



Dasa-Rägister
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RECOVERY OF COOLANTS FROM CAR RADIATORS

When cars are scrapped, the battery is first taken out, and then the petrol tank and then the radiator are perforated.

The cooling liquid which comes out of the radiator is composed of:

- Water
- Glycols
- Pollutants (such as oils or metallic remnants from the engine).

The solution can be sent to a **heat pump vacuum evaporator (Standard V-NT model)**, which **removes the water** present in the solution through evaporation and concentrates the solution.

The resulting concentrate is formed of glycol (coolant) mixed with oils and metals.

If the **glycol** is to be recuperated, it is necessary to use a second evaporator which works at a higher temperature than the first, even if operating under a vacuum, because the boiling temperature of glycol is very high.

To conclude:

- Installing one evaporator allows the water to be recuperated and the concentrated glycol and pollutants can be sent away for disposal.
- Installing another small evaporator which runs on hot water or vapour (with a gas boiler), allows the glycol to be separated and recovered from the other pollutants.

Warning

Any residual petrol which ends up in this waste liquid when the car is being scrapped can risk polluting the distillate produced in the first evaporator.

When scrapping the car it is necessary to separate the petrol or diesel residuals in order to then be able to recuperate the water and the coolant.