

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number:

0 545 942 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION(45) Date of publication of patent specification: **21.12.94** (51) Int. Cl.⁵: **C09K 5/04**(21) Application number: **91912138.4**(22) Date of filing: **17.06.91**(86) International application number:
PCT/US91/04100(87) International publication number:
WO 92/01762 (06.02.92 92/04)(54) **NEAR-AZEOTROPIC BLENDS FOR USE AS REFRIGERANTS.**(31) Priority: **26.07.90 US 558346**
05.04.91 US 681565(43) Date of publication of application:
16.06.93 Bulletin 93/24(45) Publication of the grant of the patent:
21.12.94 Bulletin 94/51(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

(56) References cited:

EP-A- 0 451 692	DE-A- 2 737 132
JP-A- 0 192 286	JP-A-01 108 291
JP-A-63 105 088	JP-A-63 105 089
US-A- 4 155 865	US-A- 4 482 465
US-A- 4 810 403	US-A- 4 851 144
US-A- 4 943 388	US-A- 4 957 652
US-A- 4 971 712	US-A- 4 983 312
US-A- 4 994 890	

RESEACH DISCLOSURE, vol. 154, February
1977, UK, Disclosure No. 15402 by E.I.
Dupont De Nemours and Co., Inc., p. 4

(73) Proprietor: **E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND**
COMPANY
1007 Market Street
Wilmington Delaware 19898 (US)

(72) Inventor: **BIVENS, Donald, Bernard**
210 West Locust Lane
Kennett Square, PA 19348 (US)
Inventor: **SHIFLETT, Mark, Brandon**
609 Fifth Street
Newark, DE 19711 (US)
Inventor: **YOKOZEKI, Akimichi**
109-C Congressional Drive
Greenville, DE 19807 (US)

(74) Representative: **Woodcraft, David Charles et**
al
High Holborn House
52/54 High Holborn
London WC1V 6SE (GB)

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid (Art. 99(1) European patent convention).

EP 0 545 942 B1

Description

The present invention relates to ternary blends of fluorinated hydrocarbons and more specifically to near-azeotrope constant-boiling blends and expands upon refrigerant compositions for cooling and heating applications, as heretofore described in U.S. Patent No. 4,810,403. Such blends are useful as refrigerants, heat transfer media, gaseous dielectrics, expansion agents, aerosol propellants and power cycle working fluids. Concern over the ozone depletion potential of certain halocarbons has resulted in a search for alternative compounds having lower ozone depletion potentials. A present day commercial binary azeotrope refrigerant widely used in supermarket refrigerators consists of 48.8 wt% chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22) and 51.2 wt% chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115) and is generally referred to as Refrigerant-502. Due to the presence of chlorine in CFC-115, CCl_2F_2 , is expected to be subject to reduced usage because of its high ozone depletion potential. Additionally chlorine containing medium to low temperature refrigerants which may be subject to reduced usage could be replaced with all HFC containing blends described within.

In refrigeration applications, refrigerant is often lost through leaks during operation, such as through shaft seals, hose connections, solder joints, and broken lines. In addition, refrigerant may be released to the atmosphere during maintenance procedures performed on refrigeration equipment.

Most commercial refrigerants which are now used are pure fluids or azeotropes, many of these refrigerants have ozone depletion potentials when released to the atmosphere. Some nonazeotropic blends of refrigerants may also be used but they have the disadvantage of changing composition when a portion of the refrigerant charge is leaked or discharged to the atmosphere. Should these blends contain a flammable component, they could also become flammable due to the change of composition which occurs during the leakage of vapor from refrigeration equipment. Refrigeration equipment operation could also be adversely affected due to this change in composition and vapor pressure which results from fractionation.

What is needed, therefore, are substitute refrigerants which maintain important refrigerant properties of vapor pressure and nonflammability over a wide range of compositions, while also having reduced ozone depletion potential.

The following is a summary of relevant prior art:-

US-A-4810403 (Bivens) is directed to a mixture of at least three compounds taken from the table bridging columns 3 and 4 of this US patent. As may be seen in column 4, lines 16-23, the important concept of the Bivens patent is that the blends include a low boiling compound (boiling point range of -50°C to -30°C), an intermediate boiling compound (boiling point range of -30°C to -5°C) and a high boiling compound (boiling point range of -15°C to 30°C). The boiling point of HFC-125 is -48.5°C , the boiling point of HFC-143a is -47.6°C , the boiling point of HFC-134a is -26.5°C and the boiling point of HFC-134 is -19.7°C . Accordingly, the boiling points of the components of Applicants' claimed invention do not fall within the required temperature limitations taught by Bivens and therefore Bivens does not teach or suggest combining the three components as claimed by the Applicants. Further, Bivens does not teach or suggest a near-azeotropic composition.

US-A-4482465 (Gray) discloses a refrigerant mixture consisting of hydrocarbons and halocarbons. The purpose of including the hydrocarbon is to reduce both the cost of the composition as well as its environmental impact - see column 3, lines 2 to 9. All compositions disclosed by Gray including a hydrocarbon as well as at least two halocarbons having boiling points which bracket the boiling point of the hydrocarbon. In contrast, the blends claimed in the present application are all hydrofluorocarbons.

US-A-4943388 (Shankland) discloses mixtures of HFC-125, HFC-143a and HCFC-22, but does not disclose the near-azeotropic refrigerant compositions claimed in the present application.

Research Disclosure, Vol.154, February 1977, Disclosure No. 15402 by DuPont shows mixtures of pentafluoroethane and 1,1,1-trifluoroethane, but does not teach or suggest a near-azeotropic mixture as set forth in the claims which includes HFC-134a or HFC-134 as a third component.

DE 2737132 (Daikin) discloses aerosol compositions containing Kerosene (I), an active ingredient (II) and a propellant (III) with (III) being one of HFC-152a, HFC-143a, HFC-134, HFC-134a or HFC-125. This reference does not teach or suggest a near-azeotropic composition of the components set forth in the present application. This reference is not concerned with the problem of devising replacements for commercial refrigerants.

US-4994890 (Deeb) discloses in the paragraph bridging columns 3 and 4 a list of possible refrigerants which can be mixed together, but does not teach or suggest a near-azeotropic mixture of HFC-125, HFC-143a and HFC-134a or HFC-134 as set forth in the present application.

US-4957652 (Tamura) discloses a mixture of HCFC-123 and a second compound, but does not teach the mixture claimed in the present application.

US-A-4971712 (Gorski) is similar to the disclosure of US-A-4994890 above in that it discloses a list of hydrofluorocarbons which may be suitable as refrigerants. However, this is only as a general teaching and does not teach or suggest Applicants' azeotropic blends.

EPA-451692 (Daikin) discloses three component blends of various hydrofluorocarbons. Figure 1 discloses by a three-component diagram compositions containing HFC-125, HFC-143a and HFC-134a. However, there is no disclosure of near-azeotropic compositions and the compositions which are indicated in the Daikin application to be preferred (as shown by the dotted line and arrows in Figure 1), excludes the compositions claimed in the present application.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention there is provided a near azeotropic composition which is a blend of pentafluoroethane (HFC-125) and 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a) with 1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a) or 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134) in the proportions of 35 to 65 weight percent of HFC-125, 30 to 60 weight percent of HFC-143a and 3 to 15 weight percent of HFC-134 or 134a.

The near-azeotrope constant-boiling compositions are blends of HFC-125 and HFC-143a with any one of HFC-134a and HFC-134, or mixtures thereof as set forth below. The compositions are chosen such that the blends have vapor pressures substantially equal to the vapor pressure of Refrigerant-502 and other medium to low temperature refrigerants, over a temperature range as encountered in their use as refrigerants such as -50 to 100 degrees Celsius. The compositions have ozone depletion potentials (ODP) and global warming potentials (GWP) of 0 and 0.5 to 1.0 respectively which are substantially lower than the Refrigerant-502 value of 0.25 ODP and 5.1 GWP.

The near-azeotropic blends may also be used to produce heat by condensing the composition in the vicinity of the body to be heated and thereafter evaporating the condensate.

The use of near-azeotropic blends minimizes the problem of component fractionation and handling in system operations.

Finally, the near-azeotropic blends can be formulated to offer the same advantage as Refrigerant-502 and other medium to low temperature refrigerants as being nonflammable at room temperature and atmospheric pressure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

By refrigeration is meant the utilization of physical change in a substance to produce a cooling or heating effect. The physical change can be, for example, a change from the solid state to the liquid state or a change from the liquid state to the vapor state or the reverse order.

By refrigerant is meant the substance which undergoes physical change in refrigeration.

By ozone depletion potential is meant the ratio of the calculated ozone depletion in the stratosphere resulting from the emission of a compound compared to the ozone depletion potential resulting from the same rate of emission of CFC-11 which is set at 1.0. A method of calculating ozone depletion potential is described in "The Relative Efficiency of a Number of Halocarbons for Destroying Stratospheric Ozone", by D.J. Wuebbles, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory report UCID-18924, January, 1981, and "Chlorocarbon Emission Scenarios: Potential Impact on Stratospheric Ozone", by D.J. Wuebbles, Journal Geophysics Research, 88, 1433-1443, 1983.

By nonflammable is meant a gas mixture in air which will not burn when subjected to a spark igniter as described in "Limits of Flammability of Gases and Vapours", Bulletin 503, H.F. Coward et al., Washington, U.S. Bureau of Mines, 1952.

By "vapor pressures substantially equal to the vapor pressure of Refrigerant-502 and other medium to low temperature refrigerants" is meant a vapor pressure which is plus or minus twenty-five percent of the vapor pressure of Refrigerant-502 and other medium to low temperatures refrigerants at the same temperature within the range of -50 to 100 degrees Celsius.

By substantially lower ozone depletion potential than the ozone depletion of Refrigerant-502 is meant an ozone depletion potential at least fifty percent less than the ozone depletion potential of Refrigerant-502, i.e. less than 0.125,

By substantially lower global warming potential than the global warming potential of Refrigerant-502 is meant a global warming potential at least fifty percent less than the global warming potential of Refrigerant-502, i.e. less than 2.55.

As mentioned above, when a refrigerant blend contains a flammable component, the possibility of either the discharged vapor or the remaining refrigerant upon leakage becoming flammable constitutes a highly

undesirable safety hazard. The present compositions can be so formulated that the lowest boiling and highest boiling components are nonflammable so that even when the intermediate boiling component is flammable, not only is the original composition nonflammable, but additionally, neither the leaking vapor nor the remaining refrigerant becomes flammable.

The present invention provides near-azeotropic blends which have vapor pressures near that of Refrigerant-502 and other medium to low temperature refrigerants and surprisingly even after an 80 percent evaporation loss by weight. A vapor pressure/temperature relation similar to that of Refrigerant-502 and other medium to low temperature refrigerants is particularly desirable since much existing refrigeration equipment which has been designed to use Refrigerant-502 and other medium to low temperature refrigerants can also use the refrigerants of the present invention with little or no modification.

The halocarbon components mentioned in the present disclosure have the characteristics listed below:

TABLE I

Refrigerant	Chemical Formula	Boiling Pt (°C)	DP	GWP
R-502	CHClF_2 CClF_2CF_3	-50.0	.25	5.1
HFC-125	CHF_2CF_3	-48.5	.0	.65
HFC-143a	CF_3CH_3	-47.6	.0	.76
HFC-22	CHClF_2	-40.8	.05	.37
HFC-134a	$\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{F}$	-26.5	.0	.29
HFC-134	CHF_2CHF_2	-19.7	.0	.30
HFC-124a	$\text{CHF}_2\text{CClF}_2$	-10.2	.02	.10
HFC-124	CHClFCF_3	-12.0	.02	.10

The near-azeotropic blends of the present invention can be prepared by any convenient method including mixing or combining the desired component amounts. A preferred method is to weigh the desired component amounts and thereafter combine them in an appropriate container.

The near-azeotropic blends of the present invention have the following compositions:

- 35 to 65, preferably 50 to 60, and most preferably 55.0 weight percent HFC-125; 30 to 60, preferably 35 to 45, and most preferably 40.0 weight percent HFC-143a; and 3 to 15, preferably 3 to 10, and most preferably 5.0 weight percent HFC-134a.
- 35 to 65, preferably 50 to 60, and most preferably 55.0 weight percent HFC-125; 30 to 60, preferably 35 to 45, and most preferably 40.0 weight percent HFC-143a; and 3 to 15, preferably 3 to 10, and most preferably 5.0 weight percent HFC-134.

There are other ternary and higher blends having these desirable characteristics that could be formulated by those skilled in the art from the halocarbons defined and exemplified herein. For example, other blends that may be formulated for the purposes of this invention are:

TABLE II

Blend Components	Liquid Weight Percentage		
	Acceptable	Preferred	Most Preferred
HFC-125/HFC-143a/ HFC-134a/HFC-134a/	35-65/30-60/ 3-15/3-15	45-55/35-45/ 3-10/3-10	50/40/5/5
HFC-125/HFC-143a/ HFC-134a/HFC-124a/	35-65/30-60/ 3-20/3-15	45-55/30-40/ 5-15/3-10	50/35/10/5

In addition, more than one halocarbon can be selected from each of the temperature ranges. The objective of this description is not to identify every possible blend composition, but to illustrate our discovery of the unexpected properties that the ternary blends can take on, depending on the components, and the chosen compositions.

The refrigerant of the instant invention can be prepared by a simple mixing process as is well known to those skilled in the art.

Specific examples of the present invention will now be set forth. Unless otherwise stated, all percentages are by weight. It is to be understood that these examples are merely illustrative and are in no way to

be interpreted as limiting the scope of this invention.

EXAMPLE 1

Impact of Vapor Leakage on Vapor Pressure at 24°C.

TABLE III

Refrigerant/Composition	Vapor Pressure		
	0% Evaporated psia (KPa)	80% Evaporated psia (KPa)	%Change
R-502	171.1 (1180)	171.1 (1180)	0.0
HFC-125/HFC-143a/HFC-134a(55/40/5)	176.2 (1215)	165.2 (1139)	6.2
HFC-125/HFC-143a/HFC-134(55/40/5)	176.3 (1216)	164.3 (1133)	6.8

Example 1 demonstrates that all of the near-azeotropic blends of the present invention exhibit very low pressure changes after 80 or more percent by weight of the charge was leaked away. This vapor pressure versus leak performance behaviour closely approximates that of a Refrigerant-502 alone. The vapor pressure performance indicates that the near-azeotropic blends would maintain their vapor pressure characteristics, even if 80 weight percent of the refrigerant were to be lost.

EXAMPLE 2

TABLE IV
Refrigerant Performance

Refrigerant Composition	Capacity Btu/min (kW)*	COP Pressure psia (KPa)	Temp F(°C)	DT F(°C)**
R-502	80.1(1407)1.89	282 (1944)	239(115)	.0 (.0)
HFC-125	82.2 (1462) 1.69	327 (2255)	223(106)	.0 (.0)
HFC-125/HFC-143a/ HFC-134a(55/40/5)	82.7(1453)1.82	307 (2117)	227(108)	.8 (.4)
HFC-125/HFC-143a/ HFC-134(55/40/5)	82.6(1451)1.83	307 (2117)	229(109)	1.1 (.6)

Condition test were run under:

Condenser Temp 115°F (46°C)

Evaporator Temp -30°F (-34°C)

Suction superheated to Temp 95°F (35°C)

Heat Exchanger used in refrigeration cycle

Compressor Efficiency assumed 1.0

* based on a compressor displacement of 3.5 ft³/min
(0.099 m³/min)

** represents condensing temperature differential across
condenser

Example 2 data suggest that the near-azeotropic blends compare quite favorably with the commercial Refrigerant-502 refrigeration performance. Also, pentafluoroethane (HFC-125), the refrigerant recognized by the refrigeration industry as a plausible substitute for Refrigerant-502 has a 10-15 percent decrease in energy efficiency. Energy efficiency is measured by coefficient of performance (COP). Therefore, the present blends exhibit a substantial improvement in energy efficiency. All the blends have better energy efficiencies than pentafluoroethane (HFC-125) alone and some better than Refrigerant-502.

EXAMPLE 3

A blend was prepared consisting of liquid concentrations of 55.8% pentafluoroethane (HFC-125), 38.4% 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a), and 5.8% 1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a). The ozone depletion potential of the blend is 0 and the global warming potential was calculated to be 0.68. Compared with Refrigerant-502 the blend has no ozone depletion potential and a 87% reduction in global warming potential. The vapor pressure was within 5% of the vapor pressure of Refrigerant-502 over the temperature range of -50 - 100 deg Celsius. At 24 deg Celsius, the blend had a vapor pressure of 176.2 psia (1215 KPa) compared with a vapor pressure of 171.1 psia (1180 KPa) for Refrigerant-502.

To illustrate the surprisingly small changes in vapor pressure with compositional changes that occur during vapor leaks, vapor was allowed to leak from a suitable container holding the liquid blend and equilibrium vapor. After 96% of the initial blend charge had been lost via the vapor leak, the liquid compositions had changed to 45.9% HFC-125, 37.3% HFC-143a, and 16.8% HFC-134a. The vapor pressure after an 80% leak had decreased to 165.2 (1139 KPa) at 24 deg Celsius, being within 3.5% of the

Refrigerant-502 vapor pressure.

To illustrate the nonflammability of the blend, liquid and vapor samples were analyzed at the beginning and end of the leak test as well as vapor samples taken at blend charge weight losses of 5 to 95% in increments of 5%. The highest HFC-143a concentration was 39.2% in the vapor at 69.6% weight loss. At this point, the total vapor content was 53.8% HFC-125, 39.2% HFC-143a and 7.0% HFC-134a. The lower flammability limit at this point of HFC-125 and HFC-143a is above 39.2% at room temperature, therefore, with only 39.2% HFC-143a the blend is nonflammable at room temperature and atmospheric pressure.

EXAMPLE 4

Another blend was prepared consisting of liquid compositions of 53.7% pentafluoroethane (HFC-125), 41.0% 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a), and 5.3% 1,1,2,2-tetra-fluoroethane (HFC-134). The ozone depletion potential of the blend is 0 and the global warming potential was calculated to be 0.68. Compared with Refrigerant-502 the blend has no ozone depletion potential and an 87% reduction in global warming potential. The vapor pressure of the blend was 176.3 psia (1216 KPa) at 24 deg Celsius compared with 171.1 psia (1180 KPa) for Refrigerant-502. After 97.7% of the initial blend charge was lost via a vapor leak, the liquid compositions had changed to 43.3% HFC-125, 39.0% HFC-143a, and 17.7% HFC-134. The vapor pressure after 80% leak had decreased to 164.3 psia (1133 KPa) at 24 deg Celsius, being within 6.4% of the Refrigerant-502 vapor pressure. The highest HFC-143a concentration was 42.7% in the vapor at 95% weight loss. At this point, the total vapor content was 51.0% HFC-125, 42.7% HFC-143a, and 6.3% HFC-134. Again, experimentally, the maximum nonflammable concentration of HFC-143a in HFC-125 at any air concentration is above 42.7% at room temperature; therefore, with only 42.7% HFC-143a, the blend is nonflammable at room temperature and atmospheric pressure.

EXAMPLE 5 - COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE

A blend was prepared consisting of liquid concentrations of 57.9% pentafluoroethane (HFC-125) and 42.1% 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a). The vapor pressure of the blend was 185.5 psia (1279 KPa) at 24 deg Celsius. After 84.6% of the initial blend charge was lost via a vapor leak, the liquid composition had changed to 53.2% HFC-125 and 46.8% HFC-143a. The vapor composition of HFC-143a was 39.1% initially and increased to 44.3%. The vapor pressure decreased to 172.5 psia (1189 KPa). The conclusion of this test was the HFC-143a composition would continue to increase during the remainder of the leak and this blend will become inflammable; therefore, a third component is necessary when blending HFC-125 and HFC-143a to prevent the blend from becoming flammable.

EXAMPLE 6

A commercial icemaker was used to evaluate the performance of the near-azeotrope blends with Refrigerant-502. High and low side pressure were measured as well as inlet and exit temperature around the condenser, evaporator and compressor. The energy consumption was measured and the quality and quantity of ice produced. For similar operating conditions a blend of HFC-125/HFC-143a/HFC-134a performed essentially the same as Refrigerant-502.

Claims

1. A near azeotropic composition which is a blend of pentafluoroethane (HFC-125) and 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a) with 1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a) or 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134) in the proportions of 35 to 65 weight percent of HFC-125, 30 to 60 weight percent of HFC-143a and 3 to 15 weight percent of HFC-134 or 134a.
2. A composition according to claim 1 which is a ternary blend of HFC-125, HFC-143a and HFC-134 or HFC-134a.
3. A composition according to claim 1 or 2 which comprises 50 to 60 weight percent of HFC-125, 35 to 45 weight percent of HFC-143a and 3 to 10 weight percent of 134a.
4. A composition according to claim 3 which comprises about 55 weight percent of HFC-125, about 40 weight percent of HFC-143a and about 5 weight percent of HFC-134a.

5. A composition according to claim 1 or 2 which comprises 50 to 60 weight percent of HFC-125, 35 to 45 weight percent of HFC-143a and 3 to 10 weight percent of 134.
6. A composition according to claim 5 which comprises about 55 weight percent of HFC-125, about 40 weight percent of HFC-143a and about 5 weight percent of HFC-134.
7. A process for producing refrigeration which comprises evaporating a composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in the vicinity of a body to be cooled.
8. Use of a composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6 as a replacement for refrigerant 502.

Patentansprüche

1. Nahezu azeotrope Masse, die eine Mischung von Pentafluorethan (HFC-125) und 1,1,1-Trifluorethan (HFC-143a) mit 1,2,2,2-Tetrafluorethan (HFC-134a) oder 1,1,2,2-Tetrafluorethan (HFC-134) in den Anteilen von 35 bis 65 Gew.-% HFC-125, 30 bis 60 Gew.-% HFC-143a und 3 bis 15 Gew.-% HFC-134 oder 134a darstellt.
2. Masse nach Anspruch 1, die eine ternäre Mischung von HFC-125, HFC-143a und HFC-134 oder HFC-134a ist.
3. Masse nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, die 50 bis 60 Gew.-% HFC-125, 35 bis 45 Gew.-% HFC-143a und 3 bis 10 Gew.-% 134a umfaßt.
4. Masse nach Anspruch 3, die etwa 55 Gew.-% HFC-125, etwa 40 Gew.-% HFC-143a und etwa 5 Gew.-% HFC-134a umfaßt.
5. Masse nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, die 50 bis 60 Gew.-% HFC-125, 35 bis 45 Gew.-% HFC-143a und 3 bis 10 Gew.-% 134 umfaßt.
6. Masse nach Anspruch 5, die etwa 55 Gew.-% HFC-125, etwa 40 Gew.-% HFC-143a und etwa 5 Gew.-% HFC-134 umfaßt.
7. Verfahren zur Erzeugung von Kühlung, welches das Verdampfen einer Masse nach einem der vorgenannten Ansprüche in der Nähe eines zu kühlenden Körpers umfaßt.
8. Verwendung einer Masse nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6 als Ersatz für das Kühlmittel 502.

Revendications

1. Composition quasi azéotrope qui est un mélange de pentafluoroéthane (HFC-125) et de 1,1,1-trifluoroéthane (HFC-143a) avec du 1,2,2,2-tétrafluoroéthane (HFC-134a) ou du 1,1,2,2-tétrafluoroéthane (HFC-134), avec les proportions de 35 à 65 % en poids de HFC-125, 30 à 60 % en poids de HFC-143a et 3 à 15 % en poids de HFC-134 ou 134a.
2. Composition selon la revendication 1, qui est un mélange ternaire de HFC-125, HFC-143a et HFC-134 ou HFC-134a.
3. Composition selon la revendication 1 ou 2, comprenant 50 à 60 % en poids de HFC-125, 35 à 45 % en poids de HFC-143a et 3 à 10 % en poids de 134a.
4. Composition selon la revendication 3, comprenant environ 55 % en poids de HFC-125, environ 40 % en poids de HFC-143a et environ 5 % en poids de HFC-134a.
5. Composition selon la revendication 1 ou 2, comprenant 50 à 60 % en poids de HFC-125, 35 à 45 % en poids de HFC-143a et 3 à 10 % en poids de 134.

EP 0 545 942 B1

6. Composition selon la revendication 5, comprenant environ 55 % en poids de HFC-125, environ 40 % en poids de HFC-143a et environ 5 % en poids de HFC-134.
7. Procédé de production de froid, comprenant l'évaporation d'une composition telle que revendiquée dans l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, à proximité d'un corps à refroidir.
8. Utilisation d'une composition telle que revendiquée dans l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6 en remplacement du réfrigérant 502.

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

REGISTER ENTRY FOR EP0545942

European Application No EP91912138.4 filing date 17.06.1991

Priorities claimed:

26.07.1990 in United States of America - doc: 558346

05.04.1991 in United States of America - doc: 681565

Divisionals EP94200518.2 EP93111181.9

PCT EUROPEAN PHASE

PCT Application PCT/US91/04100 Publication No WO92/01762 on 06.02.1992

Designated States BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE AT

Title NEAR-AZEOTROPIC BLENDS FOR USE AS REFRIGERANTS.

Applicant/Proprietor

E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, 1007 Market Street, Wilmington

Delaware 19898, United States of America [ADP No. 50576693002]

Inventors

BERNARD DONALD BIVENS, 210 West Locust Lane, Kennett Square, PA 19348,

United States of America [ADP No. 60427903001]

MARK, BRANDON SHIFLETT, 609 Fifth Street, Newark, DE 19711, United States
of America [ADP No. 60952066001]

AKIMICHI YOKOZEKI, 109-C Congressional Drive, Greenville, DE 19807, United
States of America [ADP No. 60952074001]

Classified to

C09K

Address for Service

BROOKES & MARTIN, High Holborn House, 52-54 High Holborn, LONDON, WC1V

6SE, United Kingdom [ADP No. 00000471001]

EPO Representative

DAVID CHARLES WOODCRAFT, High Holborn House 52/54 High Holborn, London

WC1V 6SE, United Kingdom [ADP No. 50715341001]

Publication No EP0545942 dated 16.06.1993

Publication in English

Examination requested 08.02.1993

Patent Granted with effect from 21.12.1994 (Section 25(1)) with title
NEAR-AZEOTROPIC BLENDS FOR USE AS REFRIGERANTS.

18.11.1994 BROOKES & MARTIN, High Holborn House, 52-54 High Holborn, LONDON,
WC1V 6SE, United Kingdom [ADP No. 00000471001]
registered as address for service

Entry Type 8.11 Staff ID. SS2 Auth ID. AA

**** END OF REGISTER ENTRY ****

OA80-01
EP

OPTICS - PATENTS

12/04/95 10:21:37
PAGE: 1

RENEWAL DETAILS

PUBLICATION NUMBER EP0545942

PROPRIETOR(S)

E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY, 1007 Market Street, Wilmington
Delaware 19898, United States of America

DATE FILED 17.06.1991

DATE GRANTED 21.12.1994

DATE NEXT RENEWAL DUE 17.06.1995

DATE NOT IN FORCE

DATE OF LAST RENEWAL

YEAR OF LAST RENEWAL 00

STATUS PATENT IN FORCE

**** END OF REPORT ****