
Calculations for Freeze Point Adjustments

If the concentration needs to be increased, use the following:

$$A = V(D - C) / 100 - C$$

Where:

A = Quantity of concentrate to add.

V = Volume capacity of the system.

D = Desired concentration (freeze point).

C = Current concentration.

However, if the concentration needs to be decreased, the following formula should be applied:

$$A = V(D - C) / C$$

Maintaining Optimal Performance

Once your system is operational, it is important that you participate in our fluid-testing program. Our Heat Transfer Fluids Laboratory utilizes the most advanced analytical equipment to provide our customers with fast, accurate, and reliable results. The whole concept behind this support program is to ensure that you maximize the service life of your heat transfer fluid and equipment. Approximately 10 days after your glycol sample is received by the laboratory you will receive a detailed report highlighting the results and commenting on any unusual or troublesome (if any) conditions. With PROTOCOL Heat Transfer Fluids and our comprehensive fluid analyses program, you're assured of receiving exceptional quality and value for years to come.

System Preparation

Prior to installing your new heat transfer fluid, it is important that the system be properly cleaned and flushed. Typically, newer systems are coated with oil; grease, dirt or corrosion products and these potential forms of contamination must be removed from the system piping to ensure optimal heat transfer efficiency and corrosion protection. For existing systems, it is equally important that the system is cleaned and flushed especially if the previous fluid contained silicates or was improperly maintained. Cleaners and Degreasers are available from Thermal Fluid Technologies. For more information please contact your local supplier and request our TechSpec™ for PROTOCOL SC-101 and PROTOCOL SD-102.

Expansion Tank

A properly designed expansion tank can minimize or eliminate many problems from the initial start-up through everyday operation of the heat transfer system. The expansion tank should be sized so that it is approximately 25% full at ambient temperature and 75% full under normal operating temperatures. This basic design principle should cause sufficient positive fluid pressure on the pump suction side during start-up while minimizing the vapor space in the tank during normal operation. Fluid expansion can be calculated by dividing the fluids density at the lower temperature by the density of the fluid at the highest temperature. Keep in mind that the resulting expansion volume is based on 50% of the total tank volume (difference between 25% and 75%). Therefore, a properly designed expansion tank should be capable of holding twice the expansion volume.

Premixed Solutions

PROTOCOL® heat transfer fluids are available in a wide range of preblended solutions to satisfy your heating and cooling needs. Whenever a preblended version of PROTOCOL is purchased you not only get a ready-to-use product that's been premixed to your exact specifications, but you also get the added benefit of having your product inhibited as if it were a 50/50 mix. Keep in mind that if you purchase concentrate and dilute it down to a 30% solution for example, not only have you diluted the glycol, but you've also diluted the inhibitors down to minimum levels. With a preblended product purchased from Thermal Fluid Technologies, or any of our manufacturing affiliates, you will receive your preblended product inhibited as if it were a 50% blend, regardless of the glycol concentration. This of course is only one aspect of the dilution scenario. Water quality issues as well as the hassles of achieving the required freeze or burst point specification can make field blending difficult, time consuming, and risky practice when considering the cost involved with replacing corroded or ruptured pipes. Therefore, we highly recommend purchasing PROTOCOL heat transfer fluids premixed with deionized water.