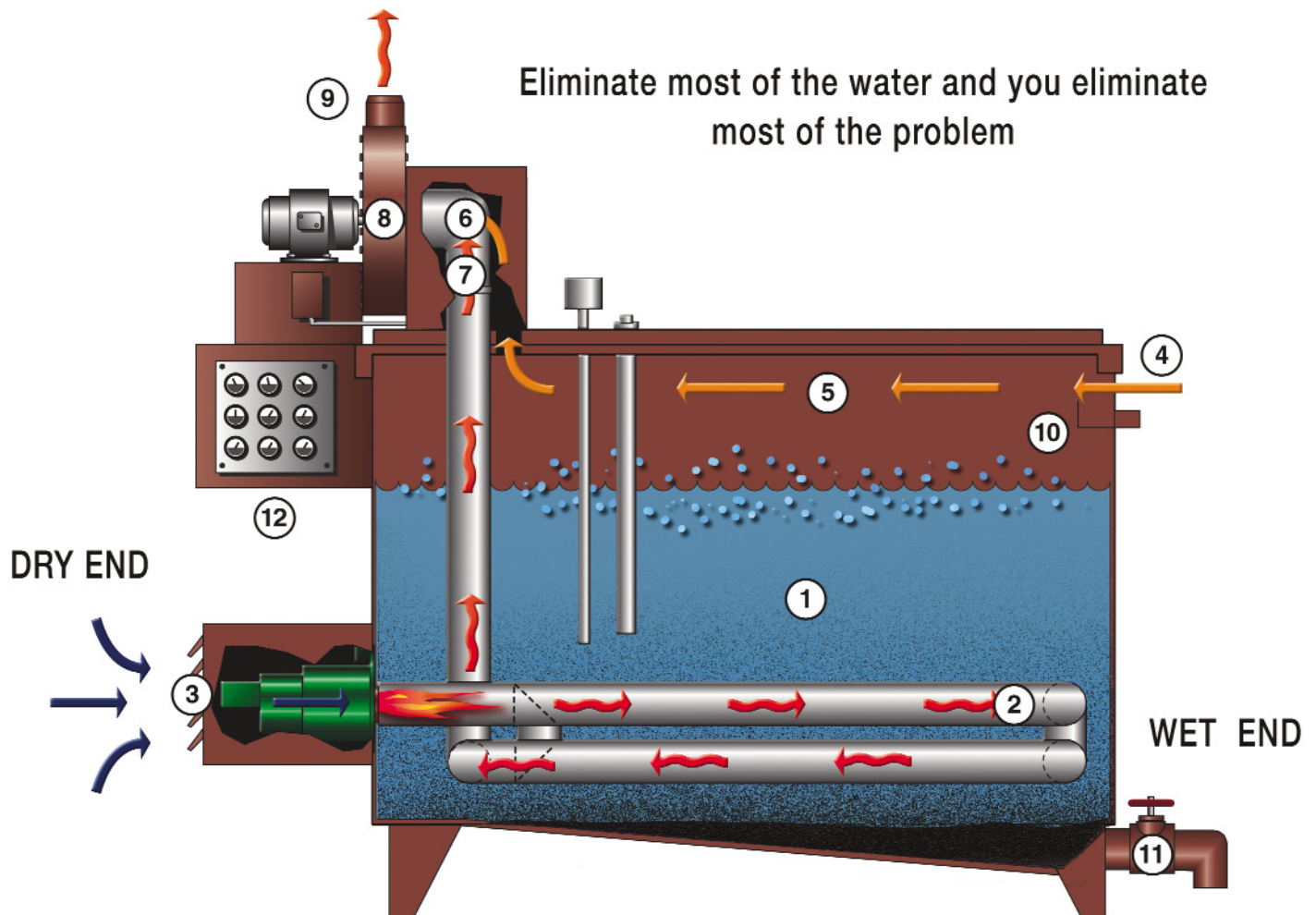


# Conventional Evaporation Process



## Principles of Operation

Solution is fed to the tank (1) in either a batch or continuous mode (automatic fill).

Solution is heated in the tank to boiling (212°F) by a serpentine gas-fired heat exchanger (2).

Blower (8) draws in ambient air through both the burner (3) and a specially-sized opening in the tank (4).

Air is drawn across the surface (5) of the heated liquid, sweeping away water vapor as it breaks the surface.

This moisture-saturated air and the flue gases leave the tank via separate passageways (6),(7) and are joined together at the blower entrance.

The two environmentally-safe air streams are mixed in the blower (8) and are released up the stack (9).

Free oils and emulsions whose emulsions have been thermally broken float to the surface. They are then removed, either automatically or by simply pushing a button. These oils exit via an overflow trough (10) into an external waste receptacle.

Precipitated solids settle to a sloping trough and are easily removed via a convenient clean-out port (11).

A full-function Control Panel (12) indicates all operating and safety conditions.