

Ethanolamines/Glycol Ethers In Plant Training (IPT)

Section Number :5B
Issue Number :1.2
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Revision Date :12-12-94
Section Test :5

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Ethanolamines - Purification T-250

Answers:

- 1. Physically locate.**
 - A. P-250 A/B
 - B. P-251 A/B
 - C. E-250
 - D. E-251
 - E. E-252
 - F. D-250
 - G. Reflux control loop
 - H. Overhead control loop
 - I. Bottoms control loop
 - J. Recirculation control loop
 - K. EJ-250.
 - L. PSV-E-250 A/B
- 2. State the main purpose of T-250.**

Separate and distill MEA.
- 3. State what type reboiler T-250 has.**

Forced fed, falling film.
- 4. State what type steam drives E-250.**

T-250 can use both 235# or 475# steam depending on rates and conditions.
- 5. State what happens if you loose recirculation to the reboiler. What should you do?**

The reboiler would lose its main feed and the tubes could become fouled with baked on product. The steam to the reboiler should be blocked in when the recirculation drops off to prevent the tubes from getting fouled.
- 6. State where the condensate out of E-250 goes.**

The condensate out of E-250 goes to the high pressure condensate header.

7. Explain what type trays or packing T-250 has.

T-250 has two sections of Koch Sultzer packing which is a stainless steel mesh packing designed to give maximum surface area for liquid vapor interaction.

8. Explain how the packing in T-250 works.

The packing is a fine mesh screen which breaks the product up into smaller and smaller drops. The smaller the drops the more surface area; there is for interaction between liquid and vapor.

9. State where the reflux comes from. Is this internal or external reflux?

The overheads on T-250 are collected in the reflux pot, D-252. This reflux pot is the suction for the overhead pumps, the P-251's, which pump the reflux back into the tower. This reflux is external.

10. State the three places the overheads on T-250 normally go.

The overhead pumps can pump back to the tower as reflux, to the check tanks as finished product , or to recycle to the front end.

11. State where the feed enters T-250.

The feed enters T-250 at the side of the tower above the bottom packed section. There is a distribution tray which provides an even distribution of flow through the packing.

12. Explain how the vacuum is broken on T-250.

At low pressures and high temperatures, air (oxygen) coming in contact with the hot product and packing could cause a fire or explosion. To keep that from happening break the vacuum with nitrogen to keep oxygen out of the tower until the pressure is back to atmospheric. Another way would be to cool the tower down below 60 degrees c before opening to the atmosphere. It is always best to break the vacuum with nitrogen.

Revisions:

Revision No. 1	06-09-93	Yearly Review ☐
Revision No. 2	12-12-94	Yearly Review