional heat exchangers.



Section through rotor.

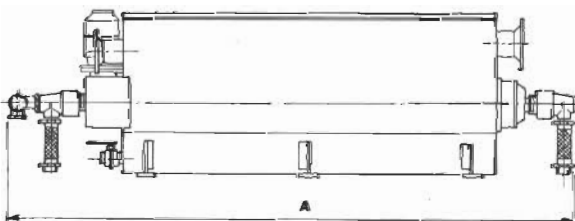


mod. RCR 10-15-20-25-30

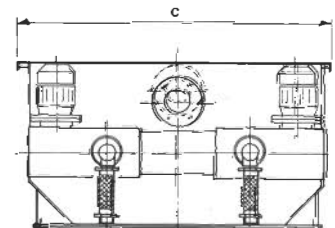
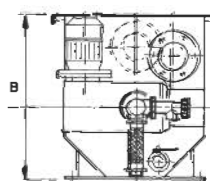


mod. RCR 40-50-60

Heat exchangers without cover.



mod. RCR 10-15-20-25-30



mod. RCR 40-50-60

Type	A (mm)	B (mm)	C (mm)	Max Q.		Δp Max Primary * Bar	Δp Max Secondary ** Bar	Max pressure Rotor Bar	Installed Power Watt
				l/min	m ³ /h				
RCR 10	1650	770	730	100	6	0,005	0,45	3	370
RCR 15	2350	770	730	150	9	0,005	0,4	3	750
RCR 20	2870	770	730	200	12	0,005	0,4	3	750
RCR 25	3390	770	730	250	15	0,006	0,5	3	750
RCR 30	3670	770	730	300	18	0,007	0,6	3	750
RCR 40	2870	770	1350	400	24	0,005	0,4	3	2 x 750
RCR 50	3390	770	1350	500	30	0,007	0,6	3	2 x 750
RCR 60	3670	770	1350	600	36	0,007	0,6	3	2 x 750

* Polluting liquids circuit

** Clean liquids circuit



RCR investire per risparmiare

RCR

Heat exchanger
which can be used on
each machine and installation
in every branches
of the industry.



Textil



Dyeing



Food industry



Tannery



Distillation



Chemical



For continuous and discontinuous installations