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PROGRESS REPORT
TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ANNISTON, ALABAMA PLANT

JOB NO. 370:455 **REPORT NO.** 2 **DATE** 5/1/69

TITLE: Liquid Aroclor Catalyst Test

OBJECTIVE: To report the results of a plant test on increased catalyst concentration during chlorination.

PERSONNEL: E. E. Bowles (V. R. Haupt)

REPORTED BY: E. E. Bowles

SUMMARY: A test of catalyst concentration effects on Liquid Aroclor Thermal Chlorides was conducted by the Anniston plant. The test covered 34 days of continuous chlorinator operation.

The test did not show any overall improvement in Thermal Chlorides as a result of the increase in catalyst concentration to 0.05%. Normal plant catalyst concentration was 0.015%.

E. E. Bowles
Technical Services Department

jw

DSW 199993

ANNISTON

STLCOPCB4058057

Background:

During the 1968 Functional Fluids Business Group Meeting in Anniston, Dallas Armstrong presented the following graph correlating Thermal Chlorides to catalyst concentration.

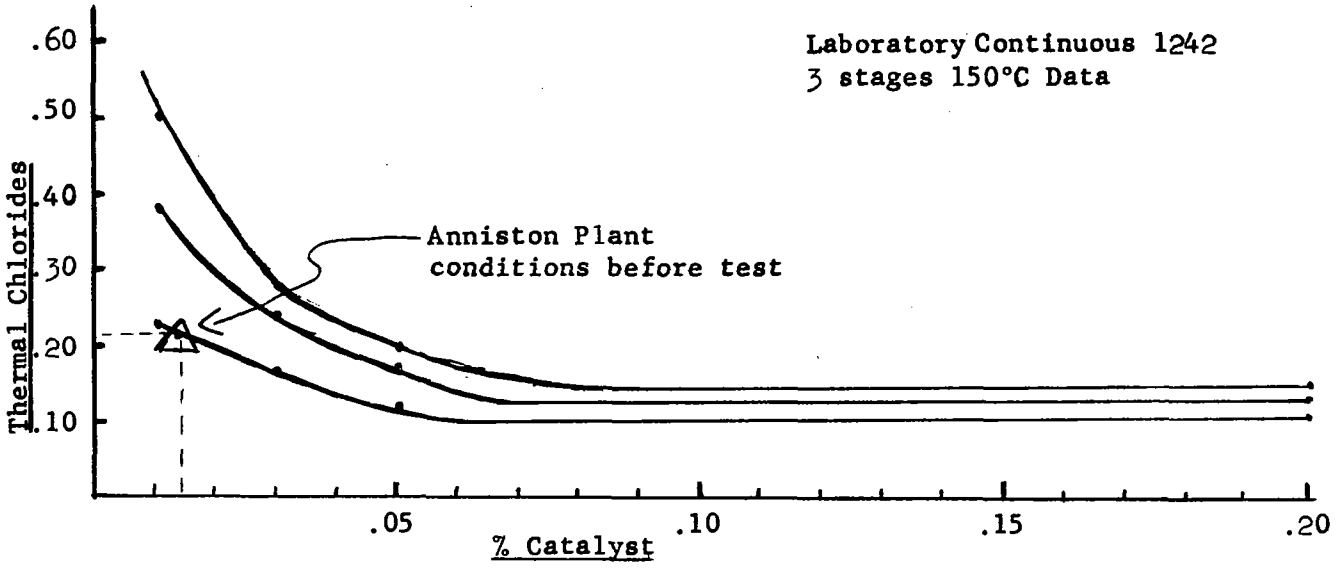


Figure 1

Based on this information the Anniston Plant Aroclor Department engaged in a plant test.

Details:

The catalyst concentration was increased to 0.05% on June 20, 1968 and the continuous 1242 chlorinator ran with this concentration until July 24, 1968. Premeasured bags of catalyst were used during the test to assure the accuracy of the concentration. A careful check was kept over the catalyst addition to assure uniformity through out the test.

The TCC data collected was compared statistically with the TCC data for the month before the test. A plot of this data is shown in Figure 2.

Conclusions:

The TCC averages for the month before the start of the test was 0.205. The average during the test was 0.202. This is an insignificant improvement compared to the 0.102 TCC indicated by the laboratory tests.

A note should be made, however of the decrease in variability of the TCC during the test.

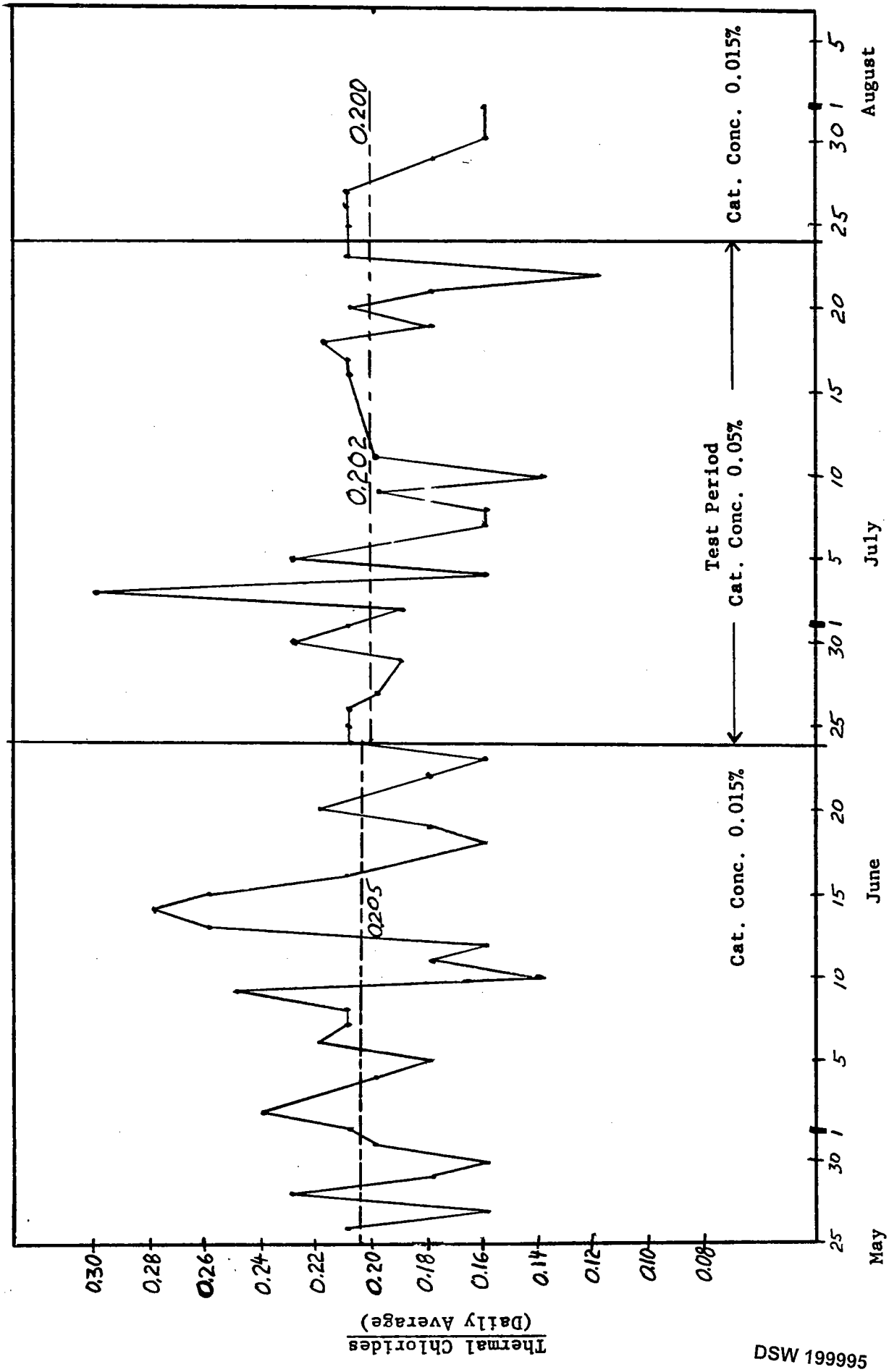
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Figure 2

Thermal Chlorides in Continuous 1242

May 25 to August 1, 1968



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Future:

There are no plans for further plant catalyst concentration tests, however, variations in other chlorination variables, such as temperature, are under consideration.

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