НАШИ ПАРТНЕРЫ / OUR PARTNERS

About our company

The trademark is a leading manufacturer of high- quality copper pipes in Central Asia.

The activity is based on meeting the needs of customers, flexibility in work and the introduction of innovations in the development of new products, solutions and services. The history of "" began in 2010.

One of the first steps towards the development of the Central Asian market was the construction of a plant for the production of copper pipes.

We offer you high-quality products. Buying the products of " “ you gain confidence in the operation of the equipment. All products of our company are made exclusively from the purest raw materials of mineral origin without the use of waste or secondary copper.

We promise our clients that we will bring the matter to the end, and we work in this direction every day. We want to become a symbol of innovation, quality and activity aimed at meeting customer needsfor our customers.

The advantage of copper pipes?

Strong, long lasting, copper tube is the leading choice of modern contractors for plumbing, heating and cooling installations in all kinds of residential and commercial buildings. The primary reasons for this are:

1. **Copper is economical.** The combination of easy handling, forming and joining permits savings in installation time, material and overall costs. Long-term performance and reliability mean fewer callbacks, and that makes copper the ideal, cost-effective tubing material.

2. **Copper is lightweight.** Copper tube does not require the heavy thickness of ferrous or threaded pipe of the same internal diameter. This means copper costs less to transport, handles more easily and, when installed, takes less space.

3. **Copper is formable.** Because copper tube can be bent and formed, it is frequently possible to eliminate elbows and joints. Smooth bends permit the tube to follow contours and corners of almost any angle. With soft temper tube, particularly when used for renovation or modernization projects, much less wall and ceiling space is needed.

4. **Copper is easy to join.** Copper tube can be joined with capillary fittings. These fittings save material and make smooth, neat, strong and leak-proof joints. No extra thickness or weight is necessary to compensate for material removed by threading.

5. **Copper is safe.** Copper tube will not burn or support combustion or decompose to toxic gases. Therefore, it will not carry fire through floors, walls and ceilings. Volatile organic compounds are not required for installation.

6. **Copper is dependable** Copper tube is manufactured to well- defined composition standards and marked with permanent identification so you know exactly what it is and who made it. It is accepted by virtually every plumbing code.

7. **Copper is long-lasting.** It has excellent resistance to corrosion and scaling, high mechanical strength, high-temperature resistance and lifetime resistance to UV degradation. Copper assures long, trouble-free service, which translates to satisfied customers and systems that last.

8. **Copper is 100% recyclable**. Copper stands alone as an engineering material that can be recycled over and over without degradation in content or properties. This combined with copper's proven durability means that no copper used in a building today needs to enter a landfill later.

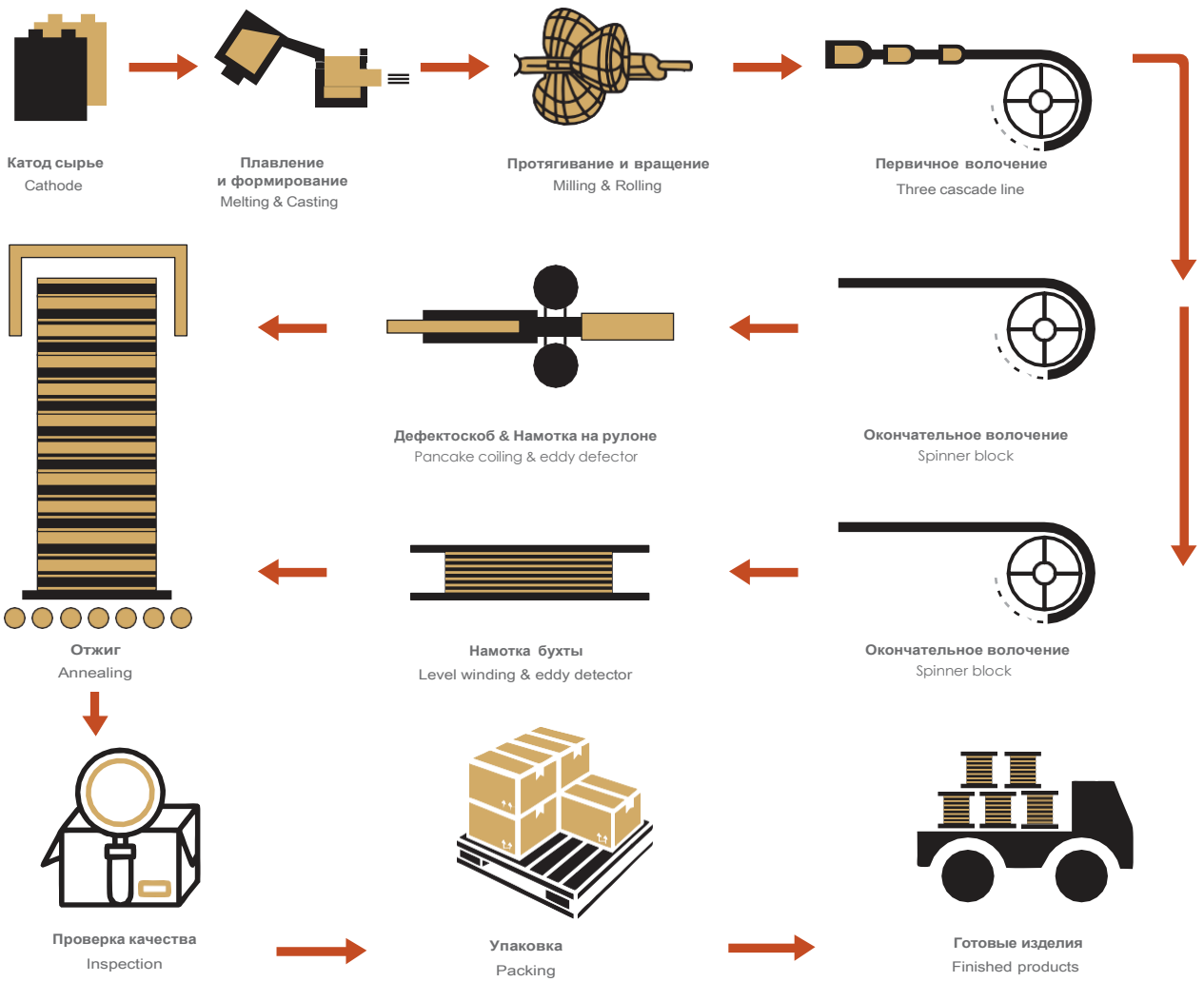
Our Products

copper pipe is manufactured in accordance with various international standards, including Russian, British, European, American, and is suitable for various applications, such as plumbing, air conditioning, refrigeration equipment and general engineering systems.

The range of pipes "" ASTM B280, GOST 617-2006, EN is suitable for general plumbing purposes, both for hot and cold, sanitary and general technical applications. Pipes are manufactured in solid and semi-solid form, in diameters from 1.2 to 42 mm of nominal size and with different wall thicknesses. Standard straight lines with a length of 3-6 m, bays of 15-50 meters, LWC bays and capillary bays are manufactured to facilitate containerization.

stores stocks of its products in Uzbekistan, Russia, and has a number of distributors in certain countries that have stocks for immediate delivery. All pipes are certified by a third party, and test certificates are supplied for each batch of products on request and have a 25-year warranty.

Production Process Of Copper Tube



PIPE INSULATION & FEATURES:

- trademark Competitive
- cost Air conditioning
- costs Harmlessness for
- ozone Efficient insulation
- tubes

FLEX insulation is a flexible elastomeric thermal insulation material that provides easy installation. This product is design ed for the HVAC market. It is produced by a process that is free of CFCs. It has a structure with closed pores, is an effective heat ins ulator and is resistant to the flow of moisture. FLEX insulation tubes are black, available in the form of unlit pipes, with a nominal wall thickness of 3/8 ", 1/2", 3/4 "and 1" (10, 13, 19 and 25 mm) in popular sizes. IPS up to 2-1 / 8 ". The expanded closed-pore structure makes it an effective insulation with dimensions of 3/8", 1/2 ", 3/4" and 1 "(10, thicknesses of 13, 19 and 25 mm) have a flame propagation degree of 25 or less. The degree of smoke formation is 50 or less, as verified by ASTM E 84 and CAN / ULC S102. Test methods for the characteristics of gorenje s urfaces. Numerical estimates of flammability by themselves may not determine the operational characteristics of products in real fire conditions.They are provided only for use when selecting products to meet the specified restrictions.

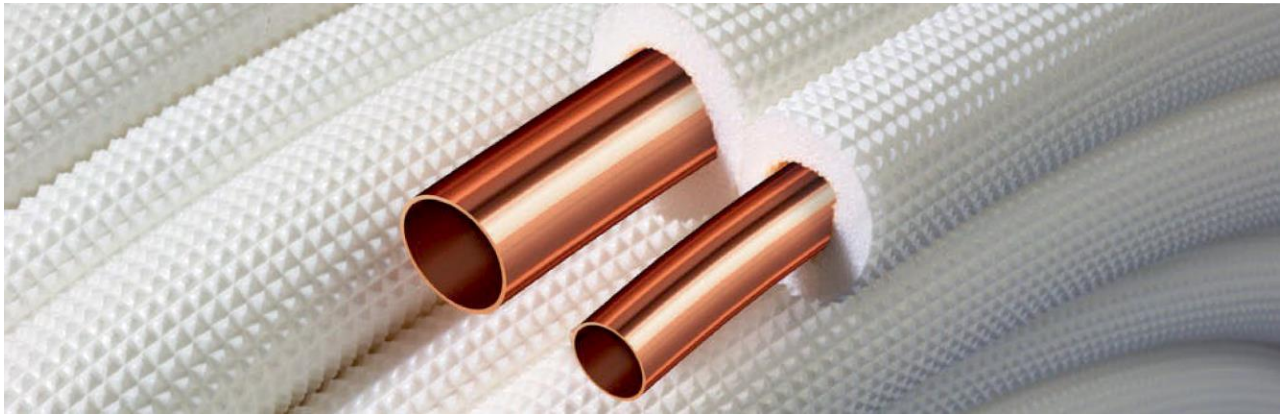
- Closed cell
- Universal
- For outdoor indoor use Available with wall thicknesses
- of 3/8 ", 1/2", 3/4 "and 1"Easy to install
-

FLEX is used to slow down the heat gain and control the condensation of droplets from cold water pipes, chilled water and cooling lines. It also effectively reduces the heat flow for hot water plumbing and liquid heating of pipes with two temperatures.

The recommended temperature range for FLEX insulation is -40 ° F to + 220 ° F (-40 ° C to 105 ° C). Use of FLEX on cold pipes-Designed for installation above the ground. Indoors, protective finishing is not required, but may be desirable. In the open air, a weather-resistant protective finish should be used.

Resistance to the flow of moisture and vapors. The closed-pore FLEX structure effectively delays the flow of moisture vapors and is considered a low-transmittance steam moderator. Additional protection against retarder steam may be required when installed on a pipeline with a very low temperature or in conditions of constant high humidity.

Application FLEX-Pipe insulation in an unlit tubular form can be put on the pipeline before it is connected, or it can be cut to length and fixed on an already connected pipeline. The covers of the fittings are made of a tubular shape. In all cases, the butt joints and seams must be sealed with 520 glue. When applied to existing insulation lines, pipes can be easily cut with a knife, blade or scissors in the longitudinal direction and sealed at the edges of the cut and butt joints. Due to the flexibility of the insulation, in many cases it can be bent around the pipe knees, which eliminates the need for a separate application.



CONDITIONING
COOLING

Advantages of copper pipes
The unique properties of copper pipes make important components in refrigeration

- High thermal conductivity
- Constant mechanical properties in a wide temperature range
- Chemical inertness when exposed to refrigerants (R134A, R404A, R407C, R410A)
- High purity inside
- Smooth inner surface provides high coolant flow rate
- Excellent weldability hard, soft or semi-solid copper
- Excellent cold forming properties

The same installation can be used as for cooling and for heating. In this way, copper pipes satisfy hard thermodynamic and operational requirements, and their easy to install when mounted, allowing reduce the cost.

Material
Phosphorus-smelled copper (DHP-Cu), minimum 99.9% Cu and P = 0.015 - 0.040%

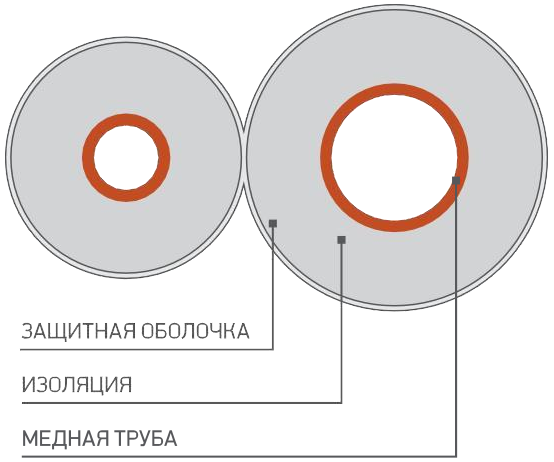
Packaging
Straight pipe sections in bundles (solid copper whip pipe) and in wooden boxes (whip pipe, annealed). Pipes in coils packaged shrink film in individual plastic bags. Depending on requirements customer they can be packed in cardboard boxes and placed on wooden pallets.

Механические свойства
Mechanical properties

Твердость Hardness	**Классификация по** Classification by **EN 12735**	**Мин. предел прочности** Mini. tensile strength **Н/мм²**	**Относительное удлинение** Relative elongation **A%**
Мягкая Soft	R-220	220	40

Стандартные размеры в соответствии с EN 12735 - 1
Standard dimensions according to EN 12735 - 1

Внешний диаметр медной трубы External diameter copper pipe	дюйм	3/16	1/4	5/6	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4	7/8
	мм	4,76	6,35	7,94	9,52	12,70	15,87	19,05	22,22
Толщина стенки Wall thickness	мм	0,80	0,80	0,80	0,80	0,80	1,00	1,00	1,00
Общий диаметр трубы с 9мм изоляцией Overall pipe diameter with 9mm insulation	мм	22,76	24,35	25,94	27,52	30,70	33,87	37,05	40,23
Рабочее давление (бар) Working pressure (bar)	бар	216	157	123	101	75	72	58	50



ЗНАЧЕНИЯ ДИАМЕТРА ПАР ТРУБ
1/4" + 3/8"
1/4" + 1/2"
1/4" + 5/8"
1/4" + 3/4"
3/8" + 1/2"
3/8" + 5/8"
3/8" + 3/4"
1/2" + 3/4"

AIR CONDITIONING REFRIGERATION

Clear Advantage in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning

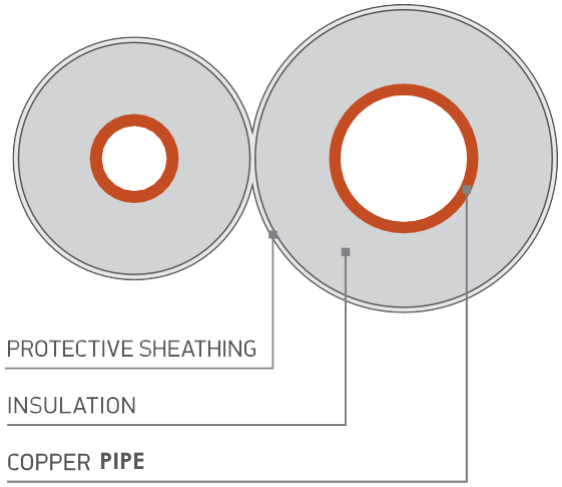
Preinsulated copper tubes, manufactured by are an innovation that ensures significant advantages for refrigeration and air conditioning installers.

- Simplified installation process and reduced installation time
- Reducing the total cost of network installation
- Reliable operation of the equipment and significant energy saving
- Competitive purchase price
- Elegant appearance and space saving
- 30-year warranty covering the quality of manufactured copper pipes

Pair Combinations for any Application

copper pipes are manufactured in pairs, firmly connected along their entire length, and in eight standard size combi-nations which cover sufficiently the usual connectivity requirements of any refri-geration or air conditioning unit.

copper pipes pairs, form a single unit which is installed easily and fast, ensuring professional results.



PAIR DIAMETERS
1/4" + 3/8"
1/4" + 1/2"
1/4" + 5/8"
1/4" + 3/4"
3/8" + 1/2"
3/8" + 5/8"
3/8" + 3/4"
1/2" + 3/4"

Certified Quality

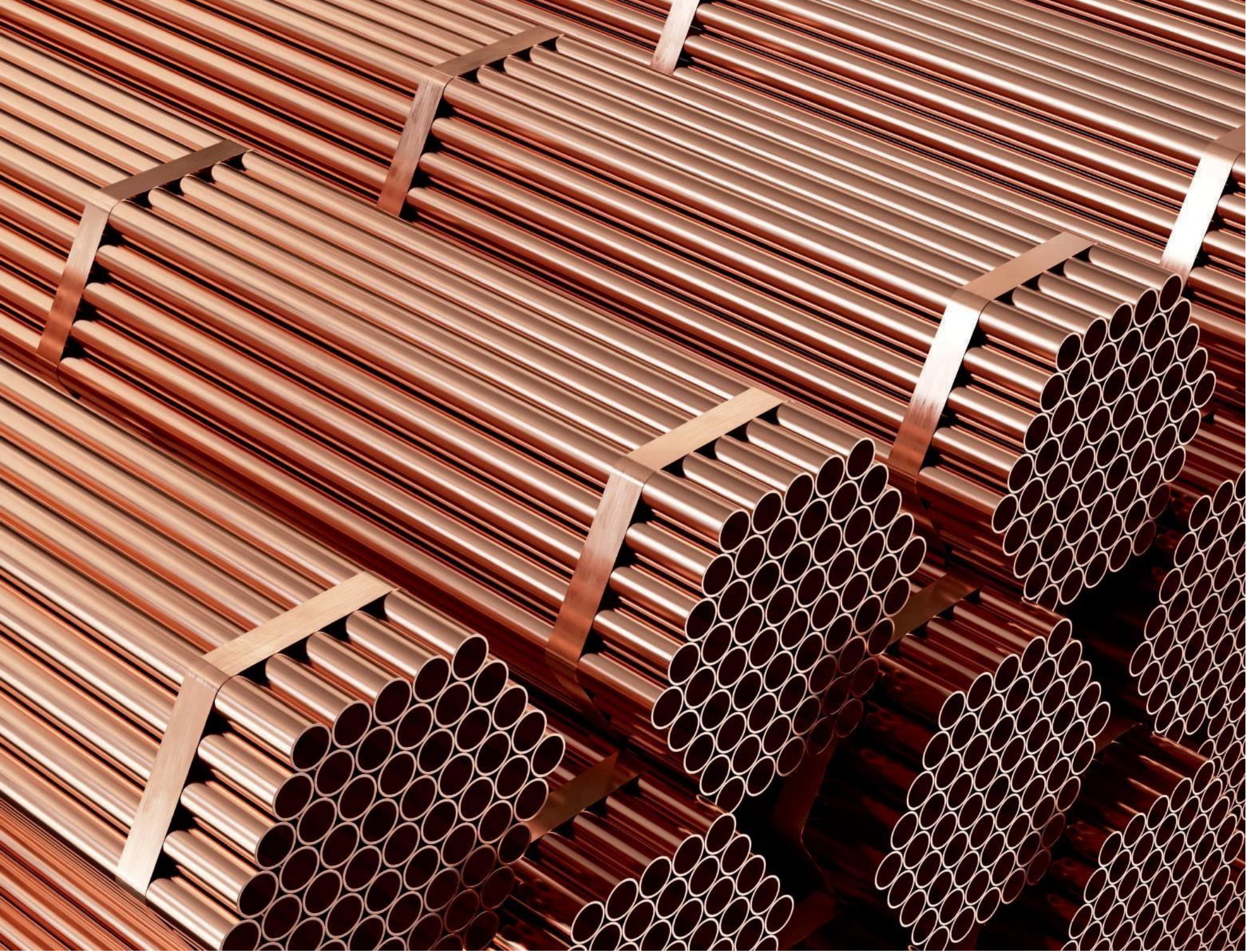
pre-insulated copper pipes, have been certified by the German quality assurance organization RWTUV, with regard to trials and manufacturing tests. The quality and reliability of such products, is ensured through the implementation of a Quality Assurance System, according International Standarts.

PANCAKE COIL

Material
Chemical Composition Min.
Standards

Phosphorus-smelled copper (DHP-Cu)
99.9% Cu and P = 0.015 - 0.040%
ASTM B280, GOST 617-2006, EN 12735-1:2001

Outer Diameter		Wall Thickness				Unit Weight					
3/16	4.76	0.014	0.35	0.039	1.0	0.028	0.043	0.071	0.105	49.21-164.04	15-50
13/64	5.00	0.014	0.35	0.039	1.0	0.0308	0.046	0.076	0.112	49.21-164.04	15-50
15/64	6.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.052	0.077	0.094	0.140	49.21-164.04	15-50
1/4	6.35	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.053	0.079	0.101	0.150	49.21-164.04	15-50
9/32	7.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.061	0.091	0.113	0.168	49.21-164.04	15-50
5/16	7.93	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.067	0.100	0.130	0.194	49.21-164.04	15-50
5/16	8.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.070	0.105	0.132	0.196	49.21-164.04	15-50
3/8	9.52	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.082	0.121	0.160	0.238	49.21-164.04	15-50
25/64	10.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.089	0.133	0.169	0.252	49.21-164.04	15-50
7/16	11.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.099	0.147	0.188	0.280	49.21-164.04	15-50
15/32	12.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.108	0.161	0.207	0.308	49.21-164.04	15-50
1/2	12.70	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.110	0.164	0.220	0.327	49.21-164.04	15-50
33/64	13.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.117	0.175	0.225	0.336	49.21-164.04	15-50
17/32	13.50	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.122	0.182	0.235	0.350	49.21-164.04	15-50
35/64	14.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.127	0.189	0.244	0.363	49.21-164.04	15-50
19/32	15.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.136	0.203	0.263	0.391	49.21-164.04	15-50
5/8	15.87	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.139	0.207	0.279	0.416	49.21-164.04	15-50
5/8	16.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.146	0.217	0.282	0.419	49.21-164.04	15-50
43/64	17.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.155	0.231	0.301	0.447	49.21-164.04	15-50
45/64	18.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.164	0.245	0.319	0.475	49.21-164.04	15-50
3/4	19.00	0.020	0.50	0.059	1.5	0.174	0.259	0.493	0.734	49.21-164.04	15-50
3/4	19.05	0.019	0.48	0.059	1.5	0.167	0.249	0.495	0.736	49.21-164.04	15-50



STRAIGHT COPPER PIPES

Material	*Phosphorus-smelled copper (DHP-Cu)*
Chemical Composition Min.	*99.9% Cu and P = 0.015 - 0.040%*
Standards	*ASTM B280, GOST 617-2006, EN 12735-1:2001*

Outer Diameter		Wall Thickness				Unit Weight					
3/16	4.76	0.014	0.35	0.039	1.0	0.028	0.043	0.071	0.105	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
13/64	5.00	0.014	0.35	0.039	1.0	0.0308	0.046	0.076	0.112	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
15/64	6.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.052	0.077	0.094	0.140	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
1/4	6.35	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.053	0.079	0.101	0.150	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
9/32	7.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.061	0.091	0.113	0.168	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
5/16	7.94	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.067	0.100	0.130	0.194	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
5/16	8.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.070	0.105	0.132	0.196	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
3/8	9.52	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.082	0.121	0.160	0.238	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
25/64	10.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.089	0.133	0.169	0.252	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
7/16	11.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.099	0.147	0.188	0.280	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
15/32	12.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.108	0.161	0.207	0.308	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
1/2	12.70	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.110	0.164	0.220	0.327	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
33/64	13.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.117	0.175	0.225	0.336	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
17/32	13.50	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.122	0.182	0.235	0.350	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
35/64	14.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.127	0.189	0.244	0.363	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
19/32	15.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.136	0.203	0.263	0.391	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
5/8	15.88	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.139	0.207	0.279	0.416	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
5/8	16.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.146	0.217	0.282	0.419	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
43/64	17.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.155	0.231	0.301	0.447	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
45/64	18.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.164	0.245	0.319	0.475	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
3/4	19.00	0.020	0.50	0.059	1.5	0.174	0.259	0.493	0.734	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
3/4	19.05	0.019	0.48	0.059	1.5	0.167	0.249	0.495	0.736	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
25/32	20.00	0.039	1.00	0.059	1.5	0.357	0.531	0.521	0.776	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
55/64	22.00	0.039	1.00	0.059	1.5	0.395	0.587	0.578	0.860	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
7/8	22.22	0.045	1.00	0.059	1.5	0.452	0.672	0.584	0.869	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
1	25.4	0.039	1.00	0.059	1.5	0.451	0.671	0.662	0.986	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
1 1/8	28.57	0.039	1.00	0.059	1.5	0.507	0.755	0.747	1.111	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
1 3/16	30.00	0.039	1.00	0.059	1.5	0.545	0.811	0.803	1.195	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
1 17/64	32.00	0.047	1.20	0.059	1.5	0.695	1.035	0.861	1.281	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
1 3/8	34.92	0.047	1.20	0.059	1.5	0.761	1.133	0.943	1.404	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
1 1/2	38.00	0.059	1.50	0.075	1.9	1.030	1.533	1.290	1.921	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0
1 5/8	41.28	0.059	1.50	0.079	2.0	1.291	1.701	1.505	2.240	9.84-19.68	3.0-6.0

LWC
LEVEL WOUND COIL

Material — *Phosphorus-smelled copper (DHP-Cu)*
Chemical Composition Min. — *99.9% Cu and P = 0.015 - 0.040%*
Standards — *ASTM B280, GOST 617-2006, EN 12735-1:2001*

Outer Diameter		Wall Thickness				Unit Weight					
LWC COPPER TUBE SIZES											
Coil Weight											
3/16	4.76	0.015	0.37	0.030	0.76	0.030	0.045	0.057	0.085	200-330	90-150
13/04	5.00	0.014	0.35	0.039	1.0	0.031	0.046	0.076	0.112	200-330	90-150
15/64	6.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.052	0.077	0.094	0.140	200-330	90-150
1/4	6.35	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.053	0.079	0.101	0.150	200-330	90-150
9/32	7.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.061	0.091	0.013	0.168	200-330	90-150
5/16	7.94	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.067	0.100	0.130	0.194	200-330	90-150
5/16	8.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.070	0.105	0.132	0.196	200-330	90-150
3/8	9.52	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.082	0.121	0.160	0.238	200-330	90-150
25/64	10.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.089	0.133	0.169	0.252	200-330	90-150
7/16	11.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.099	0.147	0.188	0.280	200-330	90-150
15/32	12.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.108	0.161	0.207	0.308	200-330	90-150
1/2	12.70	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.110	0.164	0.220	0.327	200-330	90-150
33/64	13.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.117	0.175	0.225	0.336	200-330	90-150
17/32	13.50	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.122	0.182	0.235	0.350	200-330	90-150
35/64	14.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.127	0.189	0.244	0.363	200-330	90-150
19/32	15.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.136	0.203	0.263	0.391	200-330	90-150
5/8	15.88	0.019	0.48	0.039	1.0	0.139	0.207	0.279	0.416	200-330	90-150
5/8	16.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.146	0.217	0.282	0.419	200-330	90-150
43/64	17.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.155	0.231	0.301	0.147	200-330	90-150
45/64	18.00	0.020	0.50	0.039	1.0	0.164	0.245	0.319	0.475	200-330	90-150
3/4	19.00	0.020	0.50	0.059	1.5	0.174	0.259	0.493	0.734	200-330	90-150
3/4	19.05	0.019	0.48	0.059	1.5	0.167	0.249	0.495	0.736	200-330	90-150

CAPILLARY COPPER PIPE

Capillary copper pipes are widely used in power engineering, instrument making and refrigeration equipment manufacturing, as well as in shipbuilding and industrial trade. Products have such features as:

- reliability;
- durability;
- affordable cost.

Their main purpose is transportation of various liquids. For example, in the field of instrumentation, they can be used for transport oils, air or gasoline, and as part of the climate technology - refrigerants.

Key Applications

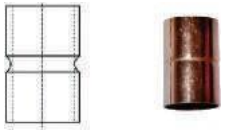
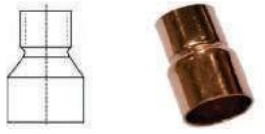
Capillary copper pipes are most actively used in the following systems:

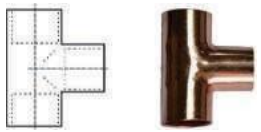
- in cooling systems (for example, in industrial and household refrigerators, freezers, refrigerated cabinets, etc.);
- in air conditioning systems (in air conditioners, heaters, cooling devices, heat exchangers);
- in solar systems, heat pumps, etc.

COPPER FITTINGS

A fitting is a part of the pipeline that connects pipe sections. Basically, fittings are used to create branches, branches, transitions f rom one diameter to a larger or smaller one, for turns at different angles, as well as for straight-line connection of individual pipes.

How many varieties of pipes are produced today, regardless of the material from which they are made, the same number of fittings are produced in terms of use for each type of pipe.

MODEL	EN Standard	ASTMB Standard	Drawings
45 ELBOW/	22,23	7 / 8	
	28,57	1 1 / 8	
	34,92	1 3 / 8	
	41,28	1 5 / 8	
90 ELBOW/	7,94	5 / 1 6	
	9,52	3 / 8	
	12,7	1 / 2	
	15,88	5 / 8	
	19,06	3 / 4	
	22,23	7 / 8	
	28,57	1 1 / 8	
	34,92	1 3 / 8	
	41,28	1 5 / 8	
90 LONG ELBOW/	7,94	5 / 1 6	
	9,52	3 / 8	
	12,7	1 / 2	
	15,88	5 / 8	
	19,06	3 / 4	
	22,23	7 / 8	
	28,57	1 1 / 8	
	34,92	1 3 / 8	
	41,28	1 5 / 8	
COUPLING/	7,94	5 / 1 6	
	9,52	3 / 8	
	12,7	1 / 2	
	15,88	5 / 8	
	19,06	3 / 4	
	22,23	7 / 8	
	28,57	1 1 / 8	
	34,92	1 3 / 8	
	41,28	1 5 / 8	
REDUSING COUPLE/	12. 7 /12 * 10 /9, 52	1 / 2 * 3 / 8	
	15 ,8815 * 10 /9, 52	5 / 8 * 3 / 8	
	15 ,88 /15 * 12 /12,7	5 / 8 * 1 / 2	
	19,05 /18 * 12 /12,7	3 / 4 * 1 / 2	
	19,05 /18 * 15 /15 ,88	3 / 4 * 5 / 8	
	22, 23 /22 * 12 /12,7	7 / 8 * 1 / 2	
	22, 23 /22 * 15 /15 ,88	7 / 8 * 5 / 8	
	22, 23 /22 * 18 /19,05	7 / 8 * 3 / 4	
	28, 57 /28 * 15 /15 ,88	1 1 / 8 * 5 / 8	
	28, 57 /28 * 18 /19,05	1 1 / 8 * 3 / 4	
	28, 57 /28 * 22 /22, 23	1 1 / 8 * 7 / 8	
	34,92 /35 * 22 /22, 23	1 3 / 8 * 7 / 8	
	34,92 /35 * 28 /28, 57	1 3 / 8 * 1 1 / 8	
	41 , 28 /42 * 22 /22, 23	1 5 / 8 * 7 / 8	
	41 , 29 /42 * 28 /28, 57	1 5 / 8 * 1 1 / 8	
	41 , 28 /42 * 35 /34,92	1 5 / 8 * 1 3 / 8	

TEE/	6,35	1 / 4	
	7,94	5 / 1 6	
	9,52	3 / 8	
	12,7	1 / 2	
	15,88	5 / 8	
	19,05	3 / 4	
	22,23	7 / 8	
	28,57	1 1 / 8	
	34,92	1 3 / 8	
	41,28	1 5 / 8	
CAP/	6,35	1 / 4	
	7,94	5 / 1 6	
	9,52	3 / 8	
	12,7	1 / 2	
	15,88	5 / 8	
	19,05	3 / 4	
	22,23	7 / 8	
	28,57	1 1 / 8	
	34,92	1 3 / 8	
	41,28	1 5 / 8	

1 Год
гарантии

TUBULAR ELECTRIC HEATERS

Tubular heating element for a water heater is used to heat the water in the storage tank. It is a hollow tube made of copper. The ends of this tube are fixed on the flange. The nichrome filament inside acts as a conductor. It is covered with a heat-conducting electrical insulator, which is most often magnesium oxide. As a result of the passage of electric current, the thread heats up and transfers the heat generated to the tube, which, in turn, heats the water. The heating element is the heart of the electric water heater. The purpose of the heating element is water heating. The electric current passing through the heating element heats it, and as a result, the water inthe water heateris heated.

The heating elements for the water heater are divided into “wet” and “dry” that are directly in the water. To date, there are two fundamentally different in construction from each other heating elements in electric water heaters: heating elements (tubular electric heaters) and steatite heating elements.
Designed to be placed in metal shells, ceramic open-ended helix heaters are made of high-resistance wire, which is tensioned onto a steel cylinder or staples. Heating is carried out by convection of air and / or radiation. Wire temperature can reach 800 ° C. Heating elements can be made with an uneven distribution of power along the length. In this case, the power density of the heater surface is not more than 9 W / cm2. Caution: ceramic PETN should be protected from increased vibration loads and any contamination of the material (rust, oil, etc.)

TENG FOR A WATER HEATER

43-37,4/125П220

57-3-8-2J220

62-3-8/1,5Х220

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT TEN

Tubular electric heaters (TEN) are designed to convert electrical energy into heat and are used for direct heatin g of solid, liquid, gaseous and granular media. The operation of heating elements in a particular environment is usually limited by the corrosion resistance of the shell and the permissible operating temperature. Industrial heating elements are manufactured in accordance with the requirements of GOST 13268-88, and for domestic purposes in accordance with the requirements of GOST 19108-81.

TYPES OF MOUNTING HARDWARE

- TEN with flange

- TEN with a strap

- TEN blocks with threaded connection


8x5/16
8x3/8
4x5/16
4x3/8

COPPER CABLE LUGS

Cable lugs (connectors, sleeves) are devices designed to prepare the end of the wire for combining and fixing the conductive cores in spring or screw type clamps. They are used in circuit breakers, shields, etc. In practice, there are many options for connecting different types of conductors. Therefore, we offer several types of cable lugs, which allows you to make the optimal connection in each specific case. What are cable lugs needed for? Due to the specific properties of different conductors, a transient resistance is formed in any connection. Its value depends on the material of the conductive core, the area of their contact and physical and chemical properties. At the junction point, at the place of formation of the transition resistance, a place of maximum heating is formed, as a result, the heat released leads to melting and further ignition.