

# General on LPG

LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) mainly consists of the gases **propane**, **propene** and **butane**, and mixtures of these.

Propane and propene can be used down to approx.  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while butane can only be used down to approx.  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The gases are compressed after extraction to liquid form at relatively low pressure.

**LPG flame.** As illustrated in the figure the warmest area is approximately in the middle of the flame. The flame must have a greenish-blue core and not show any yellow tops. The blowpipe must be held at a suitable distance from the workpiece to ensure the greatest possible effectiveness and economy. The blowpipe must not be tightly enclosed, and the air must always have a free inflow so that the gases are fully combusted and so that the combustion gases can be freely released.

## Properties

**Environment-friendly.** LPG does not produce any soot or hazardous exhaust gases if there is an adequate air supply.



**Non-toxic.** LPG is by itself non-toxic and completely free from impurities and toxic additives.

**Odour additive.** A foul-smelling substance has been added to the LPG to warn of possible leakage.

**Heavier than air.** LPG is approx. 1.5 times heavier than air and therefore will settle at the lowest point in the event of leakage.

**The temperature** in a LPG/air flame is approx.  $1,900^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and therefore sufficient to melt different types of metals.

The temperature in a LPG/oxygen flame is approx.  $2,900^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and can therefore be used to cut steel and iron.