Eaton Gas/Liquid Separators

Smart Technology for Cleaner, Dryer Air, Gas, and Steam



EATON
Powering Business Worldwide

FLTR
Purple Engineering

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Guide to Eaton Gas/Liquid Separators

Removes up to 99% of all liquid and solid entrainment particles up to 10 microns



Choosing the right Gas/Liquid Separator can present unique challenges.

Eaton's application specialists are available to help every step of the way from initial selection through installation and start-up.

STEAM

Eaton Gas/Liquid Separators installed ahead of steam turbines protect the turbine blades from the erosive action of wet steam, pipe scale and other damage-causing entrained solids. Installed in steam distribution lines, they assure clean, dry steam entering the heat exchangers, pressure reducing valves, temperature regulators, meters and other expensive process equipment.



COMPRESSED AIR

An Eaton Gas/Liquid Separator installed following an intercooler or aftercooler removes entrained moisture, which would otherwise cause damage in successive stages of compression or to subsequent processes. Separators are often used to remove damage-causing entrainment in primary air lines leading to such equipment as air chucks, air nozzles and paint spray equipment. They are perfect for long runs of pipe and where wide temperature differentials are found. The separators are also very efficient in moisture separation of refrigerated air dryer packages.

COMPRESSED GAS

Eaton Gas/Liquid Separators installed in conjunction with intercooler and aftercooler equipment are especially efficient in the removal of oil, tar, water and other damage-causing entrainment.



Unique Vortex Containment Plate (VCP) improves separator efficiency —only from Eaton

Ordinary separators often operate at less than peak efficiency due to the re-entrainment of separated liquid at normal and high-end flow rates. Only Eaton separators, featuring the unique Vortex Containment Plate (VCP) prevent this from happening. The VCP is made up of carefully placed rings that shield the separated liquid from the vortex action inside the separator and also directs the liquid to the separator drain. The turbulence of the swirling gas or air flow is sheltered from the liquid and cannot be re-entrained after separation. The VCP features extremely heavy-duty construction, unlike the delicate baffles used by other separators. And the VCP is virtually maintenance free.



Choose the best Eaton Gas/Liquid Separator for any application

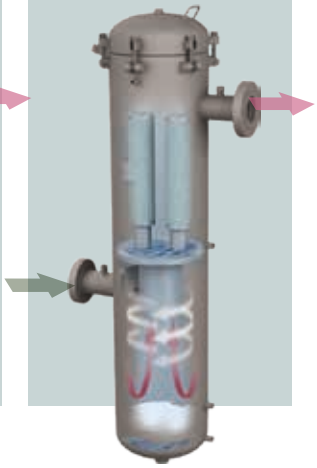
Type T
The popular choice for most applications



Type TS
For applications with greater than average liquid loading



Type TF
Compact size for applications with limited space



Type R
Handles applications with liquid slugs



Type L
Ten different piping configurations fit most applications



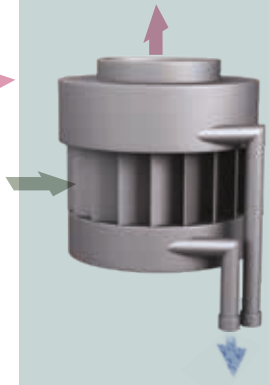
Type CLC
Removes entrainment down to 4 microns, twice as efficient as other separators



Type DTL
For applications with greater than average solids loading



Type I
Can be installed into receivers, steam drums or other vessels



Type 40
Removes water and oil from exhaust gases, reduces roof maintenance and saves boiler condensate



Type AC/ACN
Designed especially for separators; all stainless steel internals



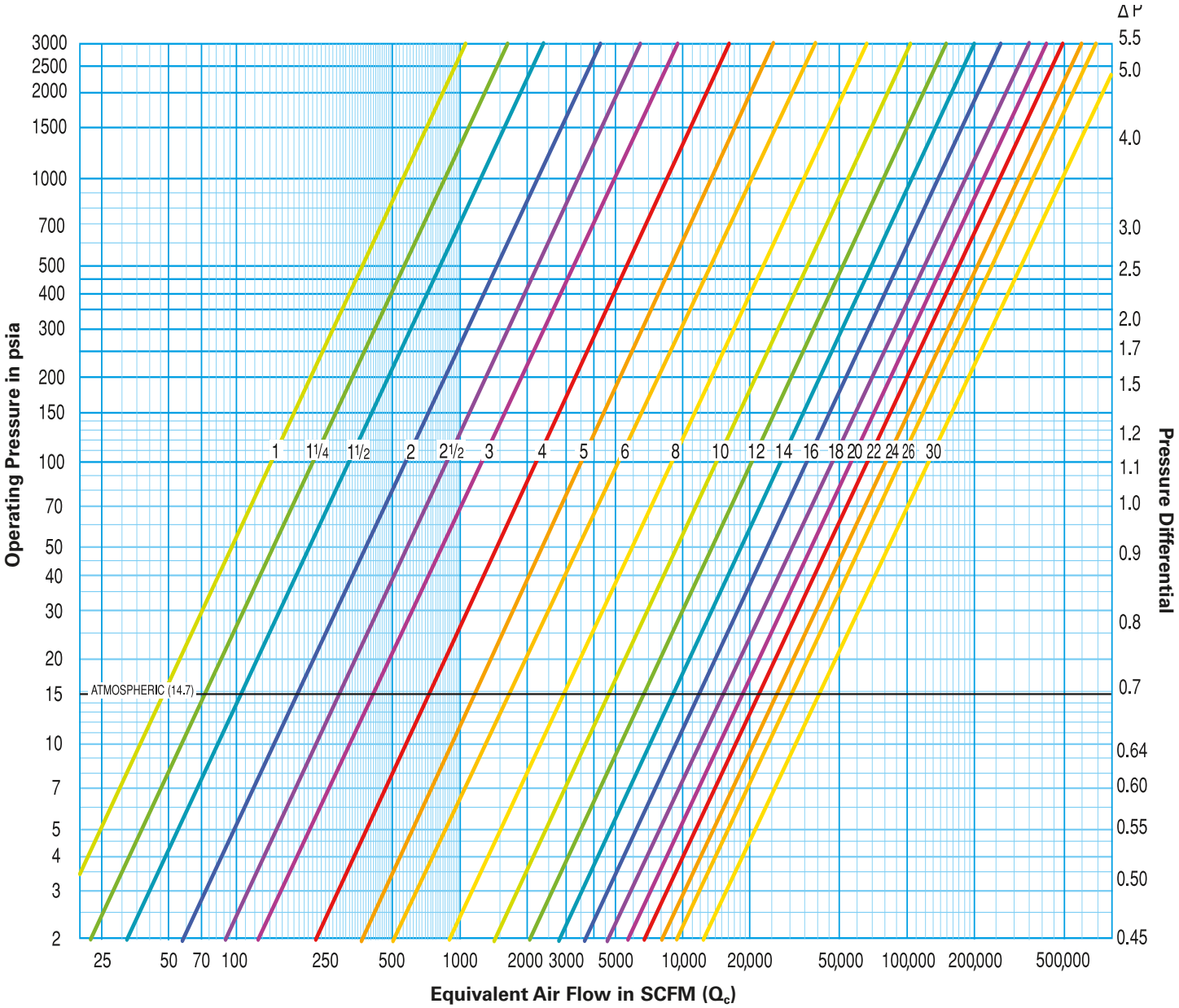
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Air Flow Capacity Chart

The values on the chart represent maximum recommended Air Flow In Standard Cubic Feet Per Minute through standard separators. The chart is based on SCFM (cubic feet per minute of air measured at standard conditions of 14.7 psia and 60 °F). If any of the operating conditions are varied from these, consult Eaton.



$$\text{Actual Pressure Drop} = \left[\frac{\text{Application's Equivalent Air Flow SCFM } (Q_c)}{\text{Separator's Maximum Rated Air Flow SCFM}}\right]^2 \times \text{Rated Pressure Drop}$$

(obtain from scale at the right side of this chart)

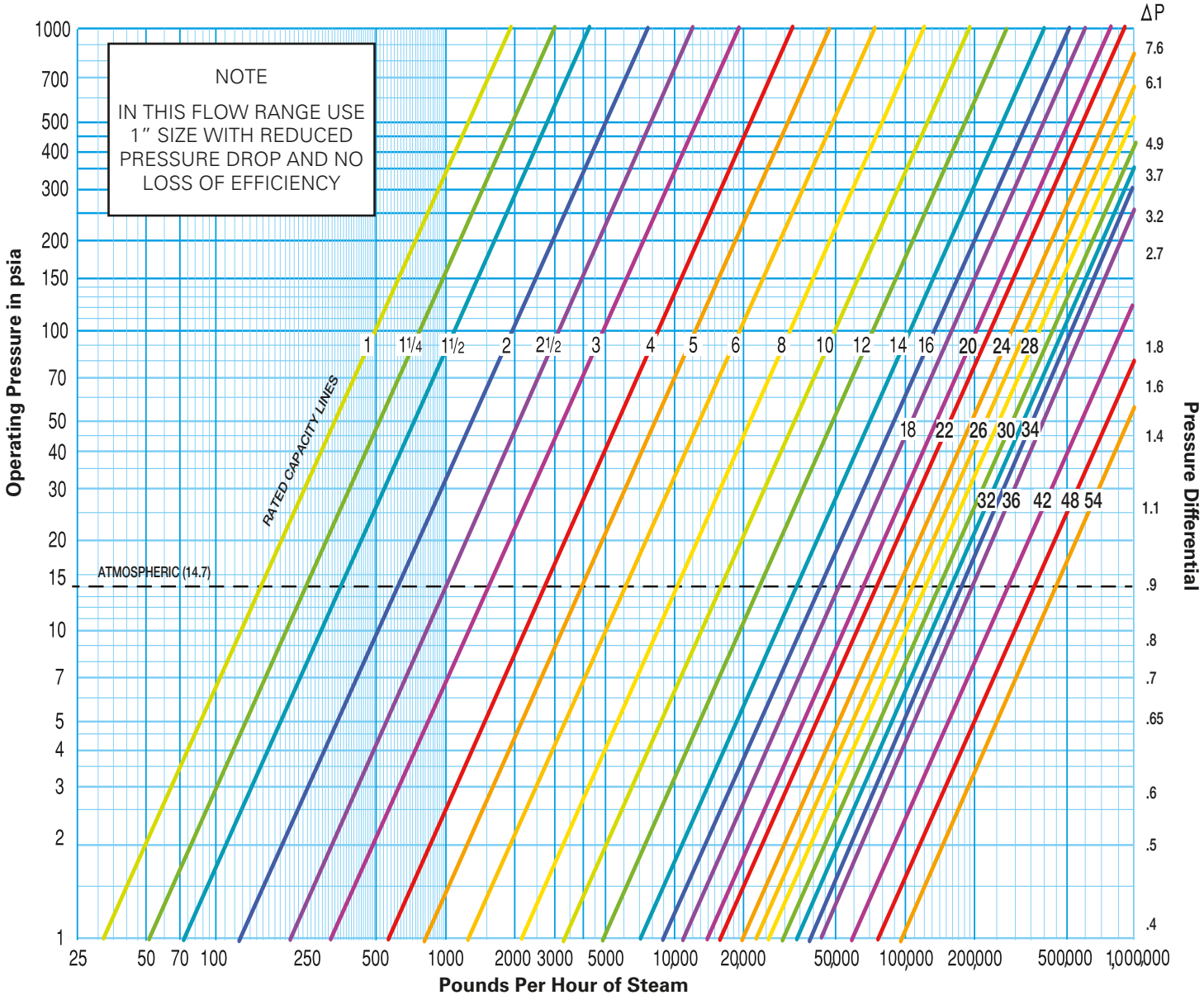
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Saturated Steam Flow Capacity Chart

The values on the chart represent maximum recommended saturated Steam Flow in Pounds per Hour through standard separators. The chart is based on SCFM (cubic feet per minute of air measured at standard conditions of 14.7 psia and 60 °F). If any of the operating conditions are varied from these, consult Eaton.



$$\text{Actual Pressure Drop} = \left[\frac{\text{Actual Steam Flow}}{\text{Rated Steam Flow}}\right]^2 \times \text{Rated Pressure Drop}$$

(obtain from scale at the right side of this chart)

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Temperature Correction Factor

Temp °F	Factor
-20	0.904
-10	0.917
0	0.929
10	0.941
20	0.953
30	0.965
40	0.977
50	0.989
60	1.000
70	1.012
80	1.023
90	1.034
95	1.040
100	1.046
105	1.051
110	1.057
120	1.068
130	1.079
140	1.090
150	1.101
160	1.112
170	1.121
180	1.133
190	1.143
200	1.154
250	1.206
300	1.256
400	1.353
500	1.445
550	1.490
600	1.533
700	1.618
800	1.701
900	1.780
1000	1.858

Specific Gravity Correction Factors

GAS	Symbol	M.W.	G	Fg
Hydrogen	H_2	2.0	0.069	0.344
Helium	He	4.0	0.138	0.452
Synthesis	75% H_2 25% N_2	8.5	0.295	0.611
Coke Oven	-	11.0	0.379	0.679
*Methane	CH_4	16.0	0.551	0.788
Ammonia	NH_3	17.0	0.586	0.808
Steam (Water Vapor)	H_2O	18.0	0.621	0.826
*Natural Gas	75% CH_4 25% N_2	-	-	-
Acetylene	C_2H_2	26.0	0.897	0.957
Nitrogen	N_2	28.0	0.950	0.986
Carbon Monoxide	CO	28.0	0.950	0.986
Air	-	29.0	1.00	1.00
Flue Gas	81%N_2 19%CO_2	31.0	1.08	1.027
Oxygen	O_2	32.0	1.10	1.039
Argon	A	39.9	1.38	1.136
Propane	C_3H_8	44.1	1.52	1.182
*Carbon Dioxide	CO_2	44.0	1.52	1.181
Nitrous Oxide	N_2O	44.0	1.52	1.181
Butadiene	C_4H_6	54.1	1.86	1.284
Sulfur Dioxide	SO_2	64.1	2.21	1.374
Chlorine	Cl_2	70.9	2.45	1.431
Freon 12	CCl_2F_2	120.9	4.17	1.770

* For applications involving gases (above 500 psi at 200 °F) so marked, contact Eaton to determine whether there is an additional correction factor for compressibility

1 psi = 2.036" Hg
1" Hg = .4912 psi
1 psi = 27.71" H_2O
1" H_2O = .03613 psi

Symbol Key

F_g = Correction factor for specific gravity

F_t = Correction factor for temperature (See table on the inside page)

G = Specific gravity

MMSCFD= Million standard cubic feet per day

MW = Molecular weight

P_a = Pressure (psia) at which volume is measured

Q_a = Rate of flow-standard cubic feet per minute (ACFM)

Q_c = Rate of flow-standard cubic feet per minute of equivalent air

Q_{sg} = Rate of flow-standard cubic feet per minute

T = Operating temp. (°F)

T_a = Temperature (°F) at which volume is measured

W = Rate of flow-pounds per hour

The Eaton Air Flow Chart on the next page is based on SCFM (cubic feet per minute of air measured at standard conditions of 14.7 psia and 60 °F). If any of the operating conditions are varied from the above, then correction factors must be applied.

To use the Air Flow Chart for applications involving other gases or other than standard conditions, the following equation must be solved for Q_c:

$$Q_c = Q_{sg} \times F_g \times F_t$$

In the event that Q_{sg} is not provided in the proper form, any of the following equations may be used to arrive at the correct flow rate to insert in the above equation:

$$Q_{sg} = \frac{6.3 \times W}{MW}$$

$$Q_{sg} = \frac{35.7 \times Q_a \times P_a}{460 + T_a}$$

$$Q_{sg} \text{ (air only)} = .218 \times W$$

$$Q_{sg} = \frac{MMSCFD}{1440}$$

W = (pounds mols/hour) × MW

Application Data Sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

E-Mail: _____

Product(s) of Interest

☐ TypeT Separators ☐ Type I Separators ☐ Type R ☐ Type AC/ACN

☐ TypeTS Separators ☐ TypeTF Separators ☐ Type DTL ☐ Type 31-LSF

☐ Type L Separators ☐ Type CLC Separators ☐ Type 40

Application Parameters

Pipe Size: _____ in _____ mm

Flow Medium: ☐ Air ☐ Steam ☐ Natural Gas ☐ Other _____

Volumetric Flow: _____ SCFM _____ MMSCFD _____ NM^3/hr

Weight Flow: _____ lb/hr _____ kg/hr

Average Molecular Weight: _____

Minimum Operating Pressure: _____ psig _____ kg/cm^2 _____bar

Maximum Operating Temperature: _____ °F _____ °C

Flow Configuration Preference: ☐ Vertical Flow ☐ Horizontal Flow

Design Pressure of Vessel: _____ psig _____ kg/cm^2 _____bar

Design Temperature of Vessel: _____ °F _____ °C

Maximum Entrained Liquid: _____ lb/hr _____ gpm _____ kg/hr

End Connections Required: ☐ Threaded ☐ Flanged ☐ Socket Weld

☐ 125 lb ☐ 150 lb ☐ 300 lb ☐ Other _____

Materials of Construction: ☐ Cast Iron ☐ Carbon Steel ☐ 304L SS ☐ 316L SS

☐ Other _____

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