

Detergent Properties and Applications for Plate Heat Exchanger

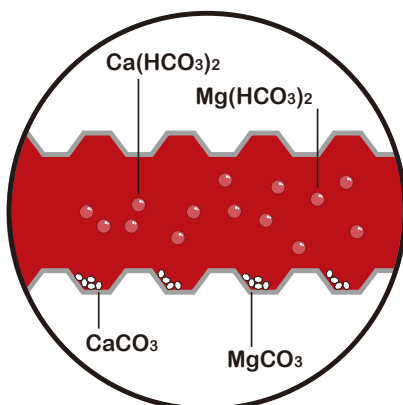


Chemical cleaning is a chemical reaction generated by a chemical cleaning liquid to dissolve or peel off the scale and other deposits on the surface of the heat transfer plate of PHE.

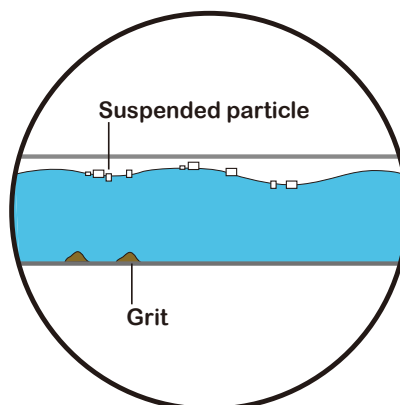
Chemical cleaning does not require disassembly of the plate heat exchanger, which simplifies the cleaning process and reduces cleaning labour. Because the plate corrugation can promote the violent turbulence of the cleaning fluid and help dissolve the scale layer, the chemical cleaning method is ideal.

But the improper detergent will corrode and damage the substrate of the cleaning object and cause losses. Choose right detergent based on the material of the object.

Based on the mechanism of fouling, it could be categorized into six types–



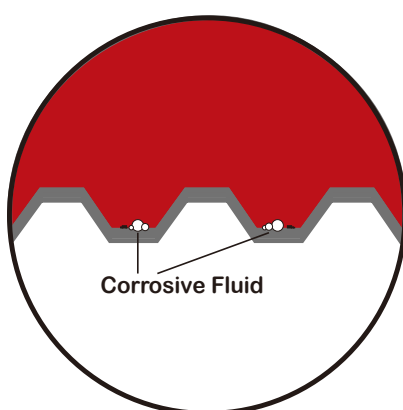
Limescale



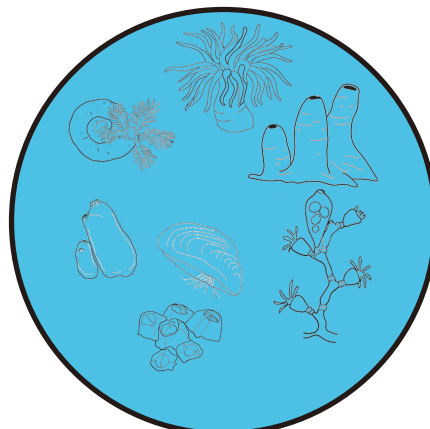
Particulate Fouling



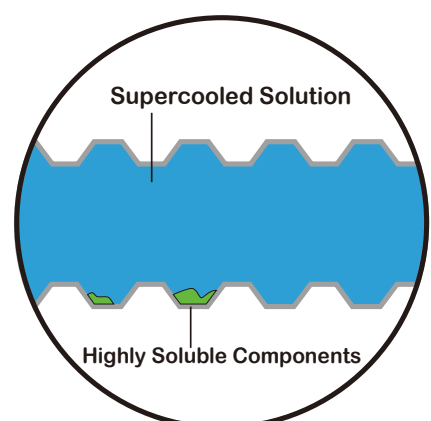
Chemical Reaction



Corrosion Fouling



Biofouling



Solidified Fouling

There are three common chemical detergents for cleaning heat transfer plate–

- Cleaning agents (including water and organic solvents) that use dissolution to decontaminate;
- Surfactant cleaning agents that use surface activity to decontaminate (such as cationic, anionic, nonionic and zwitterionic surfactants);
- Chemical cleaning agents use chemical reactions to decontaminate (such as acids, alkalis, salts, oxidants, etc.).

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