

NON-WELDED SUPPORT PLATE MEMBER

Background of the Invention

This invention relates to mass and heat transfer facilities and specifically to vessels containing packing elements, either structured or dumped, within the vessel.

5 Such packing generally rests upon a support plate at the bottom of a packed section. It is to such support plates that this invention specifically pertains.

The support plate is conventionally a unitary or parallel members of welded construction. The support
10 plate must be capable of handling fluid flow through the vessel. In some cases there may be a single fluid passing in either direction while in other cases there may be countercurrent flow of gas and liquid streams through the vessel. If the flows in either direction
15 predominate excessively, even for a short time, the support plate can become disturbed and its support function impaired. Thus it is important that it have the rigidity that comes from an integral structure rather than a series of interlocking members held together by
20 gravitational forces.

The present invention provides a novel design for a support plate member from which a support plate can be fabricated without welding which has considerable ease of manufacture while also being easy to assemble and
25 disassemble within the vessel. Support plates constructed using such members have great rigidity and resistance to displacement forces while in use.

General Description of the Invention

The present invention provides a non-welded support
30 plate component which comprises an elongated channel beam with a generally U-shaped cross-section having perforated sidewalls and adapted to be releasably attached, in the area of the open ends of the channel beam, to adjacent beams lying parallel and in contact therewith on either
35 side.

In use the channel beam members are aligned with one



another such that the upper parts of the channel beam sides are in contact. These parts are adapted to be releasably attached to one another by the provision of holes in register with similar holes on the adjacent channel beams such that an attachment means, such as a nut and bolt combination, split pin, C-clamp or the like, can be used to tie the channel beams together in at least two locations along their contiguous lengths. To facilitate the accommodation of the attachment means the channel beam preferably has, adjacent the open ends of the U-shaped cross-section, a portion in which the sides are parallel.

The channel beam preferably has a flat base portion that is narrower than the separation of the open ends of the channel beam. This flat base portion provides a secure engagement with support means within the vessel on which the assembled support plate rests when in position. This support means is typically a ledge placed around the internal surface of the vessel at the appropriate height.

Connecting the base portion with the portion adjacent the open ends are sloping side walls that are provided with perforations adapted to permit fluid flow when a support plate constructed from the channel beams is in use. In applications involving two phase countercurrent flow, the side wall openings should be sufficient to allow vapor to pass without appreciable resistance. In practice this may mean that the openings should represent about 60% or more of the cross-sectional area of the vessel. The degree of slope is dictated by the relative dimensions of the open and closed ends and is preferably uniform on both sides.

In two-phase, counter-current flow operations it is desirable to provide perforations in the base of the channel beam to permit draining of liquids through the support plate. Such perforations should not however be so many or so closely spaced as to lead to a weakening of the structure. The perforations must however be sufficiently large to allow the liquid to pass without

building a liquid head which would cause liquid to flow into the side wall openings. Generally suitable perforations represent about 7% or more up to about 10% of the cross-sectional area of the vessel.

5 A further preferred strengthening feature is the provision of an inwardly directed right angle bend at each of upper edges of the channel beam. This helps to resist any deformation of the beam under the weight of material resting on it during use.

10 When incorporated in a support plate, the structural strength of a channel beam having the sloping walls described above can be further enhanced by the provision of end closure plates in the shape of isosceles triangles with attachment flanges along the equal sides and adapted
15 to fill the space between the sloping walls of adjacent channel beams and to be attached by means of the attachment flanges to both. This closing plate also closes the opening s between the channel beams preventing packing elements from passing downward through the
20 support plate assembly. The means used to bring about the attachment can be the same means as are used to link the channel beams adjacent their open ends.

Drawings

In the attached Drawings:

25 Figure 1 is a perspective drawing of a preferred channel beam of the invention.

Figure 2 is a cross-section of a support plate made up of the channel beams illustrated in Figure 1, in place within a reactor.

30 Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The invention is now described with specific reference to the drawings which illustrate the construction and use of a preferred channel beam according to the invention. This is for the purpose of
35 illustration only and implies no essential limitation on the scope of the invention.

In the drawings, a channel beam 1 having a generally U-shaped cross-section is provided with a flat base

portion 5 with sloping sidewalls 4 extending away from the base and increasing in separation with distance from the base. The side walls terminate in parallel wall portions 2 each being provided with an inwardly extending flange 3. The parallel wall portions are provided with a plurality of spaced holes 7 adapted to receive nut and bolt attachment means. The sloping walls are provided with a plurality of perforations 8 adapted to permit ready passage of fluids. Perforations 9 are also provided in the flat base portion 5 for liquid drainage. End plates 6 are bolted to the side walls adjacent the open ends of the channel beam by nut and bolt combinations 10.

Figure 2 shows a vessel with an assembled support plate comprising three channel beams as illustrated in Figure 1 with, on either end, a half channel beam of the same design with the flat base portion of these half beams resting on a support ledge 20 which is attached to the inside of the reactor wall 21.

The material from which the channel beams can be constructed depends largely on the environment in which it is to function. Because of the weight to be supported, steel is usually the preferred material with a stainless steel being particularly preferred. Other materials can however be substituted in appropriate circumstances.

In use the support plate can be used to support either structured or dumped packing as desired. It will be appreciated that the support plate can be assembled and disassembled in a confined space without difficulty and can be reused in many different configurations. It therefore represents an extremely adaptable and versatile means of constructing support plates for reactor vessels.

CLAIMS

1. A non-welded support plate component which comprises an elongated channel beam with a generally U-shaped cross-section having perforated sidewalls and adapted to be releasably attached, in the area of the open ends of the channel beam, to adjacent beams lying parallel and in contact therewith on either side.
2. A support plate component according to Claim 1 in which the cross-section of the channel beam comprises a flat base portion, parallel side walls adjacent the open end of the channel beam and inwardly sloping sidewalls connecting the base portion to the parallel side walls, wherein the sloping side walls accomodate the perforations.
3. A support plate component according to Claim 2 in which at least one of the sloping sidewalls is provided with an end plate lying in a plane perpendicular to the length of the channel beam and located at one end thereof and attached thereto, said end plate being adapted to be attached also to an adjacent channel beam so as to close off the gap between the sloping sidewalls of adjacent channel beams and thereby to provide added rigidity to the support plate when in use.
4. A support plate according to Claim 3 in which a plurality of channel beams according to Claim 1 are attached together by nuts and bolts in the region of the parallel sidewalls and end plates closing off the space between the sloping sidewalls on adjacent channel beams and bolted to the ends adjacent the ends of said sidewalls.
5. A support plate according to Claim 4 in which the base portions of the channel beams are provided with perforations.



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