FORANE® 1233zd HTS

Forane® 1233zd HTS is a high purity trans-1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoropropene, for use in centrifugal chillers and related applications, throughout the world.

APPLICATION

R-1233zd HTS offers an excellent balance of refrigerant properties for use in centrifugal chillers.

PROPERTIES & PERFORMANCE

R-1233zd HTS has GWP of 1, low environmental impact, and ASHRAE Class A1 rating. This low pressure refrigerant is non-flammable and features the lowest level of toxicity.

LUBRICATION

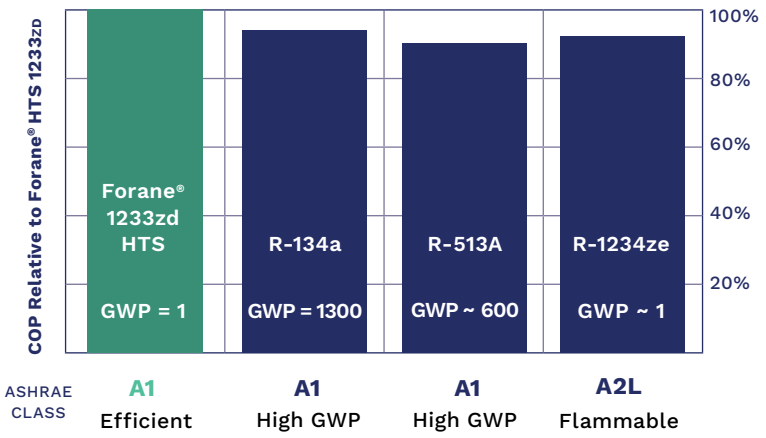
R-1233zd HTS can be used with typical lubricants: mineral oil, polyolester (POE) oil, and polyvinyl ether (PVE). Care must be taken when handling POE lubricants because they are hygroscopic, which means that they can readily absorb moisture from the air. This is especially a concern when handling POEs in humid environments. High levels of moisture in the system can lead to oil degradation and system failure.

CHARGING

Charging with R-1233zd HTS can be done either vapor or a liquid. End-users should check the equipment manufacturer's guidelines for specific charging instructions.

PROPERTIES	R-1233zd HTS
Average Molecular Weight (g/mol)	130.5
Normal Boiling Point (°F)	64.9
Critical Temperature (°F)	331.6
ASHRAE Safety Group Classification	A1
Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)	0
Global Warming Potential (GWP) AR5	1

EFFICIENCY COMPARISON



Definitions

Bubble Point (Saturated Liquid Temperature)

The temperature (for a given pressure) at which the liquid of a refrigerant blend (any 400 or 500 series refrigerant) begins to evaporate or boil. This is similar to the saturated liquid temperature of a single component refrigerant.

Dew Point (Saturated Vapor Temperature)

The temperature (for a given pressure) at which the vapor of a given refrigerant blend (any 400 or 500 series refrigerant) begins to condense or liquefy. This is similar to the saturated vapor temperature of a single component refrigerant.

Fractionation

The change in composition of a refrigerant blend (any 400 or 500 series refrigerant) as it changes phase from liquid to vapor (evaporation) or from vapor to liquid (condensation). This behavior in blends explains the permanent changes to refrigerant composition from leaks, causing the blend to deviate outside the tolerances of the designed composition.

Glide

The difference in temperature between the evaporator outlet and inlet due to fractionation of the blend. Theoretically, this can be calculated by finding the difference between the dew and bubble temperatures at constant pressure. Actual measurements may differ slightly depending on the state of the liquid refrigerant at either end of the evaporator (or condenser). Pressure losses through the evaporator may also affect glide.

Normal Boiling Point (NBP)

The temperature at which a given refrigerant begins to boil while at atmospheric pressure (14.7 psia).

Abbreviations

AB – alkylbenzene
GWP – global warming potential
MO – mineral oil
ODP – ozone depletion potential
OEM – original equipment manufacturer
POE – polyester
PAG – polyakylene glycol

OTHER TOPICS

Refrigerant Lubricants

The phase-out of ozone depleting refrigerants has impacted air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment design in many ways. One of the most significant changes to these systems is the transition of the compressor lubricants. Use of an appropriate lubricant is important when servicing, installing, or retrofitting a system. The following information may be helpful as general background information on refrigerant lubricants; however, always follow OEM recommendations for proper lubricant selection.

Mineral Oil: Mineral oil has been the lubricant of choice for systems utilizing many of the CFC and HCFC refrigerants. Both the CFCs and HCFCs tend to have adequate miscibility with mineral oil, helping to ensure acceptable oil return under normal operating conditions. Sometimes a synthetic lubricant (i.e. AB or POE) is required under certain conditions, such as reduced miscibility with CFC retrofit blends or high discharge temperatures with products like R-22.

Alkylbenzene: Alkylbenzene is a synthetic refrigerant compressor lubricant used in new refrigeration systems and for retrofits from CFCs to HCFCs. Typically, alkylbenzene has better miscibility with HCFCs than mineral oil, resulting in more reliable oil return. For retrofits of older CFC equipment, a partial oil change from mineral oil to alkylbenzene may be acceptable.

Polyolester: HFC refrigerants serve as the replacements for the ozone-depleting CFCs and HCFCs. However, both mineral oil and alkylbenzene have poor miscibility with HFCs, making oil return with these products unreliable in many systems. POEs are synthetic oils commonly used in new HFC systems and for retrofitting older CFC and HCFC equipment to HFC refrigerants. Special care must be taken when using POE oils due to their quick absorption of moisture when left exposed to the atmosphere (hygroscopic).

Polyalkylene Glycol: In addition to POE oils, polyalkylene glycol (PAG) lubricants are used with R-134a in automotive air-conditioning applications. Like POEs, PAGs are hygroscopic synthetic oils and must be treated with care to minimize exposure to moisture. While both POEs and PAGs are used with R-134a in automotive systems, the two oil types are not interchangeable and should not be mixed.

Material Compatibility

Whenever retrofitting air-conditioning or refrigeration systems, compatibility of system materials is always a concern. Items such as elastomers, hoses, and filter-driers respond differently to different refrigerants and oils. For these reasons, before performing any refrigerant retrofit, Arkema recommends contacting the OEM for specific recommendations. Arkema's Technical Service Hotline can also be reached at (800) 738-7695.

Leak Detection

Leak checking should be a routine practice whenever performing maintenance on or servicing an air-conditioning or refrigeration system. As elastomers and other sealing components may react differently to new refrigerants and oils, leak checking should always be performed after any refrigerant retrofit.

Certain older style leak detectors have difficulty detecting newer refrigerants. It is important to verify whether or not your leak detector is rated for the type of refrigerant (CFC, HCFC, or HFC) you will be working with. Also, some refrigerant dyes are only compatible with specific refrigerant oils. Always check with the manufacturer before using a leak dye in an air-conditioning or refrigeration system.