

BAB VI PERANCANGAN ALAT UTAMA

Nama alat	:	Reaktor
Kode alat	:	R-110
Fungsi	:	Untuk mereaksikan HCHO, NaOH, dan CH ₃ CHO
Jumlah	:	1 buah
Type	:	<i>Mixed Flow</i>
Bentuk	:	Silinder tegak dengan tutup atas berbentuk standart dish dan tutup bawah conical dengan sudut puncak 120°
Perlengkapan	:	Pengaduk dan coil pendingin
Kondisi operasi	:	- Temperatur = 60 °C - Tekanan = 1 atm - Waktu operasi = 1 jam - Fase = liquid - liquid
Direncanakan	:	- Bahan konstruksi = Stainless Steel SA 240 grade M type 316 allowable stress (f) = 18750 (Brownell & Young hal 342) - Pengelasan = Single welded butt joint E = 0,8 (Brownell & Young hal 254) - Faktor korosi = 1/16 - Bahan masuk = 70242,6646 kg/jam = 154856,9784 lb/jam

Menentukan densitas dan viskositas campuran

Rate bahan	:	HCHO	=	8663,2620	kg/jam
			=	19099,0274	lb/jam
	:	NaOH	=	11707,11	kg/jam
			=	25809,4965	lb/jam
	:	CH ₄ O	=	2341,4222	kg/jam
			=	5161,8994	lb/jam
	:	CH ₃ CHO	=	23180,0793	kg/jam
			=	51102,8028	lb/jam
	:	H ₂ O	=	24350,7904	kg/jam
			=	53683,7525	lb/jam

Densitas	:	HCHO	=	0,0764	lb/ft ³
	:	NaOH	=	91,4800	lb/ft ³

	:	CH ₄ O	=	48,7400	lb/ft ³
	:	CH ₃ CHO	=	0,0079	lb/ft ³
		H ₂ O	=	62,6500	lb/ft ³
Viskositas	:	HCHO	=	0,000005	lb/ft.s
	:	NaOH	=	0,0001	lb/ft.s
	:	CH ₄ O	=	0,0003	lb/ft.s
	:	CH ₃ CHO	=	0,0000048	lb/ft.s
	:	H ₂ O	=	0,0005	lb/ft.s

Komponen	Massa lb/jam	x_i Massa	ρ lb/ft ³	μ lb/ft.s	$x_i \times \rho$	$x_i \times \mu$
HCHO	19099,027	0,12	0,0764	0,000005	0,009	0,00000065
NaOH	25809,496	0,17	91,4800	0,0001	15,247	0,000016
CH ₄ O	5161,899	0,03	48,7400	0,0003	1,625	0,000011
CH ₃ CHO	51102,803	0,33	0,0079	0,000005	0,003	0,0000016
H ₂ O	53683,753	0,35	62,6500	0,0005	21,719	0,000185
Total	154856,979	1	202,9543	0,001	38,602	0,000215

$$\rho \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \rho}{\sum x_i} = \frac{38,6020}{1} = 38,602 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\mu \text{ campuran} = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot \mu}{\sum x_i} = \frac{0,0002}{1} = 0,0002 \text{ lb/ft.s}$$

6.1. Rancangan dimensi reaktor

A. Menghitung volume reaktor

Bahan masuk	=	70242,6646	kg/jam
	=	154856,9784	lb/jam
ρ campuran	=	38,6020	lb/ft ³
Rate volumetrik	=	$\frac{\text{Bahan masuk}}{\rho \text{ campuran}}$	
	=	$\frac{154856,9784}{38,6020}$	
	=	4011,6286	ft ³ /jam
Volume liquid	=	4011,6286	ft ³ /jam \times 1,00 jam
	=	4011,6286	ft ³
Volume ruang kosong	=	20%	Volume total
Volume total	=	Volume liquid + Volume ruang kosong	
Volume total	=	4011,6286 + 20%	Volume total
80% Volume total	=	4011,6286	

$$\text{Volume total} = 5014,5358 \text{ ft}^3$$

B. Menghitung dimensi vessel

- Menghitung diameter vessel

$$\text{Asumsi : } L_s = 1,5 \text{ di}$$

$$V_{\text{total}} = V_{\text{tutup bawah}} + V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{tutup atas}}$$

$$5014,5358 = \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times L_s \right) + 0,0847 di^3$$

$$5014,5358 = \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times 1,5 \text{ di} \right) + 0,0847 di^3$$

$$5014,5358 = 0,0755 di^3 + 1,1775 di^3 + 0,0847 di^3$$

$$5014,5358 = 1,3377 di^3$$

$$di^3 = 3748,5284$$

$$di = 15,5341 \text{ ft}$$

$$= 186,4096 \text{ in}$$

- menghitung volume liquid dalam silinde (Vls)

$$V_{\text{ls}} = V_{\text{liquid}} - V_{\text{tutup bawah}}$$

$$= 4011,6286 - \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \tan 1/2\alpha}$$

$$= 4011,6286 - \frac{3,14}{24} \times \frac{3748,5284}{1,7321}$$

$$= 3728,4854 \text{ ft}^3$$

- Menghitung tinggi tangki yang terisi bahan (H)

$$V_{\text{total}} = V_{\text{tutup bawah}} + V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{tutup atas}}$$

$$5014,5358 = \frac{\pi di^3}{24 \text{ tg } \frac{1}{2} \alpha} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times di^2 \times H \right) + 0,0847 di^3$$

$$5014,5358 = 283,1433 + 189,4277 H + 1,3157$$

$$5014,5358 = 284,4590 + 189,4277 H$$

$$189,4277 H = 4730,0768$$

$$H = 24,9704 \text{ ft} = 299,6442 \text{ in}$$

- Menghitung tekanan design (Pi)

$$P_i = P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$P_{\text{hidrostatik}} = \frac{\rho (H-1)}{144} \quad (\text{Brownell dan Young, pers. 3.17, hal 46})$$

$$= \frac{38,6020 \times (24,9704 - 1)}{144}$$

$$= 6,4257 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_{\text{operasi}} = \text{atm} = ,7 \text{ psia}$$

$$P_i = P_{\text{atm}} + P_{\text{hidrostatik}}$$

$$= 14,6959 + 6,4257$$

$$= 21,1216 \text{ psia}$$

$$= 6,4216 \text{ psig}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tebal silinder} &= \frac{\text{Pi} \cdot d_i}{2(f \cdot E - 0,6 \text{Pi})} + C \\
 (\text{ts}) &= \frac{6,4216 \times 186,4096}{2 \times [(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 6,42)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,0399 + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,64}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi do

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{do} &= d_i + 2 \text{ ts} \\
 &= 186,4096 + (2 \times \frac{3}{16}) \\
 &= 186,7846 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Standarisasi dengan Tabel 5.7, Brownell and Young, hal 89

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{do} &= 192 \\
 \text{icr} &= 11 \frac{1}{2} \\
 r &= 170 \\
 \text{ts} &= 0,6250
 \end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{i \text{ baru}} &= \text{do} - \text{ts} \\
 &= 192 - (2 \times 0,6250) \\
 &= 190,7500 \text{ in} \\
 &= 15,8958 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek hubungan Ls dengan di:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{total}} &= V_{\text{tutup bawah}} + V_{\text{silinder}} + V_{\text{tutup atas}} \\
 5014,5358 &= \frac{\pi d_i^3}{24 \text{tg} \frac{1}{2} \alpha} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times d_i^2 \times L_s \right) + 0,0847 d_i^3 \\
 5014,5358 &= 370,0667 + 198,3519 L_s + 340,1992 \\
 5014,5358 &= 710,2659 + 198,3519 L_s \\
 198,3519 L_s &= 4304,2699 \\
 L_s &= 21,7002 \text{ ft} \\
 \frac{L_s}{d_i} &= \frac{21,7002}{15,8958} = 1,3651 < 1,5 \quad (\text{memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

C. Menghitung dimensi tutup

- Menghitung dimensi tutup atas (standart dished)

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= 170 \\
 \text{icr} &= 11 \frac{1}{2} \\
 \text{sf} &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

(Brownell dan Young, tabel 5.6, hal 88)

Tebal tutup atas (tha)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{tha} &= \frac{0,885 \text{ Pi} \cdot d_i}{2 (\text{fE} - 0,1 \text{ Pi})} + C \\
 &= \frac{0,885 \times 6,4216 \times 190,7500}{2 \times [(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,1 \times 6,422)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,0361 + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,5782}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi tutup atas (ha)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ha} &= 0,1690 \times d_i \\
 &= 0,1690 \times 190,7500 \\
 &= 32,2368 \text{ in} \\
 &= 2,6864 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung dimensi tutup bawah (conical)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{thb} &= \frac{\text{Pi} \cdot d_i}{2 \cos \frac{1}{2} \alpha (\text{fE} - 0,6 \text{ Pi})} + C \\
 &= \frac{6,4216 \times 190,7500}{2 \times \cos 60 \times [(18750 \times 0,8) - (0,6 \times 6,4)]} + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= 0,0472 + \frac{1}{16} \\
 &= \frac{1,7546}{16} \approx \frac{3}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{hb} &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} d_i}{\text{tg} \frac{1}{2} \alpha} \\
 &= \frac{95,3750}{1,7321} \\
 &= 55,0632 \text{ in} \\
 &= 4,5886 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan di atas, maka diperoleh dimensi reaktor sebagai berikut:

- do	=	192	in	- tha	=	3/16	in
- di	=	190,7500	in	- ha	=	32,237	in
- Ls	=	260,4021	in	- thb	=	3/16	in
- ts	=	0,6250	in	- hb	=	55,063	in
- Tinggi reaktor	=	T _{tutup atas} + T _{silinder} + T _{tutup bawah}					
	=	32,2368	+	260,4021	+	55,0632	
	=	347,7021 in					

$$= 28,9752 \text{ ft}$$

6.2. Rancangan Pengaduk

Rencana pengaduk:

- Jenis pengaduk : Axial turbin 4 blades sudut 60°
- Bahan impeller : High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade M type 316
- Bahan poros pengaduk : Hot Rolled Steel SAE 1020

Dari G.G. Brown hal 507, didapatkan:

- $Dt/Di = 3$
- $Zi/Di = 0,05$
- $W/Di = 0,2$

Dimana: $Dt =$ Diameter dalam silinder
 $Di =$ Diameter impeller
 $Zi =$ Tinggi impeller dari dasar tangki
 $Zl =$ Tinggi liquid dalam silinder
 $W =$ Lebar baffel impeller
 $L =$ Panjang impeller

A. Menghitung dimensi pengaduk

- Menghitung diameter impeller

$$\frac{Dt}{Di} = 3$$

$$Di = \frac{Dt}{3}$$

$$= \frac{190,7500}{3}$$

$$= 63,5833 \text{ in}$$

$$= 5,2986 \text{ ft}$$

- Menghitung tinggi impeller dari dasar tangki

$$\frac{Zi}{Di} = 0,05$$

$$Zi = 0,05 \times Di$$

$$= 0,05 \times 63,5833$$

$$= 3,179167 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,2649 \text{ ft}$$

- Menghitung panjang impeller

$$\frac{L}{Di} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{4} \times Di$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 63,5833$$

$$= 15,8958 \text{ in}$$

$$= 1,3247 \text{ ft}$$

(Geankoplis 3th ed, tabel 3.4-1, hal 144)

- Menghitung lebar impeller

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{W}{D_i} &= 0,2 \\ W &= 0,2 \times D_i \\ &= 0,2 \times 63,5833 \\ &= 12,71667 \text{ in} \\ &= 1,0597 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan tebal blade

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{J}{D_t} &= \frac{1}{12} \\ J &= \frac{1}{12} \times D_t \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \times 190,7500 \\ &= 15,8958 \text{ in} \\ &= 1,3247 \text{ ft}\end{aligned}$$

(Geankoplis 3th ed, tabel 3.4-1, hal 144)

- Menentukan jumlah pengaduk

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{H_{\text{liquid}}}{2 \times D_i^2} \\ &= \frac{24,9704}{2 \times 28,0753} \\ &= 0,4447 \approx 0,5 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

B. Perhitungan daya pengaduk

$$P = \frac{\varphi \times \rho \times n^3 \times D_i^5}{gc}$$

(G. G. Brown, pers. 461, hal 506)

Dimana : P = daya pengaduk

φ = power number

ρ = densitas bahan

D_i = diameter impeller

gc = 32,2 lb.ft/s².lbf

n = putaran pengaduk, ditetapkan = 100 rpm

= 1,6667 rps

(Perry ed 7th, hal 23-46)

Menghitung bilangan Reynold

$$\begin{aligned}N_{Re} &= \frac{D^2 n \rho}{\mu} \\ &= \frac{[5,2986]^2 \times 100 \times 38,6020}{0,0002} \\ &= 504099565,3762 \text{ (Turbulen, } N_{Re} > 10^4\text{)}\end{aligned}$$

Dari G. G. Brown fig. 4.77 hal 507, diperoleh $\phi = 0,7$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{\phi \times \rho \times n^3 \times Di^5}{gc} \\
 &= \frac{0,7 \times 38,6020 \times [1,6667]^3 \times [5,2986]^5}{32,2} \\
 &= 16225,8966 \text{ lb ft/s} \\
 &= 29,5016 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kehilangan-kehilangan daya:

- Gain losses (kebocoran daya pada proses dan bearing) diperkirakan 10% dari daya masuk
- Transmission system losses (kebocoran belt atau gear) diperkirakan 15% dari daya masuk

Sehingga daya yang dibutuhkan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \text{ yang dibutuhkan} &= [0,1 + 0,15 P] + P \\
 &= [0,25 \times 29,5016] + 29,5016 \\
 &= 36,8770 \text{ Hp} \approx 49 \text{ Hp}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, digunakan pengaduk dengan daya 49 Hp

C. Perhitungan poros pengaduk

- Diameter poros

$$\tau = \frac{\pi \times s \times D^3}{16} \quad (\text{Hesse, pers 16-1, hal 465})$$

Dimana :

- τ = momen puntir
- P = daya motor pada poros
- N = putaran pengaduk
- s = maksimum design shering stress yang diijinkan
- D = diameter poros

Sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau &= \frac{63025 \times P}{N} \\
 &= \frac{63025 \times 49}{100} \\
 &= 30882,2500 \text{ lb in}
 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{Hesse, hal 469})$$

Dari Hesse tabel 16-1 hal 467, untuk bahan Hot Rolled Steel SAE 1020 mengandung karbon = 20% dengan batas = 36000 lb/in²

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \text{maksimum design shering stress yang diijinkan} \\
 &= 20\% \times 36000 \\
 &= 7200 \text{ lb in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter poros pengaduk (D)

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \left(\frac{16 \times \tau}{\pi \times S} \right)^{1/3} \\
 &= \left(\frac{16 \times 30882,2500}{3,14 \times 7200} \right)^{1/3} \\
 &= 2,7959 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,2330 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Panjang poros (L)

$$L = H + Z - Z_i$$

Dimana :

Z_i	=	jarak impeller dari dasar tangki
Z	=	panjang impeller di atas bejana tangki
H	=	$T_{\text{silinder}} + T_{\text{tutup atas}}$
	=	260,4021 + 32,2368
	=	292,6389 in
	=	24,3866 ft
L	=	292,6389 + 15,8958 - 3,1792
	=	305,3555 in
	=	25,4463 ft

Kesimpulan dimensi pengaduk:

Type	:	Axial turbin 4 blade sudut 90°
Di	:	63,5833 in = 5,2986 ft
Zi	:	3,1792 in = 0,2649 ft
W	:	12,7167 in = 1,0597 ft
L	:	15,8958 in = 1,3247 ft
n	:	1 buah
daya	:	49 Hp
diameter poros	:	2,7959 in = 0,2330 ft
panjang poros	:	305,3555 in = 25,4463 ft

6.3. Rancangan Nozzle

Perencanaan:

- a. Nozzle pada tutup standart dished
 - Nozzle untuk pemasukan umpan HCHO
 - Nozzle untuk pemasukan umpan NaOH
 - Nozzle untuk pemasukan umpan CH₃CHO
- b. Nozzle silinder reaktor
 - Nozzle untuk manhole
 - Nozzle untuk pemasukan air pendingin pada coil
 - Nozzle untuk keluaran air pendingin pada coil
- c. Nozzle pada tutup bawah conical
 - Nozzle untuk pengeluaran produk

Bahan konstruksi untuk nozzle menggunakan High Alloy Steel

Dasar Perhitungan

a. Nozzle untuk pemasukan umpan Formaldehid (HCHO)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate umpan masuk} &= 23414,2215 \text{ kg/jam} = 51618,9927 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \text{Densitas umpan} &= 0,0764 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{Rate umpan masuk}}{\text{Densitas umpan}} \\
 &= \frac{23414,2215}{0,0764} \\
 &= 306388,661 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 85,1080 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

dari Peter & Timerhause didapatkan di optimum :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,9 \times 85,1080^{0,45} \times 0,0764^{0,13} \\
 &= 20,6238 \text{ in} \\
 &= 1,7186 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

dari Geankoplis app. A-5 halaman 892 maka dipilih pipa dengan ukuran:

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ Ukuran pipa} &= 2 \text{ in sch. 40} \\
 - \text{ OD} &= 2,375 \text{ in} \\
 - \text{ ID} &= 2,0670 \text{ in} \\
 - \text{ A} &= 0,02330 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Nozzle untuk pemasukan umpan NaOH

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rate umpan masuk} &= 23414,2215 \text{ kg/jam} = 51618,9927 \text{ lb/jam} \\
 \text{Densitas umpan} &= 91,4800 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \\
 \text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} &= \frac{\text{Rate umpan masuk}}{\text{Densitas umpan}} \\
 &= \frac{51618,9927}{91,4800} \\
 &= 564,2653 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam} \\
 &= 0,1567 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

dari Peter & Timerhause didapatkan di optimum:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,9 \times 0,1567^{0,45} \times 91,4800^{0,13} \\
 &= 3,04697 \text{ in} \\
 &= 0,2539 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

dari Geankoplis app. A-5 halaman 892 maka dipilih pipa dengan ukuran:

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ Ukuran pipa} &= 1/8 \text{ in sch. 40} \\
 - \text{ OD} &= 0,405 \text{ in} \\
 - \text{ ID} &= 0,2690 \text{ in} \\
 - \text{ A} &= 0,00040 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Nozzle untuk pemasukan umpan CH_3CHO

$$\text{Rate umpan masuk} = 23414,2215 \text{ kg/jam} = 51618,9927 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas umpan} = 38,6020 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} = \frac{\text{Rate umpan masuk}}{\text{Densitas umpan}}$$

$$= \frac{51618,9927}{38,6020}$$

$$= 1337,2095 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,3714 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

dari Peter & Timerhause didapatkan di optimum:

$$\text{ID optimal} = 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13}$$

$$= 3,9 \times 0,3714^{0,45} \times 38,6020^{0,13}$$

$$= 4,01585 \text{ in}$$

$$= 0,3347 \text{ ft}$$

dari Geankoplis app. A-5 halaman 892 maka dipilih pipa dengan ukuran:

- Ukuran pipa = 1/4 in sch. 40
- OD = 0,540 in
- ID = 0,3640 in
- A = 0,00072 ft^2

B. Nozzle pada silinder

- Nozzle untuk manhole

Lubang manhole berdasarkan standart yang ada yaitu 20 in

(Brownell and Young item 3, 4 dan 5 halaman 351)

berdasarkan fig. 12.2 Brownell and Young halaman 221,

diperoleh dimensi pipa:

- Ukuran pipa (NPS) : 20 in
- Diameter luar (DO) : 27 1/2 in
- Ketebalan flange minimum (T) : 1 11/16 in
- Diameter lubang (R) : 23 in
- Diameter hubungan pada titik pengelasan (K) : 20 in
- Diameter huubngan pada alas (E) : 22 in
- Tebal nozzle (L) : 5 11/15 in
- Diameter dalam nozzle (B) : 19,25 in
- Jumlah lubang baut : 20 buah
- Diameter baut : 1 1/8 in

- Nozzle untuk air pendingin inlet dan air pendingin out

- Ukuran pipa (NPS) : 2 in
- Diameter luar (A) : 6 in

- Ketebalan flange minimum (T) : 3/4 in
- Diameter lubang (R) : 3 5/8 in
- Diameter hubungan pada titik pengelasan (K) : 2,38 in
- Diameter hubungan pada alas (E) : 3 1/16
- Tebal nozzle (L) : 2 1/2
- Diameter dalam nozzle (B) : 2,07 in
- Jumlah lubang maut : 4 buah
- Diameter baut : 5/8 in

C. Nozzle untuk pengeluaran produk

$$\text{Rate produk keluar} = 70242,6646 \text{ kg/jam} = 154856,98 \text{ lb/jam}$$

$$\text{Densitas produk} = 86,4700 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{Rate volumetrik (Q)} = \frac{\text{Rate produk keluar}}{\text{Densitas produk}}$$

$$= \frac{154856,978}{86,4700}$$

$$= 1790,8752 \text{ ft}^3/\text{jam}$$

$$= 0,4975 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

dari Peter & Timerhause didapatkan di optimum:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ID optimal} &= 3,9 Q^{0,45} \rho^{0,13} \\ &= 3,9 \times 0,4975^{0,45} \times 86,4700 \\ &= 5,08628 \text{ in} \\ &= 0,4239 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

dari Geankoplis app. A-5 halaman 892 maka dipilih pipa dengan ukuran:

- Ukuran pipa = 3/8 in sch. 40
- OD = 0,675 in
- ID = 0,4930 in
- A = 0,00133 ft²

Dari Brownel & Young tabel 12.2 halaman 221 diperoleh dimensi flange untuk semua nozzle, dipilih flange standart type wlding neck dengan dimensi nozzle:

- Nozzle A : Nozzle untuk pemasukan umpan HCHO
- Nozzle B : Nozzle untuk pemasukan umpan NaOH
- Nozzle C : Nozzle untuk pemasukan CH₃CHO
- Nozzle D : Nozzle untuk pengeluaran produk
- Nozzle E : Nozzle untuk manhole

- Nozzle F : Nozzle untuk memasukan air pendingin dan keluaran air pendingin
- A : Diameter luar flange, in
- T : Ketebalan minimum flange, in
- R : Diameter luar bagian yang menonjol, in
- E : Diameter hubungana atas, in
- K : Diameter hubungan pada titik pengelasan, in
- L : panjang julakan, in
- B : diameter dalam flange, in

Nozzle	NPS	A	T	R	E	K	L	B
A	2	7 1/2	15/16	5	4 1/4	3,50	2 3/4	3,55
B	1/8	4 5/8	5/8	2 1/2	2 5/16	1,66	2 1/4	1,38
C	1/4	4 5/8	5/8	2 1/2	1 5/16	1 2/3	2 1/4	2,07
D	3/8	7/12	15/16	5	1 1/4	3,50	2 3/4	1,05
E	20	27 1/2	1 11/6	23	22	20	5 11/16	19,25
F	2	6	3/4	3 5/8	3 1/16	2,38	2 1/2	2,07

6.4. Perhitungan Coil Pendingin

Dalam reaktor, reaksi yang terjadi adalah reaksi eksotermis, jadi dibutuhkan coil dengan air sebagai media pendingin untuk menjaga agar suhu tetap pada 90°C

Dasar Perancangan :

Bahan Masuk	=	3326487896 kg/jam
	=	7333575215,52 lb/jam
Kebutuhan steam dalam reaktor	=	1025390,0000 kkal/jam
	=	4069075,6448 Btu/jam
Bentuk coil	=	Spiral
Rd min	=	0,0010
Kecepatan putaran (N)	=	100
Steam masuk pada suhu	=	130 °C (266 °F)
Steam keluar pada suhu	=	130 °C (248 °F)
Panas laten steam pada 130°C	=	519,5029 kkal/kg
Bahan konstruksi	=	High Alloy Steel SA 240 Grade S Tipe 316 (Brownell & Young, tabel 13.1 hal.251)
Diameter pengaduk (Da)	=	5,2986 ft
Diameter tangki (Di)	=	190,7500 in = 15,89583 ft
Tinggi silinder (L _s) :	=	260,4021 in = 21,70018 ft
Tinggi liquid dalam silinder (L _{ls})	=	299,6442 in = 24,97035 in

A. Menghitung ΔT_{LMTD}

$$\begin{aligned}
 - t_1 &= \text{suhu badan masuk} = 30 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 86 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 303,15 \text{ K} \\
 - t_2 &= \text{suhu badan keluar} = 50 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 122 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 323,15 \text{ K} \\
 - T_1 &= \text{suhu steam masuk} = 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 140 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 333,15 \text{ K} \\
 - T_2 &= \text{suhu steam keluar} = 60 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} = 140 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 333,15 \text{ K} \\
 - \Delta t_1 &= (140 - 122) \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 18 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\
 - \Delta t_2 &= (140 - 86) \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} = 54 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\
 - \Delta T_{LMTD} &= \frac{\Delta t_1 - \Delta t_2}{\ln \frac{\Delta t_1}{\Delta t_2}} = \frac{(18-54) \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}{\ln \frac{18 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}{54 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}}} \\
 &= 32,769 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Menghitung Suhu Kalorik (T_c dan t_c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 - T_c &= (T_1 + T_2)/2 = 140 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F} \\
 - t_c &= (t_1 + t_2)/2 = 147 \text{ } ^\circ\text{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

C. Menentukan Dimensi Pipa Coil

Pipa coil yang digunakan adalah 3" IPS Sch 40 (*Kern*, tabel 11. Hal 844) sehingga diperoleh data-data sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_o &= 3,5 \text{ in} \\
 D_i &= 3,068 \text{ in} \\
 a' &= 9,648 \text{ in}^2 \\
 a'' &= 0,917 \text{ ft}^2/\text{ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung h_o dan h_i

Bagian Bejana (Bahan)

1. Menghitung Nre

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nre &= \frac{D a^2 \times N \times \rho}{\mu \times 2,42} \\
 &= \frac{28,0753 \times 100 \times 38,602}{0,0002 \times 2} \\
 &= 1219920948,2103
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. JH = 2000$$

dari gambar 20.2 hal 718 (*kern*)

3. Menghitung harga koefisien film

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p &= 25,71 \text{ BTU/lb.}^\circ\text{F} \\
 k &= 0,322 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2.^\circ\text{F/ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Menghitung Nre

$$a t = a' = 9,65 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_t M &= \frac{154856,98}{9,648} \\
 &= 16050,682 \text{ lb/jam}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu = 0,45 \text{ Cp (pada suhu } T_c)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nre &= \frac{G_t \times d_i}{\mu \times 2} \\
 &= \frac{16050,682 \times 3,068}{0,45 \times 2} \\
 &= 45219,00081
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Jc = -

$$\begin{aligned}
 k((C_p \cdot \mu)/k)^{1/3} &= 0,001842462 \\
 h_o/\phi_s &= 760,3333 \\
 t_w &= 120,286 \\
 \phi_s &= 1 \quad (\text{karena viscositas rendah}) \\
 h_o &= 760,3333 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2\text{°F}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Karena bahan adalah air, maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= \frac{Gt}{3600 \times \rho} \\
 &= \frac{16050,682}{3600 \times 61,98} \\
 &= 276,33924
 \end{aligned}$$

dari kern , Fig 25, hal 835 didapatkan

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_i &= 15000 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2\text{°F} \\
 \text{faktor koreksi} &= 0,94 \\
 h_i &= 1050 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2\text{°F} \\
 h_{io} &= h_i \times \left(\frac{d_i}{d_o}\right) \\
 &= 17112,125 \text{ Btu/jam ft}^2\text{°F}
 \end{aligned}$$

E. Mencari tahanan panas pipa bersih

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c &= \frac{h_o \times h_{io}}{h_o + h_{io}} \\
 &= \frac{760,3333 \times 17112,12516}{760,3333 + 17112,12516} \\
 &= 727,9871 \text{ BTU/jam.ft}^2\text{°F}
 \end{aligned}$$

G. Mencari dirt factor (faktor kekotoran) pipa terpakai

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_d &= \frac{U_c - U_d}{U_c \times U_d} \\
 0,001 &= \frac{727,98707 - U_d}{727,98707 \times U_d} \\
 0,72799 \quad U_d &= 727,98707 - U_d \\
 1,72799 \quad U_d &= 727,98707 \\
 U_d &= 421,2920
 \end{aligned}$$

H. Luas Perpindahan Panas

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{Q}{U_c \cdot \Delta T} = \frac{4069075,6448}{421,2920 \times 32,7686} = 316497,757 \text{ ft}^2 \\
 L &= \frac{A}{a''} = \frac{316497,76}{0,917} = 345144,773 \text{ ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jumlah lilitan (nc)} = \frac{L}{\pi \times d_c}$$

$$d_{\text{pengaduk}} < d_{\text{coil}} < d_{\text{bejana}} = 5,2986 < d_{\text{coil}} < 21,7002$$

dipilih $d_{\text{coil}} = 21$ ft

maka

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah lilitan (nc)} &= \frac{345144,7727}{3,14 \times 21} \\ &= 2308293,066 \text{ buah} = 24 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

I. Menentukan Tinggi lilitan Coil

Jarak antara dua coil (hc) = 1 in

$$\begin{aligned} L_c &= (n-1) \times (d_o + hc + d_o) \\ &= (21 - 1) \times (3,5 + 1 + 3,5) \\ &= 160,00 \text{ In} \\ &= 1920,000 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

karena tinggi lilitan coil < tinggi liquid dalam silinder (LIs), maka design tersebut dapat digunakan karena coil masih berada dalam liquid

6.5. Sambungan Tutup (Head) dengan Dinding Reaktor

Untuk mempermudah perbaikan dan perawatan tangki, maka tutup tangki dihubungkan dengan bagian shell secara flange dan bolting.

A. Gasket

Dari Brownell and Young fig 12.11 hal 228, didapatkan:

Bahan konstruksi : Asbestos
Gasket factor (m) : 2
Min desain seating stress (y) : 1600 psia

B. Bolting

Dari Brownell & Young, App. D-4 hal. 344, didapatkan :

Bahan konstruksi : High Alloy Steel SA 193 Grade B8c type 347
Tensile strength minimum : 75000 psia
Allowable stress (f) : 15000

C. Flange

Dari Brownell & Young, App. D-4 hal. 342, didapatkan :

Bahan konstruksi : HAS SA 240 Grade M type 316
Tensile strength minimum : 75000 psia
Allowable stress (f) : 18750
Type flange : Ring flange loose type

A. Menghitung Lebar Gasket

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = \sqrt{\frac{y - p \cdot m}{y - p(m + 1)}} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers. 12.2, hal 226})$$

Dimana : d_o = diameter luar gasket
 d_i = diameter dalam gasket
 y = yield stress = 1600 psia
 p = internal pressure = 14,6959 psia
 m = gasket factor = 2

Diketahui d_i gasket = d_i shell = 190,7500 in = 15,8958 ft

Maka didapatkan:

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = \sqrt{\frac{1600 - (14,7 \times 2)}{1600 - 14,696 \times (2 + 1)}}$$

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = \sqrt{1,0094}$$

$$\frac{d_o}{d_i} = 1,0047$$

$$d_o = 1,0047 \times d_i$$

$$d_o = 1,0047 \times 190,7500$$

$$d_o = 191,6487 \text{ in}$$

$$= 15,9707 \text{ ft}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar gasket minimum (A)} &= \frac{d_o - d_i}{2} \\ &= \frac{191,6487 - 190,7500}{2} \\ &= 0,4494 \text{ in} \\ \text{Dambil gasket (n)} &= 0,4494 \text{ in} \\ \text{D rata-rata gasket (G)} &= d_o + n \\ &= 191,6487 + 0,4494 \\ &= 192,0981 \text{ in} \\ &= 16,0082 \text{ ft} \end{aligned}$$

B. Menghitung Jumlah dan Ukuran Baut (Bolting)

- Menghitung beban baut

Lebar setting gasket bawah

$$B_o = \frac{n}{2} = \frac{0,4494}{2} = 0,2247 \text{ in}$$

(Brownell and Young, fig. 12.12, hal 229)

Beban gasket supaya tidak bocor (Hy)

$$\begin{aligned} W_{m2} = H_y &= \pi b G y && \text{(Brownell and Young, pers. 12.88, hal 240)} \\ &= 3,14 \times 0,2247 \times 192,098 \times 1600 \\ &= 216838,5017 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Beban baut agar tidak bocor (Hp)

$$\begin{aligned} H_p &= 2 \pi b G m p && \text{(Brownell and Young, pers. 12.90, hal 240)} \\ &= 2 \times 3,14 \times 0,2247 \times 192,0981 \times 2 \times 14,7 \\ &= 7966,5923 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Beban karena tekanan dalam (H)

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{\pi}{4} G^2 p && \text{(Brownell and Young, pers. 12.89, hal 240)} \\ &= \frac{3,14}{4} \times 192,0981^2 \times 14,6959 \\ &= 425708,0707 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Total berat beban pada kondisi operasi (W_{ml})

$$\begin{aligned} W_{ml} &= H + H_p && \text{(Brownell and Young, pers. 12.91, hal 240)} \\ &= 425708,0707 + 7966,5923 \\ &= 433674,6631 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{ml} &> W_{m2} \\ 433674,6631 &> 216838,5017 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $W_{ml} > W_{m2}$, maka yang mengontrol adalah W_{ml}

- Menghitung luas minimum bolting area

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ml} &= \frac{W_{ml}}{f_b} && \text{(Brownell and Young, pers. 12.92, hal 240)} \\ &= \frac{433674,6631}{15000} \\ &= 30,9768 \text{ in}^2 \\ &= 0,2151 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung bolting optimum

Dari Brownell and Young tabel 10.4 hal 188, didapatkan:

$$\text{Ukuran baut} = 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Root area} = 1,2940 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah bolting optimum} = \frac{A_{ml}}{\text{root area}} = \frac{30,9768}{1,2940} = 24 \approx 24 \text{ buah}$$

Dari Brownell and Young tabel 10.4 hal 188, didapatkan:

$$\text{Bolt spacing} = 3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Minimum radial distance (R)} = 2 \frac{1}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{Edge distance (E)} = 1 \frac{5}{8} \text{ in}$$

$$\text{di shell} = 190,7500 \text{ in}$$

$$g_o = \frac{3}{16}$$

Bolting circle diameter (C)

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \text{di shell} + 2(1,415 g_o + R) \\ &= 190,8 + 2 \times (1,415 \times \frac{3}{16} + 2 \frac{1}{8}) \\ &= 195,5306 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Diameter luar flange (OD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{OD} &= C + 2E \\ &= 195,5306 + (2 \times 1 \frac{5}{8}) \\ &= 198,7806 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Cek lebar gasket

$$\begin{aligned} A_b \text{ aktual} &= \text{jumlah bolt} \times \text{root area} \\ &= 23,9388 \times 1,2940 \\ &= 30,9768 \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Lebar gasket minimum

$$\begin{aligned} L &= A_b \text{ aktual} \times \frac{f}{2 \pi y G} \\ &= 30,9768 \times \frac{15000}{2 \times 3,14 \times 1600 \times 192,0981} \\ &= 0,2407 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &< n \\ 0,2407 &< 0,4494 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $L < n$, maka perhitungan bolting optimum memenuhi.

- Menghitung moment

Untuk keadaan bolting up (tanpa tekanan uap dalam), maka:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \left(\frac{A_m + A_b}{2} \right) \times f_a \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers. 12.94, hal 242}) \\ &= \left(\frac{30,9768 + 30,9768}{2} \right) \times 15000 \\ &= 464651,4247 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak radial dari beban gasket yang bereaksi terhadap bolt circle

$$\begin{aligned} h_G &= \frac{C - G}{2} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers. 12.101, hal 242}) \\ &= \frac{195,5306 - 192,0981}{2} \\ &= 1,7163 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Moment flange } (M_a) &= W \times h_G \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, hal 243}) \\ &= 464651,4247 \times 1,7163 \\ &= 797468,9438 \text{ lb in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari Brownell and Young hal 243, dalam kondisi operasi maka:

$$W = W_{ml} = 464651,4247 \text{ lb}$$

Hidrastatic and force pada daerah dalam flange (H_D)

$$H_D = 0,785 B^2 p \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers. 12.96, hal 242})$$

$$\text{Dimana: } B = \text{do shell reaktor} = 204 \text{ in}$$

$$p = \text{tekanan operasi} = 14,6959 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Maka,

$$\begin{aligned} H_D &= 0,785 \times 204^2 \times 14,6959 \\ &= 480093,8909 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak radial bolt circle pada aksi (h_D)

$$\begin{aligned} h_D &= \frac{C - B}{2} && \text{(Brownell and Young, pers. 12.100, hal 242)} \\ &= \frac{195,5306 - 192}{2} \\ &= 1,7653 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_D &= H_D \times h_D && \text{(Brownell and Young, pers. 12.96, hal 242)} \\ &= 480093,8909 \times 1,7653 \\ &= 847515,7468 \text{ lb in} \end{aligned}$$

Perbedaan antara beban baut flange dengan gaya hidrostatik total (H_G)

$$\begin{aligned} H_G &= W - H && \text{(Brownell and Young, pers. 12.98, hal 242)} \\ &= 464651,4247 - 425708,0707 \\ &= 38943,3540 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_G &= H_G \times h_G && \text{(Brownell and Young, pers. 12.98, hal 242)} \\ &= 38943,3540 \times 1,7163 \\ &= 66837,4479 \text{ lb in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_T &= H - H_D && \text{(Brownell and Young, pers. 12.97, hal 242)} \\ &= 425708,0707 - 480093,8909 \\ &= -54385,8202 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_T &= \frac{h_D + h_G}{2} && \text{(Brownell and Young, pers. 12.97, hal 242)} \\ &= \frac{1,7653 + 1,7163}{2} \\ &= 1,740793 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_T &= H_T \times h_T \\ &= -54385,8202 \times 1,74079 \\ &= -94674,4560 \text{ lb in} \end{aligned}$$

Moment total pada keadaan operasi (M_o)

$$\begin{aligned} M_o &= M_D + M_T + M_G \\ &= 847515,7468 + -94674,456 + 66837,4479 \\ &= 819678,7386 \text{ lb in} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_a < M_o$$

$$797468,9438 < 819678,7386$$

$$\text{Karena } M_a < M_o, \text{ maka } M_{\max} = M_o = 819678,7386 \text{ lb in}$$

C. Perhitungan Tebal Flange

$$f_T = \frac{Y M_o}{t^2 B} \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers. 12.85, hal 239})$$

Sehingga didapatkan rumus:

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{Y \times M}{f \times B}}$$

$$k = \frac{A}{B}$$

Dimana: A = diameter luar flange
 B = diameter dalam flange
 f = stress yang diijinkan untuk bahan flange

Maka:

$$k = \frac{A}{B} = \frac{198,7806}{195,5306} = 1,0166$$

Dari Brownell and Young fig. 12.22 hal 238, didapatkan:

$$Y = 67$$

Sehingga tebal flange:

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{67 \times 819678,7386}{18750 \times 195,5306}}$$

$$= 3,8704 \text{ in}$$

Kesimpulan Perancangan:

A. Gasket

Dari Brownell and Young fig 12.11 hal 228, didapatkan:

Bahan konstruksi : Asbestos
 Gasket factor (m) : 2
 Min desain seating stress (y) : 1600 psia
 Tebal gasket (n) : 0,4494 in

B. Bolting

Dari Brownell & Young, App. D-4 hal. 344, didapatkan :

Bahan konstruksi : HAS SA 193 Grade B8c type 347
 Tensile strength minimum : 75000 psia
 Allowable stress (f) : 15000
 Ukuran baut : 1 1/2 in
 Jumlah baut : 24 buah

C. Flange

Dari Brownell & Young, App. D-4 hal. 342, didapatkan :

Bahan komstruksi : HAS SA 240 Grade M type 316
 Tensile strength minimum : 75000 psia
 Allowable stress (f) : 18750
 Tebal flange : 3,8704 in
 Diameter dalam (Di) : 195,5306 in

Diameter luar (Do) : 198,7806 in
 Type flange : Ring flange loose type

6.6. Menghitung Sistem Penyangga Reaktor

Sistem penyangga dirancang agar mampu untuk penyangga beban reaktor dan perlengkapannya.

A. Berat shell reaktor

$$W_s = \frac{\pi}{4} (d_o^2 - d_i^2) H \rho \quad (\text{Hesse, pers. 4-16 hal. 92})$$

Dimana: W_s = berat shell reaktor, lb
 d_o = diameter luar shell, ft
 d_i = diameter dalam shell, ft
 H = tinggi shell reaktor (L_s), ft
 ρ = densitas bahan konstruksi
 = 489 lb/ft³ (Perry ed 7th, tabel 2-118, hal 2-119)

Maka, berat shell reaktor:

$$\begin{aligned} W_s &= \frac{3,14}{4} \times \left[16,0000^2 - 15,8958^2 \right] \times 21,7002 \times 489 \\ &= 1000026,383 \text{ lb} \\ &= 453511,9648 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

B. Berat tutup atas standart dished

$$\begin{aligned} W_d &= A t \rho \\ A &= 6,28 L h \end{aligned} \quad (\text{Hesse, pers. 4-16, hal 92})$$

Dimana: W_d = berat tutup atas reaktor, lb
 A = luas tutup atas standart dishead, ft²
 t = tebal tutup atas (tha), ft
 ρ = ρ bahan konstruksi
 = 489 lb/ft³ (Perry ed 7th, tabel 2-118, hal 2-119)
 L = crown radius (r), ft
 h = tinggi tutup atas reaktor (ha), ft

Maka,

Luas tutup atas:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 6,28 \times 14,1667 \times 2,6864 \\ &= 47,7999 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Berat tutup atas:

$$\begin{aligned} W_d &= 47,7999 \times 0,0156 \times 489 \\ &= 365,2214 \text{ lb} \\ &= 165,6279 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

C. Berat tutup bawah conical

$$W_d = A t \rho$$

$$A = 0,785 (D + m) \sqrt{4h^2 + (D - m)^2} + 0,78 D^2 \quad (\text{Hesse, pers. 4-16, hal 92})$$

Dimana:

- W_d = berat tutup bawah reaktor, lb
- A = luas tutup bawah conical, ft²
- t = tebal tutup bawah (thb), ft
- ρ = densitas dari bahan konstruksi
= 489 lb/ft³ (Perry ed 7th, tabel 2-118, hal 2-119)
- D = diameter dalam silinder, ft
- m = flat spot diameter = $\frac{1}{2} D$

Maka,

Luas tutup bawah:

$$A = 0,785 \left[15,90 + 7,95 \right] \times \sqrt{4 \times 15,90^2 + 7,95^2} + 0,78 \times 15,9^2$$

$$= 39,9445 \text{ ft}^2$$

Berat tutup bawah:

$$W_d = 39,9445 \times 0,0156 \times 489$$

$$= 305,2006 \text{ lb}$$

$$= 138,4085 \text{ kg}$$

D. Berat liquid dalam reaktor

$$W_l = m t \quad (\text{Hesse, pers. 4-16, hal 92})$$

Dimana:

- m = berat larutan dalam reaktor
- t = waktu tinggal liquid dalam reaktor

Maka,

$$W_l = 154856,9784 \times 1,00$$

$$= 154856,978 \text{ lb}$$

$$= 70227,6397 \text{ kg}$$

E. Berat poros pengaduk dalam reaktor

$$W_p = V \rho$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 L \quad (\text{Hesse, pers. 4-16, hal 92})$$

Dimana:

- W_p = berat poros pengaduk dalam reaktor, lb
- V = volume poros pengaduk, ft³
- ρ = densitas dari bahan konstruksi = 489 lb/ft³
- D = diameter poros pengaduk, ft
- L = panjang poros pengaduk, ft

Maka,

Volume poros pengaduk:

$$V = \frac{3,14}{4} \times 0,2330^2 \times 25,4463$$

$$= 1,0844 \text{ ft}^3$$

Berat poros pengaduk:

$$W_p = 1,0844 \times 489$$

$$= 106,0511 \text{ lb}$$

$$= 48,0942 \text{ kg}$$

F. Berat impeller dalam reaktor

$$W_1 = V \rho$$

$$V = 4 p l t$$

$$p = \frac{D_p}{2}$$

(Hesse, pers. 4-16, hal 92)

Dimana: W_1 = berat impeller dalam reaktor, lb
 V = volume dari total blades, ft³
 ρ = densitas dari bahan konstruksi
 = 489 lb/ft³ (Perry ed 7th, tabel 2-118, hal 2-119)
 p = panjang 1 kupingan blade, ft²
 l = lebar 1 kupingan blade, ft
 t = tebal 1 kupingan blade, ft
 D_p = diameter pengaduk, ft

Maka,

Volume impeller pengaduk:

$$p = \frac{D_p}{2} = \frac{5,2986}{2} = 2,6493 \text{ ft}$$

$$V = 4 \times 2,6493 \times 1,0597 \times 1,3247$$

$$= 14,8760 \text{ ft}^3$$

Berat impeller pengaduk:

$$W_1 = 14,8760 \times 489$$

$$= 1454,8727 \text{ lb}$$

$$= 659,7848 \text{ kg}$$

G. Berat Coil Pendingin

$$W_{coil} = \frac{\pi}{4} (d_o^2 - d_i^2) H \rho$$

(Hesse, pers. 4-16, hal 92)

Dimana: W_{coil} = berat coil, lb
 d_o = diameter luar coil, ft = 3,5000 in = 0,2917 ft
 d_i = diameter dalam coil, ft = 3,068 in = 0,25567 ft

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \text{panjang coil, ft} \\
 \rho &= \text{densitas bahan konstruksi} \\
 &= 489 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \quad (\text{Perry ed } 7^{\text{th}}, \text{ tabel 2-118, hal 2-119})
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka, berat jaket:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{\text{coil}} &= \frac{3,14}{4} \left[0,2917^2 - 0,25567^2 \right] \times 502,83 \times 489 \\
 &= 3803,2432 \text{ lb} \\
 &= 1724,7708 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

H. Berat attachment

Berat attachment merupakan berat dari seluruh perlengkapan seperti nozzle, dan sebagainya.

Dari Brownell and Young hal 157, didapatkan berat attachment:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_a &= 18\% W_s \\
 &= 18\% \times 453511,9648 \\
 &= 40816,0768 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berat Total Reaktor

Bagian	Berat (kg)
W_{shell}	1724,7708
$W_{\text{tutup atas}}$	165,6279
$W_{\text{tutup bawah}}$	138,4085
W_{liquid}	70227,6397
$W_{\text{poros pengaduk}}$	48,0942
W_{pengaduk}	659,7848
W_{jaket}	453511,9648
$W_{\text{attachment}}$	40816,0768
W_{total}	567292,3674

Dengan faktor keamanan 10%, maka berat total reaktor adalah

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 10\% \times 567292,3674 \\
 &= 56729,2367 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

6.7. Menghitung Kolom Penyangga Reaktor (Leg)

Perencanaan:

- Menggunakan 4 buah kolom penyangga (kaki penahan)
- Jenis kolom yang digunakan adalah I beam

A. Beban tiap kolom

$$P = \frac{4 P_w (H - L)}{n D_{be}} + \frac{\Sigma W}{n}$$

Dimana: P = beban tiap kolom, lb

- P_w = total beban permukaan karena angin, lb
 H = tinggi vessel dari pondasi, ft
 L = jarak antara vessel dengan dasar pondasi, ft
 D_{bc} = diameter anchor bolt circle, ft
 n = jumlah support
 ΣW = berat total, lb
 P = beban kompresi total maksimum untuk tiap leg, lb

Reaktor diletakkan di dalam ruangan, sehingga tidak dipengaruhi adanya tekanan angin (beban tekanan angin tidak dikontrol).

Maka berlaku rumus :

$$P_w = 0$$

$$P = \frac{\Sigma W}{n} = \frac{56729,2367}{4} = 14182,3092 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 31266,3188 \text{ lb}$$

Direncanakan:

- Jarak kolom penyangga dari tanah (L) = 5 ft
 - Tinggi reaktor (H) = 28,9752 ft
 - Panjang penyangga = $\frac{1}{2}(H + L)$
 - = $\frac{1}{2}(28,9752 + 5)$
 - = 16,9876 ft = 1,4156 in
- Jadi panjang penyangga (leg) = 16,9876 ft = 1,4156 in
- = 203,8510 in

B. Trial ukuran I beam

Trial ukuran I beam 4" ukuran $4 \times 2 \frac{5}{8}$ dengan pemasangan memakai beban eksentrik (terhadap sumbu).

Dari Brownell and Young App G-3 hal 355, didapatkan:

- Normal size = 4,00 in
- Berat = 9,50 lbs
- Area of section (A_y) = 2,76 in²
- Depth of beam (h) = 4,00 in
- a = 1,25 in
- Width of flange (b) = 2,796 in
- I = 6,70 in
- Axis (r) = 1,56 in⁴

Analisa terhadap sumbu Y-Y

Dengan:

$$\frac{L}{r} = \frac{203,8510}{1,56} = 130,6737$$

Karena $\frac{L}{r}$ nilainya antara 0-60, maka nilai $f_c = 15000$ psia

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{\text{eksentrik}} &= \frac{P \times (a + \frac{1}{2} b)}{I_{1-1} / \frac{1}{2} b} \\
 &= \frac{31266,3188 \times (1,25 + 1,398)}{6,70 / 1,398} \\
 &= 17275,3598
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{P}{f_c - f_{\text{eksentrik}}} \\
 &= \frac{203,8510}{15000 - 17275,3598} \\
 &= -0,0896 \text{ in}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &< A_y \\
 -0,0896 &< 2,76
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $A < A_y$ yang tersedia, berarti trial I beam sudah memadai.

Kesimpulan perancangan penyangga (leg):

- Ukuran I beam = $4 \times 2 \frac{5}{8}$ in
- Berat = 9,50 lb
- Jumlah penyangga = 4 buah
- Peletakan beban dengan beban eksentrik.

6.8. Base Plate

A. Luas base plate

$$A_{bp} = \frac{P}{f_c}$$

- Dimana:
- A_{bp} = luas base plate, in²
 - P = beban dari tiap-tiap base plate
 - f_c = stress yang diterima oleh pondasi bearing capacity yang terbuat dari beton
- $$= 600 \text{ lb/in}^2 \quad (\text{Hesse, tabel 7-7 hal 162})$$

Sehingga:

$$A_{bp} = \frac{31266,3188}{600} = 52,1105 \text{ in}^2$$

B. Panjang dan lebar base plate

$$A_{bp} = p \times \ell$$

- Dimana:
- A_{bp} = luas base plate
 - p = panjang base plate, in = $2m + 0,95h$
 - ℓ = lebar base plate, in = $2n + 0,8b$

(Hesse, hal. 163)

Diasumsikan $m = n$

$$b = 2,796 \text{ in}$$

$$h = 4,00 \text{ in}$$

Maka:

$$A_{bp} = (2m + 0,95h) \times (2n + 0,8b)$$

$$52,1105 = (2m + 0,95 \times 4,00) \times (2n + 0,8 \times 2,8)$$

$$52,1105 = (2m + 3,80) \times (2m + 2,237)$$

$$52,1105 = 4m^2 + 4,4736m + 7,6m + 8,5$$

$$52,1105 = 4m^2 + 12,074m + 8,5$$

$$0 = 4m^2 + 12,074m - 43,6107$$

$$= -4m^2 - 12,07m + 23,0821$$

Dengan menggunakan rumus abc, didapatkan:

$$m_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 \times a \times c}}{2 \times a}$$

$$= \frac{-12,1 \pm \sqrt{12,07^2 - 4 \times -4 \times 23,082}}{2 \times -4}$$

$$m_1 = 4,3454$$

$$m_2 = -1,3279$$

Diambil, $m = 4,3454$

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang base plate (p)} &= 2m + 0,95h \\ &= (2 \times 4,3454) + (0,95 \times 4,00) \\ &= 12,4909 \text{ in} \approx 13 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lebar base plate (l)} &= 2n + 0,8b \\ &= (2 \times 4,3454) + (0,8 \times 2,80) \\ &= 11,8909 \text{ in} \approx 12 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan didapatkan panjang base plate 13 in dan lebar base plate 12 in, maka ditetapkan ukuran base plate adalah $13 \times 12 \text{ in}$ dengan luas $(A) = 156 \text{ in}^2$

C. Peninjauan terhadap bearing capacity (f)

$$f = \frac{P}{A}$$

Dimana: f = bearing capacity, lb/in^2

P = beban tiap kolom, lb

A = luas base plate, in^2

Maka,

$$f = \frac{31266,3188}{156} = 200,4251 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$f < f_c$$

$$200,4251 < 600$$

Karena $f < f_c$, maka dimensi base plate sudah memenuhi.

D. Peninjauan terhadap harga m dan n

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang base plate (p)} &= 2m + 0,95h \\
 13,00 &= 2 \text{ m} + (0,95 \times 4,00) \\
 13,00 &= 5,8000 \text{ m} \\
 m &= 2,2414
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{lebar base plate (l)} &= 2n + 0,8b \\
 12,00 &= 2 \text{ n} + (0,8 \times 2,80) \\
 12,00 &= 4,2368 \text{ m} \\
 n &= 2,8323
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $n > m$, maka tebal base plate dihitung berdasarkan harga n.

E. Tebal base plate

$$t = \sqrt{0,00015 \cdot f \cdot n^2} \quad (\text{Hesse, pers. 7-12, hal 163})$$

Dimana:

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \text{tebal base plate, in} \\
 f &= \text{actual unit pressure yang terjadi pada base plate} \\
 n &= 2,8323 \text{ in}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka, tebal base plate

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \sqrt{0,00015 \times 152,7621 \times 2,8323^2} \\
 &= 0,4911 \text{ in} \approx 1/16 \text{ in} \approx 3/16
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, digunakan tebal base plate $3/16 \text{ in}$

F. Ukuran baut

Beban tiap baut:

$$P_{\text{baut}} = \frac{P}{n_{\text{baut}}} = \frac{31266,3188}{4} = 7816,5797 \text{ lb}$$

$$f_{\text{baut}} = \text{stress tiap baut max} = 12000 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$A_{\text{baut}} = \frac{P_{\text{baut}}}{f_{\text{baut}}} = \frac{7816,5797}{12000} = 0,6514 \text{ in}^2$$

$$d_{\text{baut}} = 0,9109 \text{ in} = 1 \text{ in} \approx 1 \text{ in}$$

Dari Brownell and Young tabel 10.4 hal 188, diperoleh ukuran baut 1/2 in dengan dimensi baut sebagai berikut:

- Ukuran baut (d) = 1/2 in
- Root area (A) = 0,1260 in²
- Bolt spacing min = 1 1/4 in

- Min radial distance = 1 3/16 in
- Edge distance = 3/8 in
- Nut dimension = 7/8 in
- Max filled radius = 1/4 in

6.9. Menghitung Lug dan Gusset

Berdasarkan Brownell and Young fig 10.6 hal 191, diperoleh:

A. Lebar lug

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar lug (A)} &= \text{ukuran baut} + 9 \text{ in} && (\text{Brownell and Young, hal 193}) \\ &= 1/2 + 9 \\ &= 9,50 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak antar gusset (B)} &= \text{ukuran baut} + 8 \text{ in} && (\text{Brownell and Young, hal 193}) \\ &= 1/2 + 8 \\ &= 8,50 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

B. Lebar gusset

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar gusset (L)} &= 2 (\text{lebar kolom} - 0,5 \text{ ukuran baut}) \\ &= 2 \times (12 - 0,5) \\ &= 11,00 \text{ in} && (\text{Brownell and Young, hal 193}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar lug atas (a)} &= 0,5 (\text{panjang kolom} + \text{ukuran baut}) \\ &= 0,5 \times (13 + 1/2) \\ &= 6,75 \text{ in} && (\text{Brownell and Young, hal 193}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Perbandingan tebal base plate} = \frac{B}{L} = \frac{8,50}{11,00} = 0,7727 \text{ in}$$

Berdasarkan Brownell and Young tabel 10.6 hal 192, didapatkan:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 &= 0,4217 \\ e &= 0,5 \times \text{nut dimension} \\ &= 0,5 \times 7/8 \\ &= 0,4375 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

C. Tebal plate horizontal (lug)

Menemukan maksimum bending moment sepanjang sumbu radial

$$M_y = \frac{P}{4\pi} \left[(1+\mu) \times \ln \frac{2L}{\pi \cdot e} + (1-\gamma_1) \right] \quad (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 10.40, hal 192})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana: } P &= \text{beban tiap baut} \\ \mu &= \text{posson's ratio} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,3 \quad \text{untuk steel} \\ L &= \text{panjang horisontal plate bawah} \\ e &= \text{nut dimension} \\ \gamma_1 &= 0,4217 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka,} \\ M_y &= \frac{31266,3188}{4 \times 3,14} \left[(1+0,3) \times \ln \frac{2 \times 7,50}{3,14 \times 0,4375} + (1-0,4217) \right] \\ &= 10415,0888 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{thp} &= \frac{6 \times M_y}{f_{\text{allow}}} && (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 10.41, hal 193}) \\ &= \frac{6 \times 10415,0888}{15000} \\ &= 2,0411 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan plate dengan tebal = 2,0411 in

D. Tebal plate vertikal (gusset)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gusset min} &= \frac{3}{8} \text{thp} && (\text{Brownell and Young, pers 10.47, hal 194}) \\ &= \frac{3}{8} \times 2,0411 \\ &= 0,7654 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

E. Tinggi gusset

$$\begin{aligned} \text{hg} &= A + \text{ukuran baut} \\ &= 9,50 + 1/2 \\ &= 10,00 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

F. Tinggi lug

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi lug} &= \text{hg} + 2 \text{thp} \\ &= 10,00 + (2 \times 2,0411) \\ &= 14,0822 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan di atas, maka diperoleh dimensi lug dan gusset sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ Lug} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 9,50 \text{ in} \\ \text{Tebal} &= 2,0411 \text{ in} \\ \text{Tinggi} &= 14,0822 \text{ in} \\ - \text{ Gusset} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 11,00 \text{ in} \\ \text{Tebal} &= 0,7654 \text{ in} \\ \text{Tinggi} &= 10,0000 \text{ in} \end{aligned}$$

6.10. Perhitungan Pondasi

Perencanaan:

Beban total yang harus ditahan pondasi:

- Berat reaktor total
- Berat kolom penyangga
- Berat base plate

Ditentukan:

- Masing-masing penyangga diberi pondasi
- Spesifik untuk semua penyangga sama

A. Berat total reaktor

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 56729,2367 \text{ kg} \\ &= 125065,2753 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

B. Beban yang harus ditanggung tiap kolom

$$W_{bp} = p \ell t \rho$$

Dimana: p = panjang base plate, ft

ℓ = lebar base plate, ft

t = tebal base plate, ft

ρ = densitas dari bahan konstruksi

$$= 489 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \quad (\text{Perry ed } 7^{\text{th}}, \text{ tabel 2-118, hal 2-119})$$

Maka, beban yang ditanggung tiap kolom:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{bp} &= 1,0833 \times 1,0000 \times 0,0625 \times 489 \\ &= 33,1094 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

C. Beban tiap penyangga

$$W_p = L A F \rho$$

Dimana: L = tinggi kolom, ft

A = luas kolom I beam, ft²

F = faktor koreksi = 3,4

ρ = densitas dari bahan konstruksi

$$= 489 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \quad (\text{Perry ed } 7^{\text{th}}, \text{ tabel 2-118, hal 2-119})$$

Maka, beban tiap penyangga:

$$\begin{aligned} W_p &= 16,9876 \times 0,0192 \times 3,4 \times 489 \\ &= 541,3349 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

D. Beban total

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\text{total}} &= W + W_{bp} + W_p \\ &= 125065,2753 + 33,1094 + 541,3349 \\ &= 125639,7196 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

Dianggap hanya ada gaya vertikal dan berat kolom itu sendiri bekerja pada pondasi, maka diambil:

$$\text{Luas atas} = 35 \times 35 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{Luas bawah} = 50 \times 50 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\text{Tinggi} = 20 \text{ in}$$

Luas permukaan tanah rata-rata:

$$A = 42,5 \times 42,5 = 1806,25 \text{ in}^2$$

Volume pondasi:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= A \times t \\ &= 1806,25 \times 20 \\ &= 36125,00 \text{ in}^3 \\ &= 20,9057 \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Berat pondasi:

$$W = V \times \rho$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana: } \rho &= \text{densitas semen} \\ &= 144 \text{ lb/ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

(Perry ed 7th, tabel 2-118, hal 2-119)

Maka, berat pondasi:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 20,9057 \times 144 \\ &= 3010,4167 \text{ lb} \\ &= 1365,5160 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Tekanan tanah:

Pondasi didirikan di atas semen, tanah dan kerikil dengan:

$$\text{Save bearing minimum} = 5 \text{ ton/ft}^2$$

$$\text{Save bearing maximum} = 10 \text{ ton/ft}^2 \quad (\text{Hesse, tabel 12.2, hal 237})$$

Kemampuan tekanan tanah sebesar:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 5 \times \frac{2240 \text{ lb} \times 1 \text{ ft}}{1 \text{ ton} \times 144 \text{ in}^2} \\ &= 77,7778 \text{ lb/in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Tekanan pada tanah:

$$P = \frac{W}{A}$$

Dimana: W = berat beban total + berat pondasi

$$A = \text{luas bawah pondasi } 40 \times 40 \text{ in}^2 = 1806,25 \text{ in}^2$$

Maka, tekanan pada tanah:

$$P = \frac{125639,720 + 3010,4167}{1806,25} = 71,225 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

Tekanan pada tanah < Kemampuan tekanan tanah

$$71,2250 < 77,7778$$

Karena tekanan yang diberikan tanah lebih kecil dari pada kemampuan tanah menahan pondasi, maka pondasi dengan ukuran $(35 \times 35) \text{ in}^2$ untuk luas atas dan $(50 \times 50) \text{ in}^2$ untuk luas bawah dengan tinggi pondasi 10 in dapat digunakan.

Dimensi Peralatan:**1. Dimensi tangki:**

- Bahan konstruksi	=	Stainless steel SA Grade M Tipe 316
- Do (diameter luar)	=	192 in
- Di (diameter dalam)	=	190,7500 in
- ts (tebal silinder)	=	0,6250 in
- Ls (tinggi silinder)	=	260,4021 in
- tha (tebal tutup atas)	=	3/16 in
- ha (tinggi tutup atas)	=	32,2368 in
- thb (tebal tutup bawah)	=	3/16 in
- hb (tinggi tutup bawah)	=	55,0632 in
- Tinggi reaktor	=	347,7021 in
- Jumlah	=	1 buah

2. Dimensi pengaduk :

- Jenis pengaduk	=	Axial turbin 4 blades sudut 60°
- Bahan impeller	=	HAS SA 240 Grade M type 316
- Diameter impeller (Di)	=	63,5833 in
- Tinggi impeller (Zi)	=	3,1792 in
- Panjang impeller (L)	=	15,8958 in
- Lebar impeller (W)	=	12,7167 in
- Daya pengaduk	=	49 Hp
- Diameter poros	=	2,7959 in
- Panjang poros	=	305,3555 in
- Jumlah	=	1 buah

3. Nozzle

- Diameter nozzle HCHO	=	2,3750 in
- Diameter nozzle NaOH	=	0,4050 in
- Diameter nozzle CH ₃ CHO	=	0,5400 in
- Diameter nozzle air pendingin inlet dan outlet	=	6 in
- Diameter nozzle produk	=	0,6750 in

4. Nozzle untuk Man Hole

- Ukuran nominal pipa (NPS)	=	20 in
- Diameter luar flange (A)	=	27 1/2 in
- Ketebalan flange minimum (T)	=	1 11/16 in
- Diameter luar bagian yang menonjol (R)	=	23 in
- Diameter hubungan atas (E)	=	22 in
- Diameter hubungan pada titik pengelasan (K)	=	20 in
- Panjang julakan (L)	=	5 12/16 in
- Diameter dalam flange (B)	=	19,25 in

5. Coil Pendingin

□ Bahan konstruksi	= HAS SA 240 Grade M type 316
□ Diameter luar (do)	= 3,5 in
□ Diameter dalam (di)	= 3,0680 in
□ Diameter Coil (dc)	= 21 in
□ Jumlah lilitan Coil (nc)	= 24 buah
□ Tinggi lilitan coil (Lc)	= 160 in

6. Flange

- Bahan konstruksi	= HAS SA 240 Grade M type 316
- Tensile strength minimum	= 75000 psia
- Allowable stress (f)	= 18750 in
- Tebal flange	= 3,8704 in
- Diameter dalam (Di) flange	= 195,5306 in
- Diameter luar (Do) flange	= 198,7806 in
- Type flange	= Ring flange loose type

7. Bolting

- Bahan konstruksi	= HAS SA 193 Grade B8c type 347
- Tensile strength minimum	= 75000 psia
- Ukuran baut	= 1 1/2 in
- Jumlah baut	= 24 buah
- Allowable stress (f)	= 15000

8. Gasket

- Bahan gasket	= Asbestos
- Lebar (L)	= 0,2407 in
- Tebal gasket (n)	= 0,4494 in
- Gasket faktor (m)	= 2
- Diameter rata-rata (G)	= 192,0981 in

9. Sistem Penyangga

- Jenis	= Kolom I beam
- Jumlah	= 4 buah
- Panjang (L)	= 203,8510 in
- Ukuran I beam	= 4 × 2 5/8
- Area of section (A _y)	= 2,76 in ²
- Depth of beam (h)	= 4 in
- Width of flange (b)	= 2,80 in
- Axis (r)	= 1,56 in

10. Base Plate

- Panjang (p)	= 13 in
- Lebar (l)	= 12 in

- Tebal (t)	=	1/16	in
- Ukuran baut	=	1	in
- Jumlah baut	=	4	buah

11. Lug

- Lebar	=	10	in
- Tebal	=	2,0411	in
- Tinggi	=	14,0822	in

12. Gusset

- Lebar gusset	=	11	in
- Tebal gusset	=	0,7654	in
- Tinggi gusset	=	10,0000	in