







Brask, Inc.



Design, Manufacture & Repair of Shell and Tube Heat Exchangers and Pressure Vessels

The Heat Exchanger People®

























Overview of Benefits:

- Eliminate Gasketed Joint
- Change location of tube to tubesheet joint
- Decrease number of tube to tubesheet joints by half; increase reliability
- Ease of Maintenance for field to remove and install bundle























Additional Considerations:

- Thermal Performance Evaluation for new design is a recommended best practice
 - Check for Heat Transfer Correlation Factor differences based on change in pass plate configuration (ribbon flow versus T pass or H pass)
 - Tube Side Fluid check with process guidelines for minimum velocity requirements if applicable
- Check API 660 edition 9 Guidelines for minimum mean U-bend radius, section 7.5.1.4
 - 1.5 x tube OD
 - 2.0 x tube OD for martensitic, super austenitic & Duplex SS, titanium, & high nickel alloys (>30 wt% Ni) – work hardening materials
- Tube Availability Tubes must be bent to bend schedule when being replaced























Step by Step Guide: **Convert a Straight Tube Bundle** to a U Tube Bundle























Bundle Conversion: Straight Tube to U Tube 2022 **TEMA Types Overview Chart**





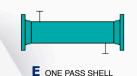
В BONNET (INTEGRAL COVER)

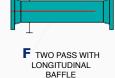
CHANNEL INTEGRAL WITH TUBESHEET AND REMOVABLE COVER

N CHANNEL INTEGRAL WITH TUBESHEET AND REMOVABLE COVER

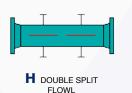
D SPECIAL HIGH PRESSURE CLOSURE

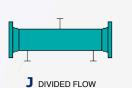
FRONT HEAD

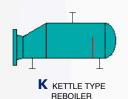












SHELL







FIXED TUBESHEET LIKE "B" STATIONARY HEAD



FIXED TUBESHEET LIKE "N"



OUTSIDE PACKED

FLOATING HEAD











U-TUBE BUNDLE













STATIONARY HEAD





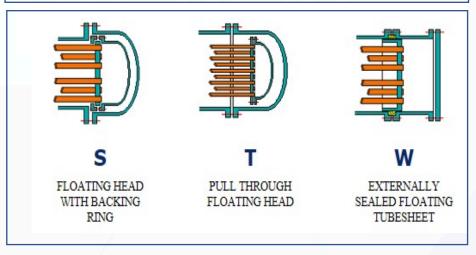








Common Straight Bundle Designs S Type, T Type, or W Type





























Bundle Conversion: Straight Tube to U Tube 2022 **Steps for U Bundle Conversion:**

- Check the following items:
- → the number of passes on the tube side and check the front channel pass plate arrangement
- → Is a diverter plate required on the front channel for the U-Bundle Conversion?
- the tube field layout to see if the existing tube layout can me maintained
- Design Goal: maintain tube external surface area from existing design
- Maintain at least 2 inches of clearance between outer most tube bend and shell cover ID
- Maintain number of baffles, baffle thickness, and center to center spacing of baffles
- Note: Tubesheet thickness increases when converting from straight to U-tube bundle. Extra thickness to be "stepped" and tucked within the shell flange ID.
- Maintain existing tubesheet bolting thickness for tubesheet in order to maintain nozzle to nozzle locations
- Check to see if a U-Bend support is required based on TEMA unsupported span
- Maintain continuous cleaning lanes when a square pitch or rotated square pitch is present
- Design goal: locate the last baffle / support plate inside the shell (not shell cover) and approximately 2" from the face of the rear shell flange















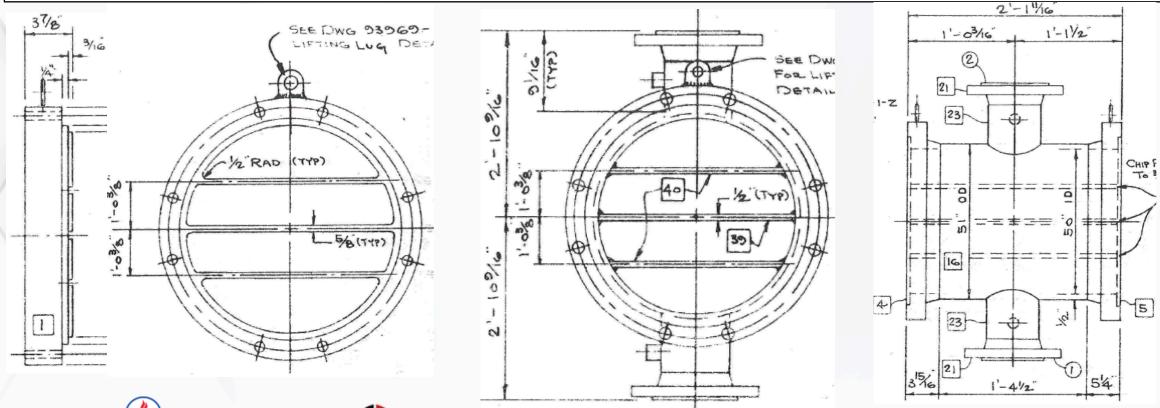








→ Review the number of passes, and nozzle details on the front channel → Is a diverter plate required on the front channel?





















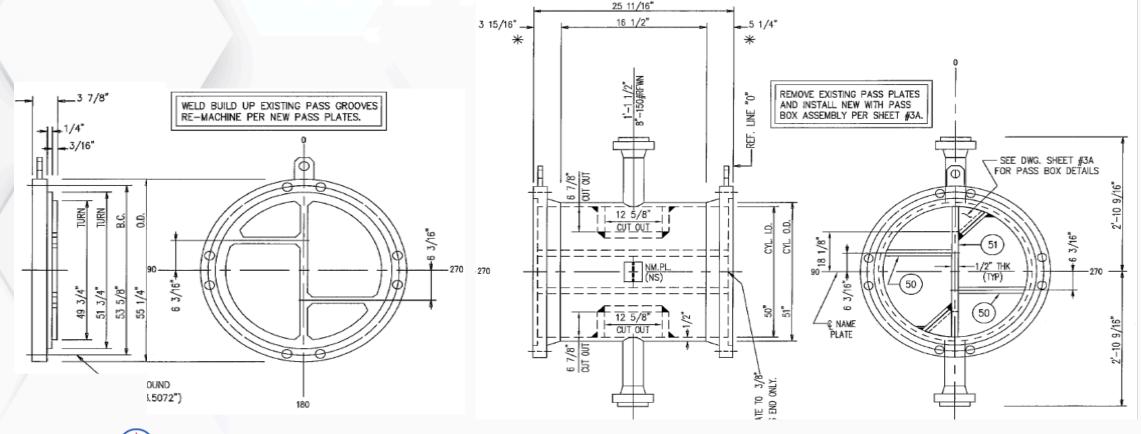








→Yes, diverter plate and channel modifications are required



















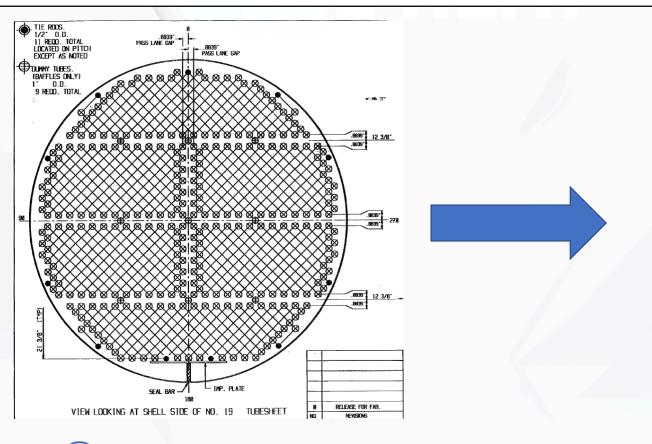


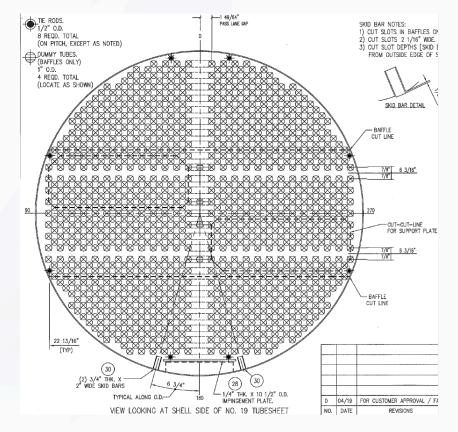






→ Check the tube field layout to see if the existing tube layout can be maintained





















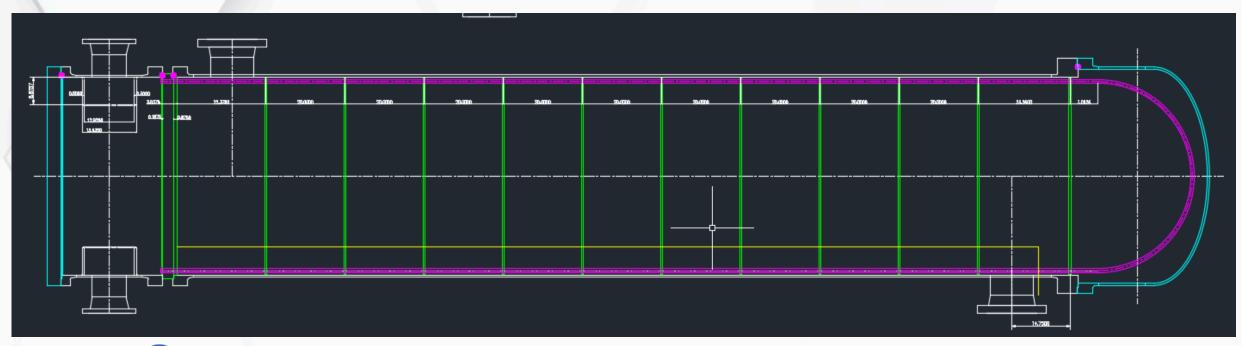








Maintain at least 2" of clearance between out most tube bend & shell /cover ID *additional space is required if a U-Bend Support is needed*



















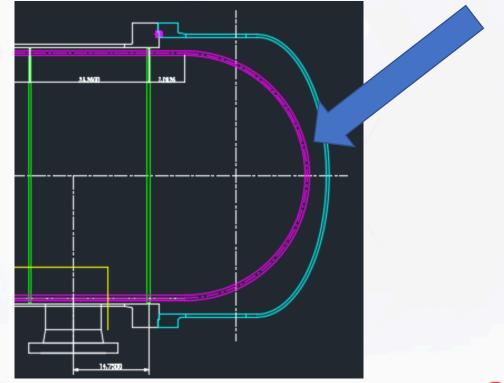








Maintain at least 2" of clearance between out most tube bend & shell /cover ID *additional space is required if a U-Bend Support is needed*

















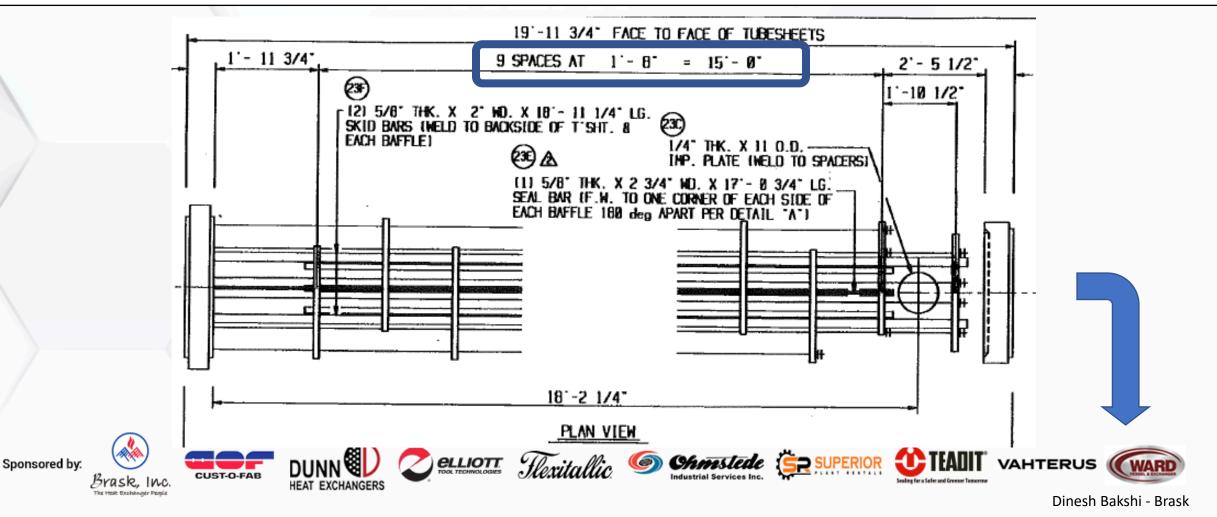






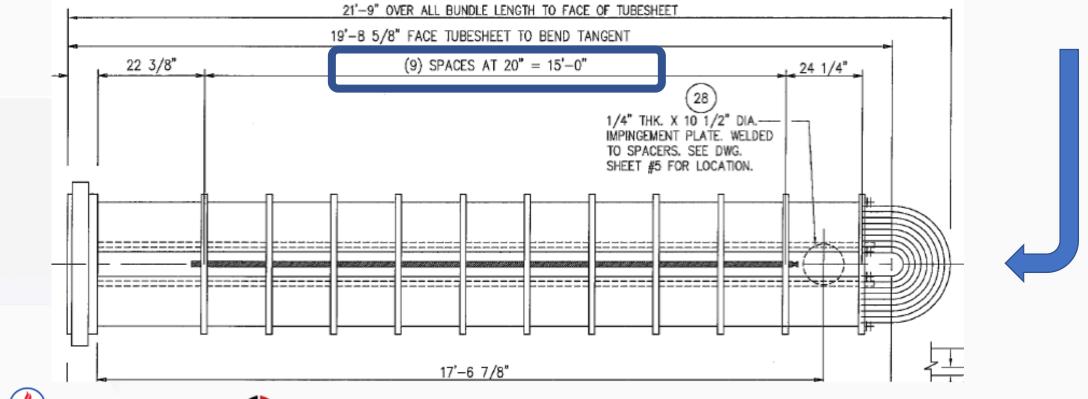


Maintain number of baffles, baffle thickness, & center to center spacing of baffles





Maintain number of baffles, baffle thickness, & center to center spacing of baffles

























Maintain number of baffles, baffle thickness, & center to center spacing of baffles

Existing Baffle Details:

Baffle A: Quantity 5 @ 5/8" thk

Baffle B: Quantity 5 @ 5/8" thk

Support Plate: Qty. 1 @ 3/4" thk

Baffle Spacing = 20"



New Design Baffle Details:

Baffle A: Quantity 5 @ 5/8" thk

Baffle B: Quantity 5 @ 5/8" thk

Support Plate: Qty. 1 @ 3/4" thk

Baffle Spacing = 20"

























Sponsored by:

Bundle Conversion: Straight Tube to U Tube 2022

Note: Tubesheet thickness increases when converting from straight to U Bundle; extra thickness to be "stepped" & "tucked" within the shell flange ID

New Tubesheet Thickness = 3 15/16" with the 11/16" of additional **Existing Stationary Tubesheet** Thickness = 31/4" thickness tucked into shell flange ID area` 3 15/16"

TEADIT VAHTERUS (

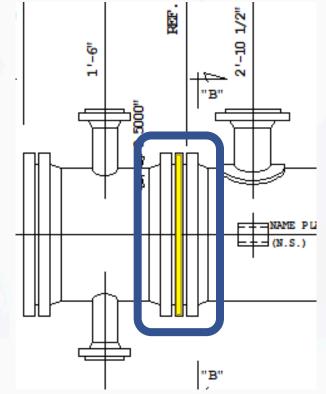


Note: Tubesheet thickness increases when converting from straight to U Bundle; extra thickness to be "stepped" & "tucked" within the shell flange ID

Existing Stationary Tubesheet New Tubesheet Thickness = 3 15/16" with the 11/16" of additional Thickness = 3 1/4" thickness tucked into shell flange ID area` 3 15/16 3 15/16" Dinesh Bakshi - Brask



Maintain existing tubesheet thickness at bolting area to maintain nozzle to nozzle locations



























Check to see if a U-Bend support is required based on TEMA unsupported span

RCB-4.5.4 U-TUBE REAR SUPPORT

The support plates or baffles adjacent to the bends in U-tube exchangers shall be so located that, for any individual bend, the sum of the bend diameter plus the straight lengths measured along both legs from supports to bend tangents does not exceed the maximum unsupported span determined from Paragraph RCB-4.5.2. Where bend diameters prevent compliance, special provisions in addition to the above shall be made for support of the bends.

TABLE RCB-4.5.2					
MAXIMUM UNSUPPORTED STRAIGHT TUBE SPANS					
Dimensions in Inches (mm)					
Tube OD		Tube Materials and Temperature Limits ° F (° C)			
		Carbon Steel & High Alloy Steel, 750		Aluminum & Aluminum Alloys, Copper &	
		(399)		Copper Alloys, Titanium Alloys At Code	
		Low Alloy Steel, 850 (454)		Maximum Allowable Temperature	
		Nickel-Copper, 600 (316)			
		Nickel, 850 (454)			
		Nickel-Chromium-Iro	on, 1000 (538)		
1/4	(6.4)	26	(660)	22	(559)
3/8	(9.5)	35	(889)	30	(762)
1/2	(12.7)	44	(1118)	38	(965)
5/8	(15.9)	52	(1321)	45	(1143)
3/4	(19.1)	60	(1524)	52	(1321)
7/8	(22.2)	69	(1753)	60	(1524)
1	(25.4)	74	(1880)	64	(1626)
1 1/4	(31.8)	88	(2235)	76	(1930)
1 1/2	(38.1)	100	(2540)	87	(2210)
2	(50.8)	125	(3175)	110	(2794)
2 1/2	(63.5)	125	(3175)	110	(2794)
3	(76.2)	125	(3175)	110	(2794)















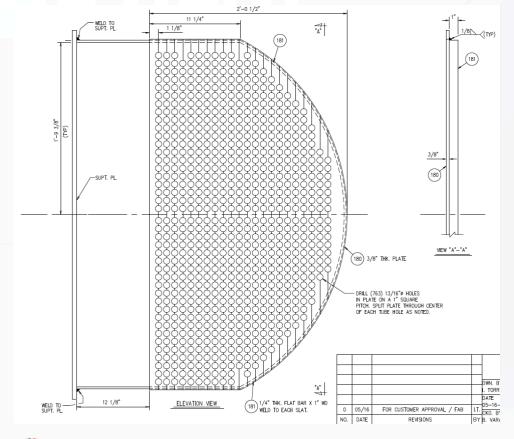








Examples of U-Bend Support Designs – Baffle Plate



















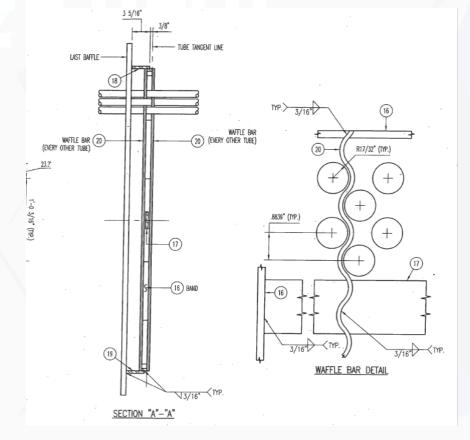


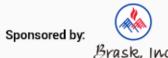






Examples of U-Bend Support Designs – Waffle Bars

















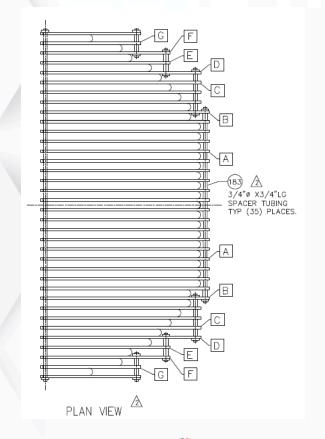


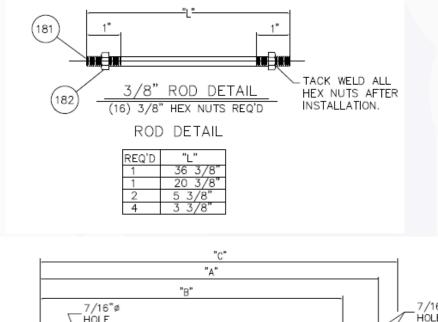


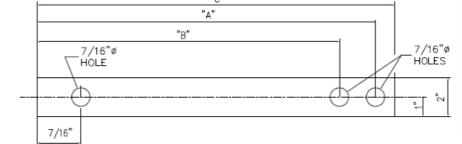




Examples of U-Bend Support Designs – Flat Bar with Rod























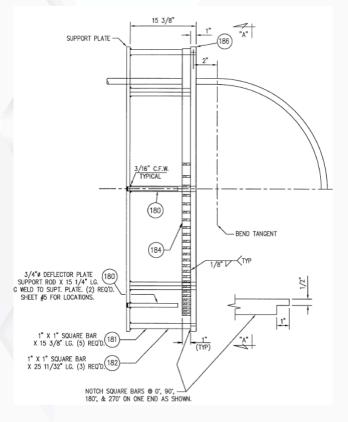


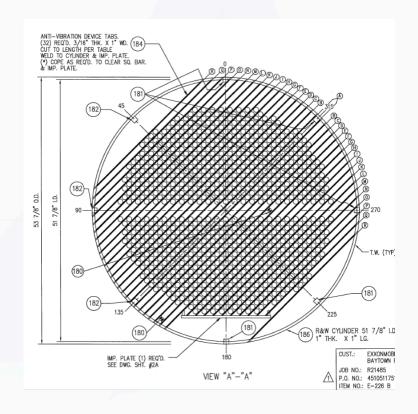






Examples of U-Bend Support Designs – Ring with Rod





















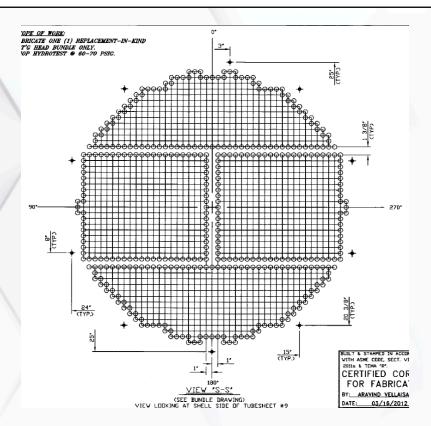


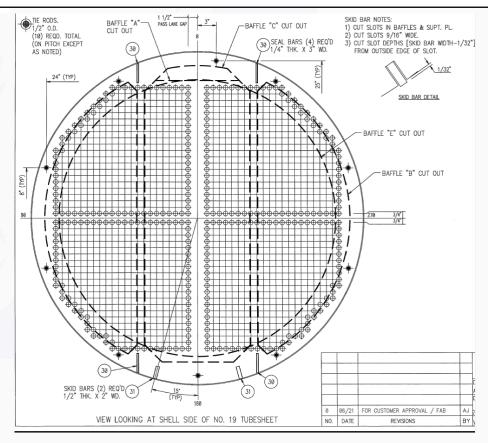






→ Maintain continuous cleaning lanes when a square layout or rotated square layout is present





















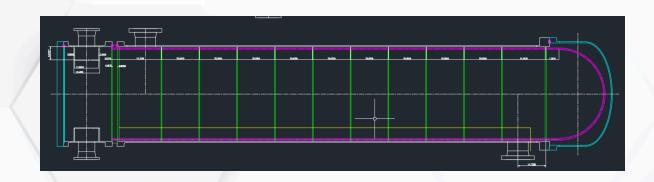


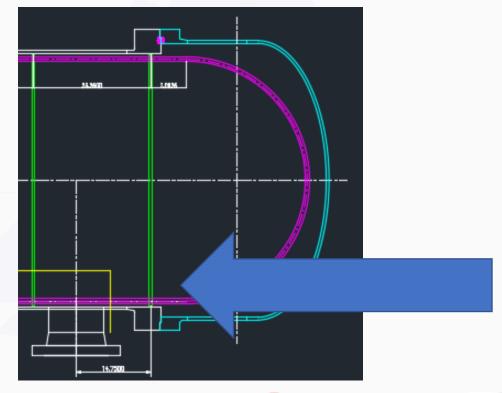






Design goal: locate last baffle / support plate inside the shell (not shell cover) and approximately 2" inside the rear shell flange



















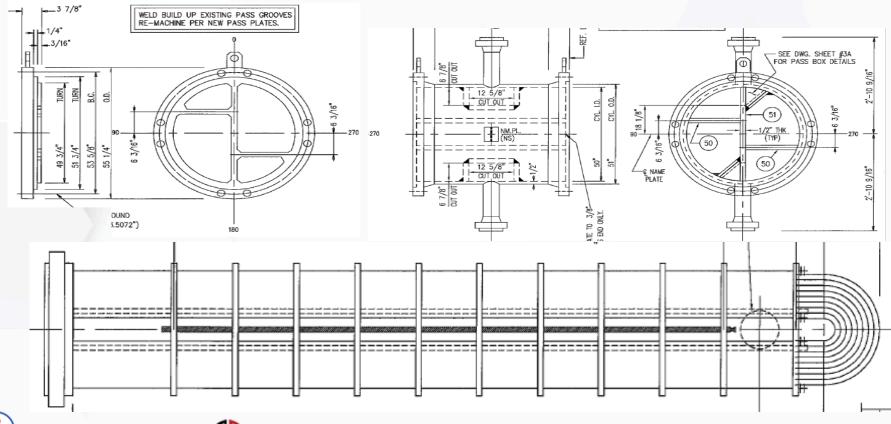








Finished Product: U Tube Bundle and Modified Front Channel

























Open Discussion Q & A























Thank you for your time





Dinesh Bakshi

Vice President of Sales & Marketing

8720 Industrial Dr. Pearland, TX 77584 Email: dbakshi@braskinc.com Phone: (281) 201-0006 (313) 282-6697 (281) 741-3120



















