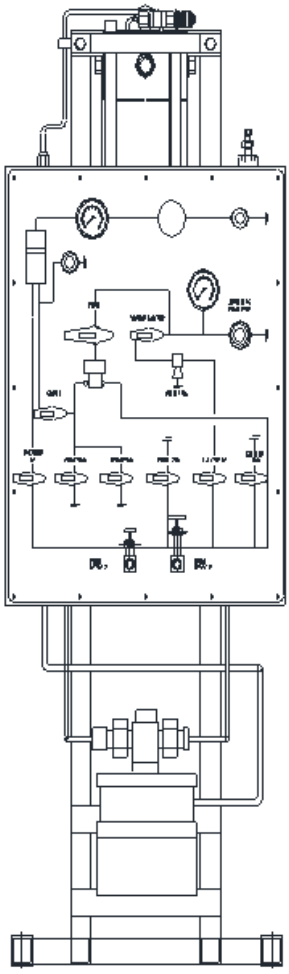
IsoMix 12/15/20 Liter



IsoMix System

Crude oil Mixing in Habu IsoMix piston sample cylinder system up to 5% wt Water Content.

The Habu IsoMix have been successfully proven to be suitable for the homogensination of pressurided crude for water content determination by IP386/99

The IsoMix System sample receiver system is a design for storing and mixing / homogenizing of hydrocarbon samples prior to analysis e.g. water in oil, and other kind of analysis applicable for testing of hydrocarbons. The IsoMix system consists of a stationary constant pressure sample receiver of 12/12/20 Litre and a mixing pump.

A sample taken into IsoMix 12/15/20L cylinder can be stored, or homogenized for immediate laboratory analysis. When the mixing process is complete, one (or more) representative sub sample are taken, and brought to laboratory for analysis or transfer into portable sample receiver.

This method enables laboratory personnel to extract small representative sub samples from a large sample which may consist of several liters, and then transfer to the analyzer apparatus. This can be achieved with the

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Pressure rised Oil Syringe Sub Sample Method or other method for transferring sub samples from sample receiver to analyzer apparatus. This method has the potential to offer the user a significant number of time saving factors, since it allows the operator able to take only a small sub sample from the sampling station, and bring it to lab. for analysis. When a larger sub sample is required, the collected volume can be transferred from the IsoMix into a smaller sample receiver.

How the IsoMix bench works:

In the mixing unit, the sample is circulated from the receiver through an external loop, and back into the receiver by use of an air driven pump. The homogenizing process takes place when the sample flows through two nozzles located in the cylinder end cap. Fluid is forced through the small orifice of the nozzles and back into the cylinder as an high velocity jet. Water is crushed into small droplets, which are then evenly distributed in the sample. The pulsating jetting effect from the nozzle also introduces a stirring motion within the fluid, thereby counteracting any tendency of gravitational separation inside the cylinder.

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