

## L. WASHWATER FLOW - (Brown)

The unit is piped so that all lines can be washed. Acid condensate is first sent through either the feed or cooling water side of the feed heat exchanger that is on stand-by. Acid condensate then flows from the wash header to the recirc line of the body on wash. This allows fresh acid condensate to be sprayed over the tube bundle along with the recirculating washwater. Washwater also flows continuously into the wash body through the mesh pad spray nozzle to wash the pads. During the first hour of each cycle wash water will also be sent through the feed line to keep all pipes clean. Washwater drains out of the hotwell into the drain header and is pumped through a level control valve, LCV-11, which is controlled by the wash body level controller. The washwater then leaves the system through Terminal Point C (if clean) or is sent to a holding tank through Terminal Point D. When Body 5 or 6 is on wash, the portion of wash water will also flow through one of the product lines and product flash tanks back to the spent wash pump suction.

## RUPTURE DISK DISCHARGE

Special attention should be given to the Rupture Disk discharge piping to avoid backpressure. (DON'T just pipe straight out of the roof! The additional liquid column required to discharge fluid this way ADDS directly to the effective set pressure of the Rupture Disk. Remember every 12 feet of vertical water column adds more than 5 PSI to the pressure experienced by the shell at relief.) The discharge piping should be piped away with minimal elevation gain.

Discharge piping may carry hot effluent when relieving so care should be taken support it properly and deliver the effluent to a safe location where personnel won't accidentally contact the discharge. If the effluent is piped to a sewer or drain be sure to include an air gap at the outlet to prevent siphoning sewer or drain contents back into the evaporator system.