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Product Name :

Heat Exchanger

Product Code :

SLE/EA/17



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Description :

Heat Exchanger (Product Code: SLE/EA/17) is a heat exchanger service unit used to supply stable hot and cold water streams to optional heat exchangers and measure their performance in engineering laboratories. Precision needle valves and turbine flow meters control and measure both streams, while thermocouples and multiline digital displays report inlet and outlet temperatures and flow rates. It is made by **Jain Scientific Equipments Pvt Ltd (ScienceLab)**,an OEM manufacturer of vocational training and engineering lab equipment in India, at its ownfactory in Ambala.

Key Details

Parameter	Detail
Function	Provides hot and cold water to the heat exchangers and all the instruments needed to measure their performance
Hot water system	Gives stable flow rates and temperatures
Tank filling	Electrically operated valve opens to let water in to fill the tank
Tank protection	Against over temperature, low water level and overfilling
Flow control and measurement	Precision needle valves and turbine flow meters on both the hot and cold water systems
Cold water circuit	Flow regulator and connection for an external mains water supply
Temperature measurement	Thermocouples at the connectors for hot and cold inlet and outlet temperatures; some heat exchangers also have built-in thermocouples
Displays	Clear, multiline digital displays of fluid stream temperatures and flow rates
Connections	Self-sealing quick connectors to the optional heat exchangers; different connectors for the hot and cold streams
Comparability	All optional heat exchangers share the same nominal heat transfer area and wall thickness
Product code	SLE/EA/17
Manufacturer	Jain Scientific Equipments Pvt Ltd (ScienceLab) — OEM
Country of origin	India (made in Ambala, Haryana)

What Is the Heat Exchanger Service Unit Used For?

This unit is the common base of a heat exchanger practical. Students couple an optional exchanger to it with the quick connectors, set the hot and cold flows on the needle valves, and read temperatures and flow rates from the displays. Because every optional exchanger has the same nominal heat transfer area and wall thickness, differences in results come from the exch

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valve