

Heat-exchange element has outer pipe with ribs at the outer surface, inside it there are placed connected to each other and to the outer pipe, for instant, through soldering, with formation of channels in the inter-pipe space, inner tubes. At least in the part of the channels formed at the side of the outer pipe there is placed filler as metal powder, in between of the particles of which there is placed additional filler with melting temperature and coefficient of heat conductivity not less, respectively, than the melting temperature and coefficient of heat conductivity of the material of the outer pipe. Channels with placed in those main and additional fillers can be arranged with alternation one-by-one with the empty channels. One of the inner tubes can be installed coaxially to the outer pipe, with placing intermediate inner tubes between those. Long axes of the intermediate inner tubes can be arranged at angle to the long axis of the outer pipe. Inner tubes can be arranged in groups with formation of additional channels between those. As metal powder one can use metal filings of iron, and as additional filler one can choose copper or alloy copper-zinc. This invention provides increase of the heat exchange surface in the place of contact of the pipes and tubes to each other at existing or smaller dimensions, and provides turbulization of flow, this increases ability to conduct heat, thus providing increase of intensity of heat exchange and making it possible to get compact heat-exchange element.