

SKL Aluminium Inc / Who we are

• **SKL** is a family owned business

• Operating since 2003 & owned by Ghislain Larouche. The acronym stands for our Ghislain's children Steve Kathleen Larouche

 Manufacturing Heavy Duty aluminium cooling components including radiators, oil cooler, charge air coolers, condensers & liquid to liquid / air to liquid exchangers

• 2 Main sectors, SHOP & OEM

SKL Aluminium Inc / Who we are



Custom core manufacturing per dimensio	NS. NEW REAL PROPERTY IN

2 days shipping (cores)	******

Complete cooling unit replacement & recoring	g service

Immediate over the phone quote	********

50 North American distributors (mainly HD radiator shops)	******



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Full 3D product validation

Full thermal calculations & mechanical design

200 OE clients (40 On regular production schedule)

Mobile & stationnary applications

Aluminium & Copper compared... AGAIN!

The debate is old but the main ideas are the following:

Aluminium

Lesser base metal heat transfer properties

All aluminium brazed construction renders more homogenous heat dissipation & higher assembled unit performance

Stronger & more durable marterial

Lighter (comparable unit is conservatively estimated to be 30-40% lighter / base material is 2700kg / M³)

Better corrosion resistance

Thinner cores for same heat rejection = less forced air power

Repairs are more expensive & complex but less frequent

Longer service life in same environment

Copper-Brass

Higher base metal heat transfer properties

Soldered construction renders less homogenous heat dissipation due to dissimilar metals composition

Heavier (Cooper-Brass is 8900kg / M³

More prone to corrosion due to dissimilar metals

Easier to repair by simple soldering





Assembly & preparation for brazing



Aluminium brazing process basics

What is brazing?

- Brazing is the joining of metals using a molten filler metal.
- On melting, the filler metal spreads between the closely fitted surfaces
- Forms a fillet around the joint and on cooling forms a metallurgical bond. /





Aluminium brazing process basics

- An aluminium oxide layer forms instantly on aluminium in presence of oxygen.
- Removal of the oxide layer is imperative & formation of a new oxide layer has to be prevented for the brazing.
- The oxide layer is chemically dissolved by a flux which we apply using a drystatic process.





Aluminium brazing process basics

• Controlled atmosphere aluminium brazing furnace



X325 Flat header vs Traditionnal turn-up

Extra rugged due to thickness

Being Aluminium, weight is not an issue

Thicker brazed surface renders less possible leak areas

No requirement for doubled header (as turn-up style)

Machined headers due to extra thick material



A quick word in regards to aluminium fins & fin selection



- Double sided cladding material
- Louvered, Dimpled & Square wave
- Minimum 0.006" thick in SKL products
- Variable fin density per original unit (shop production) or per thermal calculations (OEM design)
- Square wave fins are 0.010" for ultra heavy duty. Advantages incude
- Wide brazing surface
- Improved passage of debris
- High pressure washable for high debris environments

Comparing Microchannel to Bar & plate



- SKL uses microchannel extruded tubes
- Very robust / resistant to external damage
 - Generally less expensive
 - Very high heat transfer efficiency •
 - Much lighter by design
 - Uses a fraction of the brazing surface
 - Thickness limitations due to tube ٠ width stock/availability



Channels are the result of the design/construction ٠

Side Bar

- Very robust / resistant to external damage
 - Generally more expensive
 - Very high heat transfer efficiency ٠
 - Much heavier units
- Brazing involved at every component joint makes quality control very difficult
 - No limitations to thickness and much less inventory required

SKL aluminium extruded tube construction & why we use them

Tube nose reinforcement for strength & abrasion resistance

- All tubes developped by SKL
- Extruded using our proprietary dies
- Widths in 1 6"
- 2000psi+ burst tested

Microchannel spacing to optimise heat transfer efficiency vs inner restriction

o,oxx" sidewalls

Overkill strong... so we can brag about hardcore heavy duty without remorse 😊

Gensets & low temp conversions





Gensets are a world on their own...

Aluminium cooling components are well suited for gensets applications due to more and more demanding scopes of projects.

Technical requirements can include the following and need to be prioritized to detemine the best suited design:

- Sound restriction
- Max dediacted forced air HP
- Cost optimisation
- Max dimensions
- Remote conversion exchangers
- Low temp conversion exchangers



Gensets & low temp conversions (forced air considerations)

Fan curve per radiator restriction

2

Max dedicated power

Sound restrictions

Often an urban project requirement 38/5-5/28°/PPG/5WL 38/5-5/28°/PPG/5WL 38/5-5/28°/PPG/5WL DATE: 2016-08-22 DATE: 2016-08-22 DATE: 2016-08-22 COMPANY FROM: Multi-Wing International a-s COMPANY FROM: Multi-Wing International a-s COMPANY FROM: Multi-Wing International a-s HEW-003 HEW-003 HEW-003 ATTN Yves Larouche ATTN: Yves Larouche ATTN: Yves Larouche Pressure [inwg] Power Inp **Current Working Point Current Working Point** 1/2 Spherical Total Pres Power Efficiency 1/2 Spheric Airflow Static Pres Dynamic Pressure 21700 cfm 2,26 inwg 0,444 inwg Total Pres Power Efficiency Airflow Static Pres Dynamic Pre 21700 cfm 2,26 inwg 0,444 inwa 2,7 inwg 13,2 hp 70 % Propagation Distance / Unit Sound Pressur 13,2 hp 76,5 SPL dB(A) 76,5 SPL dB(A) SPL dB(A) OPERATIONAL DATA: Sound data is calculated and should be used as guideline only OPERATIONAL IMPELLER LIMITS: 80 Tip Speed: Temperature Air Velocity: 292 ft/s 104 "F 45,9 ft/s Tip Speed: Temperature: Diameter range: 360 ft/s (2171 RPM) 14°F - 161 °F 19,6 - 44,09 in 70 Torque: 39.3 lbf ff Blade, load factor. 65.7 % 60 Axial Force 111 lb Hub, load factor: Power, load factor 17,5 % N.A. % 50 15 40 Static impeller data 30 Moment of Inertia: 6,41 lb ft2 Blade Centrifugal force 1180 lbf 20 Solidity factor 0.23 Mass with std. boss 18,3 lb 10 20000 Airflow [cfm] 5000 10000 15000 25000 30000 35000 40000 63 125 All bands 250 500 1k 2k IMPELLER INFORMATION: APPLICATION IMPELLER INFORMATION APPLICATION IMPELLER INFORMATION APPLICATION Impeller Diameter Impeller Diameter 38 in 1760 RPM Impeller Diameter 38 in 1760 RPM 38 in Speed: 760 RP Speed Speed No of blades: Pitch: Blade Material: Tip Clearance: Temperature Altitude: No of blades: Pitch: Blade Material: Tip Clearance Temperature Altitude: 0,5 % 104 °F No of blades: Pitch: Blade Material: Tip Clearance: Temperature Altitude: 0,5 % 104 °F 0 ft 0,5 % 104 °F 0 ft 5 28 ° PPG 5 28 ° PPG 28 ° PPG 5W 0 1 Blade Type: Impeller Rotation: Tests are carried out according 210-99 (ISO 5801, DIN 24163) Blade Type: 5W Density: 07037 lb/ft3 Blade Type: 5W Density: 0,07037 lb/ft3 Density: 0,07037 lb/ft3 Impeller Rotation: Tests are carried out according 210-99 (ISO 5801, DIN 24163) Impeller Rotation: Tests are carried cut according 210-99 (ISO 5801, DIN 24163) Disclaimer Load factors in Optim Disclaimer Load factors in Optimiser are based on static operation ANSI / AMCA d in ANSI / AMCA in ANSI / AMCA Disclaimer Load factors in Optimiser are based on static operation Sound data is calculated and should be used as guideline only Sound data is calculated and should be used as guideline only ind data is ca ind should be used as guideline only REMARKS REMARKS 45 4559 3133 Fe MULTI-WING DK-2950 Vedbael Optimiser Version: 9.0.2.91 20 DK-2953 Vedbael **Spherical** Half spherical ¹/₄ Spherical 1/8 Spherical

Gensets & low temp conversions (maximum dimensions)

• Having to design per maximum available space is often a consideration

- Depending the project, the cooling package can be:
 - Freestanding vertical
 - Freestanding horizontal
 - V-Core design
 - Ceiling or roof mounted (containers)



Gensets & low temp conversions (adapting to remote cooling)



Recoring & how we do it in short



SKL offers specific training for aluminium handling

Recoring replaces the core while reusing existing reservoirs

Often a good value solution for many clients

Many ways to recore an aluminium unit... but the skill saw is without a doubt the weapon of choice

Thermal expansion... a requirement?

Thermal expansion is an important consideration

Both Aluminium & Copper thermal expansion should be addressed in regards to cooling component design and the following differences require consideration:

Thermal expansion of aluminium is 35% greater than copper.

Resulting mechanical force due to expansion is 20% stronger for an aluminium component

Aluminium components are homogeneous metals, thus thermal cycling has a lesser effect although not a major concern to soldered copper/brass units

Dissimilar expansion of structural steel & aluminium components (roughly a 2:1 ratio) + amount of exposure to heat is very different





Lead times are a weapon of choice

In our world of <u>custom</u> manufacturing, inventory is not a realistic option

Rush production is an everyday thing due to equipment down time

Our production schedule includes an important portion of next day or 2 day shipping

Eliminating sub-contracting is a huge objective but allows us to avoid being at the mercy of external suppliers

