



Refrigerant Storage Container Safety

WHAT CAN HAPPEN	HOW TO PREVENT IT
<p>Refrigerant storage containers may vent or explode when the working pressure of the container is exceeded.</p>	<p>Refrigerant storage containers are designed with different working pressures. Verify that the rating of the storage cylinder is appropriate for the refrigerant being recovered.</p> <p>For R-410a, 4BA400 and 4BW400 are appropriate ratings for refrigerant storage containers.</p>
<p>“80% Shut Off Switches,” also known as Tank Overfill Sensors and Overfill Protection devices, may fail to prevent overfilling of the storage cylinder, leading to venting or explosion.</p> <p>These sensors only cut power to the recovery machine, and do not stop the flow of refrigerant, which may continue due to a siphon, or due to temperature-induced migration.</p>	<p>Do not rely on these switches to prevent overfilling. Only a refrigerant scale can provide an active and accurate measurement of the amount of refrigerant in the storage container.</p> <p>Do not rely on these switches to stop the flow of refrigerant into the container. Only the valves on the recovery machine and on the cylinder can stop the flow of refrigerant into the container.</p>
<p>Refrigerant expands when heated (Diagram 1), and storage containers may vent or explode when filled over 80% capacity.</p>	<p>A refrigerant scale must be used to monitor the amount of refrigerant in the storage container.</p> <p>Be sure to close the valves on the storage container when it has reached 80% capacity.</p>

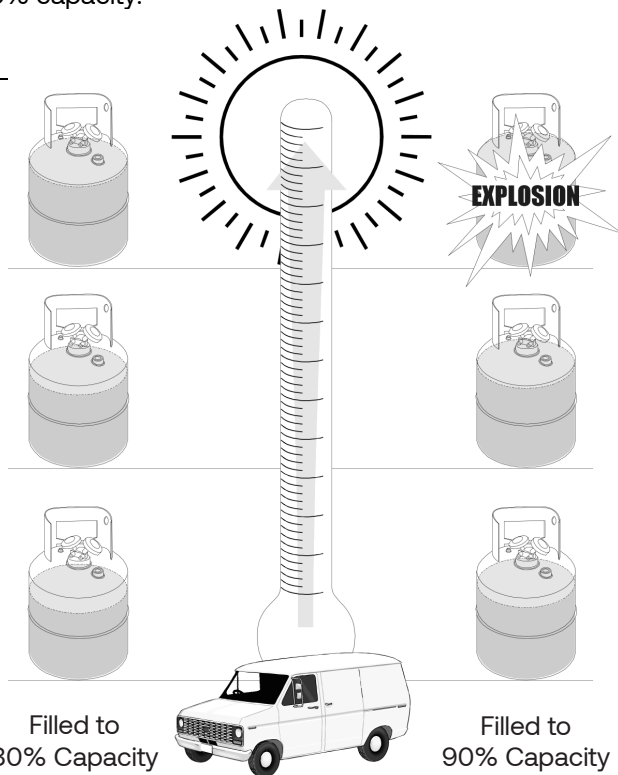


Diagram 1

Overfilled storage containers may explode due to liquid refrigerant expanding when heated.

Transportation of refrigerant storage cylinders more than 80% full is a DOT violation.

⚠ WARNING Use only DOT CFR 49 or UL-approved storage containers for recovered refrigerant.