

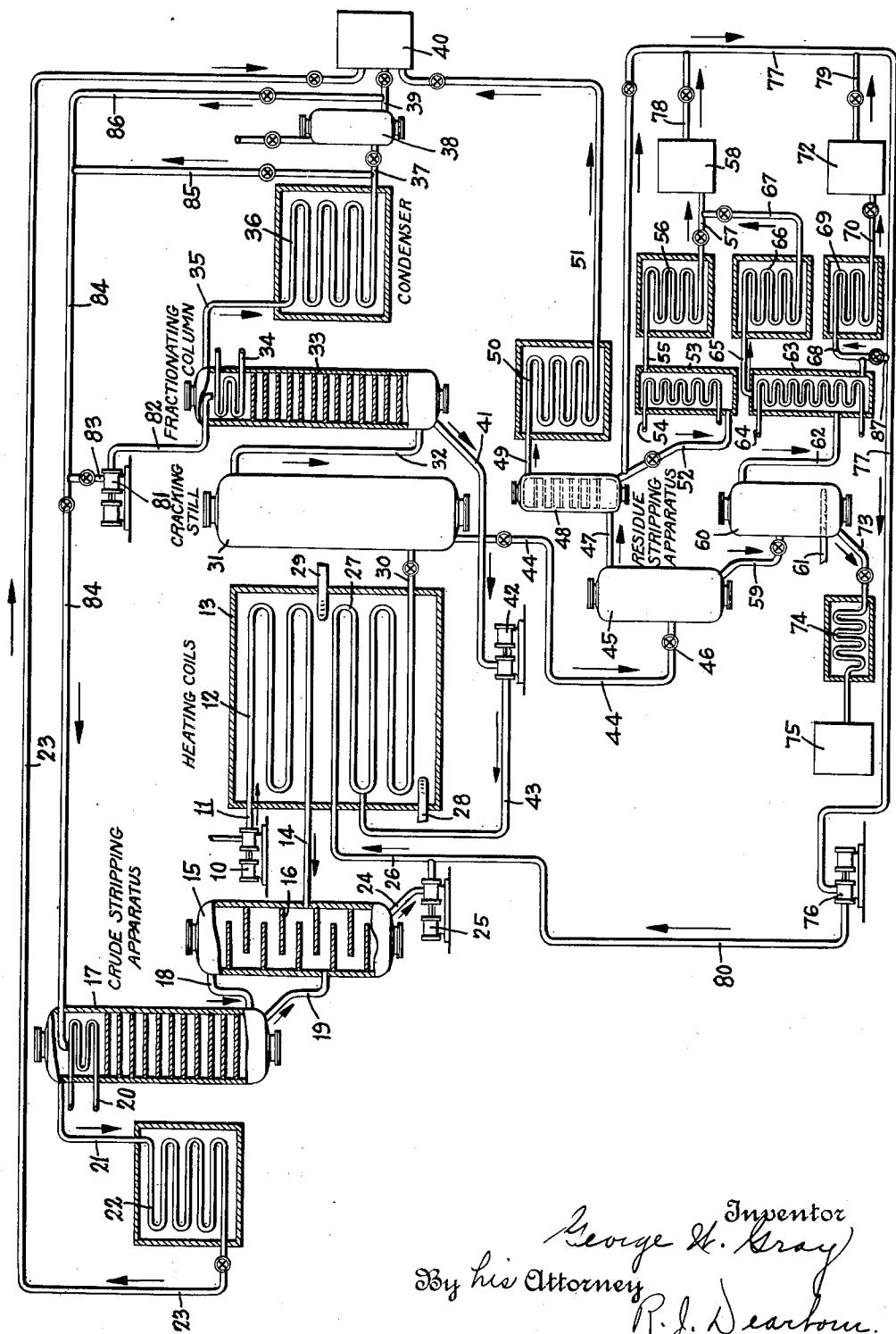
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TREATING HYDROCARBON OILS

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TREATING HYDROCARBON OILS

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This invention relates to the manufacture of gasoline or naphtha or similar light oil products, and has in view particularly the production of the maximum quantity of gasoline or naphtha from a given oil. The invention seeks to provide a process by which an oil containing gasoline or naphtha fractions may be treated to recover these fractions as well as to convert other higher boiling fractions contained in the oil into gasoline or naphtha products.

The invention contemplates a process wherein crude petroleum is stripped of its natural gasoline or naphtha content, the resultant crude residuum subjected to cracking for the production of lower boiling products, and the tar or residue produced in the cracking operation subjected to vaporization to recover therefrom any gasoline or other light products contained therein and also to recover therefrom a distillate suitable for use in the cracking operation.

The invention furthermore contemplates a process wherein crude oil is stripped of its gasoline or naphtha content, the resultant residue subjected to cracking to yield lower boiling products, the tar or residue produced in the cracking operation distilled to free it of any gasoline or naphtha contained therein, and to distill off a heavier condensate, such as gas oil, and this heavier condensate cyclically returned to the cracking zone.

In a preferred manner of practicing the invention crude oil is heated to vaporize off a given distillate such as gasoline, and the resultant crude residuum is subjected to cracking temperatures under superatmospheric pressures to thereby effect conversion of higher boiling hydrocarbons into lower boiling ones. A gasoline distillate is obtained from the evolved vapors produced in the cracking operation, and liquid or residue is withdrawn from the oil which has been subjected to cracking and this liquid is then subjected to a reduction in pressure and the contained heat in the liquid, with or without additional heating, such as steam, operates to distill off any gasoline contained in the liquid, and also additional distillates suitable for treatment for conversion to gasoline

or other light hydrocarbon products. The latter distillate may be cycled back to the cracking zone.

One method of operation contemplated by the invention consists in obtaining hot condensate from the vapors evolved in distilling the residue or liquid from the cracking operation, withdrawing the condensate from the dephlegmator at temperatures, preferably not substantially below its boiling point and conducting the hot condensate to the cracking zone.

The invention furthermore contemplates a process wherein a hydrocarbon oil is subjected to cracking under a superatmospheric pressure, the charge or a portion thereof formed by stripping a crude oil of its more volatile constituents to thereby form a residual oil which is charged to the cracking zone, the evolved vapors from the cracking zone subjected to dephlegmation or fractionation to separate out the gasoline or naphtha distillate desired and a heavier condensate which is cyclicly returned to the cracking zone.

The invention also has in view the provision of a heating coil for heating the initial crude charge, a vaporizing chamber into which this coil discharges, a second coil which is adapted to raise to a cracking temperature an oil charge which may include liquid obtained from the vaporizing chamber employed in treating the initial crude charge and a drum or still adapted to receive the oil from the second coil and in which the oil may be maintained at a cracking temperature for a time sufficient for the desired molecular transformation. The invention also contemplates a process in which an expansion or vaporizing chamber is provided for distilling off vaporizable constituents from residue drawn from the cracking still and the cyclic return of distillates obtained from such distillation to the heating coil in which the oil is raised to a cracking temperature.

The invention furthermore contemplates the provision of a suitable process and apparatus adapted for commercial operation on a large scale whereby a crude oil is charged to the system, distilled to free it of its natural gasoline or naphtha content, the residue

thus obtained subjected to cracking for the production of further quantities of gasoline, the residue obtained from the cracking operation distilled under reduced pressure to 5 cover gasoline therefrom and to form heavier distillates, and the introduction of these distillates to the cracking zone, so as to thus obtain from a given crude charge a maximum production of gasoline.

10 The invention also has in view the provision of various modifications described hereinafter involving various arrangements and assemblies of elements and various methods of operation as more completely set forth hereinafter.

15 In order to more fully disclose the invention reference will now be had to the accompanying drawing which is a flow diagram of apparatus constructed in accordance with the 20 invention, and constituting an embodiment thereof.

25 In the apparatus thus illustrated a pump 10 serves to introduce the charging stock, such as crude petroleum or other oil containing gasoline or naphtha constituents, through a 25 charging line 11 into a heating coil 12. The latter coil is shown located in an economizer section or lower temperature portion of a furnace 13. The coil 12 terminates in a transfer line 14 by which the heated oil is removed from the coil and discharged into a vaporizing chamber 15. Baffles 16 are indicated in the chamber 15 for assisting in the separation of the vapors from the liquid portions of the oil.

30 The still 15 is provided with a fractionating or rectifying tower 17. A vapor line 18 conducts vapors from the still 15 to the fractionating tower 17 and a reflux condensate line 19 conducts liquid from the tower 17 back to the vaporizing chamber 15. In some cases the vaporizing or stripping chamber 15 and the fractionating tower 17 may be constructed of a single chamber, the hot crude charge being introduced into a lower, and preferably a 45 baffled, section of a column still while fractionation of the vapors takes place in upper sections of the column; but it is often desirable to provide separate chambers as illustrated for the stripping still and the fractionating vessel. A cooling coil 20 is shown for supplying cooling to the tower 17, and a vapor line 21 serves to remove vapors from the tower and conduct them to a condenser 22 having an outlet pipe 23 by which the gasoline or naphtha fraction is discharged from the condenser.

50 The stripped crude is removed from the still 15 and by means of a pipe 24 is conducted to a pump 25 which forces the oil through a pipe 26 into a coil 27 located in the furnace 13. A burner 28 is indicated for supplying heat to the furnace, and the arrangement is such that the oil in transit through the coil 27 may be raised to a cracking temperature under superatmospheric pressure. It is to be understood that the coil 12 is in a lower temperature section of the furnace 13 and does not receive the high temperature applied to the coil 27. An auxiliary burner 29 is indicated for supplying additional heat to the coil 12 in case the waste gases that have been employed in heating the coil 27 are inadequate for raising the temperature of the oil in the coil 12 to the desired degree. A transfer line 30 conducts the oil which has been heated to a cracking temperature in the coil 27 to a still or converted 31 wherein the oil is subjected to cracking or decomposition for the production of lower boiling point products. If desired a plurality 75 or battery of stills or converters may be employed in lieu of the single still shown in the drawing. A vapor line 32 conducts evolved vapors from the still to a fractionating or rectifying tower 33. The tower is shown 80 equipped with a coil 34 for supplying cooling thereto, and a vapor line 35 conducts the vapor fraction to a condenser coil 36 having an outlet pipe 37 communicating with a receiving drum 38. The receiving drum is 85 preferably maintained under superatmospheric pressure, although the pressure in the drum may be reduced from that obtaining in the condenser 36. A pipe 39 conducts the cracked gasoline or naphtha distillate to a 90 tank 40. The condensate separated out in the fractionating column 33 is conducted by a pipe 41 to a hot oil pump 42 which forces the hot condensate through a line 43 and thence into the coil 27, the line 43 preferably 95 connecting with the coil 27 at a midpoint thereof so that the hot condensate may be combined with the charge introduced to the first part of the coil 27 at a temperature approximating the temperature of the charge 100 with which it is combined.

100 The tar or residue formed in the cracking still 31 is removed by a pipe 44 to a vaporizing or expansion chamber 45 which operates at a pressure reduced from that obtaining in the still 31. The line 44 is provided with a pressure reducing valve 46 so that the pressure on the oil may be reduced in the chamber 45 preferably to substantially atmospheric pressure. The chamber 45 is 105 preferably insulated to prevent loss of heat and does not ordinarily require any heating means other than the hot oil entering thereinto. The evolved vapors pass through a vapor line 47 to a fractionating or rectifying 110 column 48 from which the gasoline or naphtha fraction is taken off through a vapor line 49 to a condenser coil 50. An outlet pipe 51 conducts the gasoline or naphtha condensate to the tank 40. The liquid separated out in 115 the tower 48 constitutes what may be termed a light gas oil fraction and is removed by a pipe 52 to a heat exchanger 53 having a cooling coil 54. The liquid is conducted by a line 55 to a cooling coil 56 from which the 120

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cooled liquid is delivered through a transfer line 57 to a tank 58.

Liquid or residue is drawn off from the vaporizing chamber 45 by a line 59 to a secondary distilling chamber 60. It is convenient to have the vaporizing chamber 45 at a pressure slightly above atmospheric, say about ten pounds, so that the liquid residue may be readily withdrawn therefrom into the vaporizing chamber 60 which is held at substantially atmospheric pressure. Live steam is introduced into the chamber 60 by a pipe 61. The steam is preferably superheated and the gas oil fractions or other constituents which it is desired to distill off from the tar or residue, and which have not been vaporized in the chamber 45, are vaporized in the chamber 60. The vapors pass through a line 62 into a separator 63 provided with a cooling coil 64. Vapors are taken off the separator by line 65 by which they are conducted to a condenser coil 66, and an outlet pipe 67 conducts the condensate to the line 57 or to the tank 58. The liquid collected in the separator 63 may be said to constitute a heavy gas oil fraction. It is drawn off through a pipe 68 and passed through a cooling coil 69 from which an outlet pipe 70 conducts the liquid to a tank 72. The residue, which may be referred to as fuel oil, is drawn off from the vaporizing chamber 60 by a line 73 to a cooling coil 74 and passes thence into a fuel oil tank 75.

The gas oil distillates contained in the tanks 58 and 72 are cycled back to the cracking system for retreatment for conversion into gasoline, and to accomplish this a pump 76 is provided having its inlet line 77 arranged with branch lines 78 and 79 communicating respectively with the tanks 58 and 72. The branch lines are valved so that the pump may draw oil from either of the tanks or it may draw a mixture consisting of oil from both tanks. The discharge line 80 of the pump 76 is connected to the line 26 so that the gas oil constituents which have been recovered from the residue from the cracking system are combined with the stripped charge obtained from the vaporizing chamber 15 and the combined stripped crude and recovered gas oil distillates are forced into the pipe 27 wherein they are raised to a cracking temperature.

The line 77 is shown extending to the line 52 and provided with a branch line 87 connected to the line 68 so that the gas oil fractions may be drawn directly from the fractionating tower 48 and the separator 63 and introduced into the coil 27 in a heated condition. Thus condensate may be withdrawn from either or both of the separators 48 and 63 at temperatures not substantially below its boiling point and the hot oil combined with the hot liquid obtained in the crude

stripping apparatus for passage directly into the coil 27.

The pipe 23 which receives the gasoline or naphtha distillate obtained from the crude stripping apparatus, or in other words, the natural gasoline content of the crude charge, is shown extending to the tank 40 so that the natural gasoline may be combined with the cracked gasoline obtained from the cracking system and the cracked gasoline recovered from the tar stripping operation, but if desired these distillates may be received in separate tanks. In some cases it is advantageous to form several cuts or fractions from the vapors from the stripping still 15. Thus a gasoline and a kerosene cut may be made in addition to the gas oil cut.

As stated the fractionating tower 33 is equipped with a cooling coil 34 but if desired in lieu of this coil or in addition thereto distillate may be drawn from the receiving drum 38 or from the condenser coil 36 and admitted to the tower or serve as a reflux medium. Thus a pump 81 is provided having a discharge line 82 entering the top of the fractionating tower 33. The inlet line 83 of the pump communicates with a line 84 which has a branch line 85 connected to the line 37, preferably at a point therein before the pressure has been reduced by the valve indicated in this line, and the line 85 has another branch line 86 extending to the pipe 39, so that distillate may thus be drawn either directly from the condenser outlet 36 or from the outlet of the receiving drum 38 and introduced into tower 33 as a reflux medium.

The line 84 is shown extending to the tower 17 so that if desired the distillate drawn off either from the condenser 36 or from the receiving drum 38 may be introduced into the tower to serve as a cooling medium in lieu of the coil 20 or in addition to the coil 20. No pump is required to handle this distillate since the tower 17 being at substantially atmospheric pressure, and the condenser 36 and receiver 38 being under pressure, the distillates from the condenser coil or receiving drum are thereby forced under pressure into the tower 17.

The cooling medium supplied to the coils 20, 34, 54 and 64 may consist of water or other extraneous fluid but I prefer to employ the oil charge or some of the distillates obtained in the process to serve as the cooling medium in these several coils. Thus naphtha or gasoline condensate may be pumped from the tank 40 through the coil 20, or may be drawn off from either the condenser coil 36 or the receiving drum 38 and passed into the coil 20. If desired the oil after passing through the coil 20 may be discharged into the tower 17 at a point therein below the coil 20. If desired the crude charge or a portion thereof may be passed through the coil 20. Thus the line 11 may be provided with valved

branch lines extending to the coil 20 with a valve in the line 11 intermediate the point of juncture of the two lines extending to the coil 20, so that the crude charge on its way to the heating coil 12 may thus be preheated by passage through the coil 20 and thereby supply the required cooling to the tower 17. If desired the line 11 may be similarly connected to the coil 34 so that crude charge 10 may be used as a cooling medium in the top of the pressure fractionating tower 33. On the other hand, when the cycle gas oil fractions obtained from the tar stripping operation are introduced into the pressure system 15 after having been cooled down, as when being drawn off from either or both of the tanks 58 and 72, the gas oil constitutes a good medium to be employed as a cooling agent in the top of the tower 33 and thus the line 80 may be provided with valved branch lines extending to the coil 34 and with a valve in the line 80 intermediate the point of juncture of the lines extending to the coil 34.

It is preferable to use the crude charging 20 stock as the cooling agent in the coils 54 and 64. Thus the coils 54 and 64 may be connected in series and branch lines installed connecting the line 11 with the coils 54 and 64 and with a valve in the line 11 intermediate 25 the point of juncture of the branch lines so that the crude charge may thus be introduced into the coil 54 passed thence into the coil 64 and then returned to the charging line 11 and introduced into the heating 30 coil 12.

A preferred arrangement is to employ 100 distillate from either the condenser 36 or the receiver 38 or the tank 40 as a cooling medium in the coil 20, to employ cycle charge 40 to the cracking system as obtained from line 80 as the cooling medium for the coil 34 and to employ the crude oil charge as introduced to the line 11 as the cooling medium in the coils 54 and 64.

45 If desired instead of having the two distilling chambers 45 and 60 the entire residue stripping operation may be carried on in a single still in which the contained heat of the hot residue together with such additional 50 heating, such as steam, as may be required, is utilized in vaporizing the residue. In such an operation the vapors from the stripping still pass to a dephlegmator or fractionating column from which an overhead fraction is 55 conducted to a condenser and the resultant naphtha or gasoline condensate conducted to storage. The liquid condensate obtained from the dephlegmator or rectifying tower may be drawn off and cycled back to the 60 pressure cracking system.

What I claim is:

Apparatus for treating hydrocarbon oils comprising a high pressure heating coil, a furnace in which the coil is mounted and 65 which is adapted to heat the oil to a cracking

temperature, a cracking still into which the coil discharges, a dephlegmator arranged to receive vapors from the cracking still, means for conducting reflux condensate from the dephlegmator to the high pressure heating 70 coil, a lower temperature heating coil mounted in an economizer section of the furnace so that it may be heated by waste gases employed in heating the high temperature coil, means for introducing charging stock into 75 the low temperature heating coil, a vaporizing chamber into which said coil discharges, means for removing liquid from the vaporizing chamber and introducing it into the high temperature heating coil, a residual oil 80 vaporizing chamber, means for conducting residue from the cracking still to the residual oil vaporizing chamber and means associated therewith for reducing pressure in the residual oil vaporizing chamber, means for 85 drawing off vapors from said vaporizing chamber and obtaining a condensate therefrom, and means for conducting the condensate to the high pressure heating coil.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my 90 hand this 27th day of January, 1928.

GEORGE W. GRAY.

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