

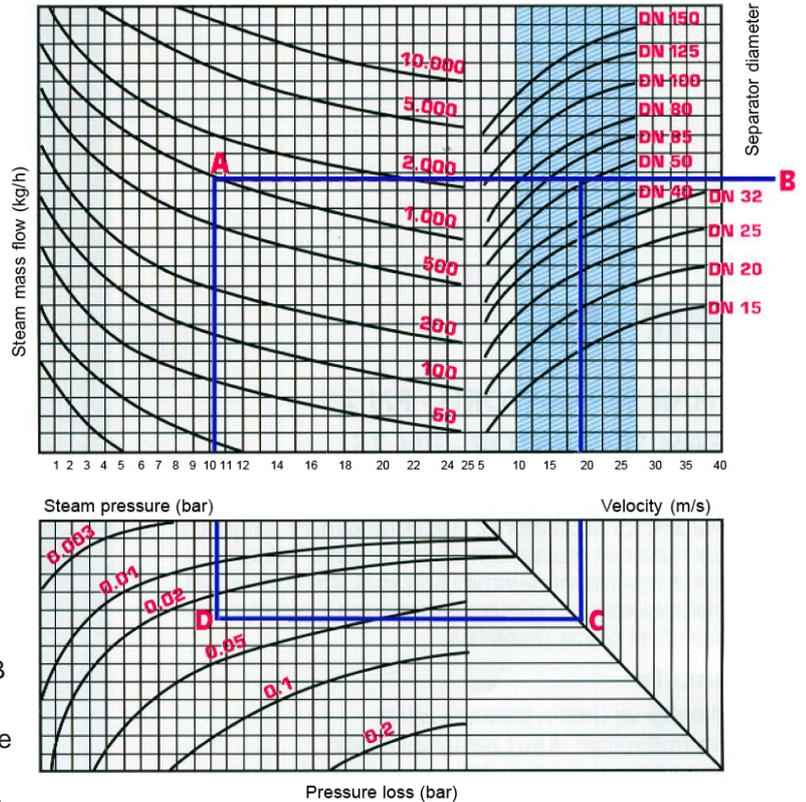


Steam Separator - PN 16 - 25 - 40



SPR 25

Steam separator selection diagram



How to Use the Diagram :

- 1 - 10 bar steam pressure and 1000 kg/h mass flow from a - d line.
- 2 - Extend a - a line horizontally.
- 3 - Any separator are intersecting with the A - B line in the blue are will be working 100% efficiently (DN50).
- 4 - Flow rate is determined by B - C vertical line (1.9 m/s).
- 5 - Presure loss is established by intersecting A - B line to C - D line (0.03 bar).
- 6 - Separator; should be chosen by determining the flow rate line diameter and pressure loss.

Operating Conditions :			
PN	16	25	40
Max.Working Pressure (bar)	13	20	32
Max.Working Temp.	200	250	250
DN	Connection	Material	
15 - 20 - 25	Flanged PN 16 - 25 - 40 (DIN 2567)	Carbon steel	
32 - 40 - 50			
65 - 80 - 100			
125 - 150			

DN	A	B	C	D
15	180	355	250.5	R1/2"
20	230	411	299	R1" x R1/2"
25	230	427	315	R1" x R1/2"
32	250	438	312.5	R1" x R1/2"
40	300	484	343	R1" x R1/2"
50	300	539	388	R1" x R1/2"
65	400	645	474	R1-1/2" x R3/4"
80	450	714	525	R1-1/2" x R3/4"
100	500	867	622	R2" x R1"
125	600	1019	743	R2" x R1"
150	600	1175	859	R2" x R1"

ASME Code Construction :

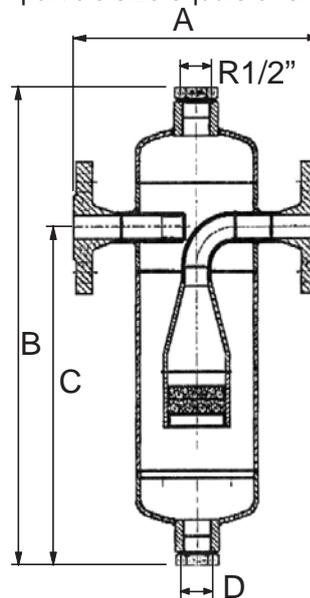
These type T separators are of welded steel construction in accordance with section 8, Division 1 of the ASME Code for unfired pressure vessels. Inlet and outlet connections can be rotated radially upon request.

Application :

Suitable for air, gas and steam applications where the entrained liquid load does not exceed 40% (by weight) of the separator's maximum gas flow capacity. This is a traditional looking separator and many engineers simply prefer this configuration because they are accustomed to it.

Performance :

The Wright-Austin Type T entrainment separator, When properly sized, installed and drained, will remove 99% of all liquid droplet and solid particle entrainment where the droplet and/or particle size equals or exceeds 10 microns.



Operation :

Moisture-laden gas enters the inlet of the separator where it is deflected in a centrifugal downward wall and separated by a reduction in velocity. The separated liquid falls below the "Vortex Containment Plate" (VCP) where it cannot be re-entrained. Dry, clean exit gas is drawn from the vessel center and it flows upward through the outlet of the separator.