

SR 113 SOOT REMOVER

DESCRIPTION

Soot remover is in dry powder form, it removes soot deposits safely from boilers and diesel engine exhaust systems.

Soot remover lowers the ignition temperature of soot from 600°C to 300°C, so carbon deposits are ignited easily from all parts leaving ash that gets removed easily. If soot is allowed to accumulate on heat exchangers, there will be loss in the heat transfer efficiency that will increase fuel consumption. The loss in efficiency corresponds to the thickness of soot deposit. A 1 mm soot deposits can reduce efficiency by 10% and 3 mm deposit can reduce efficiency by 50%.

Soot remover protects heat exchangers, super heaters, economizers, stacks and exhaust pipes from corrosion by preventing acid formation.

DOSAGE AND DIRECTIONS

Soot remover should be introduced to the boiler through a suitable port, preferably with a blower. With coal fired boilers the powder should be spread directly onto the hot coals. To aid evaporation, the dampers should be closed for 20 minutes to reduce the air supply, after which they should be open until the fire burns fiercely. The temperature will then rise sufficiently for the ignition of the treated soot and scale. For diesel engines, inject soot remover directly into the exhaust system upstream of the area to be treated. The dosage will depend on the fuel consumption. For a fuel consumption of 10 tons/day the dosage rate is 1.5kg/day and for 50 tons/day consumption the dosage rate is 4.5kg/day.

PROPERTIES

Appearance : White Soild
Bulk density : 1.6-2.0

STORAGE & TRANSPORT

Keep in cool, dry ventilated storage and closed containers. Keep away from oxidizers, heat and flames.

IMCO Class/Page : Not listed
UN Number : Not listed

SAFETY DATA

Effects of exposure : Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Repeated exposure may cause chronic eye condition.

Protection : Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. Do not breathe dust. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

IN CASE OF ACCIDENT OR INJURY OR RISK OF SUCH, ALWAYS SEEK QUALIFIED MEDICAL ATTENTION.

FIRE	WATER SPRAY, FOG OR MIST. WATER SPRAYS SHOULD NOT BE STRONG ENOUGH TO RAISE CLOUDS OF UNWETTED DUST-EXPLOSION HAZARD.
LIQUID IN EYES	PROMPTLY WASH EYES WITH LOTS OF WATER WHILE LIFTING EYELIDS. CONTINUE TO RINSE FOR AT LEASE 15 MINUTES AND GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.
LIQUID ON SKIN	REMOVE VICTIM FORM SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION. PROMPTLY WASH CONTAMINATED SKIN WITH SOAP AND WATER. PROMPTLY REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND CONTINUE TO WASH FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES
VAPOUR INHALED	MOVED EXPOSED PERSON TO FRESH AIR AT ONCE. PERFORM ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED. KEEP THE AFFECTED PERSON WARM AND AT REST.
SPILLAGE	CLEAN-UP PERSONNEL SHOULD USE RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND OTHER SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING, SHOVEL SPILL INTO CONTAINERS. COVER AND MOVE CONTAINERS
IF SWALLOWED	DO NOT INDUCE VOMITTING!!! GIVE LARGE QUANTITIES OF WATER OR MILK IF AVAILABLE. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.