

HEAT EXCHANGER FOR GAS COOLING

EFFICIENT EXCESS GAS COOLING

Based on more than 30 years of experience, the Fuller Technologies air-to-air heat exchanger is a proven product for handling clinker cooler excess gas.

KEY BENEFITS

01

Long lifetime of
downstream filter bags

02

Low power consumption
for the cooling fans

03

Minimal maintenance
demands

04

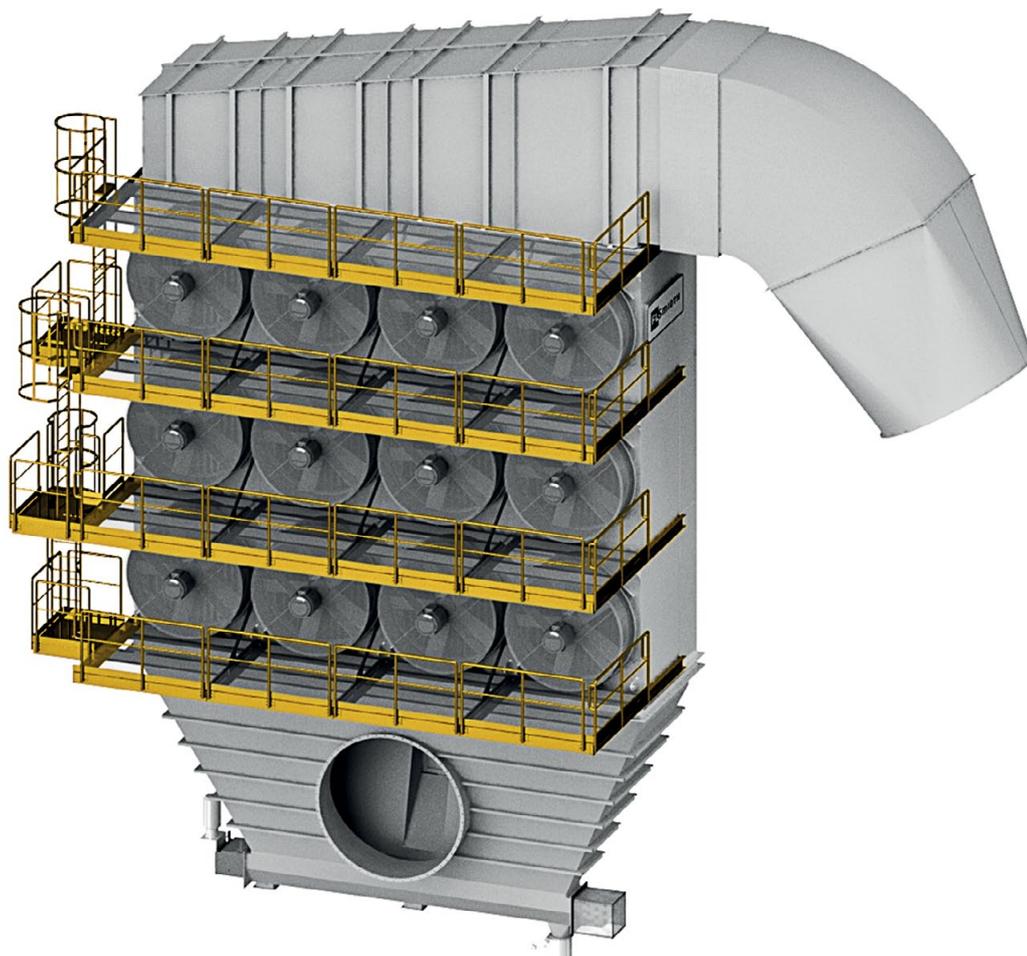
Proven performance
and design

05

Low initial costs and fast
installation on-site

06

Future-proof installation that
can be extended to handle
increases in production



4-module heat exchanger unit

Operating principles

The excess gas from the clinker cooler is ventilated to the heat exchanger where it passes evenly through vertical parallel tubes. Cooling air is blown horizontally over the outer surface of the tubes by axial flow fans. The upper fan row has full-speed cooling fans whereas the rest of the fan rows have a common frequency drive per row. The outlet temperature is controlled by changing the speed of the fans and the number of rows in operation. This method minimizes the power consumption.

Performance and design

The heat exchanger is designed to handle cooling from 500°C to 120°C (or any range in between) and the size can be made for any kiln and cooler known in the industry.

The design of the heat exchanger includes pre-assembled modules and fans, making it fast to install on-site and

reducing initial costs. Small axial fans are used to cool the hot excess gas, reducing operating costs due to decreased power consumption. The optimised design also keeps civil costs low.

Long filter bag life

The heat exchanger is designed to reduce the temperature of the excess gas to the desired operating temperature of the downstream filter.

A constant outlet temperature level is maintained, eliminating problems such as filter bag damage, unstable kiln hood draft control and limited vent system capacity even during flushes from the kiln. In case of extreme temperature fluctuations, the installation includes two safety dampers that take in fresh air to protect the filter bags.

MODULAR DESIGN

Mechanical concept

Heat exchanger modules are assembled in the workshop and transported to site in standard containers. Each module consists of a bundle of carbon steel tubes, assembled within a structural frame. The tubes are shop-welded to upper and lower tube sheets, with intermediate tube sheets located between fan levels to guide the tubes. The lower and intermediate tube sheets are welded to the frame, while the upper tube sheet floats to allow for tube expansion.

Easy maintenance

Easily replaceable wear parts at each tube inlet, where wear is known to occur, make maintenance easy. In addition, each fan motor can be maintained while the remaining heat exchanger is in operation.

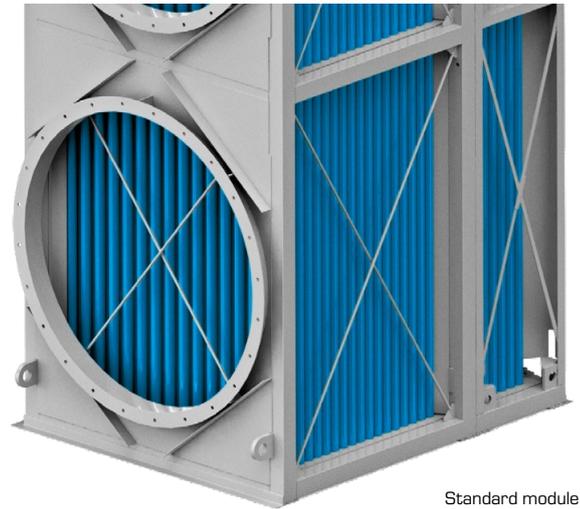
Dust discharge

The dust precipitated from the gas stream is collected in a bottom hopper and transported out by a screw conveyor. At the discharge of the screw conveyor, a flap valve minimises false-air intake before passing the dust to the subsequent conveying system.

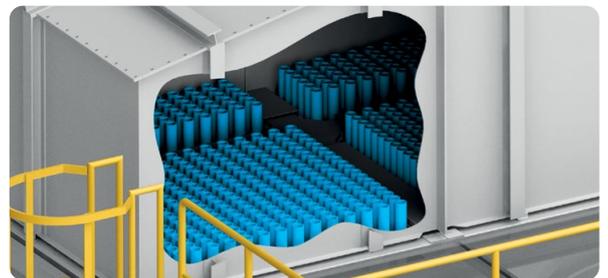
Design flexibility

The heat exchanger can be configured to allow gas to enter from either the side or the top, according to the layout of your system. The tube surface area is adjusted to provide optimum performance, depending on the desired temperature drop and the expected gas flow.

The basic heat exchanger can easily be extended to meet your requirements. Modules can be added to match an increase in production, making this a future-proof solution to cool excess gas efficiently.



Standard module and extension



Inlet plenum



Tube wear parts at the inlet