

Partial or complete utilization of a pressurized-gas cylinder known per se for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases

5 The invention relates to the partial or complete utilization of a pressurized-gas cylinder known per se for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases.

10 Gases and gas mixtures are generally stored and transported in pressurized-gas containers. According to the German ordinance on pressure vessels, these are containers in which an overpressure greater than 1 bar can be produced at 15°C. Information on the status of safety technology with respect to material, production, calculation, equipment, labeling, testing and operation of the pressurized-gas containers, and on construction, 15 testing and operation of the filling plants, is given by the German codes of practice for pressurized gases (TRG). The TRG differentiate between gases and gas mixtures according to their chemical and physical behavior and establish the pressurized-gas containers to be used, 20 including their equipment components, their test intervals, the filling factors and filling pressures.

The most usual pressurized-gas containers are pressurized-gas cylinders of steel and aluminum for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases having a maximum 25 filling pressure up to 200 bar. Increasingly, the users are demanding pressurized-gas containers having a maximum filling pressure up to 300 bar. These 300 bar pressurized-gas containers are likewise fabricated from steel or aluminum. For special applications, corrosion-resistant stainless steel (DE 37 36 579 A1) is also used. 30

To decrease the weight of such 300 bar pressurized-gas cylinders, composite gas cylinders (composite cylinders) are recently being used by the gas producers. Composite gas cylinders consist of a seamless metal liner 35 which is wrapped over an important part of its length with composite fibers of glass, carbon, aramid or wire. Aramid is taken to mean organic fibers of poly(phenylene terephthalamide), which include Kevlar and Twaron. Aramid

and carbon fibers are lighter than glass fibers, with identical or better strength properties and good impact strength.

5 Composite gas cylinders of this type are expensive to produce. In addition, there is the fact that, with the charging of all of the gas types which are currently technically possible into 300 bar pressurized-gas cylinders, there is a high potential for disposal of used 200 bar pressurized-gas cylinders.

10 The object underlying the invention is to provide a composite gas cylinder which can be produced considerably more cheaply.

This object is achieved according to the invention by the features of claims 1, 2, 3, 9, 11 and 15 12.

Advantageous developments of the invention are specified in the subclaims.

20 It has surprisingly been found that, by means of the utilization according to the invention of a pressurized-gas cylinder known per se, in particular of a metal pressurized-gas cylinder known per se, preferably a steel pressurized-gas cylinder for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases, as a liner for a composite gas cylinder, the costs of production of the composite gas cylinder can be decreased by approximately 1/3. The pressurized-gas cylinder known per se has a gas capacity of 1 to 150 liters at a filling pressure of 150 to 200 bar. With use of the process, many pressurized-gas cylinders currently in circulation can be reused, which would otherwise have to be disposed of, that is to say scrapped. This saves resources and reduces emissions, since fewer pressurized-gas cylinders have to be produced.

30 The pressurized-gas cylinder known per se, as used by the gas producers for transporting gases and gas mixtures in liquid or dissolved form, only needs to be reduced in its wall thickness over an important part of its length, in order to be suitable as a liner for a composite gas cylinder for a filling pressure of 300 bar. In this case, the important part of its length is made

5 cylindrical, which makes machining possible simply. Machining is essentially taken to mean the fabrication processes turning, planing, milling and grinding. Other fabrication processes, in particular reshaping by drawing or pressing, are not excluded by the invention.

10 A particularly simple process for producing the liner is that the wall thickness of the cylindrical part of the pressurized-gas cylinder known per se is determined by a sensor and fed to a controller of a tool as an actual value. The actual value determined by the sensor is used as a control signal. A cutting tool is moved along the cylindrical part as a function of the actual signal and a preset wall thickness signal. The tool decreases the wall thickness of the pressurized-gas
15 cylinder known per se on the cylindrical part, until the preset value determined by calculation as a function of the pressurized-gas cylinder material is reached.

20 The use of a pressurized-gas cylinder known per se which is used as a liner without decrease in wall thickness and whose surface is cleaned by sandblasting advantageously leads to composite gas cylinders having a filling pressure of > 300 bar, that is approximately 470 bar in the case of a 200 bar steel pressurized-gas cylinder known per se. This steel pressurized-gas
25 cylinder known per se has a bursting pressure of approximately 600 bar. In this case, the bursting pressure of the unwrapped liner is equal to or greater than 85% of the test pressure of the wrapped composite cylinder.

30 This implies a test pressure of $600 \text{ bar} / 0.85 = 705 \text{ bar}$. The filling pressure of the composite cylinder is calculated from test pressure / 1.5 = approximately 470 bar.

35 The pressurized-gas cylinder known per se consists of the materials plastic, steel, stainless steel or aluminum.



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Claims

1. The partial or complete utilization of a pressurized-gas cylinder known per se for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases as a liner for a composite
5 cylinder.
2. A liner for a composite cylinder produced from a pressurized-gas cylinder known per se for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases.
3. A liner for a composite cylinder consisting of a
10 pressurized-gas cylinder known per se for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases.
4. The liner as claimed in one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the pressurized-gas cylinder known per se is reduced in its wall thickness over an important part of
15 its length.
5. The liner as claimed in claim 4, wherein the important part of its length is made cylindrical.
6. The liner as claimed in claim 4 or 5, wherein the wall thickness is produced by machining.
- 20 7. The liner as claimed in one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the surface of the pressurized-gas cylinder known per se is sandblasted.
8. The liner as claimed in one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the pressurized-gas cylinder known per se consists of the material plastic, steel, stainless steel or
25 aluminum.
9. A process for producing a liner, which comprises using a pressurized-gas cylinder known per se, which is surface-treated or machined over an important part of its
30 length.
10. The process as claimed in claim 9, wherein the important part of its length is made cylindrical, the wall thickness of the cylindrical part is determined by a sensor, a cutting tool is moved along the cylindrical
35 part as a function of the wall thickness determined and a preset wall thickness, the tool removes the difference between the determined wall thickness and the preset wall thickness.
11. A composite cylinder for compressed, liquefied or

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dissolved gases having a liner as claimed in one of claims 1 to 10.

5 A process for producing a composite cylinder for elevated filling pressure (for example 300 bar), which comprises using a pressurized-gas cylinder known per se for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases having a lower filling pressure (for example 150, 200 bar) as a liner for the composite cylinder.

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