

## In-Line Liquid Detonation Flame Arrester

for filling and drain lines - external installation

## PROTEGO<sup>®</sup> LDA-WF(W)



## **Function and Description**

The PROTEGO® LDA-WF(W) series of liquid detonation flame arresters was developed for storage container filling lines that are not continuously filled with product and sometimes contain a combustible mixture. The integrated siphon protection (1) with PROTEGO® flame arrester unit (2) additionally prevents the liquid in which the lines are immersed from being siphoned off while the container is being drained. PROTEGO® flame arrester consists of several FLAMEFILTER® discs (3) and spacers firmly held in a FLAMEFILTER® cage (4). The number of FLAMEFILTER® discs and their gap size depends on the arresters conditions of use. The device is installed outside of the container in the filling and drain lines. If the explosive atmo-

sphere is ignited, the device prevents the combustion from traveling into the tank. The PROTEGO<sup>®</sup> LDA-WF(W) series of liquid detonation flame arresters combines the classic PROTEGO<sup>®</sup> flame arrester design with the siphon principle in which the liquid product serves as a barrier to flame propagation.

When a highly accelerated pipe deflagration or detonation occurs, the combustion pressure and flame propagation speed is first substantially reduced by the design and converted into a low-energy deflagration that is then stopped by the remaining immersion liquid and the PROTEGO® flame arrester.

The application range for the device is a product vapour/air mixture temperature up to +60°C / 140°F and an absolute pressure up to 1.1 bar / 15.9 psi. This covers all of the possible operating conditions of empty lines for flammable liquids. The liquid detonation arrester is designed for pressures up to 10 bar / 145 psi and therefore resists explosion pressure and offers protection for almost all flammable liquids. The device is approved for explosion groups IIA to IIB3 (NEC group D to C MESG  $\geq$  0.65 mm). Special designs with a cleaning cover for highly viscous liquids can be provided.

Type-approved in accordance with the current ATEX Directive and EN ISO 16852 as well as other international standards.

## **Special Features and Advantages**

- the device is easily accessible since it is mounted on the containers outside
- · siphon protection offers a high degree of safety
- minimum risk of soiling
- low pressure loss
- provides protection from deflagrations and stable detonations
- · useful for nearly all flammable liquids
- meets TRbF\* requirements

\*TRbF = technical regulations for flammable liquids

Dimensions in mm / inches

 Table 1: Dimensions

To select the nominal size (DN), please use the flow capacity chart on the following pages

DN	25	32	40	50	65	80	100	125	150	200	250
	1"	1 ¼"	1 ½"	2"	2 ½"	3"	4"	5"	6"	8"	10"
а	250 /	250 /	346 /	350 /	446 /	450 /	500 /	600 /	600 /	700 /	900 /
	9.84	9.84	13.62	13.78	17.56	17.72	19.69	23.62	23.62	27.56	35.43
b	325 /	325 /	415 /	415 /	535 /	535 /	600 /	915 /	915 /	1090 /	1300 /
	12.80	12.80	16.34	16.34	21.06	21.06	23.62	36.02	36.02	42.91	51.18
с	475 /	475 /	605 /	605 /	831 /	831 /	936 /	1340 /	1340 /	1520 /	1750 /
	18.70	18.70	23.82	23.82	32.72	32.72	36.58	52.76	52.76	59.84	68.90
d	150 /	150 /	210 /	210 /	275 /	275 /	325 /	460 /	460 /	510 /	610 /
	5.91	5.91	8.27	8.27	10.83	10.83	12.80	18.11	18.11	20.08	24.02

Table 2: Selection of the explosion group							
MESG	MESG Expl. Gr. (IEC/CEN)						
> 0,90 mm	IIA	D	Special approvals upon request				
≥ 0,65 mm IIB3		С					

Table 3: Specification of	max. operating temperatu	ıre				
≤ 60°C / 140°F	Tmaximum allowable opera	ting temperature in °C	higher operating temperatures upon request			
-	Designation					
Table 4: Material selectio	n for housing					
Design	A	В				
Housing	Steel	Stainless Steel	Special materials upon request			
Shock absorber	Steel	Stainless Steel				
Gasket (shock absorber)	FPM	PTFE				
Gasket (locking screw)	PTFE	PTFE				
Flame arrester unit	А	A				
Table 5: Material for flam	e arrester unit					
Design	A	* the ELAMEEILTER® are :	also available in the materials Tantalum			
FLAMEFILTER® cage	Stainless Steel	Inconel, Copper, etc. wher	n the listed housing and cage materials			
FLAMEFILTER® *	Stainless Steel	are used.				
Spacer	Stainless Steel	Special materials upon request.				
opuool						
Table 6: Flange connection	on type					
EN 1092-1; Form B1	_	other types upon request				
ASME B16.5; 150 IDS RFS	F					
Flow Capacity Chart		- DN 25/1" - DN 32/1 114" - DN 40/1 1/2" - DN 50/2"	$- \frac{65}{2}/2^{-1/2^{-1}}$ $- \frac{2N}{700/4^{-1}}$ $- \frac{2N}{755/5^{-1}}$ $- \frac{2N}{750/6^{-1}}$ $- \frac{2N}{200/8^{-1}}$			
flowrate (liquid	d) in thousands of CFH					
0,035 0,1 <b>LDA-WF(W</b> 1000 200 100 200 100 50 20 100 50 20 100 50 20 100 50 20 100 50 100 50 100 50 100 50 100 500 100 1	0,2 0,5 		10       20       50       100       2000         10       100       2000       1000       2000       1000       2000       1000       2000       1000       2000       1000       2000       1000       2000       1000       2000       1000       2000       1000       2000       1000       2000       1000       2000       30000       1000       2000       30000       1000       2000       30000       1000       2000       30000       1000       2000       30000       1000       2000       30000       1000       2000       30000       1000       2000       30000       1000       2000       30000       1000       2000       30000       1000       2000       30000       1000       2000       30000       1000       2000       30000       1000       2000       3000       1000       2000       3000       1000       1000       2000       3000       1000       2000       3000       1000       1000       2000       3000       1000       1000       1000       1000       1000       1000       1000       1000       1000       1000       1000       1000       1000       1000       1000       1000			
Conversion:	$\dot{Z}_{i} = \dot{V}_{water} * \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{water}}{2}}$	-				

onversion: 
$$\dot{V}_{liquid} = \dot{V}_{water} * \sqrt{\frac{\rho_{water}}{\rho_{liquid}}}$$

The volume flow  $\dot{V}$  in m<sup>3</sup>/h was determined with water according to DIN EN 60534 at a temperature  $T_n = 15^{\circ}C$  and an atmospheric pressure  $p_n = 1,013$  bar, kinematic viscosity  $v = 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ . To avoid electrostatic charge of flammable liquids the maximum flow is limited (refer to BG-Regulation 132, CENELEC-Report CLC/TR 50404).



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