



### 关于我们/ABOUT US

KDP 公司自成立以来一直刻苦努力,发奋图强,现已成为全球板 式换热器行业的领导者。

KDP 公司通过与世界专业科研机构强强联手生产的AK、AR、HBR 系列板式换热器产品广泛应用于石油、钢铁、化工、电力、食品饮料、暖通空调、造船等行业,产品以优质高效的品质获得了客户广泛好评。

金多邦成套机械设备(江苏)有限公司现设备有12000吨板片油压机1台,5000吨板片油压机1台,2500吨板片油压机1台,在国内处于领先地位。基于KDP集团强大的技术后援,金多邦成套机械设备(江苏)有限公司将继续保持核心技术的领先地位,将最佳的产品回馈给客户。感谢新老客户继续不断的支持和鼓励。



King DuPont Company has been working hard since its inception and hasbecome a global leader in the plate heat exchanger industry.

King DuPont Company's AK,AR,HBR series of plate heat exchangers,which are jointly produced by professional research institutes around the world, are widely used in petroleum, steel, chemical, electric power, food and beverage, HVAC, ship building and other industries. Efficient quality has been well received by customers.

King DuPont Machinery(JiangSu)Co.,Ltd.has one set 12,000 ton plate hydraulic press,one set 5,000 ton plate hydraulic press and one set 2,500 ton plate hydraulic press,which is in the leading position in China.

Based on the strong technical support of KDP Group, KDP Machinery (JiangSu)Co., Ltd. will continue to maintain its leading position in core technology and return the best products to customers.

Thanks to the new and old customers for their continued support and encouragement.





## 工艺原理/TECHNICAL

### PRINCIPLE





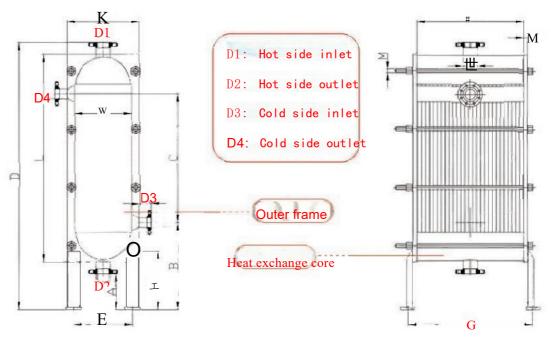
The crisscross of two plates is 180°. All plates are welded together and exchange heat through two short sides of each plate. As its gasket material utilizes the nonmetal materials which don't strech. So the medium temperature W400P, pressurew 3.0 Mpa. It expands the range of work, and also prolong the usage of cycle. What's more, reduce the expense of maintenance.

#### PROFESSIONAL HEAT EXCHANGER MANUFACTURERS



## 结构组成/STRUCTURAL

### COMPOSITION



		HBR0. 18	HBR0. 32	HBR0	. 35	HBRO. 5	HBRO	. 7	HBR1	. 0	HBR1.2	HBR1.4	HBR:	1.6	HBR2.0	
L		920	20 1420 1		235 1585		198	86	2126		2240	2169 242		20 2750		
W		245	245	33	5	335	390	6	530	6	610	950	810		950	
	A		В			С		D		E					F	
300	(	d<100 H+W/2+d/2		/2	L-W-d		H+	H+L+100		DN<100		80	80		K-60	
400	10	100 <d<150 2+d="" 2<="" h+w="" td=""><td>1/2</td><td colspan="2">L-W-d</td><td>H+</td><td colspan="2">H+L+100</td><td>N&lt;150</td><td>100</td><td colspan="2">100</td><td>K-100</td></d<150>		1/2	L-W-d		H+	H+L+100		N<150	100	100		K-100		
500	500 150 <d<200< td=""><td colspan="2">H+W/2+d/2</td><td>L</td><td>_W-d</td><td>H+</td><td colspan="2">H+L+100</td><td colspan="2">DN&lt;250</td><td>120</td><td colspan="2">120</td><td>K-160</td></d<200<>		H+W/2+d/2		L	_W-d	H+	H+L+100		DN<250		120	120		K-160	
600	000 200 <d<250 2+d="" 2<="" h+w="" td=""><td>/2</td><td colspan="2">L-W-d</td><td>H+</td><td colspan="2">H+L+100</td><td colspan="2">DN&lt;350</td><td colspan="2">150</td><td></td><td></td></d<250>		/2	L-W-d		H+	H+L+100		DN<350		150					
Н	H m				]			K		G		G				
A+10	00	0.1MPa	<p<1.0mpa< td=""><td></td><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>M20</td><td></td><td>M=20</td><td></td><td>W+60</td><td>m=</td><td>25</td><td></td><td>#+190</td></p<1.0mpa<>		2	5	M20		M=20		W+60	m=	25		#+190	
A+1	A+100		a <p<1.6mpa< td=""><td>35</td><td>5</td><td>M24</td><td></td><td colspan="2">M=24</td><td>W+100</td><td>m=</td><td>30</td><td></td><td>#+195</td></p<1.6mpa<>		35	5	M24		M=24		W+100	m=	30		#+195	
A+10	00	1.6MPa<	1.6MPa <p<2.0mpa< td=""><td>0+10#]</td><td colspan="2">O#I-beam M</td><td colspan="2">M=30</td><td></td><td>W+100</td><td>1</td><td>n=35</td><td></td><td>#+200</td></p<2.0mpa<>		0+10#]	O#I-beam M		M=30			W+100	1	n=35		#+200	
A+100 2.0		2. OMPa	a <p<2.5mpa 40+10<="" td=""><td>‡I-beam</td><td>M36</td><td colspan="2">6 M=36</td><td></td><td>W+130</td><td>m=</td><td colspan="2">m=40</td><td>#+210</td></p<2.5mpa>		‡I-beam	M36	6 M=36			W+130	m=	m=40		#+210		

- ●1. When the small window flange is less than or equal to DN65, the small semicircle should be taken with a diameter of 120mm;
- ●2. When the flange of the small window is DN80-DN100, the diameter of the small semicircle is taken as 60mm;
- lacktriangled3. When the flange of the small window is DN150, the diameter of the small semicircle is taken as  $\Phi$ =220mm;
- $\blacksquare 4.$  When the flange of the small window is DN200, the diameter of the small semicircle is taken as  $\varphi = 280 \, \text{mm}$ ;

- •5. It is advisable to take twice the cross-sectional area of the connecting pipe for the small window opening;
- •6. In special circumstances, if the opening is larger than or smaller than a semicircle, the small semicircle can be enlarged by one step;
- ●7. The size with # is determined by the heat exchange area;

\*Note: All parameters in this table are for selection reference only. Actual data shall be based on the product completion drawing data





## 技术参数/TECHNICAL

## **PARAMETERS**

Item I Type	HBR0.18	HBR0.32	HBR0.35	HBR0.50	HBR0.56	HBR0.70				
Transfer area of single(m²)	0.18	0.32 0.35	0.50	0.56 0.	70					
Design pressure(Mpa)	1.0/1.6/2.1/2.5									
Design temp(℃)	280									
Max folw rate of hot side/Gas(m³/h)	2000	2000	5000	5000	10000	10000				
Max folw rate of hot side/Liquid(m³/h)	150	150	250	250	500	500				
Max folw rate of cold side- Water(m³/h)	100	100	200	200	400	400				
Max latus rectum of hot side(mm)	200	200	250	250	300	300				
Max latus rectum of cold side(mm)	100	100	150	150	200	200				
Max latus rectum of cold side	20	40	45	75	120	120				
Plate thickness(mm)	0.8/1.0/1.2									

Item Type	HBR0.80	HBR1.0	HBR1.2	HBR1.4	HBR2.0	HBR2.5				
Transfer area of single(m²)	0.8	1	1.2	1.4	2	2.5				
Design pressure(Mpa)	1.0/1.6/2.1/2.5									
Design temp(℃)			280	0						
Max folw rate of hot side/Gas(m³/h)	15000	15000	20000	30000	30000	30000				
Max folw rate of hot side/Liquid	800	800	1000	1500	1500	1500				
Max folw rate of cold side- Water(m³/h)	600	600	1000	1000	1000	1000				
Max latus rectum of hot side(mm)	400	400	50	800	800	800				
Max latus rectum of cold side(mm)	250	250	0 350	350	350	350				
Max latus rectum of cold side(m²)	200	200	300	400	400	600				
Plate thickness(mm)	0.8/1.0/1.2									



# 工厂实拍/FACTORY

## SHOOTING











## 板框式直通道换热器产品介绍 Product Introduction of Plate and Frame Straight Channel Heat Exchanger

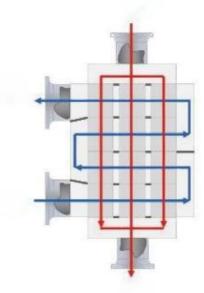


- a) Plate and frame straight channel heat exchanger is a fully welded heat exchanger
- b) Can be made to pass through each fluid side
- c) One side can truly achieve physical cleaning
- d) On the other side, chemical cleaning can be used
- e) The working temperature can reach 350 ° C and the working pressure can reach 40barg
- f) The maximum heat exchange area that can be achieved is 2000m <sup>2</sup>
- g) Three types of plates meet more working conditions requirements

#### PROFESSIONAL HEAT EXCHANGER MANUFACTURERS



## 流体类型/Fluid Type



#### a) Saturated steam

The manifold structure on the tube side can effectively handle saturated steam, quickly and efficiently remove condensed water, and reduce pressure b) Gas

Due to the structure and flexible connection of the plates, gas can be heated and cooled

#### c) High viscosity fluid

Viscous fluids require low resistance in the flow channel and a high membrane coefficient. This optimization is achieved on the pipe side, and the additional advantage is that the corrugated side enhances the high membrane coefficient of non viscous fluids

#### d) Granular fluid

Due to the absence of obstructing contact points, fluid containing small particles will flow more easily through the pipe side

#### e) Dirt fluid

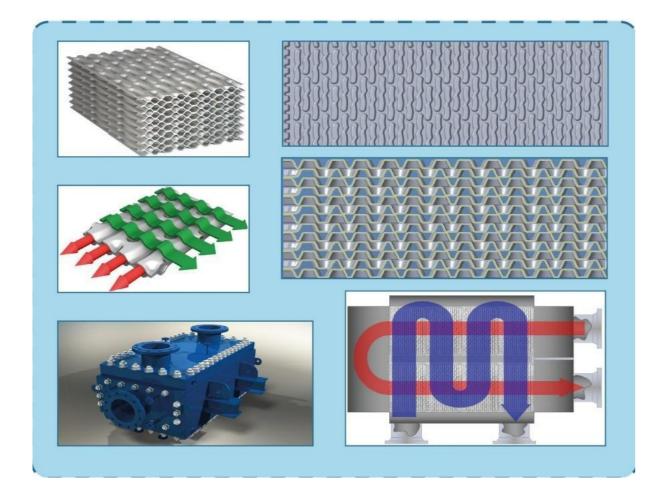
The new hybrid series adopts a triple strategy to handle dirty fluids, which can fully come into contact with the plate group. The tube side has practical mechanical cleaning ability, the plate design reduces scaling, and the tube side is insensitive to blockage.

This plate and frame type straight channel heat exchanger can handle various fluids, with no dead corners in the channel structure, and can be cleaned from the outside without worrying about channel blockage caused by dirty fluids.





## 板片结构及其配置形式/ Plate structure and configuration form



#### PROFESSIONAL HEAT EXCHANGER MANUFACTURERS



## 设备工况/Equipment operating conditions

- √ We can meet orders of different sizes and weights
- √ The maximum heat exchange area can reach 2000m<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ The working temperature can reach 350 ° C and the working pressure can reach 40barg



## 材质/Material

Heat exchanger plate: S316L, S304, S904L, Ti, 254SMO, Hastelloy alloy

Outermost shell: Carbon steel, AISI316L

The above materials can also be selected according to the customer's special requirements

# King Du Pont





用作引擎预热器润滑油冷却器、燃油 预热器、截气中间冷却器、热油加热 器、废热锅炉等

USED AS ENGINE PREHEATER LUBRICATING
OIL cOOLER, FUEL PREHEATER, GAS
INTERCEPTING INTERCOOLER,HOT OIL
HEATER.WASTE HEAT BOILER.ETC.



冷却化学过程的反应热、蒸汽加热、 热回收、再生热交换等

USED AS REACTION HEAT FOR COOLING CHEMICAL PROCESSES, STEAM HEATING, HEAT RECOVERY, REGENERATIVE HEAT EXCHANGE, ETC.



蒸发器、冷凝器、油冷器、经济器、 回热器等

USED AS EVAPORATOR, CONDENSER, OIL COOLER, ECONOMIZER, REGENERATOR, ETC.





从废液中进行热回收、为连续浇板机 提供冷却水、在焦油车间冷却氨液、 电解液冷却,润滑油冷却等

HEAT RECOVERY FROM WASTE LIQUID, COOLING WATER FOR CONTINUOUS POURING MACHINE, COOLING AMMONIA LIQUID IN TAR WORKSHOP, ELECTROLYTIC LIQUID COOLING, LUBRICATING OIL COOLING, ETC.



加热原油去除沙子和水、从加工水中 热回收、从干原油中热回收预热湿原 油、用海水冷却热原油等

USE FOR HEATING CRUDE OIL TO REMOVE SAND AND WATER, HEAT RECOVERY FROM PROCESS WATER, HEAT RECOVERY FROM DRY CRUDE OIL TO PREHEAT WET CRUDE OIL, COOLING HOT CRUDE OIL WITH



工艺介质的加热(冷却)器等

PROCESS MEDIUM HEATING(COOLING) DEVICE,ETC.

# King Du Pont





蒸汽冷凝器、油冷却器、给水预热器 、燃油预热器、排气冷凝器、排气烁 仓热回收等

USED AS STEAM CONDENSER,OIL COOLER,
WATER PREHEATER,FUEL PREHEATER,
EXHAUST CONDENSER,EXHAUST SHUO
BIN HEAT RECOVERY,ETC.



热水加热纸浆、黑液冷却、从锅炉排 气中回收热、脱墨排热过程中热回收 等

HOT WATER HEATING PULP,BLACK LIQUID COOLING,HEAT RECOVERY FROM BOILER EXHAUST,HEAT RECOVERY IN DEINKING HEAT REMOVAL PROCESS,ETC.



脂肪酸脱臭预热(冷却)器、植物油冷却器、蒸汽加热器、生物油冷却器等

USED IN FATTY ACID DEODORIZATION PREHEATER(COOLER), VEGETABLE OIL COOLER, STEAM HEATER, BIOLOGICAL OIL COOLER, ETC



### 公司资质 COMPANY QUALIFICATION











