

Construction Form

The choice of construction form is based on the character and quantity of the dust.

The construction form indicates how dust-laden air is led into the filter chamber (dust chamber) and how segregated material is removed from the filter.

Characteristics

The dust-laden air is led through a tangential inlet and circulates between the inner and outer cylinder.

The more heavy particles follow a minor air flow passing through the narrow slot at the bottom of the inner cylinder.

From here they follow the outer cylinder and the bottom cone to the powder outlet.

The major part of the air passes the wide slot at the top of the inner cylinder.

When the air carrying the lighter dust particles has passed the slots, it distributes between the filter bags and the air penetrates the bags from outside.

If the filter bags are to be changed from below, the filter housing incorporates a cylindrical section with an inspection door on top as illustrated.

If the filter bags are to be changed from above, the inlet section are preferably inserted right below the top section.

If there is a risk that the air contains sparks, the inner cylinder may be stretched downwards covering the filter bags.

Application

Construction form 12 works well with most dust types which do not contain longer fibres - and up to approximately 1000 g/m³.

The inner cylinder protects the filter bags against wear.

For heavy dust loads and very abrasive material, a different construction form or a pre-separator should be considered.

Piping

This construction form is not so demanding with respect to the geometry of the duct system leading to the filter inlet. If possible, however, it is always an advantage to have a piece of straight horizontal pipe pointing directly into the filter inlet.

