B·*line*

We are pleased to introduce our new revolutionary line of B Heat Exchangers.

Thanks to our patented helically corrugated tube design, the B Heat Exchangers can deliver excellent thermal performance even with fouled heating media.

Performance you desire

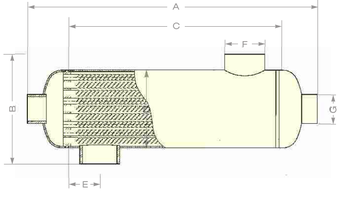
Quality you deserve

Engineering Data

Table 4 Heat Exchangers Nominal Performance

Heat Exchanger Type	Nominal Capacity		Hot Water				Cold Water				Heat Transfer Surface	
			Flow		Pressure drop		Flow		Pressure drop			
	kW	Btu/hr	l/min	USGPM	kPa	psig	l/min	USGPM	kPa	psig	m^2	ft^2
B 45	13	45.000	23	6.08	6.2	0.90	150	39.63	7.4	1.07	0.150	1.62
B 70	20	70.000	25	6.60	7.5	1.09	170	44.91	9.2	1.33	0.246	2.64
B 130	38	130.000	27	7.13	8.1	1.17	200	52.83	11.4	1.65	0.339	3.64
B 180	53	180.000	30	7.93	2.7	0.40	210	55.48	7.5	1.10	0.440	4.70
B 250	73	250.000	35	9.25	4.2	0.60	270	71.33	12.0	1.70	0.630	6.80
B 300	88	300.000	40	10.57	6.4	0.90	300	79.25	17.0	2.50	0.840	9.00
B 500	146	500.000	55	14.53	9.2	1.30	360	95.10	22.0	3.20	1.560	16.80
B 1000	293	1.000.000	95	25.10	16.2	2.35	705	185.24	29.1	4.22	1.970	21.21

Nominal values are based on 60°C (140°F) temperature between incoming heating and heated water



Standard Materials: 316 L Stainless Steel

Optional Materials: Titanium

Maximum allowable Working Pressure: 1.72 MPa (250 psig)

Maximum Allowable Working Temperature: 208°C (406°F)

Table 5 Dimensions

Type	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	mm (in)						
B 45	302 (11.89)	122.0 (4.80)	150 (5.91)	80.0 (3.15)	37.7 (1.48)	1" NPT	¾" NPT
B 70	402 (15.83)		250 (9.84)		39.5 (1.55)	1½" NPT	
B 130	440 (17.31)		304 (11.96)				
B 180	386 (15.19)	143.6 (5.65)	276 (10.87)	101.6 (4.00)	41.5 (1.63)		1" NPT
B 250	512 (20.15)		406 (15.98)				
B 300	646 (25.43)		534 (21.02)				
B 500	1106 (43.54)		1000 (39.37)		58.0 (2.28)	1½" NPT	1½" NPT
B 1000	969 (38.15)	223.0 (8.78)	794 (31.26)	139.7 (5.50)	100.0 (3.94)	2" NPT	2" NPT

Our heat exchangers are designed, tested and manufactured to ASME Code sec. VIII, Div.1. SECESPOL heat exchangers are certified by many international and national technical inspection authorities and are ISO-9002 registered and have obtained CRN in the Canadian provinces.

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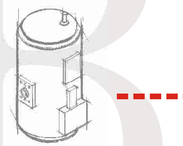
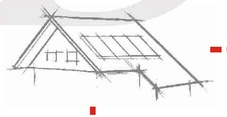
B·*line* Heat Exchangers

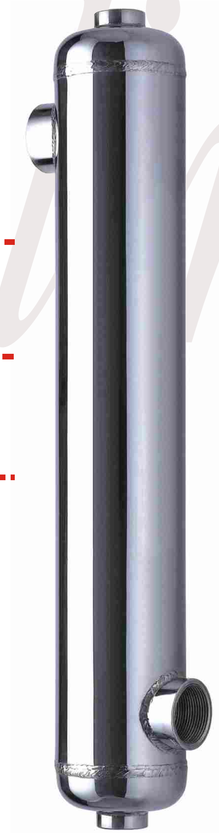
BEE LINE

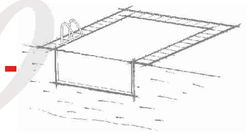
Typical residential applications

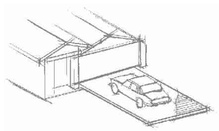
- In-floor heating
- swimming pools, spas, hot tubs
- driveway snowmelts





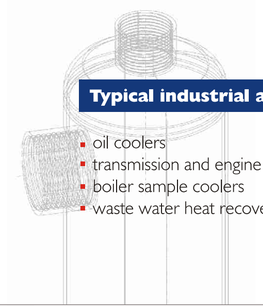






Typical industrial applications

- oil coolers
- transmission and engine coolers
- boiler sample coolers
- waste water heat recovery



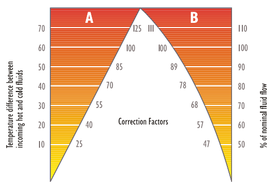
Your Benefits

- Designed to perform at high fluid velocities with low pressure drops
- Made entirely of high quality, specially treated AISI 316L stainless steel to ensure superior corrosion resistance and longer product life
- Induced self-cleansing feature - one less thing to worry about

Table 1 Fluid Correction Factors

Fluid	Fx10²
Water	1.00
Ethylene Glycol 30%	0.92
Ethylene Glycol 50%	0.85
Propylene Glycol 30%	0.94
Propylene Glycol 50%	0.89
Oil SAE10	0.50
Hydraulic Oil ISO VG22	0.45

Chart 1 Temperature (°C) and Flow Rate Correction Factors



Choosing the right Secespol Heat Exchanger

Selection of the correct heat exchanger will guarantee you performance at the right price.

Step 1

Record incoming temperatures and fluid flows

Example: (based on performance of **B 180**)
Temp. of incoming boiler water = 60°C (140°F)
Temp. of incoming pool water = 10°C (50°F)
Flow of boiler water = 26.5 l/min (7 USGPM)
Flow of pool water = 189 l/min (50 USGPM)

Step 2

Calculate

Calculate temp. difference between incoming fluids: 60°C - 10°C = 50°C
From Table 2 Calculate percentage of nominal hot water flow: 26.5/30 x 100%=88.3%
From Table 2 Calculate percentage of nominal cold water flow: 189/210 x 100%=90%
From Table 2 Obtain nominal capacity of heat exchanger (e.g. B-180=53kW)

Step 3

Read correction factors

Read correction values from chart 1
A=85 for temperature difference 50°C
B_{hot}=87 for 88.3% of hot flow
B_{cold}=89 for 90% cold flow
From fluid correction table (Table 1) for water
both hot and cold fluids are Fhot=Fcold= 1.00 x 10^{-2}

Step 4

Solution

$$Corrected\ Thermal\ Output = Nominal Capacity \times A \times F_{hot} \times F_{cold} \times \sqrt{B_{hot} \times B_{cold}}$$

$$Corrected\ Thermal\ Output = 53 \times 85 \times 0{,}01 \times 0{,}01 \times \sqrt{87 \times 89} = 39{,}6\ kW\ (135{,}115\ BTU/h)$$

Notes: °C=(°F - 32)x 5/9, 1 USGPM = 3.78 l/min

Table 2 Nominal Values

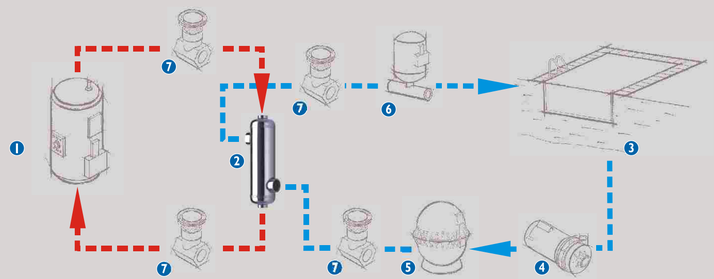
Nominal values are based on 60°C (140°F) temperature between incoming heating and heated water

Model	Nominal Capacity	Hot Water Flow		Cold Water Flow	
	kW	l/min	(USGPM)	l/min	(USGPM)
B 45	13	23	(6.08)	150	(39.63)
B 70	20	25	(6.60)	170	(44.91)
B 130	38	27	(7.13)	200	(52.83)
B 180	53	30	(7.93)	210	(55.48)
B 250	73	35	(9.25)	270	(71.33)
B 300	88	40	(10.57)	300	(79.25)
B 500	146	55	(14.53)	360	(95.10)
B 1000	293	95	(25.10)	705	(185.24)

Table 3 Quick Sizing Reference

Model	Pool Capacity	
	m³	USGAL
B 45	12	3.000
B 70	24	6.000
B 130	40	11.000
B 180	60	16.000
B 250	80	22.000
B 300	100	27.000
B 500	170	44.000
B 1000	330	88.000

Figure2 Typical swimming pool installation



1 Boiler 2 Heat exchanger 3 Swimming Pool 4 Pump 5 Filter 6 Chlorine Feeder 7 Gate Valve