

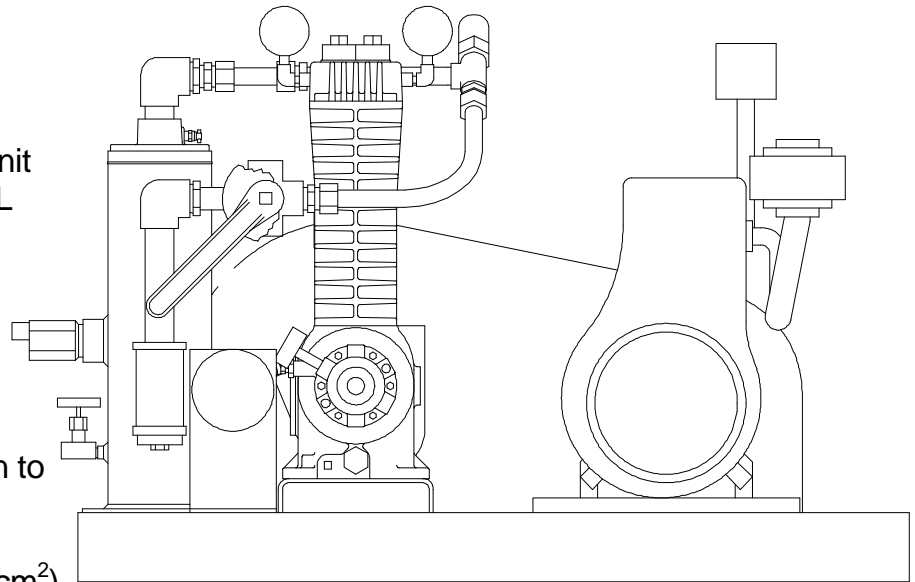
## COMPRESSOR SOLUTIONS

LB161-LU LPG Evacuation Unit  
With Wisconsin AENL  
Engine Drive

Gas: Propane  
 $n=1.13$   $MW=44.1$

Inlet: Vapor Pressure down to  
5 psig ( $0.35 \text{ kg/cm}^2\text{g}$ )

Outlet: About 10 psi ( $0.7 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ )  
over Vapor Pressure



AE91-98125-1 A

Compressor Trim: Buna-N O-rings, Aluminum Gaskets

Accessories: Liquid trap with mechanical Float; Discharge relief valve; 4-way flow control valve; Explosion Proof suction pressure switch; Wisconsin AENL engine with rope start, shielded ignition, spark arresting muffler, and LPG carburetor.

This LB161 is being used to evacuate LPG cylinders and tanks of varying sizes in various situations. Its primary duty is to recover LPG vapor from 20 - 400 lb. cylinders so they can be inspected and refurbished as needed. Any small amount of liquid present is boiled out, then the pressure is reduced to about 5 psig ( $0.35 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ ). The pressure switch will then shut the engine off, signalling the end of the process. The recovered vapor is discharged into the liquid section of a nearby storage tank. As most of the product is recovered rather than vented to atmosphere, the safety level increases, the environmental impact is minimized, and valuable product is recovered.

Since the unit is engine driven, it can be easily transported to a remote site. There it can be used to 'empty' a tank prior to moving it over public roads. It can also be used to empty vessels involved in an accident. If a liquid opening is available, the liquid may be pushed out into a bobtail or transport truck via the differential pressure method. Once the tank is emptied of liquid, the 4-way valve is reversed and the vapors are recovered. As these vessels are usually much larger than the 400 lb. cylinders, the final recovery pressure is about 25 psig ( $1.8 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ ).

As a typical example, this compressor can evacuate a 400 lb. cylinder of  $70^\circ\text{F}$ , 110 psig ( $21^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $7.7 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ ) LPG to 5 psig ( $0.35 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ ) in about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  minutes.