FQE® Solvent-PR is highly effective in dissolving solid hydrocarbon deposits typically found in vacuum tower bottoms, coker fractionator bottoms, oil storage tanks, heat exchangers and other processing equipment that is typically confused for coke deposits and takes days to remove mechanically.

By rapidly liquefying hydrocarbon solids, FQE Solvent-PR will reduce outage days, reduce waste volumes and improve hydrocarbon recovery substantially cutting the cost of maintenance outages. FQE Solvent-PR is very effective in dissolving hydrocarbon-based solids common to refinery operations such as asphaltenes, resin and various linear and branched polymers (butadiene/styrene). Solvent-PR is non-corrosive to mild and stainless steel and all soft metals and will not harm refinery catalyst activity.

**Application**

FQE Solvent-PR can be applied by any convenient non-atomizing method; liquid circulation/cascade. It should be used in areas with good ventilation and kept away from open flames.

FQE Solvent-PR is recommended for use on refinery equipment, petrochemical equipment, hydrocarbon stained concrete pads, cleaning metal parts and other hard surfaces. It is especially effective in removing heavy tars and greases from effected surfaces and in decontamination of exchangers and other process equipment.

FQE Solvent-PR may also be used in vapor-phase application injection into steam due to its unique ability to dissipate static electrical charges that may be of concern. FQE Solvent-PR may be used by direct injection whereby the chemical is added directly to hydrocarbon feedstock streams while equipment is still in operation.

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Dilution
FQE Solvent-PR can be applied in the concentrated form. It can also be diluted 5% to 10% by volume in a hydrocarbon carrier or mixed with a suitable detergent cleaning solution when a water-based cleaner is desired.

This product may also be used in vapor-phase applications injected into saturated steam or nitrogen. For direct injection applications, FQE Solvent-PR is used neat at concentrations ranging from 1,000–5,000 ppm based on the fluid flow volume and the composition of the foulant.