

DFCV-AD cooler

SP cooler

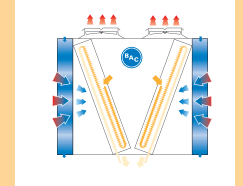
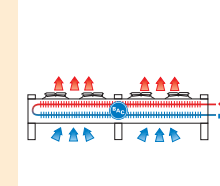
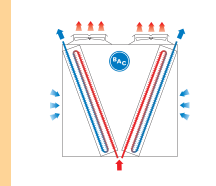
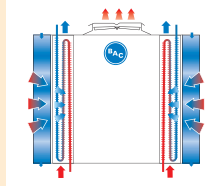
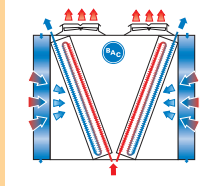
DFCV cooler

DFCH cooler

DCV-AD condenser



Principle of operation



Capacity

220-1620 kW

340-1560 kW

220-1500 KW

120-800 kW

340-1030 kW

Configuration

counterflow

counterflow

counterflow

counterflow

counterflow

Air entry

axial fan induced draft

axial fan induced draft

axial fan induced draft

axial fan induces draft

axial fan induced draft

Maximum entering fluid temperature

60°C

60°C

60°C

65°C High temperature execution available (max. 150°C, max. 10 bar pressure)

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Low sound



Energy efficiency



Easy maintenance



Operational safety (hygiene)



Water saving



Dry and adiabatic cooling products

Dry or air cooled products

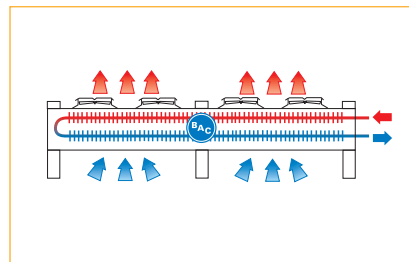
Dry or air-cooled products cool liquids or condensate gases in closed circuits via sensible heat transfer from high-density finned coil to air at ambient dry bulb temperature.

Key benefits

- Eliminates water treatment and reduces water usage
- Eliminates plumes
- Reduced maintenance
- Eliminates Legionella risks

Why go for evaporative rather than dry cooling?

- When you need a fluid outlet temperature close to the design ambient dry bulb temperature
- To save on energy costs
- If the cooling unit plan area is compact or restricted



Adiabatic products

Adiabatic products are air-cooled coolers or condensers with adiabatic **pre-coolers**. Before the fan draws the ambient air through the finned coil, the air is pre-cooled adiabatically when traversing an **humidification pad**. This evaporates the water in the air, thus boosting the cooling capacity.

Key benefits

- low process temperatures
- saves more than 80% on annual water compared to cooling towers
- up to 40% increased capacity compared to dry cooling (air temperatures approaching wet bulb temperature)
- reduced energy consumption
- operational safety: no water recirculation, no stagnant water, no aerosol generation, no water carry-over.

