

Volume of LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases) is significantly reduced when it is liquefied by application of pressure. This feature makes transporting, storing and measuring easier. During usage, it is converted to gas with heat by reducing pressure and used as gas state.

The definition and features of LPG:

LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases) are provided from underground gas stores as natural and also from distillation of petroleum, propane and butane which are liquefied under pressure during fragmentation and mix of hydrocarbons occurred by these gases. Volume of liquefied LPG reduces, so transportation, storing and measurement becomes easier. LPG stored in pressure containers becomes gas again when the applied pressure is cancelled during transferring to equipment and using as gas. LPG which is normally odorless and tasteless, is flavored with ethyl mercaptan to be easily noticed and served to consumers.

Using Areas:

There are three using areas of LPG; Propane, Auto gas and Bulk LPG. Because of features of easy transporting and high heat values, LPG covers all requirements of many usage areas from houses to industry. LPG has parallel features with propane and natural gas regarding amount of heat and energy occurred during burning. Besides, no maintenance need and advanced safety features are important and provide serious easiness to consumer. LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gases) occurs during decomposition of raw petroleum to benzene, diesel, etc. or it is a mix of propane and butane gases which is available naturally from some areas. Mixture of LPG which is heavier gas than air, is 30% propane and 70% butane in Turkey. LPG is used as energy, heating and lighting in industries and houses.

Driving ban that is applied on extreme air polluted days, isn't applied for LPG vehicles. Tax for LPG using is not available in Belgium. Besides LPG is cheaper than benzene, so interest to LPG increases. LPG lengthens period of oil change and provides more clean engine because of less carbon waste.

LPG that is refined from natural gas or raw petroleum, is served to consumers as liquid and gas in steel tanks or storages under pressure.

Content of gas is 70% butane and 30% propane.

LPG that is a clean and environmentalist fuel, doesn't create polluting gases like exost gas and carbon monoxide and ash.

LPG coming to burning room at the gas state, is more efficient because it doesn't release acid and carbon waste.

Refineries flavour this product with ethil mercaptan in case of probable leakage and seepage to be noticed.