



Typical ECONOCOIL Applications

- Sulfate chrome plating solutions
- Chromic acid, 10% boiling
- Nickel plating solutions (except electroless nickel with fluorides)
- Inhibited sulfuric acid
- Inhibited hydrochloric acid
- Hypochlorites
- Seawater or salt brine
- Chlorinated hydrocarbons

ECONOCOIL Specifications

PERFORMANCE	
Working Pressure, Non-ASME, barg (psig)	4.8 (70)
Working Temperature, °C (°F)	177 (350)
Heat Transfer Rates (Typical), W/m ² • °C (Btu/hr • ft ² • °F)	
Steam to Water Solutions	
Still	993 (175)
Agitated ^a	1135 (200)
Hot Water to Watery Solutions	
Still	340 (60)
Agitated ^a	567 (100)
CONNECTIONS	
Standard Connections	Plain end titanium tubing. (other fittings available)
MATERIALS	
Standard Material	Titanium SB-265
Standard Gauge, mm (in.)	0.6 (0.0236)

^aSpecial bracing may be required.

ECONOCOIL® Panels for Special Needs

ECONOCOIL® hydraulically expanded panels are a special PLATECOIL variant available in an assortment of single-embossed or double-embossed styles and sizes in serpentine or parallel passes. Titanium construction provides long service life in liquid-to-liquid or steam-to-liquid heat transfer applications where highly corrosive environments exist. These panels resist attack by chlorine, chlorides and mineral acids.

High turbulence results in low scaling/fouling tendency on external and internal surfaces. Titanium ECONOCOIL panels maintain better heat transfer performance than units constructed from heavy-gauge, low-corrosion-resistance material. Their light-gauge construction allows maximum thermal conductivity.



ECONOCOIL panels made with titanium resist corrosive attack. Multi-pass circuitry is available.

Manufacturing for Quality, Testing for Integrity

With Tranter's strict, ISO 9001-certified quality standards, PLATECOIL structural integrity and durability are assured. Highly experienced personnel carry out all welding on modern equipment. Finished panels can be ASME Code-stamped. Stainless steel units can be annealed or stress relieved to extend service life.

Before shipping, all units receive an air-underwater leak test, which is more sensitive than hydrostatic testing at the same pressure. All ASME Code-stamped units receive a hydrostatic test, while panels manufactured for refrigeration applications receive a helium leak test. Panels for cryogenic service are subjected to a mass spectrometer test.