

【DESCRIPTION】**【Invention Title】****BOIL-OFF GAS COMPRESSOR FOR LNG-FUELED VESSEL****【Technical Field】**

[1] The present invention relates to a boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels using LNG as fuel for propulsion engines thereof, and more particularly, to a boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels, in which a compressor housing is integrally formed with a motor housing.

【Background Art】

[2] In general, an LNG carrier vessel for transportation of liquefied natural gas (LNG) has used LNG as fuel. In recent years, however, various LNG-fueled vessels using LNG as main fuel, which is cheaper than oil and advantageous to meet regulations on exhaust gas in terms of prevention of environmental pollution, are being built in addition to the LNG carrier vessels.

[3] The amount of LNG loaded in the LNG-fueled vessel to be used as fuel thereof is about 1/50 to 1/10 that of the LNG carrier vessel and the LNG-fueled vessel generates a much smaller amount of boil-off gas (BOG) in an LNG storage tank in proportion to the capacity of the storage tank than the LNG carrier vessel.

[4] However, like the LNG carrier vessel, the LNG-fueled vessel requires efficient treatment of BOG in order to prevent a risk due to increase in pressure of the storage tank, despite generation of a relatively small amount of BOG. Moreover, since the main purpose of the LNG-fueled vessel is not transportation of LNG, the LNG-fueled vessel uses LNG as fuel and crews are not experts in handling LNG, it is necessary to simplify LNG-related systems and equipment.

[5] In a vessel designed to use LNG as fuel for a main engine (for example, a

propulsion engine), the amount of BOG generated in an LNG storage tank is much smaller than the amount of BOG consumed by the main engine and a fuel supply system including an LNG pump and an LNG vaporizer is generally used in order to reduce power for fuel compression. As a result, if BOG is not removed from the LNG storage tank, the internal pressure of the storage tank can continue to increase.

[6] As a method of controlling the internal pressure of the storage tank, an LNG storage tank capable of enduring high pressure is prepared to prevent the internal pressure of the storage tank from increasing above a predetermined level by supplying fuel to an auxiliary engine including a generator by natural pressure of the storage tank. However, this method has problems of difficulty maintaining the pressure in the LNG storage tank and an economical burden due to the preparation of the LNG storage tank which is expensive and has a high pressure.

【Disclosure】

【Technical Problem】

[7] In order to solve such problems, the LNG-fueled vessel may be further provided with a BOG compressor. Despite a small capacity, the BOG compressor has various technical problems due to extremely low temperature and low flow rate. In general, it is difficult for a low-flow rate compressor to implement a centrifugal compressor. This is because the compressor requires operation at high speed due to the low flow rate and a small impeller size corresponding thereto. For such reasons, a screw type compressor or a reciprocation type compressor is typically used as the BOG compressor of the LNG-fueled vessel.

[8] Due to characteristics of using a large amount of lubricant oil, the screw type compressor is provided at an outlet thereof with a complicated apparatus for removal of the lubricant oil in order to ensure the quality of LNG. In addition, since the screw type compressor cannot directly treat BOG having a low temperature, the screw type compressor is provided at an inlet thereof with a heater for protection of the compressor. As such, for use of the screw type compressor, various devices are

added thereto, thereby causing deterioration in system reliability, and the compressor is operated at a relatively high temperature, causing deterioration in efficiency of the compressor.

[9] The reciprocation type compressor also requires a separate lubricant system. In addition, the reciprocation type compressor is operated at a low RPM and thus is much larger and heavier than the centrifugal compressor.

[10] For such reasons, although the centrifugal compressor is excellent in terms of volume or reliability, as compared with the screw type compressor or the reciprocation type compressor, it is very difficult to realize the centrifugal compressor due to the problem with a low flow rate thereof to be applied to the LNG-fueled vessel. In a typical LNG carrier vessel configured to treat a large amount of BOG, a high flow rate centrifugal BOG compressor is used. In this case, since a compressor impeller is required to operate at 20,000 RPM or more in order to obtain a certain compression rate, it is necessary to adopt a set-up gear box due to characteristics of an electric motor generally having a maximum rotational speed of about 3,600 RPM.

[11] In a BOG compressor for LNG-fueled vessels, which has a relatively small capacity, the set-up gear box and the lubricant system provide significant disadvantages in terms of costs and simplification of overall equipment. Since the low-flow rate centrifugal compressor is required to operate at a high RPM, it is more difficult in terms of techniques to realize the low-flow rate centrifugal compressor than a large capacity centrifugal compressor.

[12] Moreover, in all of the typical centrifugal, screw type, and reciprocation type compressors, an electric motor, compressor impellers, screws, and a cylinder are provided as separate components and leakage of a combustible gas inevitably occurs at connection sites between these components. In order to solve this problem, a gas sealing device is used in several stages. The gas sealing device is very expensive and requires continuous injection of an inert gas, such as nitrogen and the like, and a separate system for discharging a trace amount of gas leaked from the sealing device. Nevertheless, there is a safety problem in that the sealing device cannot fundamentally prevent leakage of the combustible gas. Since the electric

motor is also disposed in a region where gas leakage can occur, the compressors require an explosion-proof electric motor, causing significant increase in costs.

[13] Due to such technical and cost problems, the LNG-fueled vessel uses such a BOG compressor, which still has many problems as mentioned above.

[14] The present invention has been conceived to solve such problems in the related art and embodiments of the present invention provide a boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels using LNG as fuel for propulsion engines thereof, in which a compressor housing is integrally formed with a motor housing to fundamentally prevent leakage of a combustible gas, that is, boil-off gas, and inflow of external air.

[15] Embodiments of the present invention provide a boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels, which adopts a centrifugal compressor capable of compressing boil-off gas in a cryogenic state without heating the boil-off gas using an inlet heater, thereby improving compression efficiency.

[16] Embodiments of the present invention provide a boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels, which uses a self-lubricating bearing to prevent leakage of a lubricant oil influencing the quality of compressed boil-off gas and can obtain a target impeller RPM without using a set-up gear by increasing motor RPM through a high-frequency inverter.

【Technical Solution】

[17] In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, a boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels using LNG as fuel for a propulsion engine thereof includes: a compressor housing having an impeller rotatably disposed therein; a motor housing having a motor for driving the impeller therein; and a bearing rotatably supporting a rotational shaft transmitting rotation driving force of the motor to the impeller, wherein the compressor housing is integrally formed with the motor housing.

[18] The motor may be driven by a high speed frequency inverter and the impeller may be directly connected to the motor without a separate set-up gear.

- [19] The bearing may be a self-lubricating type bearing not using lubricant oil.
- [20] A set of the impeller and the compressor housing may be disposed at each of both sides of the motor housing.
- [21] The impeller may include a first impeller disposed at one side of the motor housing and a second impeller disposed at the other side of the motor housing, and boil-off gas compressed while passing through the first impeller may be cooled by an intermediate cooler and then supplied to the second impeller to be additionally compressed thereby.
- [22] The rotational shaft may extend into the compressor housing through a partition wall between the motor housing and the compressor housing; and the compressor housing may communicate with the motor housing through a gap between the rotational shaft and the partition wall to allow the boil-off gas to flow from the compressor housing to the motor housing.
- [23] The partition wall between the motor housing and the compressor housing may be provided with an insulating member. In addition, a portion of each of the partition wall and the insulating member through which the rotational shaft passes may be provided with an air-tightening/heating member having both an air-tightening function and a heating function to relieve decrease in temperature of the motor by the insulating member and the air-tightening/heating member.
- [24] The boil-off gas compressor may further include a pressure sensor detecting an interior pressure of the motor housing.
- [25] The motor housing may be formed with a supply hole through which a gas is supplied from an exterior to the motor housing and with a vent hole through which an interior gas is discharged.

【Advantageous Effects】

- [26] Embodiments of the present invention provide a boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels using LNG as fuel for propulsion engines thereof, in which a compressor housing is integrally formed with a motor housing to fundamentally prevent leakage of a combustible gas, that is, boil-off gas, and inflow of external air.

[27] Embodiments of the present invention provide a boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels, which can efficiently compress boil-off gas generated in an LNG storage tank of an LNG-fueled vessel or a LNG carrier vessel through centrifugal compression before supply of the compressed boil-off gas to an engine, thereby preventing loss of the boil-off gas while maintaining the interior pressure of the LNG storage tank within a safe range.

[28] Embodiments of the present invention provide a boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels, which has a small overall volume, is inexpensive, is able to directly compress cryogenic boil-off gas without using a separate heater, and allows omission of a set-up gear box, a lubrication device, a gas sealing device, and an explosion-proof motor structure. In addition, the compressor housing is integrally formed with the motor housing, thereby providing advantages in terms of safety and maintenance by fundamentally solving the problem of leakage of lubricant oil or gas using a simple structure.

[29] Embodiments of the present invention provide a boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels, which uses a self-lubricating bearing to prevent leakage of a lubricant oil influencing the quality of compressed boil-off gas and can obtain a target impeller RPM without using a set-up gear by increasing motor RPM through a high-frequency inverter.

【Description of Drawings】

[30] FIG. 1 is a conceptual view of a fuel supply system of an LNG-fueled vessel provided with a boil-off gas compressor according to the present invention.

[31] FIG. 2 is a schematic side view of a boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[32] FIG. 3 is a schematic side view of modification of the boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels according to the embodiment of the present invention.

【Best Mode】

[33] Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[34] For an LNG-fueled vessel, efficient use of boil-off gas is a very important issue in terms of not only economic feasibility but also environment. If boil-off gas (BOG) generated in the LNG-fueled vessel is not suitably treated, the boil-off gas must be discharged to the atmosphere in order to protect a storage tank. BOG mainly consisting of methane gas has a global warming index about 23 times higher than carbon dioxide and thus discharge of the BOG from the LNG-fueled vessel must be strictly restricted.

[35] Although a screw type compressor or a reciprocation type compressor is used for treatment of the boil-off gas in the LNG-fueled vessel, these compressors cannot directly treat cryogenic boil-off gas or can cause contamination of LNG products due to lubricant oil. When the centrifugal compressor has a small capacity, it is difficult to implement a compression system and there are problems with a set-up gear, a gas sealing device, and increase in costs.

[36] According to the present invention, there is provided a centrifugal compression-type boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels using LNG as fuel for propulsion engines thereof, in which a compressor housing is integrally formed with a motor housing, thereby fundamentally preventing leakage of a combustible gas, that is, boil-off gas, and inflow of external air.

[37] FIG. 1 is a conceptual view of a fuel supply system of an LNG-fueled vessel provided with a boil-off gas compressor according to the present invention. Referring to FIG. 1, the fuel supply system of the LNG-fueled vessel includes a storage tank 2 adapted to store LNG and boil-off gas (that is, natural gas generated through vaporization of the LNG) to be used as fuel; and a main engine 8 and an auxiliary engine 9 that use the LNG and the boil-off gas as fuel supplied from the storage tank 2.

[38] The main engine 8 may be a propulsion engine for providing propulsion force for navigation of the vessel, and the auxiliary engine 9 may be a power

generation engine for supplying power to be consumed in the vessel.

[39] LNG stored in the storage tank 2 may be compressed by an LNG pump 4 and may be supplied as fuel to at least one of the main engine 8 and the auxiliary engine 9 through an LNG vaporizer 5, in which the LNG is heated. Boil-off gas generated from the LNG inside storage tank 2 may be compressed by a boil-off gas compressor 10 according to the present invention and then supplied as the fuel to at least one of the main engine 8 and the auxiliary engine 9.

[40] The LNG compressed and heated by the LNG pump 4 and the LNG vaporizer 5 may be mainly supplied as fuel to the main engine 8, and the boil-off gas compressed by the boil-off gas compressor 10 may be mainly supplied as fuel to the auxiliary engine 9.

[41] If the amount of the boil-off gas generated in the storage tank is less than a fuel amount required for the auxiliary engine 9, some of the fuel gas (that is, compressed and heated LNG) supplied to the main engine 8 can be supplied as fuel to the auxiliary engine 9. Here, if the pressure of the fuel gas required for the auxiliary engine 9 is lower than the pressure of the fuel gas required for the main engine 8, the fuel gas can be decompressed by a decompressor (not shown), such as a J-T valve and the like, before the auxiliary engine 9.

[42] On the other hand, if the pressure of the boil-off gas compressed by the boil-off gas compressor 10 cannot satisfy the pressure of the fuel gas required for the main engine 8 and the amount of the boil-off gas generated in the storage tank is larger than the amount of the fuel gas for the auxiliary engine 9, some of fuel gas (that is, compressed and heated boil-off gas) supplied to the auxiliary engine 9 can be supplied to the main engine 8.

[43] It should be noted that FIG. 1 shows one example of the fuel supply system of the LNG-fueled vessel provided with the boil-off gas compressor 10 according to the present invention, and that the boil-off gas compressor 10 according to the present invention may be provided to other types of fuel supply systems as well as the fuel supply system shown in FIG. 1. In addition, the boil-off gas compressor 10 according to the present invention may be applied not only to a fuel supply system for supplying boil-off gas as fuel to an engine, but also to any system requiring

compression of the boil-off gas. Further, a material to be compressed by the boil-off gas compressor 10 according to the present invention is not restricted to boil-off gas, that is, natural gas, and may include a gas vaporized from LPG or oil and any kinds of combustible gas that can be exploded.

[44] FIG. 2 is a schematic side view of a boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[45] Referring to FIG. 2, the boil-off gas compressor 10 according to the embodiment includes compressor housings 24a, 24b each having an impeller 30a or 30b rotatably disposed therein, and a motor housing 12 in which a motor 14, for example, an electric motor, for driving the impellers 30a, 30b, is disposed. A set of the impeller 30a or 30b and the compressor housing 24a or 24b may be disposed at each of both sides of the motor housing 12. In FIG. 2, the impeller and the compressor housing disposed at the left side of the motor housing 12 are referred to as a first impeller 30a and a first compressor housing 24a, and the impeller and the compressor housing disposed at the right side of the motor housing 12 are referred to as a second impeller 30b and a second compressor housing 24b.

[46] According to this embodiment, the motor housing 12 is integrally formed with the first and second compressor housings 24a, 24b. Here, the expression "motor housing is integrally formed with the compressor housing (or integrated therewith)" means that, outwardly, the motor housing 12 is connected to the compressor housings 24a, 24b as one body and that the motor housing 12 is placed adjacent the compressor housings 24a, 24b such that the boil-off gas leaked from the compressor housings 24a, 24b can flow into the motor housing 12.

[47] Although FIG. 2 shows the boil-off gas compressor 10 in which sets of the impellers 30a, 30b and the compressor housings 24a, 24b are disposed at both sides of the motor housing 12, respectively, the impellers and the compressor housings may be disposed only at one side of the motor housing.

[48] In the structure wherein the sets of the impellers 30a, 30b and the compressor housings 24a, 24b are disposed at both sides of the motor housing 12, respectively, as shown in FIG. 2, rotation driving force of the motor 14 is transferred to the first impeller 30a through a first rotational shaft 16a and to the second

impeller 30b through a second rotational shaft 16b. Here, the first rotational shaft 16a and the second rotational shaft 16b may be coaxial shafts.

[49] Each of the first rotational shaft 16a and the second rotational shaft 16b may be rotatably supported by a bearing 18. In this embodiment, the bearing 18 is a self-lubricating type bearing which does not use lubricant oil. Use of the self-lubricating type bearing can solve a contamination problem caused by the boil-off gas and allows omission of a lubricant supply system, thereby simplifying the overall configuration of the compressor. For example, the self-lubricating type bearing may be a bearing configured to lift the rotational shafts using gas or electromagnetic force.

[50] The first rotational shaft 16a extends into the first compressor housing 24a through a partition wall between the motor housing 12 and the first compressor housing 24a and is coupled to the first impeller 30a to rotate the first impeller 30a upon operation of the motor 14. Likewise, the second rotational shaft 16b extends into the second compressor housing 24b through a partition wall between the motor housing 12 and the second compressor housing 24b and is coupled to the second impeller 30b to rotate the second impeller 30b upon rotation of the motor 14.

[51] Each of the partition walls between the motor housing 12 and the first and second compressor housings 24a, 24b is provided with an insulating member 20, which may prevent cold heat of the boil-off gas having a very low temperature from being transferred into the motor housing 12. Each of portions of the partition walls and the insulating members 20 through which the first and second rotational shafts 16a, 16b pass is provided with an air-tightening/heating member 22. The insulating members 20 and the air-tightening/heating members 22 may prevent excessive decrease in temperature of the motor 14, thereby preventing adverse influence on devices, such as the motor 14 and the like.

[52] In order to prevent the boil-off gas flowing in the first and second compressor housings 24a, 24b from being heated by the air-tightening/heating member 22, the insulating member 20 is advantageously disposed between each of the air-tightening/heating members 22 and each of the first and second compressor housings 24a, 24b.

[53] Referring to FIG. 2, the first compressor housing 24a is formed with a first inlet 26a extending in an axial direction to allow the boil-off gas to be supplied to the first impeller 30a therethrough, and a first outlet 28a extending in the perpendicular direction to the axial direction to allow the boil-off gas heated by the first impeller 30a to be discharged therethrough. The second compressor housing 24b is also formed with a second inlet 26b extending in the axial direction to allow the boil-off gas to be supplied to the second impeller 30b therethrough, and a second outlet 28a extending in the perpendicular direction to the axial direction to allow the boil-off gas heated by the second impeller 30b to be discharged therethrough.

[54] The motor housing 12 may be provided with a pressure sensor 32 to detect the interior pressure of the motor housing 12. In addition, the motor housing 12 may be provided with at least one temperature sensor (not shown). The temperature sensors may be provided not only to the motor housing but also to other places, such as the compressor housings and the like, which require temperature detection.

[55] The motor housing 12 may be formed with a supply hole 34 through which a gas is supplied from the outside into the motor housing 12, and a vent hole 36 through which the gas is discharged from the motor housing 12. The supply hole 34 may be used to supply an inert gas such as nitrogen into the motor housing 12, for example, upon maintenance, assembly, and disassembly of the boil-off gas compressor.

[56] Each of the first and second inlets 26a, 26b and the first and second outlets 28a, 28b may be provided with a flange (not shown) to facilitate connection of a pipe thereto.

[57] Next, operation and effects of the boil-off gas compressor according to this embodiment will be described.

[58] In the boil-off gas compressor 10 according to this embodiment, even when boil-off gas having a very low temperature is directly introduced into the first and second compressor housings 24a, 24b, the insulating member 20 blocks heat transfer to the boil-off gas having a very low temperature, thereby preventing operation of the electric motor 14, which operates at high RPM, from being influenced by heat transfer. In addition, a connecting portion between each of the first and second

compressor housings 24a, 24b and the motor housing 12 may be provided with a separate heater having an air-tightening function, that is, the air-tightening/heating member 22, to protect the electric motor. Further, heat due to operation of the electric motor 14 can be discharged through a jacket type cooling system (not shown) provided to the motor housing 12.

[59] The first and second impellers 30a, 30b requiring a high RPM are directly connected to the motor 14 without a set-up gear. The motor 14, that is, a high speed electric motor, may be driven by a high speed frequency inverter (not shown), which may be disposed outside the motor housing 12.

[60] In a typical compressor using a combustible gas, such as boil-off gas and the like, since the electric motor is separated from the compressor, a gas sealing device must be disposed in several stages on the rotational shaft. The typical compressor requires continuous supply of an inert gas to the gas sealing device and additional installation of a discharge device for discharging gas having leaked from the gas sealing device. Nevertheless, the typical compressor has a safety problem due to difficulty in complete prevention of gas leakage.

[61] However, in this embodiment, some components of the compressor and the component of the electric motor, that is, the first and second compressor housings 24a, 24b and the motor housing 12, are integrally formed with each other, and the interior of each of the first and second compressor housings 24a, 24b and the motor housing 12 is completely blocked from the outside, thereby fundamentally preventing leakage of the combustible gas.

[62] According to this embodiment, the motor housing 12 is provided with the first and second bearings 18, which adopt a self-lubricating type bearing system, thereby eliminating a need for a separate lubricant supply apparatus while fundamentally preventing contamination of the boil-off gas by lubricant oil. Contamination of the boil-off gas by the lubricant oil can cause many problems due to coagulation of the lubricant oil in the LNG carrier vessel or in various pieces of equipment or the storage tank provided to the LNG-fueled vessel, which is exposed to cryogenic conditions.

[63] In a typical combustible gas compressor, an impeller part is separated from

an electric motor part and a special explosion-proof motor is used. However, according to this embodiment, despite the presence of the air-tightening/heating member 22, the compressor does not completely block a gas such as BOG and is configured to allow the boil-off gas to flow between the first and second compressor housings 24a, 24b and the motor housing 12. In the compressor with this structure, electric devices including the electric motor 14 are operated in a state that the housings are filled with a combustible gas.

[64] At a site where the combustible gas is used, it is very important to prevent explosion due a combustible gas. To this end, a special explosion-proof electric device is generally used. However, according to this embodiment, a portion provided with the electric motor 14, that is, the interior of the motor housing 12, is filled with a combustible gas and is blocked from supply of oxygen thereto, thereby fundamentally preventing a risk of explosion. Combustion or explosion require three elements, that is, a combustible material, oxygen, and an ignition source. However, according to this embodiment, the possibility of supplying oxygen to the interior of the motor housing 12 is removed, thereby making it possible to maintain a safer state than a typical explosion-proof device.

[65] The interior of the motor housing 12 is always maintained at a higher pressure than atmospheric pressure, thereby preventing external gases including oxygen from entering the motor housing 12 in any cases. As described above, the boil-off gas can flow from the interior of each of the first and second compressor housings 24a, 24b towards the motor housing 12. Since the boil-off gas is compressed by the first and second impellers 30a, 30b inside the first and second compressor housings 24a, 24b, the boil-off gas having flown into the motor housing 12 can be in a state of being compressed to a higher pressure than atmospheric pressure. As a result, the interior pressure of the motor housing 12 provided with the motor 14 can be maintained at a higher pressure than atmospheric pressure.

[66] For measurement of the interior pressure of the motor housing 12, the motor housing 12 or other portions having the same pressure as the motor housing 12 is provided with a pressure sensor 32 to allow operation of the motor 14 to be automatically stopped if the interior pressure of the motor housing 12 is decreased

below atmospheric pressure.

[67] FIG. 3 is a schematic side view of a modification of the boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[68] Referring to FIG. 3, the boil-off gas compressor 10 according to the modification is similar to the boil-off gas compressor 10 shown in FIG. 2 except that the pipe according to the modification is configured to allow the boil-off gas compressed by the first impeller 30a to be additionally compressed by the second impeller 30b. The same or like components will be denoted by the same reference numerals and detailed description thereof will be omitted.

[69] Referring to FIG. 3, the boil-off gas compressor 10 may be a two-stage compressor. In the boil-off gas compressor, boil-off gas discharged from a first stage output unit, that is, from the first outlet 28a, after being compressed by the first impeller 30a, is subjected to heat exchange in an intermediate cooler 40 to reduce the temperature of the boil-off gas, and additionally compressed by the second impeller through a second stage input unit of the compressor, that is, through the second inlet 26b. Further, when the boil-off gas discharged through the first stage output unit has a low temperature, the boil-off may be directly supplied to the second stage input unit without passing through the intermediate cooler. To this end, the boil-off gas compressor 10 may be provided with a by-pass line 42 along which the boil-off gas bypasses the intermediate cooler 40.

[70] Although some embodiments have been described herein, it should be understood that these embodiments are provided for illustration only and are not to be construed in any way as limiting the present invention, and that various modifications, changes, alterations, and equivalent embodiments can be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. The scope of the present invention should be defined by the appended claims and equivalents thereto.

【CLAIMS】**【Claim 1】**

A boil-off gas compressor for LNG-fueled vessels using LNG as fuel for propulsion engines thereof, the boil-off gas compressor comprising:

a compressor housing having an impeller rotatably disposed therein;

a motor housing having a motor for driving the impeller therein; and

a bearing rotatably supporting a rotational shaft transmitting rotation driving force of the motor to the impeller,

wherein the compressor housing is integrally formed with the motor housing.

【Claim 2】

The boil-off gas compressor according to claim 1, wherein the motor is driven by a high speed frequency inverter and the impeller is directly connected to the motor without a separate set-up gear.

【Claim 3】

The boil-off gas compressor according to claim 1, wherein the bearing is a self-lubricating type bearing not using lubricant oil.

【Claim 4】

The boil-off gas compressor according to claim 1, wherein a set of the impeller and the compressor housing is disposed at each of both sides of the motor housing.

【Claim 5】

The boil-off gas compressor according to claim 4, wherein the impeller comprises a first impeller disposed at one side of the motor housing and a second impeller disposed at the other side of the motor housing, and boil-off gas compressed while passing through the first impeller is cooled by an intermediate cooler and then supplied to the second impeller to be additionally compressed thereby.

【Claim 6】

The boil-off gas compressor according to claim 1, wherein:

the rotational shaft extends into the compressor housing through a partition wall between the motor housing and the compressor housing; and

the compressor housing communicates with the motor housing through a gap between the rotational shaft and the partition wall to allow the boil-off gas to flow from the compressor housing to the motor housing.

【Claim 7】

The boil-off gas compressor according to claim 6, wherein the partition wall between the motor housing and the compressor housing is provided with an insulating member.

【Claim 8】

The boil-off gas compressor according to claim 7, wherein a portion of each of the partition wall and the insulating member through which the rotational shaft passes is provided with an air-tightening/heating member having both an air-tightening function and a heating function to relieve decrease in temperature of the motor by the insulating member and the air-tightening/heating member.

【Claim 9】

The boil-off gas compressor according to claim 1, further comprising:

a pressure sensor detecting an interior pressure of the motor housing.

【Claim 10】

The boil-off gas compressor according to claim 1, wherein the motor housing is formed with a supply hole through which a gas is supplied from an exterior to the motor housing and with a vent hole through which an interior gas is discharged.