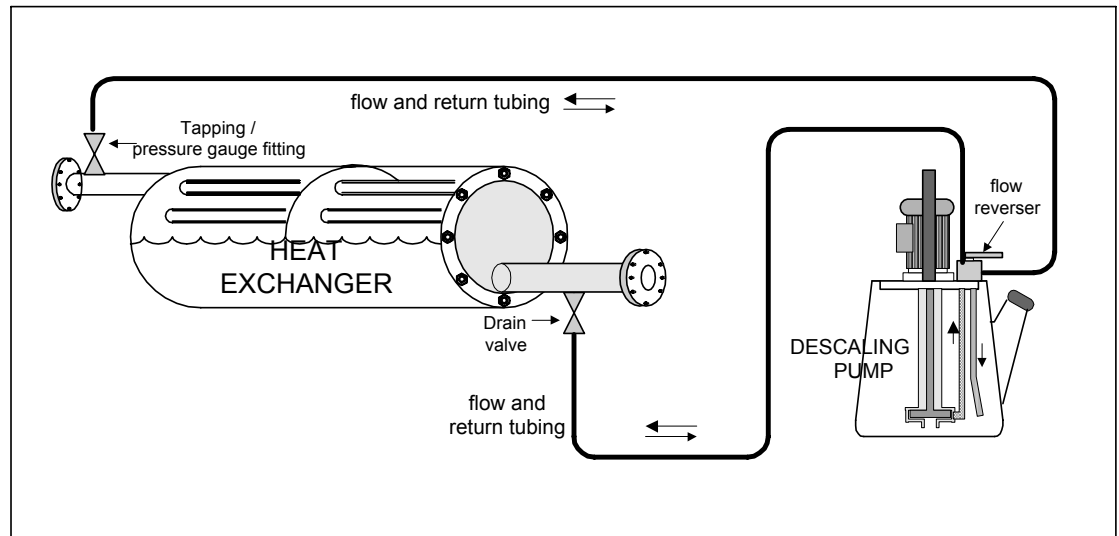


CHOICE OF DESCALING CHEMICAL AND QUANTITY REQUIRED:

For mild steel heat exchangers, even with copper, brass or bronze ancillary components, use **SCALEBREAKER HD**.

If the heat exchanger utilises any stainless steel in the construction, **SCALEBREAKER HD** should not be used. Either **SCALEBREAKER SR** or **SCALEBREAKER FX** should be used, dependent on the type of fouling.

1. Check the volume / capacity of the section to be descaled (usually the water-side), and calculate the amount of descaling chemical required.
2. As a guide, for a 250 litre capacity heat exchanger, use 1 x 25 litre of descaling chemical (ie. a 10% solution by volume). A weaker solution may be used, but will take longer to remove a given amount of scale.
3. In the above example, a C30 descaling pump of 35 litre tank capacity will allow all the descaling chemical to be placed directly in the pump tank, without first draining out a corresponding volume of water from the heat exchanger.
4. A descaling pump with a smaller tank would require some water to be run out of the heat exchanger before commencing, and the tank of the pump would need to be filled with descaling chemical two or more times, each time operating the pump briefly to transfer the chemical into the heat exchanger before commencing normal circulation. The chemical will rapidly dilute to the working strength on commencing circulation.



NB. When descaling with any acid, there is the possibility of hydrogen being evolved. Hydrogen is a flammable gas, and the working area should be well ventilated. Avoid smoking nearby, or any other means of ignition.

PROCEDURE:

1. Ensure an adequate water supply to dilute or neutralise any chemical leaks, or the spent descaling chemical, so that disposal does not contravene local regulations.
2. Isolate water inlet and outlet pipework, by valve, or blanking plates if necessary.
3. Couple flow and return hoses from descaling pump to the inlet and outlet of the heat exchanger to be descaled.
4. The pump connection to the lower point of the heat exchanger should always be through a valve, as a precaution. Failing this, power failure to the pump would result in the head of water in a larger heat exchanger overflowing the pump tank, unless prevented by closing the valve.
5. Connections should be made so that there is a closed circuit between the pump output hose, through the heat exchanger to the return hose.
6. Venting of the carbon dioxide gas evolved is achieved through the pump tank filler cap aperture. The cap should be screwed on by no more than one quarter of a turn. This is

sufficient to vent the gas, but at the same time reduces fumes and prevents splashes.

7. Connect the pump to a suitable earthed power supply (220 or 110 volt, according to model). As the pump will be used in a damp location, we recommend that a residual current circuit breaker plug top be used.
8. The flow reverser handle points in the direction of flow of the liquid. Turn the handle so that it initially points towards the hose going to the lower heat exchanger connection. The hose from the top of the heat exchanger will then be the return to the pump tank.
9. Prior to adding descaling chemical to pump tank, first 'prove' the circuit with fresh water alone. Add water to pump tank to approx. 8cm. above minimum liquid level, switch on pump, and immediately open the valve detailed in point 4 above, to allow circulation to commence. If water level drops initially, add more water to pump tank, and check that all connections are tight.
10. To commence descaling, slowly add descaling chemical into pump tank, waiting until liquid is returning into the descaling pump tank from the heat exchanger, and check to see if there is a rapid build up of foam on top of the liquid in the pump. This may happen when there is a large build up of reactive limescale in the heat exchanger. If this is excessive, add a little **FOAMBREAKER** carefully to the tank.
11. As pumping commences, bubbles and foaming will be seen in the return hose to the pump, indicating that limescale is being dissolved. If foam formation is excessive, carefully remove descaling pump tank cap, and add **FOAMBREAKER** to the pump tank to stop the foaming.
12. Reverse the direction of flow periodically, checking all connections for tightness and absence of leaks.
13. Scale removal can be considered complete when bubbles are no longer seen in the return pipe, and yet the descaling solution is still sufficiently strong to remove hard water deposits.

SCALEBREAKER descaling chemicals contain a built-in colour change to monitor strength. An alternative simple check may be made by dropping a sample of limescale into the solution, and observing if there is any effervescence.

14. Alternatively, a pH meter, or pH indicator paper, may be used to check the pH of the descaling solution. Once the pH has risen to 3.5 to 4, its ability to dissolve limescale and corrosion deposits is effectively spent, and more descaling chemical or a fresh solution will be required.
15. After draining off the spent descaling chemical, flush the heat exchanger with fresh water. Many natural waters are slightly alkaline, and water flushing may be all that is required. Alternatively, circulate a 0.5 to 1% solution of **NEUTRALISING CRYSTALS** through the heat exchanger for 15 minutes, drain, and then flush with clean water.
16. Operators may prefer to neutralise the spent descaling solution "in situ" whilst the liquid is still circulating, by carefully adding neutralising crystals to the solution until the pH is brought up to a value of 7, and then flushing to drain. If foaming is excessive, carefully add a little **FOAMBREAKER** to the descaling pump tank.

IMPORTANT: WHEN WORKING WITH ACIDIC DESCALING CHEMICALS, ALWAYS WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND GOGGLES, AND CHECK AND OBSERVE INSTRUCTIONS WITH DESCALING CHEMICALS.

Caps should be kept securely on all chemical containers whilst not in use. As a matter of prudence, and to avoid splashes, operators should avoid standing directly over the open neck of either chemical containers or the filling neck of the descaling pump whilst pouring or adding chemicals.

Legal disclaimer: It is stressed that these are guidance notes only, and the above information is based on the present state of our knowledge of tubular heat exchangers in general. It is given in good faith, but due to the diverse and varied nature of such equipment, the user must satisfy himself that the above procedure is viable in the prevailing situation.