



E.S. (Earnie) McCutcheon P.Eng.



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Commercial & Industrial Ventilation

Dust, Fume & Smoke Collection

Fans & Blowers

Material Handling

Finishing Systems

Engineering, Design & Consulting



Introduction

- Dust Collection has been viewed as a necessary evil or a pain in the process flow.
- Explosion reduction was and remains the driving force.
- Health and Safety is rising in importance
- Environmental issues is also becoming more important.
- Process equipment is becoming more sophisticated and needing better dust removal or containment.

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Dust Collection Systems

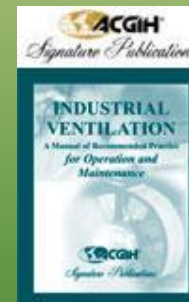
- Sources of Technical Information
- Dust Collection System Components
- Failure Points

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Technical Information

- ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)
 - Industrial Ventilation Handbook



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Technical Information

- NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)
 - NFPA 61: Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities.
 - NFPA 654: Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids

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Technical Information

- NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)
 - NFPA 652 –Standard on Combustible Dusts (2015)

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Technical Information

- SMACNA (Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractor's National Association)
 - Round Industrial Duct Standard
 - Rectangular Industrial Duct Standard
- NIOSH
- GEAPS training data
- FM Global

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DUST COLLECTION SYSTEM COMPONENTS

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System Components

- There are Really only 5 Components
 - Hood or inlet point
 - Ducting system to carry the dust away
 - The air-material separator
 - The material transfer to bins or disposal
 - Air mover or fan, blower.

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Collection Hood Design

- This is the first and most important item in the system.
- They must contain and collect the dust but not too much.
- Main Design Parameters:
 - Is the hood designed for collection or keeping the leg or conveyor under a negative condition?
 - If conveyor enclosure, How wide and how high is the side wall.



Collection Hood Design

- Remember you cannot suck out a match.
- Air is 0.75 lbs/ft^3 , Grain Dust is approx. 15 lbs/ft^3
- Or, 13 times lighter. To influence the trajectory of a dust particle with air alone is difficult at best.



Ducting System

- Ducting system carries the dust to the collector.
- The duct system design provides the right amount of air at the individual hood.
- The balance of the system is critical
- If the design is not correct, the balance becomes impossible.
- Blast gates can only balance out approximately 20% of the difference in the pressure loss.

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Ducting System Cont'd

- Elbows should have a centre line radius of 2 times the diameter
- Branch entries should be at 30°
- Branch entries should be horizontal or above
- Entries should be smaller ducts into larger ducts



Dust Air Separator

- Major Types
 - Cyclones
 - Pulse Jet Filters (High Pressure Cleaning)
 - Reverse Air Baghouse
 - Medium Pressure Baghouse

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Cyclones



- The mainstay for air material separators in the grain industry
- Efficiency of 98% at about 40 microns (400 mesh)
- Lowest capital cost
- Slightly higher operating cost at start-up

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How a Cyclone Works

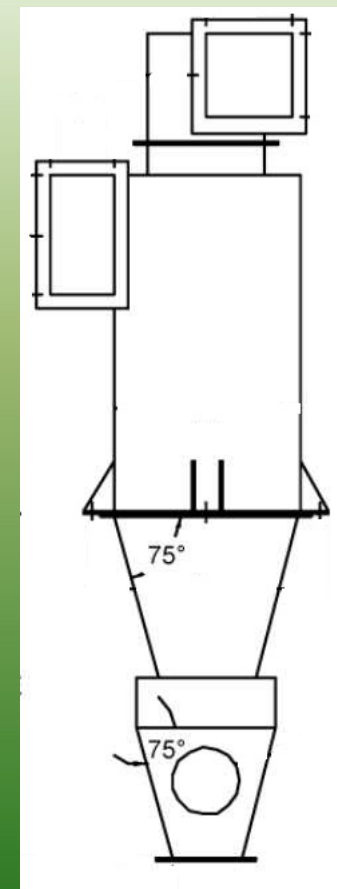
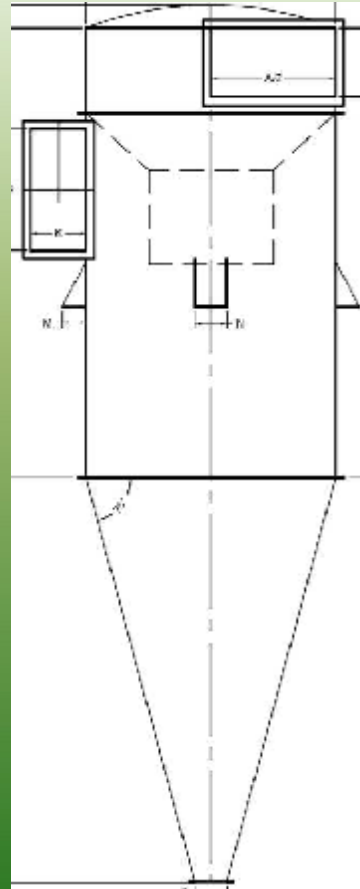
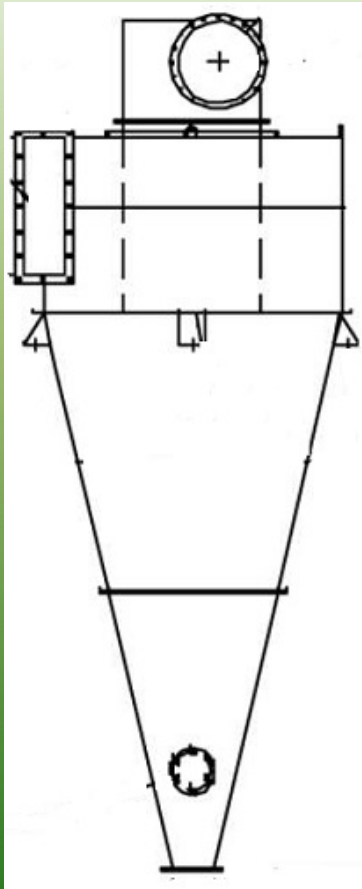


- Material and air enter tangentially at high velocity
- The material is forced to the wall by the centrifugal forces
- As the material goes down the cyclone cone it accelerates and is held tight to the wall
- When the material reaches the vortex breaker it is flung outwards by the forces
- The air reverses and goes out the top

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Cyclone Styles



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Media Filters



- Media filters used in the grain industry are grouped into three types
 - Low Pressure or Reverse Air
 - Medium Pressure
 - High Pressure
- The efficiency with seasoned media is approximately 99.9% at 0.3 microns

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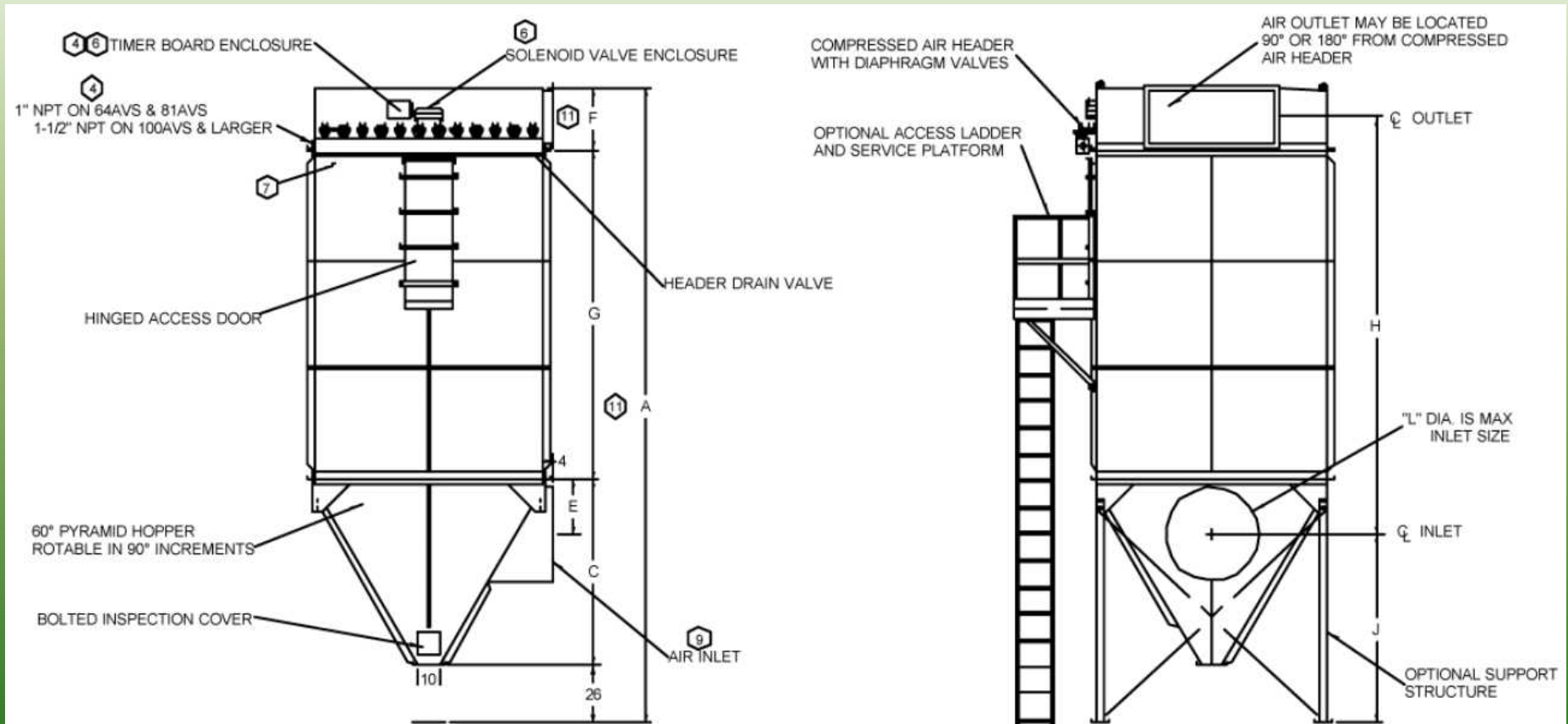


High Pressure Media Filters

- Typically Dust Enters into the hopper
- Can and interstitial velocity becomes critical
- No greater than 200 feet/minute
- Air to Media Ratio of 5 to 1
- Method of material discharge can affect performance, bridging in hopper



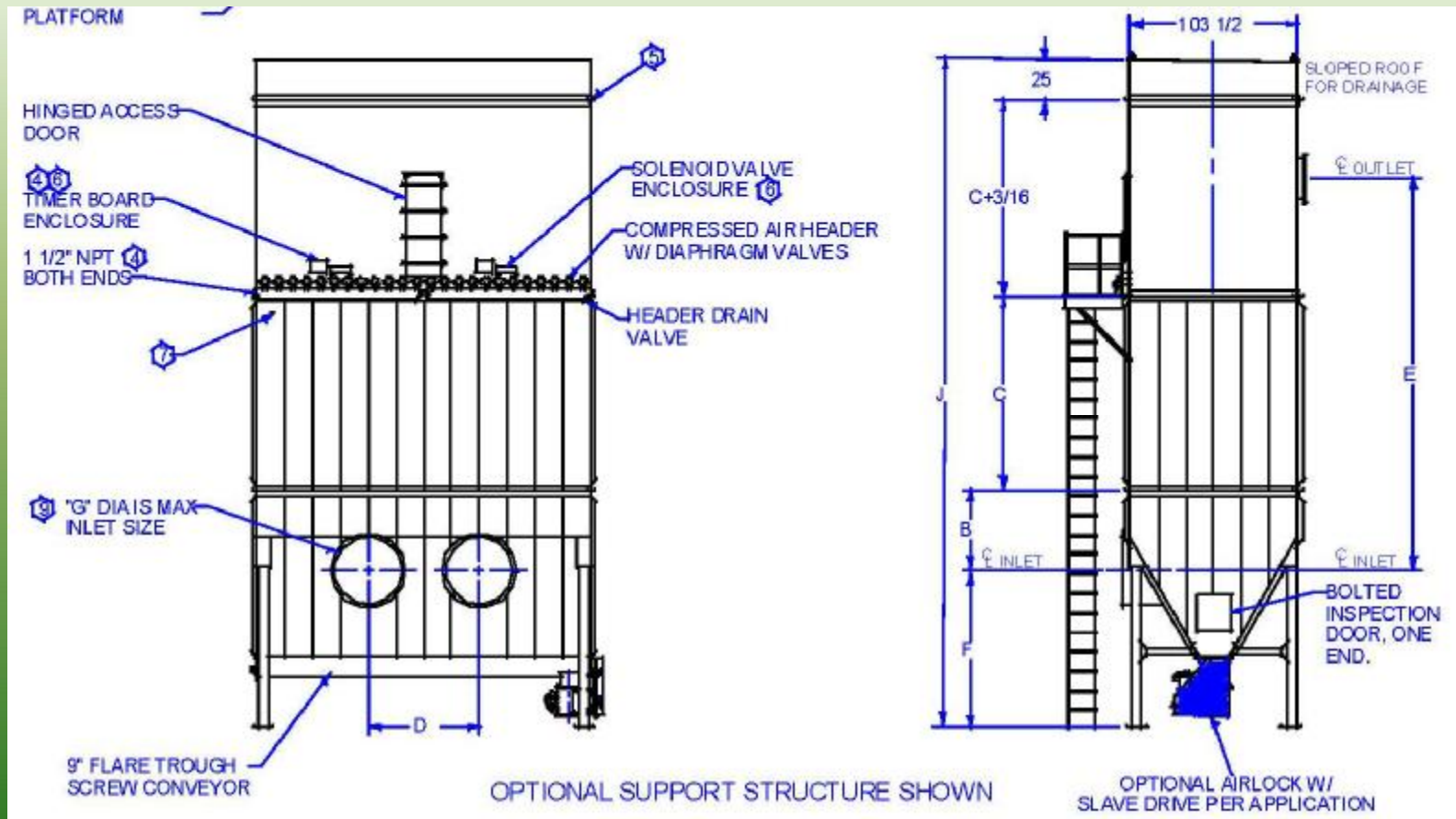
High Pressure Media Filter



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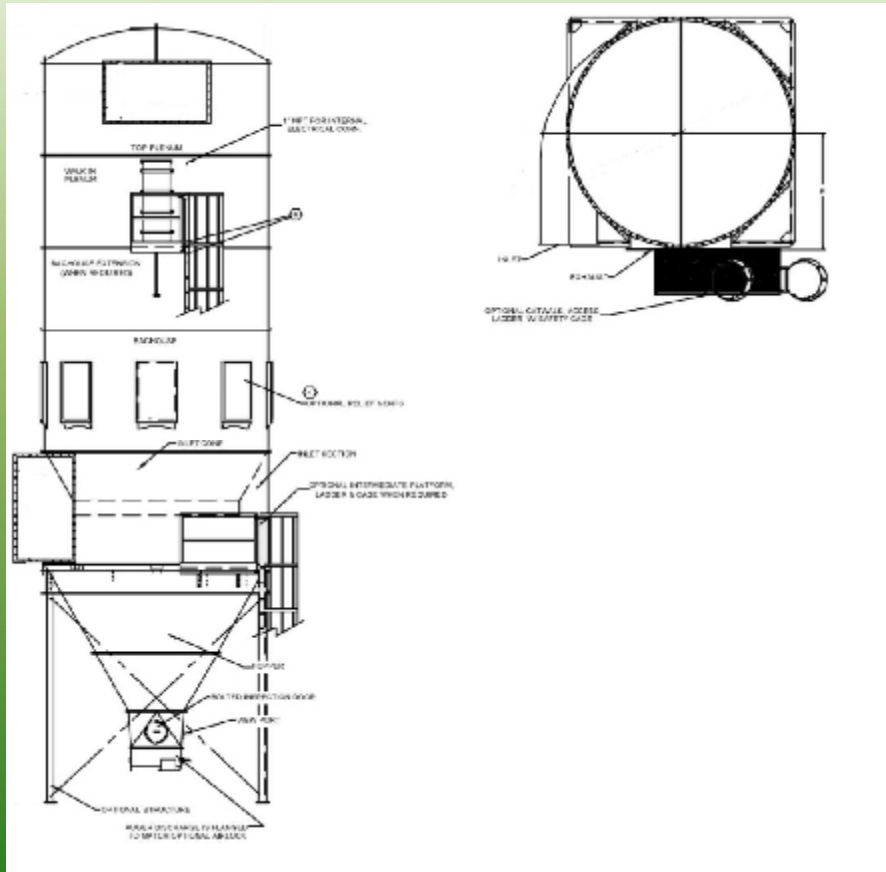
High Pressure Media Filter



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Low & Medium Pressure Media Filters



- Tangential or High Side Inlet
- Explosion Vents
- Walk-in plenum for bag change and cleaning mechanism

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Design Consideration

- If all fines, then high side inlet should be considered
- Can velocity must be kept low
- Interstitial velocity below 250 feet per minute
- Unloading should have an auger that feeds an airlock. Helps to prevent bridging.



Dust Discharge Device

- Hopper and Slide Gate
- Rotary Airlock

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Air Mover – Fan or Blower

- Dirty Side
 - Radial Blade Centrifugal Fan
 - Common Name LS
 - NFPA requires this fan to be either AMCA A or B non-sparking . Therefore, non-ferrous wheel and rub bars or non-ferrous housing.



Air Mover – Fan or Blower

- Clean Side
 - Backward Inclined (BI)
 - Flat Blade
 - Curved Blade
 - AcoustaFoil (Hollow Curved Blade)



FAILURE POINTS

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Cyclone Failures

- Wear out due to seam overlap not in same direction as flow
- Broken cone instead of taper rolls
- Inlet and outlet rotation not the same
- No vortex breaker, thus wear out above airlock
- Air entering cone from hopper or leaky airlock



Hoods and Ducting

- Likely the greatest reason for combustible dust in the space
 - Not enough airflow or air velocity at a hood
 - Hood in wrong location
 - Ducting system not balanced to create the proper airflow



Media Filter

- Air to media ratio too high
- Bags are plugged
- Water vapour in the airstream which turns into water in the duct or filter resulting in mud cake instead of dust cake. Or, ice on the walls.
- Can and interstitial velocity too high resulting in large volumes of dust in the hopper when unit shutdown and cleaned.



Fans and Blowers

- Wrong material of construction
- Belts slipping or breaking
- Dust on wheel causing out of balance condition
- Vibration cracks causing wheel failure.

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

For More Information:

AirSys Tech Inc.

11221 – 30th Street SW
Calgary, AB T2W 2R2

Phone: 403-215-5760

Website: www.airstech.ca

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