



Alternate Energy Systems, Inc.

A Corporation devoted to Energy Oriented Needs

Installation, Operating and Instruction Manual Direct Fired LPG Vaporizers



Models with Single Heat Exchanger: AE – 50, AE – 80, AE – 120

Models with Multiple Heat Exchangers: DF – 1600, DF – 2400, DF – 3600, DF – 4800

Limited Warranty:

Alternate Energy Systems, Inc. (AES) guarantees that all vaporizers covered by this manual shall be free of defects in workmanship and material for a period of three years from date of shipment. Defects caused by normal wear or tear, are explicitly excluded. Commercial items, and other components, such as controls, electric motors, drives, etc., utilized in these products, are not guaranteed by AES and are subject to their respective manufacturers' guarantee only. Complete products represented by, distributed by, or purchased and resold in any other manner by AES, are not guaranteed by AES, but will be subject to applicable manufacturer's guarantee. In the event of defects occurring during the covered warranty period as a result of normal and proper use, AES will only be obligated to furnish, f.o.b. AES plant, without charge, parts required to replace defective materials; or at our option, replacement of defective item. AES and our suppliers shall not be held liable for any further costs or expense, or for indirect or consequential damages, including removal or reinstallation, lost profits, etc. Deterioration or wear caused by chemicals, abrasive action, or excessive heat, shall not constitute defects under warranty, unless such conditions are expressly provided for by AES in writing. Products or parts that have been subject to accidental damage, misuse by the user, unauthorized disassembly or alterations, improper installation, or lack of proper lubrication or other service requirements established by the manufacturer, will not be covered by this warranty. THE WARRANTY STATED HEREIN IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS, STATUTORY OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THAT OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Table of Contents

I. Introduction	5
Where Should You Begin Reading?	5
What's In This Manual?	5
What You Should Know About Alternate Energy Systems, Inc. (AES)	6
II. Quick Start	7
Installation	7
Start-Up	7
III. LP Gas, Precautions, and Summary of NFPA Requirements	8
LP Gas	8
Precautions	8
Summary of NFPA Requirements	9
IV. Pre-Installation Inspection	10
V. Your Vaporizer	11
Function of the Direct Fired Vaporizer	11
Features of the Direct Fired Vaporizer	11
Components of the Direct Fired Vaporizer	12
Cutaway drawing of the Direct Fired Vaporizer	13
VI. Installation	14
Unpack and Anchor Unit	14
Install the Outlet Piping	14
Install the Inlet Piping	16
Test the System for LPG Gas Leaks	17
Test the System for Correct LPG Gas Pressure	18
Ignite the Gas Burner	18
VII. Vaporizer Start-Up and Shut-Down	21
Starting the Direct Fired Vaporizer	21
Control Settings for On-Going Operation	23
Control Settings for Long Periods of Shut-Down	23
Complete Shut-Down	23
VIII. Maintenance	24
Periodic Maintenance Procedures	24
Weekly	24
Monthly	24
Annually	24
Procedure for Washing Heavy Ends	24
Procedure for Removal of Heavy Ends from Burner Drip Leg	25
Gas Control Valve Maintenance	26
IX. DF-Series	27
DF-Series Components	27
DF-Series Procedures	27

(Continued on next page.)

Appendix A - Telephone and Internet Assistance	28
Appendix B - Trouble Shooting	29
Appendix C - Spare Parts	30
Appendix D - Glossary of Terms	31
Appendix E - Option Electric Re-Igniter	34
9V Battery operated igniter	34
AC 110V 50/60 Hz operated igniter	34
Appendix F - Approvals	35
FM Approval (Factory Mutual).....	35
CSA Approval (Canadian Standards Association)	35
CGA Approval (Canadian Gas Association)	35
Data Sheet Direct Fired Vaporizers	

I. Introduction

This chapter describes how the manual is organized, including brief descriptions about what's contained in each chapter. It also provides you with some basic information about our company.

Where Should You Begin Reading ?

If you have installed an Alternate Energy Systems vaporizer recently, you may want to turn directly to Chapter II, "Quick Start", just to review the installation and starting procedure. However, if you haven't installed one of our vaporizers before - or, if you simply want more information - continue reading.

What's In This Manual ?

This manual contains installation instructions and other important information about your direct fired vaporizer.

Chapter One includes this description about how the manual is organized and what's included in it. It also provides some information about our company.

Chapter Two is a highly summarized list of installation steps, and is intended as a "refresher" or checklist for an experienced installer only.

Chapter Three discusses certain LP Gas properties, which you should know about; lists certain precautions you should take; and summarizes NFPA 58 requirements, which may be applicable to your installation.

Chapter Four outlines the pre-installation inspection steps you should take before installing the vaporizer.

Chapter Five provides a detailed description of the direct fired vaporizer.

Chapter Six presents a step-by-step installation procedure. This chapter provides more detail than what is found in Chapter Two.

Chapter Seven describes the starting procedure for the vaporizer, control settings for on-going operation, and how to prepare the vaporizer for long shut-down periods.

Chapter Eight includes procedures for periodic and as-needed maintenance.

Chapter Nine provides a description of the DF series direct Fired vaporizers.

The Appendices include information about obtaining telephone assistance, trouble shooting procedures, a list of recommended spare parts, a glossary of terms, available electric re-igniter, a copy of the product data sheet, and excerpts from approval listings of FM (Factory Mutual), CSA (Canadian Standards Association), and CGA (Canadian Gas Association).

What You Should Know About Alternate Energy Systems, Inc. (AES)

AES began manufacturing operations in 1974 and is now recognized as the LPG equipment industry leader. In addition to manufacturing LPG vaporizers and related equipment, we have the resources to design and plan for your fuel source.

We believe you should know that you've purchased more than just an outstanding product. Your AES direct fired vaporizer carries with it an entire corporate philosophy targeted at the objectives:

“ ... offering the best product design, combined with quality workmanship, at a competitive price, to the full satisfaction of our customers, at all times, while maintaining our industry leadership in design, engineering, construction and safety ...”.

In addition to the direct fired vaporizer, we have also developed, and are manufacturing, the following products:

- Water bath vaporizers
- Steam vaporizers
- Electric vaporizers
- Gas/air blending equipment
- Peak shaving systems
- Truck unloading stations
- Liquid transfer pump packages
- Flare burner assemblies
- Oil separators

You will see evidence of our commitment to engineering quality products in the vaporizer you've just purchased. For example, our design includes a two-stage burner regulator instead of the single-stage regulator found on other manufacturers' systems. The two-stage regulator is responsible for significantly fewer accidents than the single-stage regulator, commonly used by other manufacturers.

We have also incorporated other design characteristics, such as the welding of heat transferring fins to the vaporizer tube which provides more effective and efficient heat dissipation, and using a single tube to control the liquid level and temperature. Externally, our units are constructed with a thicker sheet metal than what is used in competitive units. For a more extensive description of the vaporizer features, please read Chapter V.

We are proud of our company and our commitment to quality, customer satisfaction, engineering superiority, and safety.



II. Quick Start

This chapter provides summary-level installation instruction only, and is intended for the experienced AES direct fired vaporizer installer only. If you have not specifically installed an Alternate Energy Systems "AE" or "DF" series unit, turn to Chapter VI. Otherwise, use the following checklist to guide your installation.

Installation

- Connect safety relief valve to unit
- Affix unit to level concrete platform
- Install 3000# pipe union to outlet pipe
- Use approved pipe sealing compound
- Install shutoff valve
- Install pressure regulator
- Install pressure relief valve
- Connect to outlet-side device
- Install 3000# pipe union to inlet pipe
- Install 400 W.O.G., 80 mesh "Y" strainer
- Install 400 W.O.G. shutoff valve
- Connect to fuel source
- Close outlet valve
- Open inlet valve
- Place soap solution on all joints, fittings, etc.
- Check for leaks
- Open burner valve

Start-Up

- Light the pilot
- Check burner and pilot lines for leaks
- Move temperature control lever upwards to the maximum (12-o'clock) position
- After burner shuts off, open outlet valve
- Adjust pressure at outlet regulator
- Set outlet pressure relief valve to 125%-250% of regulator setting

III. LP Gas, Precautions, and Summary of NFPA Requirements

This chapter provides general information about LP Gas, discusses certain precautions you should take, and presents a summary of The National Fire Protection Association requirements regarding direct fired vaporizer installation.

LP Gas, LPG

Propane, propylene, butane, and butylene, all fall under the general term LPGas". Under pressure, each becomes a liquid. At atmospheric pressure, at "normal" ambient temperatures, each is a gas.

LP Gas is typically stored and distributed in its liquid state in pressurized containers. When LP Gas is released from the pressurized container, it quickly changes from a liquid to a gas. However, even in its gaseous state, always remember that it is heavier than air. If the gas is released in small quantities, it will generally mix with the air and harmlessly scatter. Released in greater quantities, the gas may spread over an area in flammable concentrations. You must be careful because a spark or other ignition source can cause a fire or explosion in either case.

LP Gas is highly flammable and can be extremely dangerous if not handled properly. Although colorless and odorless, an additive is usually combined with the gas to give it an odor so that leakage can be detected. LP Gas is also non-toxic; however, large concentrations can cause oxygen deficiency. As a result, inhalation can result in asphyxiation.

The mixture of LP Gas and air make a potentially explosive combination. A mixture of LP Gas and air is explosive when as little as 2.15% and not more than 10% of the mixture is LP Gas. When LP Gas changes from a liquid to a gas, it expands its volume by approximately 272 times.

Precautions

- You should observe the following general precautions whenever you're working with LP Gas.
- DO NOT SMOKE when you're near storage tanks, transport trucks, or other related equipment.
- Keep all other vehicles, gasoline engines, and electrical motors away from the storage tanks, transport trucks, and related equipment. A running engine or motor can provide the spark needed to cause a fire or explosion.
- DO NOT remove plugs or caps on connections if shut off valves leak.
- Make sure all unloading connections are tight.
- Make sure you understand the purpose and operation of all valves and other equipment before using.
- DO NOT tamper with relief valves.
- Open any valve SLOWLY.
- NEVER place your face, head, hands, or any other part of your body over safety relief valves.
- DO NOT overfill LP Gas storage containers.
- DO NOT allow LP Gas to touch your skin or clothing. The gas evaporates very quickly and can cause freezing.

Summary of NFPA Requirements

As previously discussed, all AES direct fired vaporizers are engineered and manufactured under strict quality control, and meet all ASME and NFPA publication 58 requirements. In order to create a safe environment for the installation and operation of your unit, you must also understand the requirements related to installation. We urge you to obtain a copy of NFPA publication 58, and read the appropriate sections regarding installation. The following paragraphs are a summarization only, and are not intended to take the place of the NFPA document.

- Direct fired vaporizers may be installed either out-of-doors, or within a building. The following information regards the building which houses the vaporizer.
- The building shall be one story tall.
- The walls, floors, ceilings, and roofs shall be constructed of non-combustible materials.
- If the building's exterior walls, ceilings, and roofs are constructed of lightweight material, then they must be designed for explosion venting.
- If the building's exterior walls, ceilings, and roofs are constructed of heavy material (e.g. reinforced concrete, concrete block, etc.), then the building must have explosion venting windows or panels which provide a venting area of at least 1 sqft for each 50 cuft of enclosed volume.
- The building's floor cannot be constructed below ground level.
- The building must have either natural or mechanical ventilation.
- If the building uses natural ventilation, there must be at least one opening for every 20 ft in length of exterior wall. Each opening must be at least 50 sqin. The total of all openings must have at least 1 sqin of opening for every 1 sqft of flow area.
- If the building uses mechanical ventilation, the rate of air circulation must be at least 1 cuft per minute for every 1 sqft of floor area. Ventilation outlets must be at least 5 ft. away from any openings.
- If the building is heated by steam, hot water, or other similar medium, the heat source must be outside the building.
- If the building is heated by an electrical appliance, it must be listed for installation in Class I, Group D, Division 2 locations (NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, Table 3-8.2.2).
- The building which houses the direct fired vaporizer may not be used for any other purpose (i.e. no other equipment installed or any other use) unless that purpose is gas manufacturing or distributing. The building must also comply with the requirements previously described. Additionally, the building may not have any openings in the wall separating the vaporizer from other LP Gas vaporizers, pumps, or central gas mixing devices.
- The building may not have an unprotected drain or sump pit.
- Direct fired vaporizers housed inside buildings must have pressure relief valves piped outside the building and must point upward.

The following information regards installation either within a building, or out-of-doors:

- A manually operated shut-off valve must be in place at each fuel container connection to stop the complete flow of all vapor or liquid.
- Minimum distances from the vaporizer to:
 - Container 10 ft. (3m)
 - Container Shutoff Valves 15 ft. (5m)
 - Point of Transfer 15 ft. (5m)
 - Other buildings / property line 25 ft. (8m)
 - Building housing gas-air mixer 10 ft. (3m)

IV. Pre-Installation Inspection

Before beginning installation, a thorough inspection of the installation site and all equipment should be completed to ensure that all equipment, valves, fittings, connectors, and lines are prepared and safe.

The following general steps should be taken during the inspection:

- Conduct both a visual and physical (using soap solution or gas detector) inspection for leaks on and around any storage tanks, pumps, unload stations, vaporizers, mixers, and the like.
- Open all valves used in measuring pressure.
- Observe and record any current temperature, pressure, level, or other gauge readings.
- Check current status of all other valves.
- Inspect all connections to ensure any necessary protective caps are in place.

V. Your Vaporizer

This chapter describes the function, features, and specific components of your direct Fired vaporizer.

Function of the Direct Fired Vaporizer

The function of all models of the direct fired vaporizer is to safely and efficiently take liquid LPG from a container, heat it until it reaches a gaseous state, and then send it along fuel output lines to its destination.

Features of the Direct Fired Vaporizer

All models of the direct fired vaporizer are designed to operate in any climate, provide years of service, and require minimum maintenance.

The unit model numbers are AE-50, AE-80, AE-120, DF-1600, DF-2400, DF-3600, and DF-4800. The model number (for DF-series: the first 3 digits of the model number) indicate the gallons per hour propane vaporization capacity at 0°F inlet temperature for each unit.

All units are designed and manufactured under the strict quality control procedures set forth by both the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Code and the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) publication number 58: *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases*.

In accordance with these strict procedures, the units are approved for both Factory Mutual (FM) or Industrial Risk Insurers (IRI) installations. The units do not require any electrical source for operation.

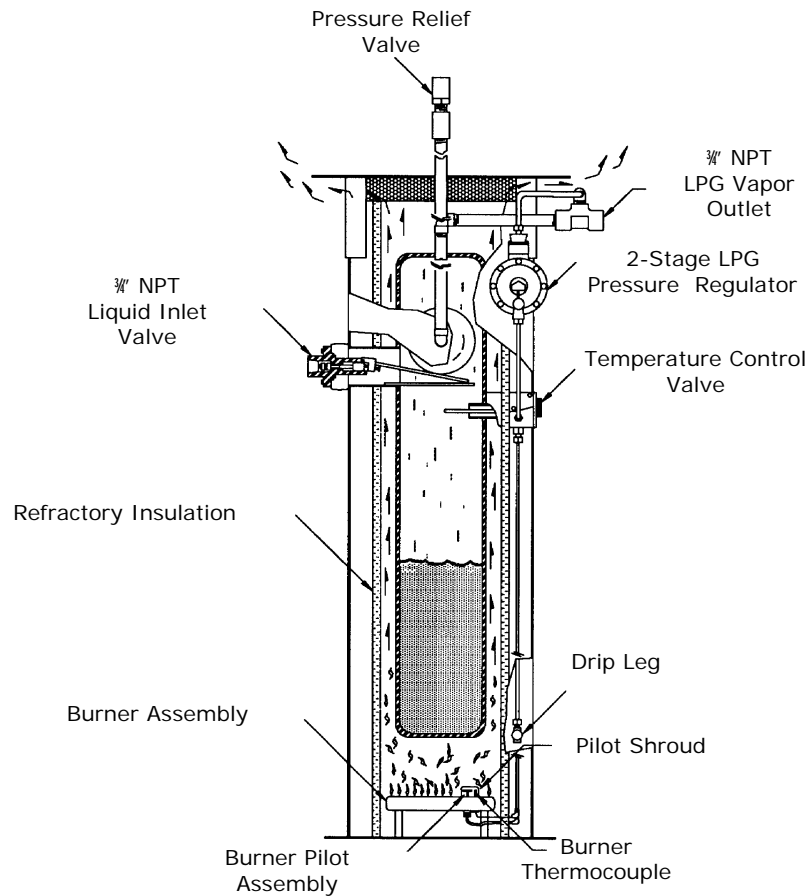
The following features are standard on all units:

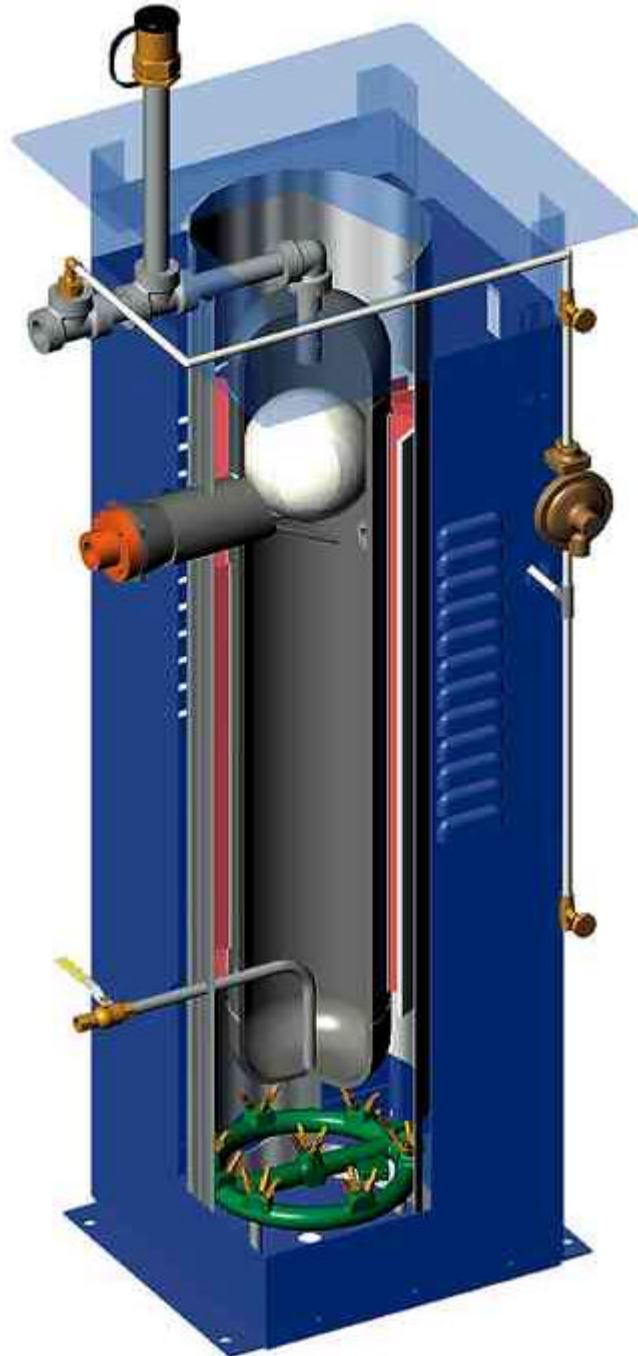
- LPG level is controlled by a unique, precision valve. This valve is positioned outside the cabinet and is away from the high temperatures.
- The bronze liquid inlet valve resists pitting and corrosion, and is simple to remove for cleaning.
- Stainless steel ball float with a 500 PSI pressure rating.
- Dual liquid level control to prevent liquid carryover.
- 250# safety relief valve.
- Finned vaporizer tube to promote better heat exchange.
- Outside air louvers engineered to minimize clogging with snow, or cause drafts that may extinguish the pilot light.
- Pilot light outage protected by thermocouple.
- Multi-orifice burner and a steel vent cap which together promote quick ignition and complete combustion.
- Corrosion resistant burner shroud.
- 3000° F refractory fiber insulation to minimize heat loss.
- Easy access and inspection via removable front door panel.

- Stainless steel probe on the temperature control valve.
- Ample drip leg to prevent heavy ends from fouling the temperature control valve.
- A two-stage burner regulator to provide a stable, consistent pressure.

Components of the Direct Fired Vaporizer

The following diagram represents a cutaway view of the direct fired vaporizer. This diagram includes all major component designations.





VI. Installation

Certain procedures should be followed during installation. This chapter provides you with the step-by-step procedures necessary for effective and safe installation.

Before proceeding with the installation, please read the Summary of NFPA Requirements found at the end of Chapter III.

Unpack and Anchor Unit

- Remove unit from shipping container and take out the safety relief valve and pipe which is attached to the shipping skid.

Connect safety relief valve to unit using approved pipe sealant.

Important:

Never use the safety relief valve pipe as a handle to move the unit, etc.



- Place the unit on a level concrete platform. The unit base has a hole in each corner, through which anchoring bolts may be affixed. Remember that the unit must be installed at least 10 feet away from the LP Gas storage tank (see Chapter III).



Install the Outlet Piping

- Install an extra heavy pipe union to the LPG outlet pipe.



- Install a UL listed shutoff valve, with a minimum rating of 250 psi gas pressure. Either a globe valve or a ball valve may be used.



- Install a pounds to pounds pressure regulator. The regulator should be installed as close to the unit as possible (e.g. within several feet). If the regulator is installed at too great a distance from the unit, it is possible for the hot gas traveling along the line to cool back into a liquid state.



The vaporizer is now ready to be connected to the load for which the heated and vaporized LPG is being provided.

Install the Inlet Piping

- Install an extra heavy pipe union to the LPG inlet valve.



- Install a "Y" (i.e. pipeline) strainer (see Maintenance - Chapter VII regarding periodic strainer cleaning).

NOTE:

In new pipe installations, the strainer should be removed and cleaned after approximately the first hour of operation. This is necessary to remove residue and other materials, which may accumulate as a result of new the installation.



- Install a UL listed shutoff valve, with a minimum rating of 250 psi gas pressure.



The vaporizer is now ready to be connected to the LP Gas container.

Test the System for Gas Leaks

- Ensure outlet valve is closed.



- Open inlet valve slowly.
Pressure will equalize inside the unit.



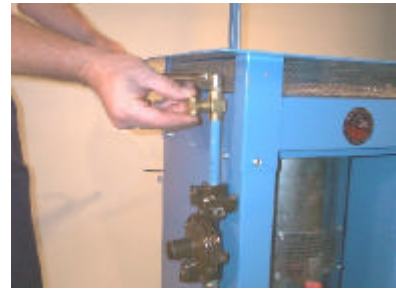
- Place a solution of soapy water liberally around all threaded and welded pipe joints, tube fittings, and the like.



- Check all pipe and tube joint connections for evidence of gas leakage.
Correct any leakage found before proceeding further.

Test the System for Correct LPG Gas Pressure

- Open the burner valve.
- Check gas pressure by connecting a water column manometer or U-tube manometer to the thermostat. The pressure should measure approximately 11 (eleven) inches on the water column tube.



Ignite the Gas Burner

- Upon starting, the thermostat burner control knob should be in the "OFF" position. The tab at the bottom of the red knob should be to the left of the metal indicator arrow.
- Turn the thermostat burner control knob to the "PILOT" position. The tab at the bottom of the red knob should be just to the right of the metal arrow, and the line in the red knob should line up with the metal arrow.
- While depressing the red control knob, press the piezo igniter button several times until the pilot ignites. Continue to depress the red knob for approximately 60 seconds or until the pilot remains lit.



NOTE:

If the vaporizer is equipped with the optional electric ignition, instead of pushing the piezo igniter button, turn on power to the igniter module.

- Check remaining lines connected to thermostat for gas leaks.
- Using a soapy solution, spray the lines coming from the thermostat burner control . .



. . . and the pilot burner.

- Any leakage must be corrected before proceeding any further.
- Turn the thermostat burner control knob to the ON position "ABIERTO".



- Open the outlet valve slowly.

NOTE:
Open the outlet valve only after the unit has reached normal operating temperature.



- Adjust outlet regulator to desired pressure.



- Set outlet pressure relief valve within a range of 125% to 250% of the regulator pressure setting.



The direct fired vaporizer is now fully operational.

VII. Vaporizer Start-Up and Shut-Down

This chapter describes how to start the direct fired vaporizer. It also describes how to set the controls for either on-going operation *or* for long periods of shut-down.

Starting the direct fired vaporizer

The following describes the procedure for starting the direct fired vaporizer.

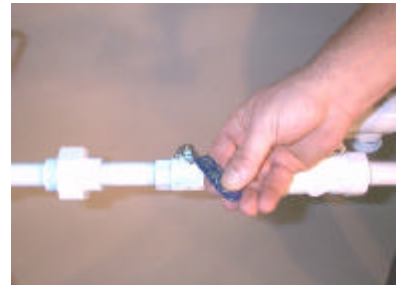
- Inspect all fittings and connections for gas leaks.



- Any leakage must be corrected before proceeding any further.



- Close the vapor hand valve, located on the 3/4" vapor outlet.



- Open the liquid inlet valve slowly.



- Turn the thermostat burner control knob to the pilot "PILOTO" position.
- The groove in the knob should line up with the indicator arrow.



- While depressing the button, press the piezo igniter button several times until the pilot ignites.

NOTE:

The button must be depressed for 30 to 60 seconds, until the pilot light remains lit. If the vaporizer is equipped with the optional electric ignition, instead of pushing the piezo igniter button, turn on power to the igniter module.

- Turn the thermostat burner control knob to the open "ABIERTO" position. The temperature control lever is set at the factory to the maximum position and is secured in place with safety wire.



- Check the pilot connection for leaks



Control Settings for On-Going Operation

- The following describes the control settings for use during on-going operation.
- Ensure that burner is lighted and the control knob is on the "PILOT/PILOTO" position.
- Leave the temperature control lever in the factory-fixed "RUN" position (*lever in the 12-o'clock position*) at all times. Lever is secured with safety-wire.
- After burner shuts off and pilot remains lit, open the vapor hand valve, located on the 3/4" LPG vapor outlet.

NOTE:

Open the outlet valve only after the unit has reached normal operating temperature.

Control Settings for Long Periods of Shut-Down

Depending upon the application for which the direct fired vaporizer is being used, the season of the year, etc., you may decide to shut the unit down for a significant period of time.

When the unit is to be shut down, we highly recommend that the pilot light is left on. Allowing the pilot light to remain lit through long periods of inactivity keeps certain parts of the unit dry, while other parts remain lubricated. As a safety precaution, all units are equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to the main burner if the pilot light is extinguished.

The simple procedure is as follows:

- Switch the control knob from "ON/ABIERTO" position to the pilot "PILOT/PILOTO" position.
- Ensure that the liquid inlet valve remains open (closing this valve cuts off the fuel supply to the pilot light) during the entire shut down period.
- Ensure that all valves between the liquid inlet valve and the fuel source remain open during the entire shut down period.

Complete Shut-Down

- Allow burner to come up to temperature and shut off. Pilot will remain lit.
- Turn thermostat burner control knob past the pointer stop to the off position "CERRADO". Verify that the pilot light is extinguished.
- Leave the temperature control lever in the factory-fixed "RUN" position (*lever in the 12-o'clock position*) at all times. Lever is secured with safety-wire.
- Close the liquid inlet hand valve and the vapor outlet valve.
- Bleed residual vapors in the vaporizer to a safe area after verifying that all open flames are extinguished.

VIII. Maintenance

This chapter includes both periodic and as-needed maintenance procedures.

Periodic Maintenance Procedures

Weekly

Clean pilot light openings. Adjust flame so that 1/2" of the thermocouple tip is enveloped in flame. Run the vaporizer. Turn off pilot, and inspect to make certain the flame is extinguished. Drain heavy ends from the burner train drip leg. Re-light the pilot light and re-start the vaporizer.

Monthly

Turn off pilot, and inspect to make certain the flame is extinguished. Clean the pipeline strainer at the inlet piping. Re-light the pilot light and re-start the vaporizer.

Annually

Wash heavy ends from the unit. Refer to "Procedure for Washing Heavy Ends," which appears following this table.

Turn off pilot Close the liquid inlet valve. Open vapor outlet valve and bleed the contained vapors to a flare or to a safe area. Replace the regulator seal. Clean the liquid inlet valve. Clean or replace the pipeline strainer at the inlet piping. Clean burner openings. Inspect and replace the thermocouple if necessary. Clean the thermostat and replace the pilot filter. Clean out flue by using compressed air. Re-light the pilot light and re-start the vaporizer.

Procedure for Washing Heavy Ends

Normally, LPG is a clean fuel. But there are certain times when there is a concentration of heavy ends such as oil or sulfur, and sometimes, thick grease may be in the LPG. These heavy ends are soluble in liquid LPG and drop out at the vaporization point. Should this happen, the vaporizer will lose some of its vaporizing efficiency. It is then necessary to remove the vaporizer from service for draining.

The procedure below applies to each heat exchanger in the system. It is to be followed on an as-needed basis.

- Start the vaporizer according to the procedure described in this manual. Allow the unit to reach normal operating temperature. After reaching normal operating temperature, the burner will automatically turn off and return to the pilot light only. After the pilot light only is on, switch the temperature control knob to the "OFF" position.



- Inspect the unit and make certain all flame is extinguished before going on to the next step.
- Make certain NO sources of ignition are present.
- Open the vaporizer's Manual Drain Valve.
- The pressure inside the vaporization tube will force any heavy ends, which may have collected at the bottom of the vaporization tube, out. It will only be necessary to open the valve very briefly to allow all contamination to exit the vaporization tube.
- Collect heavy ends in a suitable container and dispose of them in accordance with applicable environmental laws and regulations.
- Perform "Procedure for Removal of Heavy Ends" as described below.
- Re-start system following the procedures in this manual.



CAUTION:

When opening the manual drain valve, LPG and any contamination will exit the vaporization tube at the system (tank / pump) pressure. Direct the flow away from personnel and objects !

Procedure for Removal of Heavy Ends from Burner Regulator Drip Leg

The fuel supply line from the burner pressure regulator to the temperature control valve is equipped with a long drip leg. This drip leg is designed to collect heavy ends before they get to the temperature control valve, where they could cause it to malfunction. To clean the drip leg and remove collected contamination, follow this procedure:

- Remove seal plug from end of drip leg.
- Place suitable container under drip leg.
- Open needle valve and allow contamination to collect in container.
- Close needle valve and re-install seal plug.
- Dispose of container and contents in accordance with applicable environmental laws and regulations.



Gas Control Valve Maintenance

- After removing the red plastic dust cover, remove the front cover of the control valve, which is held in place by four (4) screws.
- Clean all dirt and oil from the valve.
- Check the spring and plunger to ensure free operation.
- Replace front cover if no malfunction is found.

If valve malfunctions:

- Vent all gas from the system to a safe area.

Note:

A safe area is a place with plenty of ventilation that is away from machinery or source of ignition such as a field or an open area. If there is no such area, then it is recommended that a flare be installed to safely burn any gas that needs to be vented.

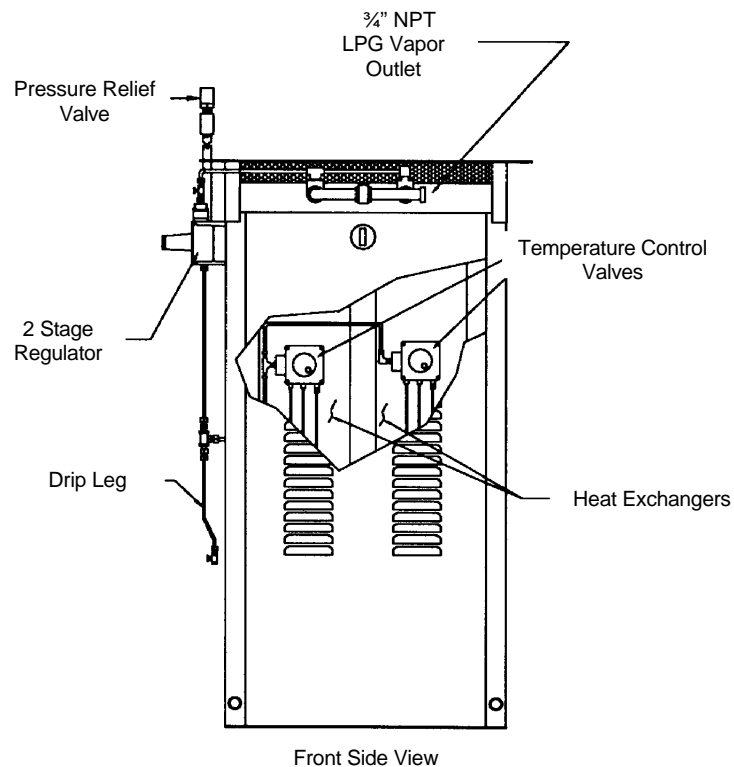
- Remove old valve.
- Replace with new valve
- Re-start the unit according to the procedures described in this manual.

IX. DF-Series

The DF Series direct fired vaporizers are comprised of more than one core unit of AE-80 or AE-120 heat exchangers, housed in a single compartment. The vaporizer model numbers are DF-1600, DF-2400, DF-3600, and DF-4800. The number is a representation of the gallon per hour propane vaporization capacity at 0°F inlet temperature for each vaporizer (*see glossary for definition*).

DF-Series Components

The following diagram represents a typical DF series direct fired vaporizer. Please note that, depending on model and application, the actual configuration may vary.



DF-Series Procedures

When igniting the gas burners, the procedure described above must be repeated for each burner assembly.

When checking the pilot connection for leaks, check the pilot connection for each core unit.

Appendix A – Telephone and Internet Assistance

If you have any questions regarding this manual or the installation of your vaporizer, you may call our technically trained customer service department 770-487-8596. Our normal office hours are from 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. EST, Monday thru Friday.

Please be prepared to give us the model number and the serial number of your vaporizer when you call.

You can also submit your question or request for support via e-mail. The address for this is help@altenergy.com.

Our website at <http://www.altenergy.com> contains an updated version of this manual. Go to <http://www.altenergy.com/brochures.htm> to view and/or download the latest version.

Appendix B – Trouble Shooting

Problem	Cause	Solution
Pilot Light won't stay lit	Loose thermocouple	Check thermocouple fitting to determine if it is too loose or too tight Tighten only enough to make good electrical contact.
	Clogged pilot line	Remove pilot line from vaporizer. Pour a small amount (approx. 1/2 pint) of kerosene through the tubing. Re-install pilot line on vaporizer. Check the pilot voltage with an appropriate Instrument and adapter (i.e. ITT #500R106 Millivolt Meter and 17T#103050G Adapter). Reading should be a minimum of 14 mV. If reading is below the minimum, remove pilot line and repeat procedure.
	Pilot assembly clogged	Inspect and clean pilot assembly.
Burner shuts off / main burner failure.	Defective Temperature Control Valve	Inspect and replace, if necessary.
	Pilot light failure.	See above steps.
	Faulty regulator.	Inspect and replace if necessary.
	Dirt / debris in LPG.	Inspect LPG supply. Clean pipeline strainer at inlet piping.
	Defective or dirty gas control valve (temperature control).	Inspect and repair or replace as necessary. See "Gas Control Valve Maintenance" in Chapter VIII.
	LPG not entering vaporizer.	Inspect all valves from fuel source to burner to ensure proper fuel flow.

Appendix C – Spare Parts

Performing periodic maintenance and troubleshooting will – from time to time – require the use of certain spare parts. We recommend that you keep the following spare parts and associated quantities in your inventory.

Quantity	Part Number	Part Description
1	BUR0001	Burner for AE-80, AE-120, DF-Series, Propane Service
1	BUR0005	Burner for AE-50, Propane Service
1	BUR0018	Burner for AE-80, AE-120, DF-Series, Propane/Butane Service
1	BUR0020	Burner for AE-50, Propane/Butane Service
1	BUR0015	Complete Burner Assembly for AE-80, AE-120, DF-Series, Propane Service (Includes: Burner, Pilot Light, Thermocouple)
1	BUR0006	Complete Burner Assembly for AE-50, Propane Service (Includes: Burner, Pilot Light, Thermocouple)
1	BUR0019	Complete Burner Assembly for AE-80, AE-120, DF-Series, Propane/Butane Service (Includes: Burner, Pilot Light, Thermocouple)
1	BUR0021	Complete Burner Assembly for AE-50, Propane/Butane Service (Includes: Burner, Pilot Light, Thermocouple)
1	IGN0003	Piezo Igniter for AE-Series and DF-Series
1	REG0050*	Twin-Stage Burner Gas Regulator for AE-Series
1	REG0054	First-Stage Burner Gas Regulator for DF-Series
1	REG0056	Second-Stage Burner Gas Regulator for DF-Series
1	TEM0001	Temperature Control Valve
2	LIQ0005	Viton® Seat for Liquid Inlet Valve
2	LIQ0002	Gasket for Liquid Inlet Valve
1	BUR0008	Pilot Light for Burner
1	THE0001	Thermocouple for Burner
1	SHR0003	Shroud for Pilot Assembly
1	PAN0001	Flue Screen
1	PIL0005	Complete Pilot Light Assembly (Includes: Pilot Burner, Thermocouple, Mounting Bracket)
1	SHR0005	Shroud for Burner

* for AE-XXG models, order REG 0053 for First-Stage Regulator, and REG0056 for Second-Stage Regulator

When ordering parts from us, please remember to include the model number and the serial number of your direct fired vaporizer.

You may order any of these parts directly from us at:

Alternate Energy Systems, Inc.
Post Office Box 2469
210 Prospect Park
Peachtree City, Georgia 30269, USA

Phone 770-487-8596
Telefax 770-631-4306
Toll Free 800-410-9161
E-Mail parts@altenergy.com

Additional spare parts and a price list can be found on our website at <http://www.altenergy.com/plsparep.htm>.

Appendix D – Glossary of Terms

ASME – American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

AE - 50 – 50 gallon per hour direct fired vaporizer.

AE - 80 – 80 gallon per hour direct fired vaporizer.

AE - 120 – 120 gallon per hour direct fired vaporizer.

Air Louvers – Supply combustion air for the impingement burner.

Ball Valve – Hand operated manual shutoff valve.

Burner Shroud – Galvanized metal shroud covering the outer surface of the heat exchanger.

Burner Main Drip Leg – Collects heavy ends from the vapor fueling the burner.

Burner Valve – Controls the pilot, main burner and the outlet temperature of the vaporized LP-Gas.

DF - 1600 – 160 gallon per hour direct fired vaporizer.

DF - 2400 – 240 gallon per hour direct fired vaporizer.

DF - 3600 – 360 gallon per hour direct fired vaporizer.

DF - 4800 – 480 gallon per hour direct fired vaporizer.

Direct Fired Vaporizer – A vaporizer in which heat furnished by a flame is directly applied to some form of heat exchange surface in contact with the liquid LP-Gas to be vaporized. This classification includes submerged-combustion vaporizers.

Factory Mutual Installation – An installation of LP-Gas equipment that is in accordance with all the applicable provisions of the Factory Mutual Research Code.

Flue – A passageway producing a draft effect to permit the products of combustion to go to atmosphere.

Gallon – U.S. Standard. 1 U.S. Gallon = 0.833 Imperial gal = 231 cu in. = 3.785 liters.

Globe Valve – A positive shut-off valve for liquid or vapor service.

Heavy Ends – The residual oils that are extracted from LP-Gas when heat is applied to liquid or vapor.

Industrial Risk Insurers Installation – An installation of LP-Gas equipment that is in accordance with all the applicable provisions of the Industrial Risk Insurers (IRI) code.

Inlet Pipe – An ASTM SA106B or SA53B grade of Schedule 80 pipe for piping from the storage tank to the inlet of the LP-Gas vaporizer.

Inlet Valve – A heavy duty bronze valve designed to limit the level of LP-Gas in the vaporizer.

Liquid Level Control – Prevents Liquid LP-Gas carryover from the vaporizer.

LPG, LP-Gas – Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

Manometer – Measures low pressure LP-Gas, usually in inches of water column.

NFPA 58 – National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet No. 58. In the United States, all LP-Gas equipment must be manufactured and installed in accordance with the provisions of this code.

Outlet Pipe – An ASTM SA106B or SA53B grade of Schedule 80 pipe for piping from the outlet of the vaporizer to the user's process.

Outlet Pressure Relief Valve – Located downstream of the outlet pressure regulator, the valve is designed to open at a pre-determined setpoint to prevent the rise of pressure in excess of the specified inlet pressure rating of downstream valves and regulators.

Outlet Pressure Regulator – Located at the outlet of the vaporizer, the regulator reduces the LP-Gas vapor from the storage tank's pressure to the user's required pressure.

Outlet Valve – Positive shut-off valve designed to isolate the vaporizer at the vapor discharge point.

Piezo Igniter – When depressed, this device creates a spark which lights the direct fired burner.

Pilot – A small constant burning flame on the burner, used to ignite the main burner on a call for heat.

Pilot Filter – Removes heavy ends from the pilot fuel supply.

Pipe Union – A forged steel black pipe fitting, used in pipe lines to allow for removal of valves, controls, vaporizers, etc....

Pounds to Pounds Pressure Regulator – A pressure regulator that reduces a high pressure (i.e. 120 psig) to a lower pressure (i.e. 20 psig).

Pressure Regulator – A device that reduces pressure from pounds to pounds, pounds to inches of water column, or inches to inches.

LPG Vapor Outlet – The connection point at the discharge opening of the LP-Gas vaporizer.

PSI, PSIG – Pounds per square inch, pounds per square inch gauge, respectively.

Refractory Fiber Insulation – A ceramic insulation that covers the heat exchanger to minimize heat loss.

Safety Relief Valve – A pressure-relieving device, designed to discharge to atmosphere excessive pressures in the heat exchanger.

Shutoff Valve – Isolates LP-Gas equipment and/or stops the flow of LP-Gas through the equipment.

Stationary Installation – An installation of LP-Gas containers, piping and equipment for use indefinitely at a particular location; an installation not normally expected to change in status, condition or place.

Storage Tanks – Large cylindrical steel vessels where the LP-Gas is stored for usage.

Temperature Control Valve – A non-adjustable control valve designed to maintain the temperature of the vaporized LP-Gas at a pre-determined setpoint.

Thermocouple – Monitors the pilot flame and shuts off the control valve in the event of loss of pilot.

U-Tube Manometer – A pressure measuring device, utilizing water (sometimes colored water) in a "U" tube configuration to measure pressure in inches of water column.

Unload Stations – A specified area with proper valves and connections, where transport or bobtail trucks unload LP-Gas into the storage tanks.

Unloading Connections – Connection points at the unloading station, where the transport or bobtail trucks connect their liquid and vapor hoses to unload their product into the storage tanks.

Vaporizer – A device which receives LP-Gas in liquid form and adds sufficient heat to convert the liquid to a gaseous state.

Vaporizer Tube, Vaporization Tube – The heat exchanger where the liquid is converted to a vapor.

Y Strainer – A device used in piping systems to remove heavy particles from the LP-Gas.

Appendix E – Electric Re-Igniters

All models of the direct fired vaporizers can be equipped with an optional electric re-igniter. Powered by either a normal 9V-battery or by line power, this option replaces the standard push-button piezo igniter.

Both versions generate a high-voltage spark to the pilot burner, igniting the LPG vapor coming through the pilot burner nozzle. When a pilot flame is established, the sparking stops. It resumes automatically, when the pilot flame extinguishes.

As long as the safety thermocouple at the pilot burner is still “hot”, allowing gas flow from the temperature control valve to the pilot burner, and as long as there is sufficient electric power, the pilot light will re-light automatically.

In vaporizers with multiple heat exchangers, each heat exchanger must be equipped with its own igniter.

9V Battery Operated Igniter

This option is designed for installations where electric line power is not available, or where the line power is incompatible with the AC version of the electric re-igniter.

The solid state igniter uses a standard 9V block battery to light the burner, monitor the flame, and to re-light the burner if necessary. A small push button on the front of the vaporizer turns battery power to the igniter on. An Alkaline battery may last for approximately 500 hours, or 10,000 sparks of operation. The battery should be replaced every two years, or as needed.

The module emits a “beep” signal during lighting and in case of flame failure (wind, or fuel run-out). This provides a way to monitor your vaporizer from a remote location. If the flame goes out, the sound will indicate that the igniter attempts to re-light the burner.

If the vaporizer is turned off completely, the sound will also remind the operator to turn the power to the module off.

After the pilot light is established, leave the power switch in the ON position. If power to the igniter module is turned off, automatic re-ignition will not occur.

AC 110 V 50/60 Hz Igniter

This option is designed for installations where electric line power is available at all times.

The igniter module is powered at all times. There is no ON/OFF switch at the vaporizer. If an ON/OFF switch is required, an external, fused disconnect should be used.

WARNING:

If pilot fails to ignite, turn gas off and wait at least one minute before repeating the start procedure.

Appendix F – Approvals

1. Reprint from the 1999 Factory Mutual Research Approval Guide

CHAPTER 7 FLAMMABLE GAS EQUIPMENT 1999 Factory Mutual Research Approval Guide

VAPORIZERS

These vaporizers are for outdoor use. They may be designed to vaporize liquid petroleum by direct-fired burners located under the vaporizing chamber(s) or by heating a water charge which surrounds the vaporizing coil. Rate of vaporization is automatically controlled to supply the demand of consuming devices with control provided by a thermostatic element installed in the vaporizing chamber. For fire protection reasons, the vaporizer should be located as far as practical from the liquid petroleum storage tank. The vaporizer should be at least 75 ft (23 m) from the tank relief valve and at least 15 ft (5 m) from any part of the tank. However, vaporizers for use with tanks of 2000 gallons (10 m³) water capacity or less may be located not less than 25 ft (8 m) from the tank relief valve. Further, it is recommended that the manufacturer always be advised of the proposed installation when ordering a vaporizer so that the connecting piping, associated fittings, etc., may be economically but properly sized. If electrical ratings are not noted in the listing, electrical power is not required for equipment operation.

LP-Gas

Alternate Energy Systems Box 2469 Peachtree City GA 30269

Direct Fired Vaporizer. Models AE-80, -120, DF-1600, -2400, -3600, -4800*. Model No. designates rated capacity in gal/hr at 0°F (-18°C) inlet temperature.

Horizontal Water Bath Vaporizer with Venturi Burner. Models WB-200, -250**, -350. Model No. designates rated capacity in gal/hr at 0°F (-18°C) inlet temperature. Requires 115 V, 60 Hz, 1 phase power.

Horizontal Water Bath Vaporizer with Power Burner. Models WB-450, -550, -650, -750, -850, -1000, -1200, -1500, -1800, -2000, -2200, -2500, -3000, -3500, -4500, -5500. Model No. designates rated capacity in gal/hr at 0°F (-18°C) inlet temperature. Requires 230 V, 60 Hz, 1 phase power for models through WB-1800. All others use 460 V, 60 Hz, 3 phase power.

*DF models similar to AE models previously Approved as discussed in Factory Mutual Research Approval report S/N 26918, dated July 25, 1977 and JI 0F3H5.AF, dated March 23, 1981.

**WB-250 identical to models WB-200, WB-350 except for capacity.

2. Canadian Standards Association, CSA Canadian Gas Association, CGA

Direct fired vaporizers of the AE-series and the DF-series have been submitted to Canadian authorities for approval. A Certificate of Compliance, number 200887-2500001929, has been issued on 18 October 1999.