

### AIR HEAT EXCHANGER

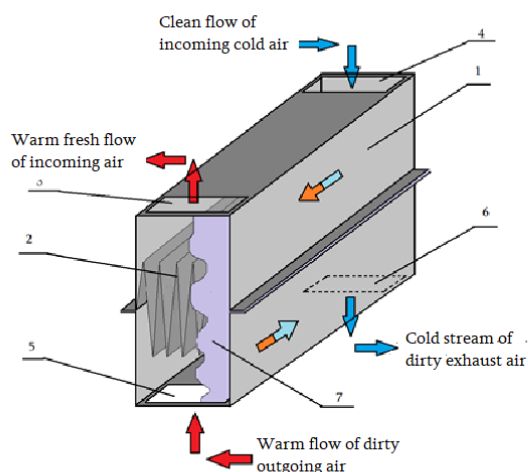
Known air heat exchangers: plate, cylindrical and rotary, in different cases, depending on the specific task, they are alternately preferred.

[https://www.google.com/search?q=see+air-to-air+heat+exchangers&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi0p7uChJf5AhWEtqQKHV7CDQYQ\\_AUoAXoECAEQAw&biw=976&bih=544&dpr=1.25](https://www.google.com/search?q=see+air-to-air+heat+exchangers&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi0p7uChJf5AhWEtqQKHV7CDQYQ_AUoAXoECAEQAw&biw=976&bih=544&dpr=1.25)

The model presented by us is fundamentally different from other known models, it is simple, easy to build, efficient, stable and economical than known models.

#### Claim

The heat exchanger is a two-volume area located vertically, which is divided by a heat conductor in the form of a broken plane, and in each area, in the direction of the edge of the broken plane, there is a forced flow of coolant, gas or liquid, moving horizontally against each other and do not mix with each other.



The design is a rectangle in the form of an elongated parallelepiped. Pipe (1), which is divided by a broken plane (2) into two upper and lower sections, each section has 2 slots, for the lower section there is a slot (5) and a slot (6), for the upper section, a slot (3) and a slot (4). The ribs of the fracture plane are parallel to the ribs of the pipe. The ends of the broken plane and the pipe are closed by a plane perpendicular to them (7).

**Principle of operation:** As with all heat exchangers, our model requires 2 forced flows, of which the higher temperature flow enters the slot (5), passes through the bottom of the heat exchanger and exits the slot (6). The relatively low temperature flow enters through slot (4), passes through the top of the heat exchanger and exits through slot (3).