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Maier

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(54) **DUAL BODY DRUM FOR ROTARY SEPARATORS**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search** **55/400, 55/406-408; 95/270; 210/338, 342, 359, 210/360.1, 378, 402**

See application file for complete search history.

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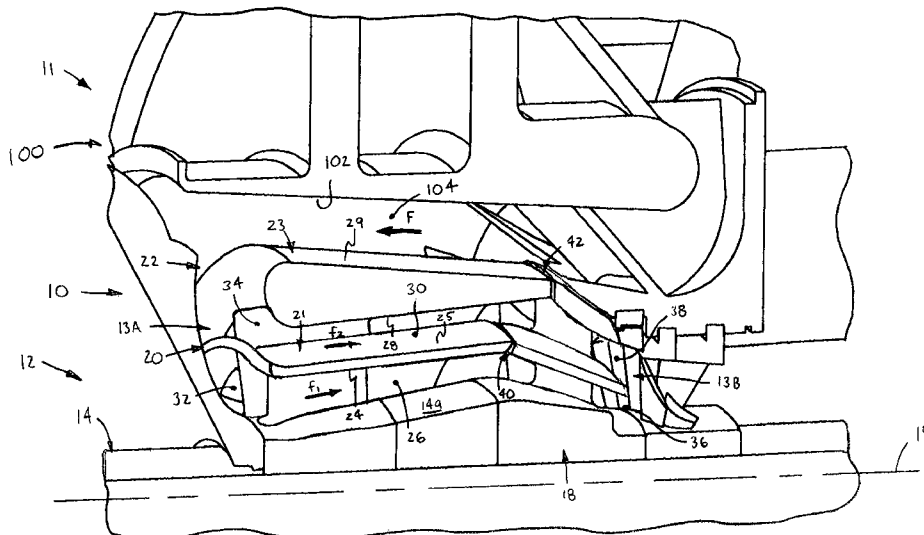
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A drum is for a rotary separator including a shaft rotatable about a central axis. The drum includes an inner drum member having inner and outer circumferential surfaces and being disposed generally about the shaft such that a first flow passage is generally defined between the inner drum member inner surface and the shaft. The inner drum inner surface is configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the surface. An outer drum member has inner and outer circumferential surfaces and is disposed generally about the inner drum member such that a second flow passage is generally defined between the outer drum member inner surface and the inner drum member outer surface, the second flow passage being generally coaxial with the first flow passage. Further, the outer drum inner surface is also configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the surface.

23 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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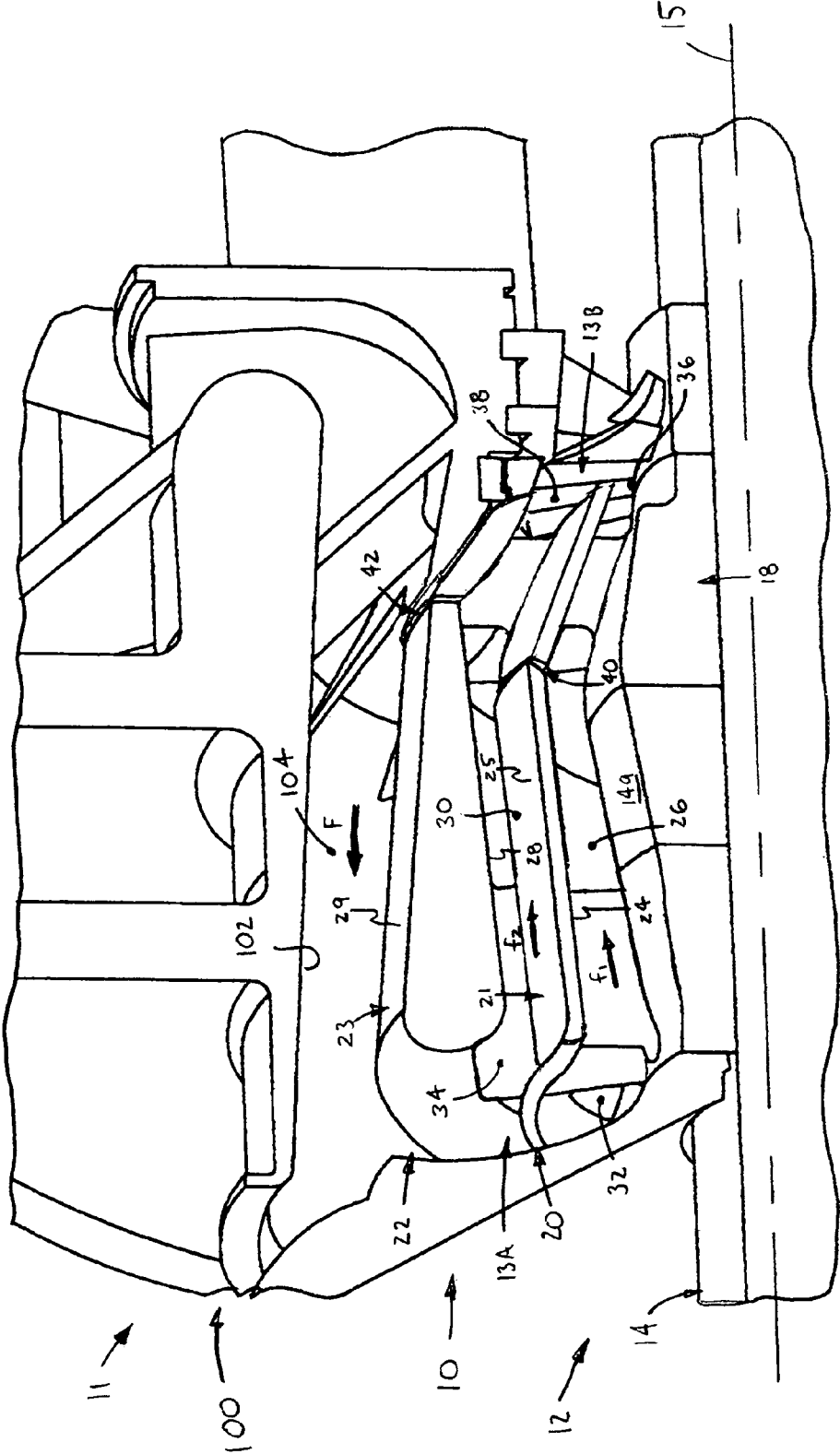


FIG. 1

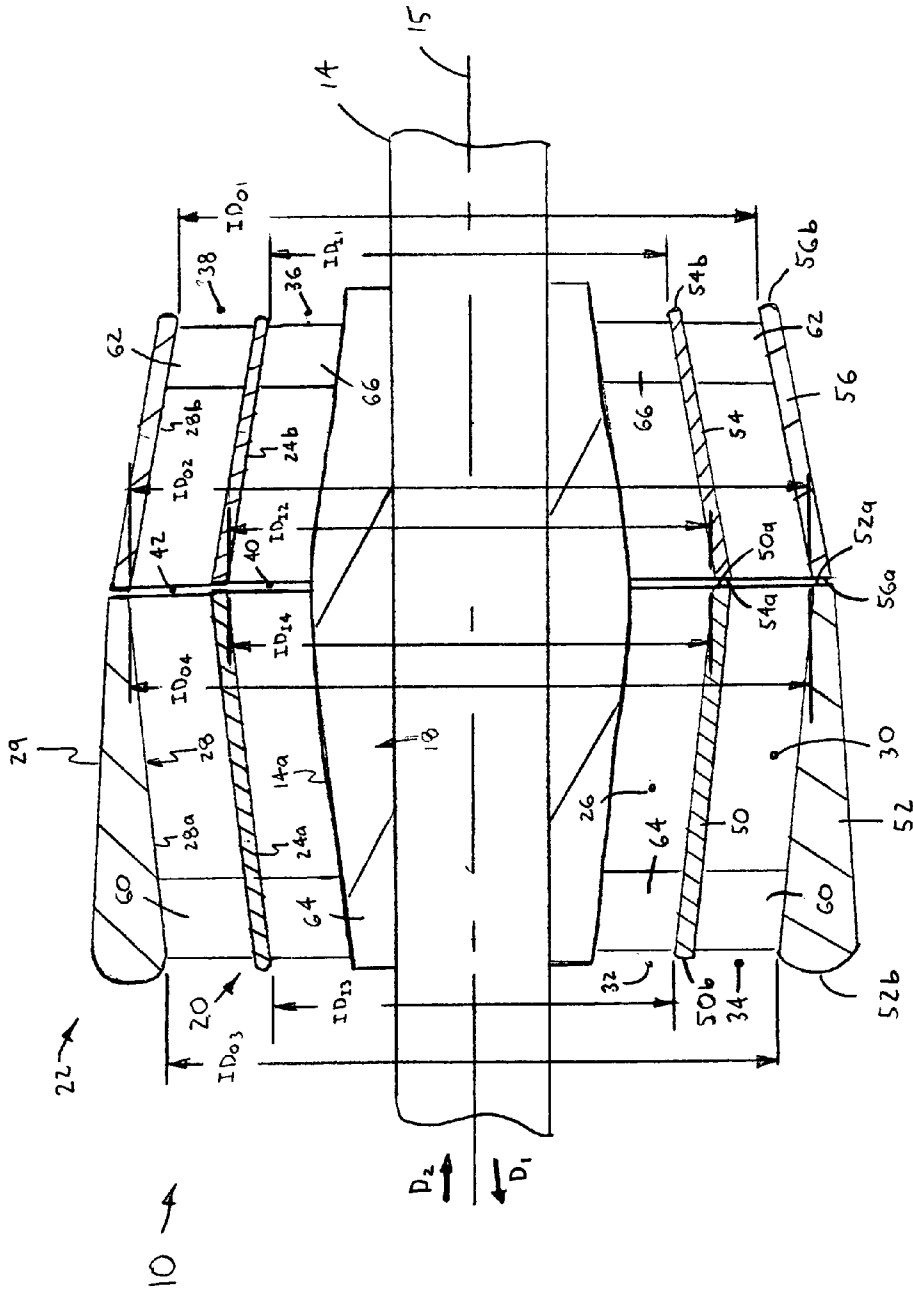


FIG. 2

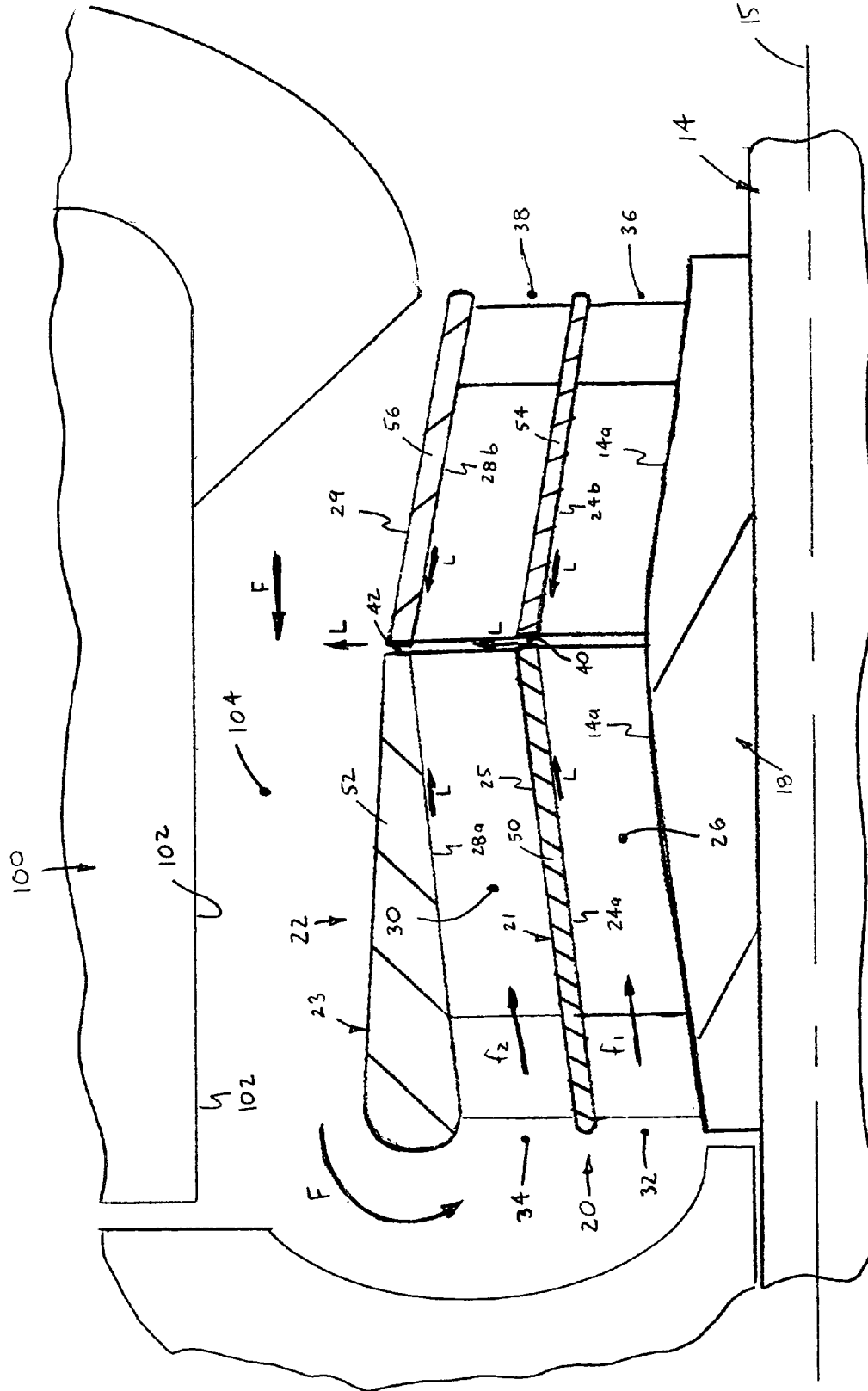


FIG. 3

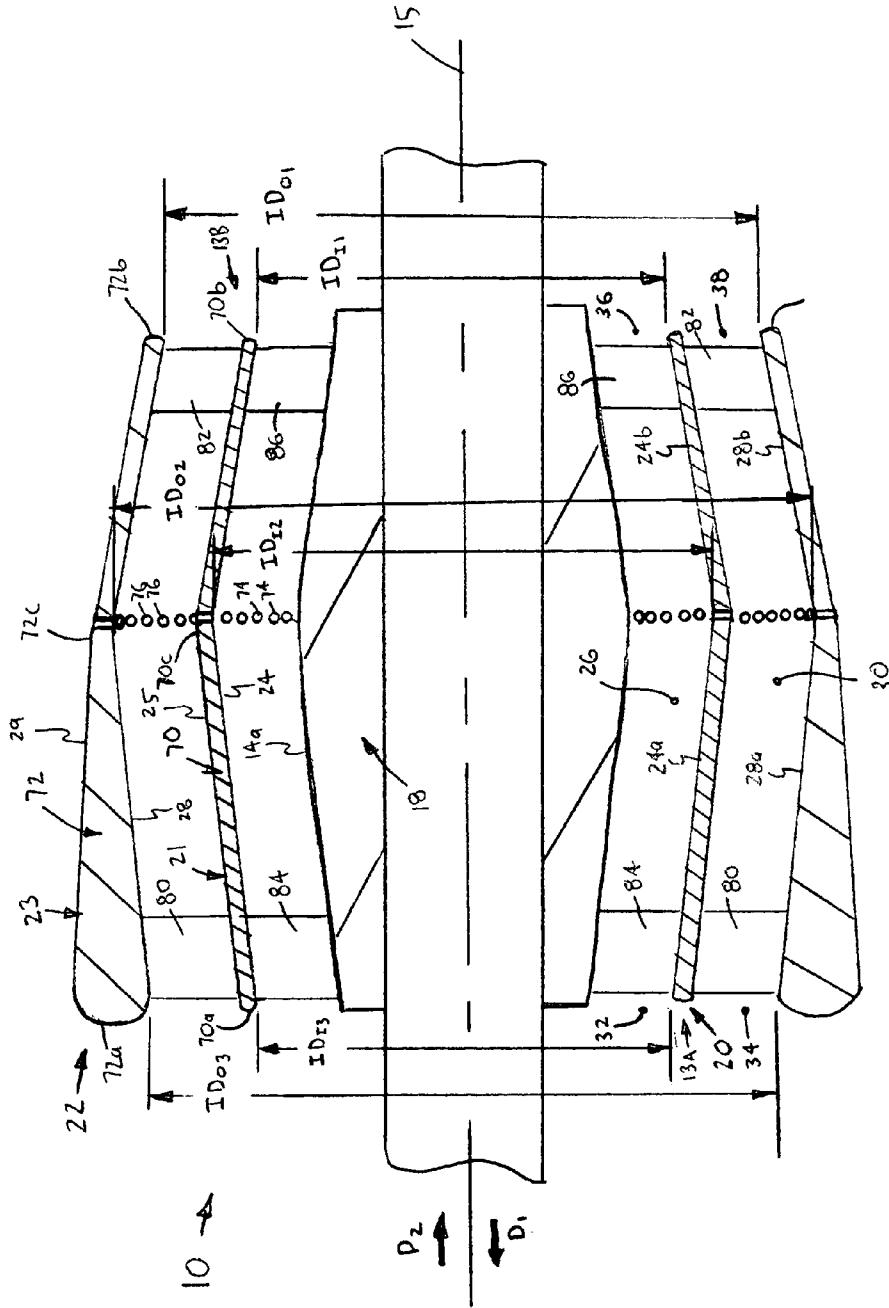


FIG 4

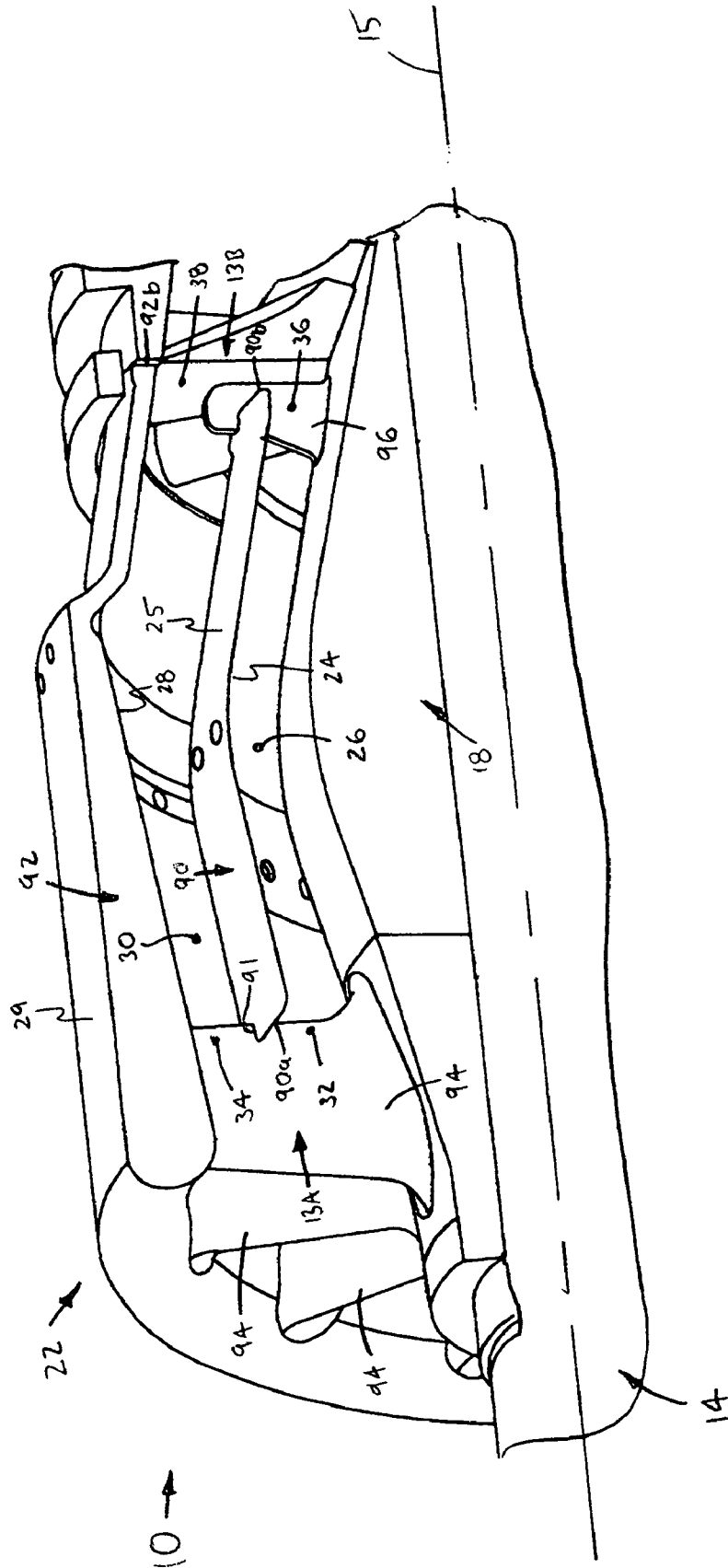


FIG. 5

1

DUAL BODY DRUM FOR ROTARY SEPARATORS

The present invention relates to fluid machinery, and more particularly to rotary separator devices.

Fluid separators are known and are generally used to separate a mixed flow (e.g., solids and fluids, liquids and gases, etc.) into different phases of fluid, fluids of varying density, and/or to separate solids from fluids. One type of rotary separator includes a generally tubular drum connected with a rotatable shaft such that a fluid passage is defined between the drum and shaft. Fluid is directed into the passage and contacts either the shaft outer surface or the drum inner surface. During such contact, liquid separates from the fluid flow, such that a substantially gaseous portion of the flow is directed for subsequent processing or use, and the liquid portions are directed for collection.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, the present invention is a drum for a rotary separator, the separator including a shaft rotatable about a central axis. The drum comprises an inner drum member having inner and outer circumferential surfaces and being disposed generally about the shaft such that a first flow passage is generally defined between the inner drum member inner surface and the shaft. The inner drum inner surface is configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the surface. An outer drum member has inner and outer circumferential surfaces and is disposed generally about the inner drum member such that a second flow passage is generally defined between the outer drum member inner surface and the inner drum member outer surface, the second flow passage being generally coaxial with the first flow passage. The outer drum inner surface is configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the surface.

In another aspect, the present invention is a rotary separator comprising a shaft rotatable about a central axis and an inner drum member having inner and outer circumferential surfaces and being disposed generally about the shaft. As such, a first flow passage is generally defined between the inner drum member inner surface and the shaft, the inner drum inner surface being configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the surface. An outer drum member has inner and outer circumferential surfaces and is disposed generally about the inner drum member such that a second flow passage is generally defined between the outer drum member inner surface and the inner drum member outer surface. The second flow passage is generally coaxial with the first flow passage, the outer drum inner surface being configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the surface.

In a further aspect, the present invention is again a drum for a rotary separator, the separator including a shaft rotatable about a central axis. The drum comprises an inner drum member including a generally tubular body having inner and outer circumferential surfaces and an inlet. The inner member body is disposed generally about the shaft such that a first flow passage is generally defined between the inner drum member inner surface and the shaft, the inner drum inner surface being configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the surface. An outer drum member includes a generally tubular body having inner and outer circumferential surfaces and an inlet, the outer member body being disposed generally about the inner drum member. As such, a second flow passage is generally defined between the outer drum member inner surface and the inner drum member outer surface and the outer member inlet being generally disposed

2

circumferentially about the inner drum member inlet, the second flow passage is generally coaxial with the first flow passage. The outer drum inner surface is configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the surface. Further, the inner drum member inlet receives a first portion of fluid flow entering the separator and the outer drum member receives a second, remainder portion of the fluid flow.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing summary, as well as the detailed description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention, will be better understood when read in conjunction with the appended drawings. For the purpose of illustrating the invention, there is shown in the drawings, which are diagrammatic, embodiments that are presently preferred. It should be understood, however, that the present invention is not limited to the precise arrangements and instrumentalities shown. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a broken-away, perspective view of an axial cross-section through a separator including a drum in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an axial cross-sectional view of a drum of the present invention in accordance with a first construction;

FIG. 3 is a broken-away, enlarged axial cross-sectional view of the separator and drum;

FIG. 4 is an axial cross-sectional view of a drum of the present invention in accordance with a second construction;

FIG. 5 is a broken-away, enlarged perspective view of an axial cross-section through a drum of the present invention in accordance with a third construction.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Certain terminology is used in the following description for convenience only and is not limiting. The words "right", "left", "lower", "upper", "upward", "down" and "downward" designate directions in the drawings to which reference is made. The words "inner", "inwardly" and "outer", "outwardly" refer to directions toward and away from, respectively, a designated centerline or a geometric center of an element being described, the particular meaning being readily apparent from the context of the description. Further, as used herein, the word "connected" is intended to include direct connections between two members without any other members interposed therebetween and indirect connections between members in which one or more other members are interposed therebetween. The terminology includes the words specifically mentioned above, derivatives thereof, and words of similar import.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, wherein like numbers are used to indicate like elements throughout, there is shown in FIGS. 1-5 a drum 10 for a rotary separator 12, the separator 12 including a shaft 14 rotatable about a central axis 15 and preferably being part of a separator assembly 11. The drum 10 basically comprises an inner drum member 20 disposed about the shaft 14 and at least one "outer" drum member 22 disposed generally about the inner drum member 20, each member 20, 22 preferably including a generally tubular body 21, 23, respectively. At least one of the inner and outer drum members 20, 22 is directly connected with the shaft 14 and the other drum members 20, 22 is either connected with the one drum member 20 or 22 or with the shaft 14, as described in further detail below. As such, rotation of the shaft 14 rotates the inner and outer drum members 20, 22 about the axis 15 as a single unit.

The inner drum 20 has inner and outer circumferential surfaces 24, 25 and is spaced radially outwardly from the shaft 14 such that a first flow passage 26 is generally defined between the inner drum member inner surface 24 and an outer surface 14a of the shaft 14, preferably provided on a hub 18 mounted on the shaft 14. The inner drum inner surface 24 is configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow f_1 through the first passage 26 that contacts the surface 24. Also, the outer drum 22 has inner and outer circumferential surfaces 28, 29 and is spaced radially outwardly from the inner drum member 20. As such, a second flow passage 30 is generally defined between the outer drum member inner surface 28 and the inner drum member outer surface 25, the second flow passage 30 being generally coaxial with the first flow passage 26. Additionally, the outer drum inner surface 28 is configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow f_2 through the second passage 30 that contacts the surface 25.

Furthermore, each one of the inner and outer drum members 20, 22 has an inlet end or "inlet" 32, 34, respectively, and an outlet end or "outlet" 36, 38, respectively, spaced axially along the shaft 12 from the inlet 32, 34. As such, the two drum inlets 32, 34 define a separator inlet 13A and the two drum outlets 36, 38 define a separator outlet 13B. More specifically, the outer drum member inlet 34 is generally disposed circumferentially about the inner drum member inlet 32 and the outer drum member outlet 38 is generally disposed circumferentially about the inner drum member outlet 36, the two inlets 32, 34 and the two outlets 36, 38 thus being generally annular. With this coaxial arrangement, the inner and outer drum members 20, 22 are configured such that the inner drum member inlet 32 receives a first portion f_1 of fluid flow F entering the separator and the outer drum member inlet 34 receives a second, remainder portion f_1 of the fluid flow F.

By providing the two drum members 20, 22 and dividing the flow into two portions f_1 , f_2 , the radial extent of each passage 26, 30 is substantially lesser than a passage through a single drum sized similarly to the outer drum member 22. Further, the amount of separation surface area is substantially increased, specifically by the inner and outer surfaces 24, 25 of the inner drum member 20. Thus, the radial distance required for fluid flow to contact a rotating separation surface is substantially reduced, by approximately one-half, thereby either increasing the separation efficiency of the drum 10 or permitting the drum axial length to be reduced, in comparison with prior art "single drum" separators. Although the drum 10 is primarily described and depicted as including two (i.e., inner and outer) drum members 20, 22, the drum 10 may alternatively include three or more drum members (not depicted) so as to further increase the amount of separation surface, further reduce the radial extent of the flow passages, and/or further reduce the required axial length of the drum 10.

Still referring to FIGS. 1-5, each one of the inner and outer drum members 20, 22 further has at least one liquid outlet opening or passage 40, 42, respectively disposed generally centrally between the inlet end 32, 36, respectively, and the outlet end 34, 38, respectively. Each liquid outlet opening/passage 40, 42 extends generally radially between the drum member inner surface 24, 28, respectively, and the drum outer surface 25, 29, respectively. The outlet opening/passage 40 of the inner drum member 20 is configured to discharge liquid generally radially outwardly toward the outer drum member 22. Further, the outlet opening/passage 42 of the outer drum member 22 is configured to discharge liquid generally radially outwardly away from the drum 10, and preferably toward a static separator 100, as discussed below.

Referring particularly to FIG. 3, the inner drum member 20 is configured to direct liquid L contacting the inner drum

member 20 generally radially outwardly toward the outer drum member 22. More specifically, liquid in the first flow portion f_1 contacting the inner surface 24 of the inner drum 20 separates from the remainder of the flow portion f_1 (i.e., gaseous portion). The liquid on the inner surface 24 is directed to flow toward the inner drum liquid outlet passage 40 by a combination of the inner surface geometry (as described below) and by centrifugal forces generated by the rotating drum member 20, and is thereafter discharged from the passage 40 toward the outer drum 22. Further, liquid in the second flow portion f_2 contacting the outer surface 25 of the inner drum 20 separates from the remainder of the flow portion f_2 and is thereafter directed or "flung" radially outwardly by centrifugal force.

Further, the outer drum member 22 is configured to direct liquid L contacting the outer drum 20 generally radially outwardly away from the drum 10, and preferably toward the static separator 100 as mentioned above and described in detail below, but may alternatively flow directly to a separate collector (not depicted). Specifically, liquid in the second, outer flow portion f_2 contacting the inner surface 28 of the outer drum 22 separates from the remainder of the flow portion f_2 . Such separated liquid and liquid received from the inner drum member 20 is directed toward the liquid outlet passage 42 by a combination of the inner surface geometry (as described below) and by centrifugal forces generated by the rotating drum member 22. Thereafter, the liquid is discharged from the passage 40 outwardly from the drum 10 and toward the static separator 100. Furthermore, fluid in liquid flowing in a static passage 104, as described in second flow portion f_2 contacting the outer surface 25 of the inner drum 20 separates from the remainder of the flow portion f_2 and is thereafter directed or "flung" radially outwardly by centrifugal force.

Referring now to FIGS. 1-3, in certain constructions, the tubular body 21, 23 of each drum member 20, 22 is substantially of two-piece construction. Specifically, each one of the inner and outer drum members 20, 22 includes a first tubular body section 50, 52, respectively, and a second tubular body section 54, 56, respectively, the two body sections 50, 54 and 52, 56 of each drum member 20, 22 being spaced apart along the axis 15. Each one of the first body sections 50, 52 has an inner end 50a, 52a and an outer end 50b, 52b and each one of the second body sections 54, 56 has an inner end 54a, 56a and an outer end 54b, 56b. The outer end 50b, 52b of each one of the first tubular body sections 50, 52 provides the drum member inlet end or inlet 32, 34, respectively, and the outer end 54b, 56b of each one of the second tubular body sections 54, 56 provides the drum member outlet end/outlet 36, 38, respectively.

Further, the four body sections 50, 52, 54, 56 are arranged such each first body section inner end 50a, 52a is disposed adjacent to the inner end 54a, 56a of the associated second body section 54, 56. Preferably, the adjacent inner ends 50a, 54a of the inner drum member body sections 50, 54 are spaced apart so as to define a generally annular gap providing the inner drum member liquid outlet 40, and the adjacent inner ends 52a, 56a of the outer drum member body sections 52, 56 are spaced apart so as to define a generally annular gap providing the outer drum member liquid outlet 42. As such, the two liquid outlets 40, 42 are preferably formed as generally annular, circumferential slots. Furthermore, the four body sections are relatively sized such that the liquid outlet passage 40 of the inner drum member 20 is located generally axially proximal to the outer drum member outlet 42, such that liquid discharged from the inner drum member 20 is directed onto the outer drum 22 at least generally proximal to the outlet 42.

Additionally, an inlet section **24a, 28a** of each drum member inner surface **24, 28** is provided on the two first tubular body sections **50, 52** and an outlet section **24b, 28b** of each drum member inner surface **24, 28** is provided on the two second tubular body sections **54, 56**. At least the outlet surface sections **24b, 28b** are each preferably generally angled so as to direct liquids on the body inner surface **24, 28** toward the body section inner end **54a, 56a**, and thus away from the outlets **36, 38** and toward the liquid outlet passages **40, 42**. Specifically, each second tubular body section **54, 56** has an inside diameter ID with a first value ID_{I1}, ID_{O1} at the outer end **54b, 56b** and a second value ID_{I2}, ID_{O2} at the inner end **54a, 56a**, the second value ID_{I2}, ID_{O2} being greater than the first value ID_{I1}, ID_{O1} and the value of the diameter ID generally increasing in a first direction D_1 along the axis **15** toward the inner end **54a, 56a**. As such, the inner surface section **24b, 28b** of each second body section **54, 56** is angled radially outwardly in the first direction D_1 .

Still referring to FIGS. 1-3, the inlet surface sections **24a, 28a** are also each preferably generally angled so as to direct liquids on the body inner surface **24, 28** toward the body section inner end **50a, 52a**, and thus away from the inlets **32, 34** and toward the liquid outlet passages **40, 42**. Specifically, each second tubular body section **50, 52** has an inside diameter ID with a third value ID_{I3}, ID_{O3} at the outer end **50b, 52b** and a fourth value ID_{I4}, ID_{O4} at the inner end **50a, 52a**, the fourth value ID_{I4}, ID_{O4} being greater than the third value ID_{I3}, ID_{O3} and the value of the diameter ID generally increasing in a second, opposing direction D_2 along the axis **15** toward the inner end **50a, 52a**. Thus, the inner surface section **24a, 28a** of each first body section **50, 52** is angled radially outwardly in the second direction D_2 .

Further, with the two-piece drum member construction, the drum **10** further comprises at least one first connector **60** extending between and connecting the two first tubular body sections **50, 52** and at least one second connector **62** extending between and connecting the two second tubular body sections **54, 56**, so as to thereby couple the inner and outer drum members **20, 22**. Preferably, the drum **10** includes a plurality of the first connectors **60** disposed generally adjacent to the first body section outer ends **50b, 52b** and a plurality of the second connectors **62** disposed generally adjacent to the second body section outlet ends **54b, 56b**, both sets of connectors **60, 62** being spaced circumferentially about the axis **15**. Furthermore, the drum **10** also comprises a plurality of third connectors **64** extending between and connecting the inner drum first tubular body section **50** with the shaft **14** and plurality of fourth connectors **66** extending between and connecting the inner drum second tubular body section **54** with the shaft **14**, so as to thereby couple the inner and outer drum members **20, 22** with the shaft **14**.

Referring particularly to FIG. 4, in one alternative construction of the two drum members **20, 22**, the tubular bodies **21, 23** are formed as one-piece bodies **70, 72** that are generally similar to the two-piece construction as described in detail above, with the following differences. Each body **70, 72** has a first end **70a, 72a** providing the drum inlet **32, 34** and an opposing end **70b, 72b**, respectively, providing the drum outlet **36, 38**, respectively, with an integral central portion **70c, 72c**. Preferably, each drum tubular body **21, 23** includes one more holes **74, 76**, most preferably a plurality of holes **74, 76** spaced circumferentially about the drum axis **15**, which provide the liquid outlet passages **40, 42**.

Further, at least an outlet surface section **24b, 28b** of each drum body inner surface **24, 28** is preferably generally angled so as to direct liquids on the body inner surface **24, 28** toward the body central portion **70c, 72c**, and thus away from the outlets **36, 38** and toward the liquid outlet passages **40, 42**.

Specifically, each tubular body **70, 72** has an inside diameter ID with a first value ID_{I1}, ID_{O1} at the body second end **70b, 72b** and a second value ID_{I2}, ID_{O2} at the body central portion **21c, 23c**, the second value ID_{I2}, ID_{O2} being greater than the first value ID_{I1}, ID_{O1} and the value of the diameter ID generally increasing in a first direction D_1 along the axis **15** toward the central portion **70c, 72c**. As such, the inner surface section **24b, 28b** of each tubular body **21, 23** angled radially outwardly in the first direction D_1 .

Still referring to FIG. 4, an inlet surface section **24a, 28a** of each drum member inner surface **24, 28** are also each preferably generally angled so as to direct liquids on the body inner surface **24, 28** toward the body central portion **70c, 72c**, and thus away from the inlets **32, 34** and toward the liquid outlet passages **40, 42**. Specifically, each tubular body **70, 72** has an inside diameter ID with a third value ID_{I3}, ID_{O3} at the first end **70a, 72a**, the second value ID_{I2}, ID_{O2} being greater than the third value ID_{I3}, ID_{O3} and the value of the diameter ID generally increasing in a second, opposing direction D_2 along the axis **15** toward the body central portion **70c, 72c**. Thus, the inlet surface section **24a, 28a** of each tubular body **70, 72** is angled radially outwardly in the second direction D_2 .

Further, with the one-piece drum member construction, the drum **10** preferably further comprises at least one first connector **80** extending between and connecting the first ends **70a, 70b** of the two tubular bodies **70, 72** and at least one second connector **82** extending between and connecting the second ends **70b, 72b** of the two bodies **70, 72**, so as to thereby couple the inner and outer drum members **20, 22**. Preferably, the drum **10** includes a plurality of the first connectors **80** disposed generally adjacent to the body first ends **70a, 72a** and a plurality of the second connectors **82** disposed generally adjacent to the body second ends **70b, 72b**, both sets of connectors **80, 82** being spaced circumferentially about the axis **15**. Furthermore, the drum **10** also comprises a plurality of third connectors **84** extending between and connecting the inner drum first end **70a** with the shaft **14** and plurality of fourth connectors **86** extending between and connecting the inner drum second end **70b** with the shaft **14**, so as to thereby couple the inner and outer drum members **20, 22** with the shaft **14**. Although four sets of connectors **80, 82, 84, 86** for coupling the inner and outer drum members **20, 22** and the inner drum member **20** with the shaft **14** are preferred, the drum **10** may include only two sets of connectors, one set for coupling the two drums and another set for coupling the inner drum (or outer drum) with the shaft **14** (structure not shown).

Referring specifically to FIG. 5, in another alternative construction of the drum members **20, 22**, the two tubular drum bodies **21, 23** are once again of one-piece construction and include tubular bodies **90, 92** that are substantially similar to the bodies **70, 72**, described above, with the following differences. Preferably, the outer drum body **92** is coupled with the shaft **14** by a plurality of connectors **94** extending radially between the shaft **14** and the body inner surface **23** and spaced circumferentially about the axis **15**, which are preferably disposed adjacent to a body first end **92a**. Further, the tubular body **90** of the inner drum member **20** is retrofitably connected with the plurality of connectors **94** so as to be disposed radially between the outer drum member **22** and the shaft **14**. Specifically, a first end **90a** of the inner body member **90** has a plurality of slots **91** (only one shown) which are configured to receive a portion of a separate one of the connectors **94**. Thus, an existing one-piece drum may be retrofitted by adding the inner drum member **20** so as to form the drum **10** of the present invention.

Furthermore, the inner drum member body **90** also preferably includes one or more connectors **96** (only one shown) extend radially between a second end **90b** of the body **90b** and the shaft **14** so as to connect the second end **90b** with the shaft **14**. In the depicted structure, the second end **92b** of the outer drum member body **92** is “free” or unconnected with the shaft **14**, but may alternatively be directly attached to the shaft **14**.

Although each of the above drum constructions is preferably configured to direct liquid **L** toward the center of each drum member **20** or **22**, so as to be thereafter discharged through centrally located slots **40**, **42** or holes **74**, **76**, each drum member **20** and/or **22** may alternatively be formed so as to direct liquid **L** toward either the member inlet **32**, **34**, respectively, or/and the member outlet **36**, **38**, respectively. As such, either or both of the inner and outer drum members **20**, **22** may be formed with at least inner surfaces **24**, **28** that slope “monotonically” toward either the inlet ends **32**, **34** or the outlet ends **36**, **38**.

Referring now to FIGS. **1** and **3**, the drum **10** is preferably used with a separator assembly **11** that includes a static member **100** disposed generally about the rotary separator **12**. The static separation member **100** has a separation surface **102** extending circumferentially about and spaced radially outwardly from the outer drum member **22**. With such a static member **100**, the outer drum member **22** is configured to direct liquid at least generally radially outwardly toward the static separation surface **102**. Further, an outer flow passage **104** is defined between the outer drum member **22** and the static member **100** which is fluidly coupled with the two drum inlets **32**, **34**. As such, liquid is separated from fluid flowing through the passage **104**, either by contact with the static separation surface **102** or the outer drum member outer surface **29**, and separated liquid on the drum outer surface **29** is directed or “flung” onto the static separation surface **102** for subsequent collection and drainage.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes could be made to the embodiments described above without departing from the broad inventive concept thereof. It is understood, therefore, that this invention is not limited to the particular embodiments disclosed, but it is intended to cover modifications within the spirit and scope of the present invention as generally defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. An apparatus for separating a fluid, comprising:
a shaft rotatable about a central axis;

a rotary separator drum coupled to the shaft and configured to rotate therewith, the rotary separator drum comprising:

an inner drum member having inner and outer circumferential surfaces and being disposed about the shaft such that a first flow passage is defined between the inner circumferential surface of the inner drum member and the shaft, the inner circumferential surface of the inner drum member being configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the inner circumferential surface of the inner drum member; and

an outer drum member having inner and outer circumferential surfaces and being disposed about the inner drum member such that a second flow passage is defined between the inner circumferential surface of the outer drum member and the other circumferential surface of the inner drum member, the second flow passage being coaxial with the first flow passage, the inner circumferential surface of the outer drum member being configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the outer circumferential surface of the other drum member; and

a static member in fluid communication with the rotary separator drum, the static member including a separation surface located upstream from the rotary separator drum and extending circumferentially about and spaced radially outward from the outer drum member.

2. The apparatus as recited in claim **1**, wherein each one of the inner and outer drum members has an inlet, the inlet of the outer drum member being disposed circumferentially about the inlet of the inner drum member inlet, and the inner and outer drum members are configured such that the inlet of the inner drum member receives a first portion of fluid flow entering the rotary separator drum and the outer drum member receives a second, remainder portion of the fluid flow entering the rotary separator drum.

3. The apparatus as recited in claim **1**, wherein the inner drum member is configured to direct liquid contacting the inner drum member radially outward and toward the outer drum member.

4. The apparatus as recited in claim **1**, wherein each one of the inner and outer drum members has inlet and outlet ends and at least one outlet opening disposed centrally between the inlet and outlet ends and extending radially between the inner and outer circumferential surfaces of the inner and outer drum members, the outlet opening of the inner drum member being configured discharge liquid radially outward and toward the outer drum member and the outlet opening of the outer drum member being configured to discharge liquid radially outward and away from the drum.

5. The apparatus as recited in claim **1**, wherein one of the inner and outer drum members is connected with the shaft and the other one of the inner and outer drum members is connected with one of the one drum member and the shaft such that rotation of the shaft rotates the inner and outer drum members about the central axis as a single unit.

6. The apparatus as recited in claim **1**, wherein the outer drum member is connected with the shaft by a plurality of connectors and the inner drum member is retrofittably connected with the plurality of connectors so as to be disposed radially between the outer drum member and the shaft.

7. The apparatus as recited in claim **1**, wherein each one of the inner and outer drums has an inlet end and outlet end, the two inlet ends defining a separator inlet and the two outlet ends defining a separator outlet.

8. The apparatus as recited in claim **1**, wherein each one of the inner and outer drum members includes a tubular body.

9. The apparatus as recited in claim **1**, wherein each one of the inner and outer drum members includes first and second tubular body sections spaced apart along the central axis, each one of the first and second body sections having an inner end disposed adjacent to the inner end of the other one of the first and second body sections and an opposing outer end, the outer end of each one of the first tubular body sections providing a drum member inlet end and the outer end of each one of the second tubular body sections providing a drum member outlet end.

10. The apparatus as recited in claim **9**, wherein each second tubular body section has an inside diameter with a first value at the outer end and a second value at the inner end, the second value being greater than the first value and the value of the inside diameter increasing in a first direction along the central axis toward the inner end such that an inner surface section of each second body section is angled radially outward in the first direction so that liquid contacting the inner surface section is directed away from the drum member outlet end provided by the second tubular body section.

11. The apparatus as recited in claim **10**, wherein each first tubular body section has an inside diameter with a third value

at the outer end and a fourth value at the inner end, the fourth value being greater than the third value and the value of the inside diameter increasing in a second direction along the central axis toward the inner end such that the inner surface section of each first body section is angled radially outward in the second direction so that liquid contacting an inner surface section of the first tubular body section is directed away from the drum member inlet end provided by the first body section.

12. The apparatus as recited in claim 9, wherein a liquid outlet passage is defined between the inner ends of the first and second tubular body sections of each of the inner and outer drum members.

13. The apparatus as recited in claim 12, wherein the liquid outlet passage of the inner drum member is located axially proximal to the liquid outlet passage of the outer drum member.

14. The apparatus as recited in claim 9, further comprising at least one first connector extending between and connecting the two first tubular body sections of the inner and outer drum members and at least one second connector extending between and connecting the two second tubular body sections of the inner and outer drum members.

15. The apparatus as recited in claim 1, wherein the outer drum member is configured to direct liquid radially outward toward the separation surface of the static member.

16. The apparatus as recited in claim 1, wherein:

the outer drum member has inlet and outlet ends spaced along the central axis;

the rotary separator drum further comprises first and second sets of connectors extending radially between the shaft and the outer drum member and spaced circumferentially about the central axis, the first set of connectors being located adjacent to the inlet end of the outer drum and the second set of connectors being located adjacent to the outlet end of the outer drum member; and

the inner drum member has a first end connected with at least one of the connectors of the first set of connectors and a second end connected with at least one of the connectors of the second set of connectors.

17. A separator, comprising:

a shaft rotatable about a central axis;

a rotary separator drum coupled to the shaft and configured to rotate therewith, the rotary separator drum comprising:

an inner drum member having inner and outer circumferential surfaces and being disposed about the shaft such that a first flow passage is defined between the inner circumferential surface of the inner drum member and the shaft, the inner circumferential surface of the inner drum member being configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the inner circumferential surface of the inner drum member; and

an outer drum member having inner and outer circumferential surfaces and being disposed about the inner drum member such that a second flow passage is defined between the inner circumferential surface of the outer drum member and the outer circumferential surface of the inner drum member, the second flow passage being coaxial with the first flow passage, the inner circumferential surface of the outer drum member being configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the inner circumferential surface of the outer drum member; and

a static member in fluid communication with the rotary separator drum, the static member including a separation surface located upstream from the rotary separator drum and extending circumferentially about and spaced radially outward from the outer drum member.

18. The separator as recited in claim 17, wherein each one of the inner and outer drum members has an inlet, the inlet of the outer drum being disposed circumferentially about the inlet of the inner drum member, and the inner and outer drum members are configured such that the inlet of the inner drum member receives a first portion of fluid flow entering the rotary separator drum and the outer drum member receives a second, remainder portion of the fluid flow of fluid flow entering the rotary separator drum.

19. The separator as recited in claim 17, wherein one of the inner and outer drum members is connected with the shaft and the other one of the inner and outer drum members is connected with one of the one drum member and the shaft such that rotation of the shaft rotates the inner and outer drum members about the central axis as a single unit.

20. A separator, comprising:

a shaft rotatable about a central axis;

a rotary separator drum coupled to the shaft and configured to rotate therewith, the rotary separator comprising:

an inner drum member including a tubular body having inner and outer circumferential surfaces and an inlet, the tubular body of the inner drum member being disposed about the shaft such that a first flow passage is defined between the inner circumferential surface of the inner drum member and the shaft, the inner circumferential surface of the inner drum member being configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the inner circumferential surface of the inner drum member; and

an outer drum member including a tubular body having inner and outer circumferential surfaces and an inlet, the tubular body of the outer drum member being disposed about the inner drum member such that a second flow passage is defined between the inner circumferential surface of the outer drum member and the outer circumferential surface of the inner drum member and the inlet of the outer member being disposed circumferentially about the inlet of the inner drum member, the second flow passage being coaxial with the first flow passage, the inner circumferential surface of the outer drum member being configured to separate liquids from a fluid flow contacting the inner circumferential surface of the other drum member, wherein the first flow passage receives a first portion of fluid flow entering the rotary separator drum and the second flow passage receives a second, remainder portion of the fluid flow; and

a static member in fluid communication with the rotary separator drum, the static member including a separation surface located upstream from the rotary separator drum and extending circumferentially about and spaced radially outward from the outer drum member.

21. The apparatus as recited in claim 1, wherein the separation surface of the static member and the outer circumferential surface of the outer drum member define a static separation zone therebetween.

22. The apparatus as recited in claim 21, wherein the static separation zone is configured so that fluid proceeds there-through in a second axial direction and is turned to a first axial direction prior to entering the rotary separator drum.

23. The apparatus as recited in claim 21, wherein the separation surface and the rotary separator drum define a turn therebetween such that a fluid flow direction through the separation zone is turned from a second axial direction to a radial inward direction and then to a first axial direction, prior to entry into the rotary separator drum.