"Commercial" Use of LPG in different sectors

Food

LPG is widely used in the Food Industry like Hotels, Restaurants, Bakeries, Canteens, and Resorts etc. Low sulphur content and controllable temperature makes LPG the most preferred fuel in the food industry.

Glass & Ceramic

The manufacture of glass / ceramic products is complicated by a numerous chemical reactions which occur during the process. The use of a clean fuel like LPG enhances the product quality thereby reducing technical problems related to the manufacturing activity. LPG being a gaseous fuel gets easily regulated and compliments the heating process.

Glass melting is a huge operation and involves massive supply of heat. Usage of cheaper fuels may lead to technical problems resulting into poor quality of products. LPG being a far superior fuel helps in eliminating such hurdles during the melting process.

Building Industry

LPG being a premium gaseous fuel makes it ideal for usage in the Cement manufacturing process.
The ease in regulation and soft quality of the LPG flame and low sulphur content are the key advantages both with regard to cement quality and kiln operability.

Metal Industry

The metal industry is indeed one of the most important consumers of energy. LPG being a far superior fuel as compared to the other heavy fuels helps improve the cost of operation and strikes an economic balance between fuel price and quality of the end product. The application is basically for cutting, heating and melting.

Both ferrous and non-ferrous metals are frequently cast into shapes by melting and injection or pouring into suitable patterns and moulds. LPG in the instant case is an ideal fuel for meeting the requirement of temperature regulation and desired quality.

Farming Industry

LPG is the ideal fuel for production of food by Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. Drying of crops and Other Farm products requires clean and sulphur free fuel for drying activity to avoid any transfer of bad taste or smell to the dried crops. LPG in the farming industry can be used for the following:

Drying of Crops, Cereal Drying, Curing of Tobacco and Rubber, Flame Cultivation, Horticulture, Soil Conditioning, Livestock Farming

Steam Raising

Coal, Furnace Oil & Natural Gas is the most economical fuel for this application. Though economical, it is undesirable for reasons of environmental pollution. Natural gas being a gaseous fuel requires pipelines to cater to such requirements. Hence LPG becomes the most preferred fuel.

Aerosol Industry

An aerosol formulation is a blend of an active ingredient with propellant, emulsifiers, perfumes, etc. LPG, being environment friendly, has replaced the Ozone depleting CFC gases which were earlier used by the aerosol Industry.

Automotive Industry

Automotive LPG is a clean fuel with high octane aptly suited for vehicles both in terms of emissions and cost of the fuel. The main advantage of using automotive LPG: it is free of lead, very low in sulphur, other metals, aromatics and other contaminants. Unlike Natural Gas, LPG is not a Green House Gas.

Cogeneration using LPG

LPG is an ideal fuel for electricity & heat / electricity and comfort cooling. This finds varied Applications in industries requiring power and steam, power and hot air. LPG is ideally suited for Shopping malls, offices requiring Power and air conditioning.

Textile Industry

LPG can be used for singeing of cotton yarn, silk yarn, cloth and infrared drying of cloth. Steam can be generated using LPG fired Boilers.