

Ventilation System Optimization Without Engineering

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Agenda

- Ventilation Systems
- Baghouses
- Filtration Media
- Installation
- Operation



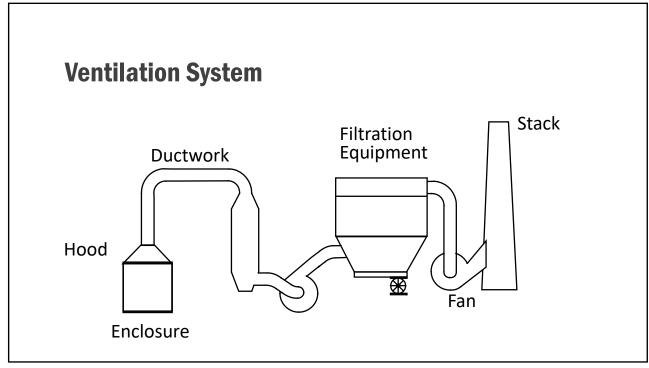
Types of Ventilation Systems

- Process
 - -Kiln
 - -Mill
 - -Separator
 - -Pneumatic Conveying
- Auxiliary -Belt Transfers
 - -Elevators





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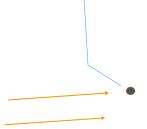
Basic Concepts of Ventilation Systems

- Capture Velocity
- Closed Box

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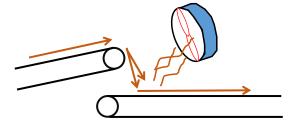
Capture Velocity

- A Draft of Air Influences Particle Behavior
- This Can Be Used to Address Dust Emissions Problems



Capture Velocity

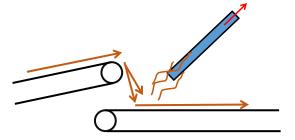
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Capture Velocity

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- This Can Be Used to Address Dust Emissions Problems



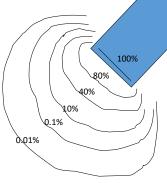
Capture Velocity

- A Draft of Air Influences Particle Behavior
- This Can Be Used to Address Dust Emis

v Itself NOT

Jems

• By Itself, NOT A Solution



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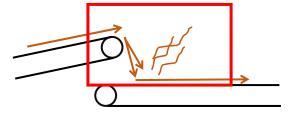
Closed Box Principle

• Dust in a Sealed Box Is NOT a Problem



Closed Box Principle

• Dust in a Sealed Box Is NOT a Problem



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Closed Box Principle

- Dust in a Sealed Box Is NOT a Problem
- Helps, But Does NOT Solve The Problem



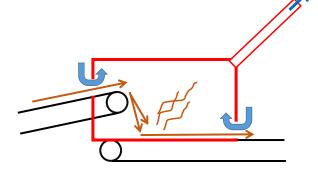
Ventilation Solution

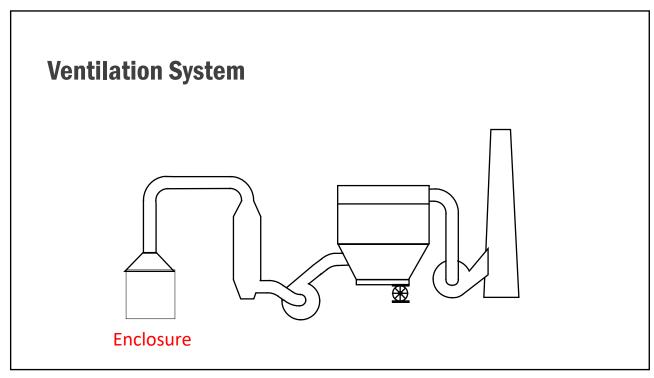
- Enclose as Best Possible
- Apply Capture Velocity on Necessary Openings

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Purpose of Ventilation System

- Is NOT to Suction Dust
- It's to Keep an Enclosure Under Negative Pressure





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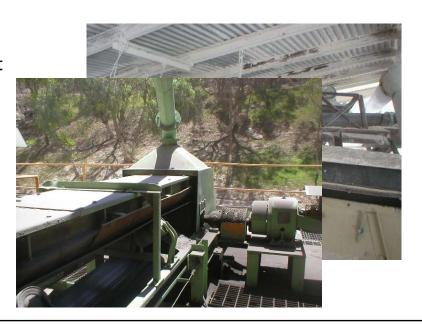
Enclosures

• Bad / Nonexistent

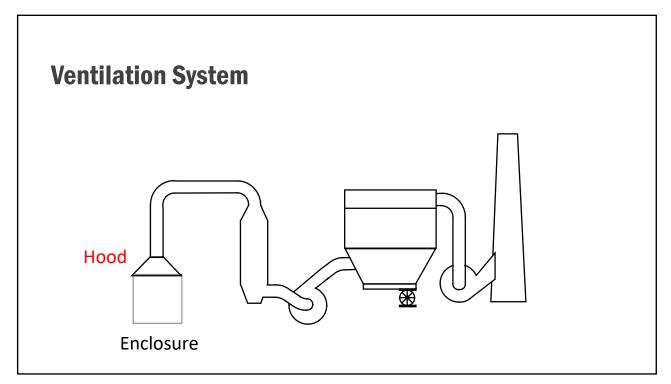


Enclosures

- Bad / Nonexistent
- Good Enclosure

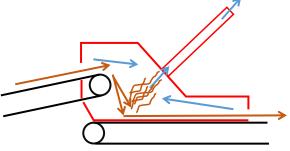


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Vent Point Position

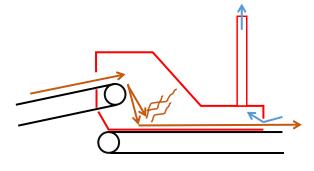
- Purpose: Keep Enclosure Under Negative Pressure
- NOT Suction Dust



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Vent Point Position

• Vent Away From the Cloud of Dust



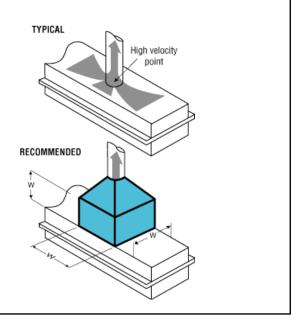
Vent Point Optimized With Hood

- Minimize Suction of Material
- Still Keeping Enclosure Under Negative Pressure

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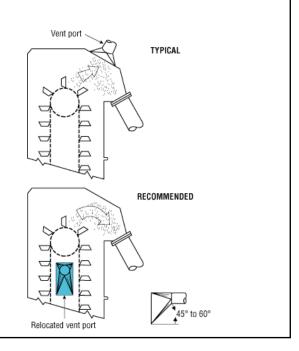
Hoods

- Minimize Flow Restriction
- Minimize Suction of Material

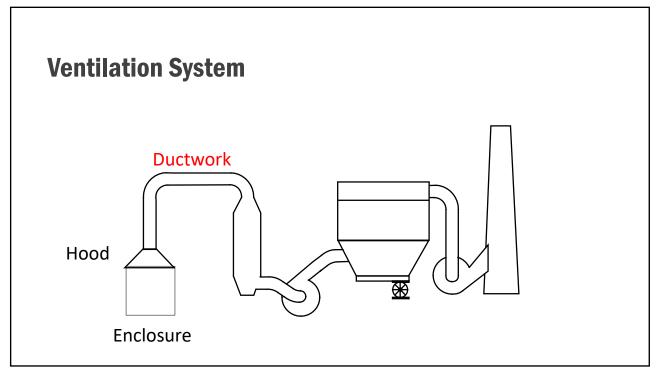


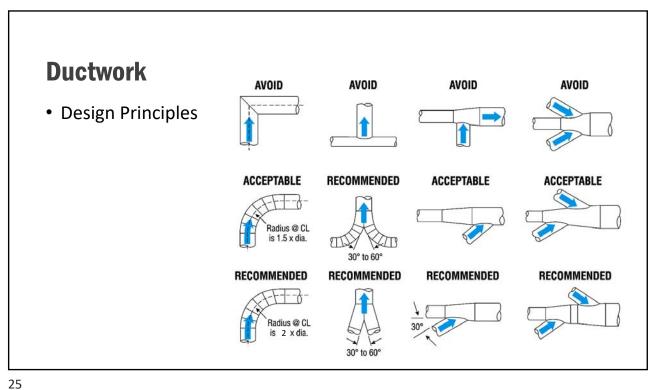
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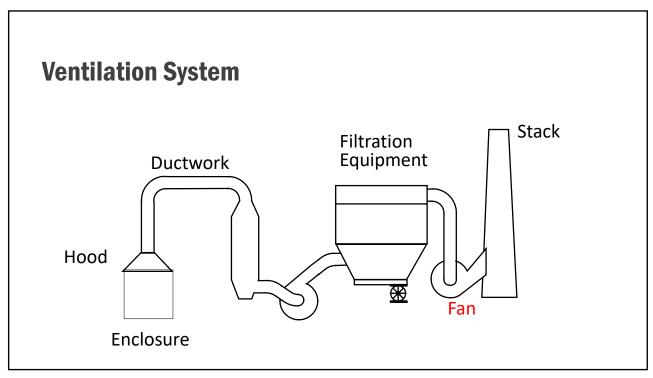




Ductwork

What NOT To Do





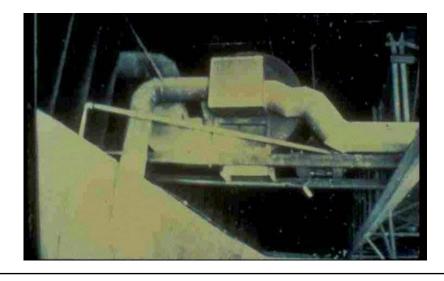
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Fan Optimization

• Specs Defined Under Ideal Conditions



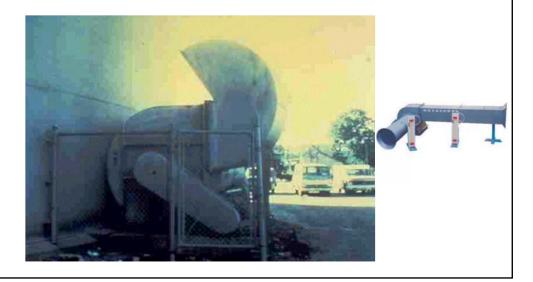
Poor Fan Installation





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Poor Fan Outlet

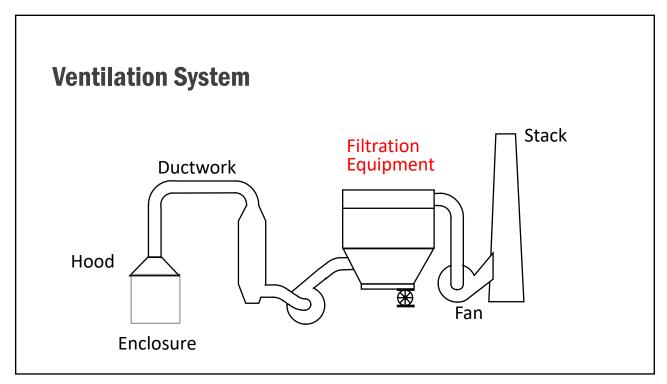


Excellent Fan Outlet





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Agenda

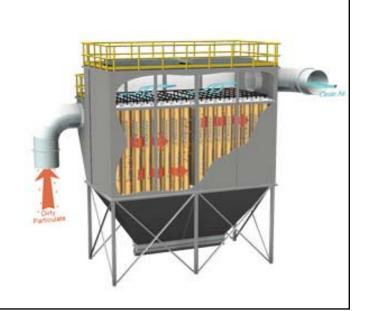
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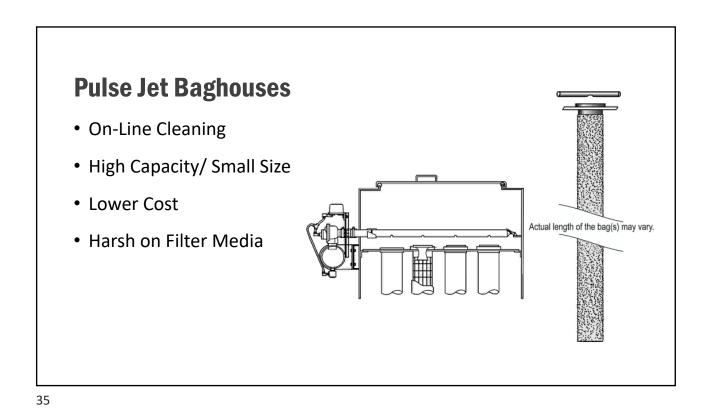


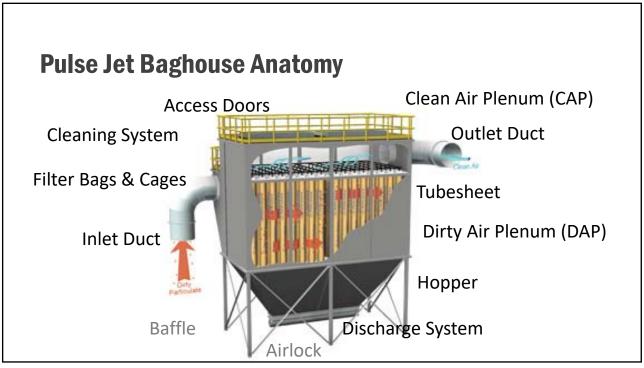
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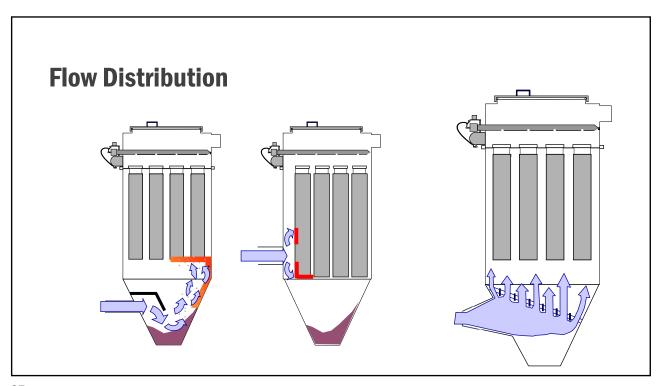
Pulse Jet Baghouses

- On-Line Cleaning
- High Capacity/ Small Size
- Lower Cost
- Harsh on Filter Media





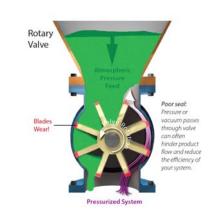


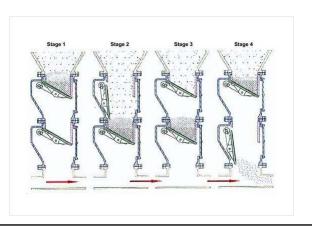


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Discharge Valves

• Rotary Valve vs Double Tipping Valve





Conceptual Design

• Inlet and Outlet on Opposite Sides

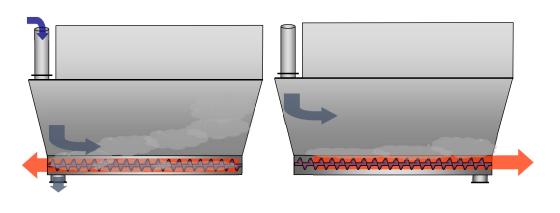




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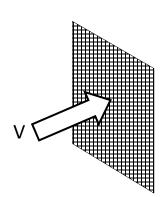
Conceptual Design

• Inlet and Discharge on Opposite Sides



Baghouse Sizing

- Air to Cloth Ratio (ACR)
- Filtration Velocity (FV)



$$ACR = \frac{CFM}{Area}$$

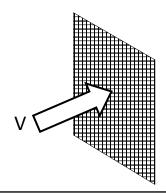
$$ACR = \frac{ft^3}{min \cdot ft^2}$$

$$ACR = \frac{ft}{min}$$

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Baghouse Sizing

- Air to Cloth Ratio
- Filtration Velocity



Process

FV = 3 to 3.3 fpm

AuxiliaryFV = 4 to 5 fpm

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Polyester Felt

- Workhorse of Industry
- 275F Temp Limit
- Inexpensive, Durable
- Subject to Hydrolysis
- Used in Most Low Temp Applications



Acrylic Felt

- Solves Hydrolysis
- 265 F Temp Limit
- Resists High Humidity
- More Expensive than Polyes
- Commonly Used in Cement Mill Circuits



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Aramid Felt (Nomex)

- 390 F Temperature Limit
- Subject to Hydrolysis at +300F With High Humidity
- More Expensive than Polyester and Acrylic
- Commonly Used in Clinker Cooler Baghouses



Woven Fiberglass

- 500 F Temperature Limit
- Fragile/ Easily Damaged
- Used in Kiln Baghouses
- Usually Laminated with PTFE Membrane



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PTFE Membrane

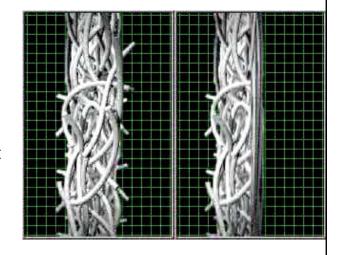
- Surface Filtration Principle
- High Efficiency Filtration
- Excellent Dust Release
- Base Fabric Becomes Support Only





PTFE Membrane

- Surface Filtration Principle
- High Efficiency Filtration
- Excellent Dust Release
- Base Fabric Becomes Support Only
- Cannot Handle Oily Flow

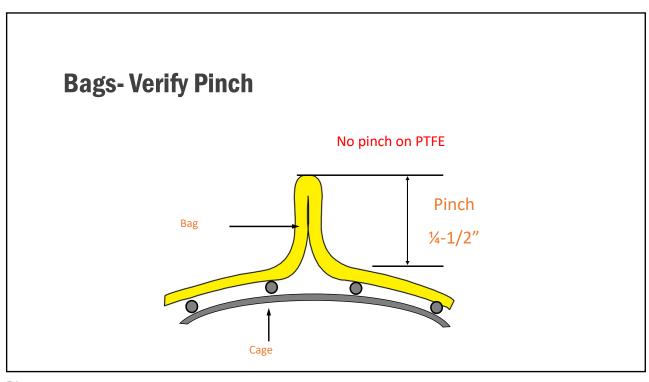


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Excess Pinch

• Reduces Cleaning Efficiency



Excess Pinch

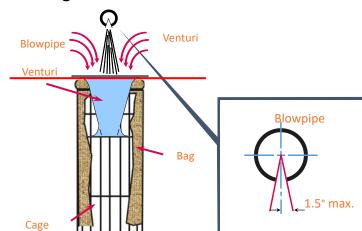
- Reduces Cleaning Efficiency
- Creates Failures on Fiberglass



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Keep Tubesheet Clean

• Avoids Inside Bag Contamination

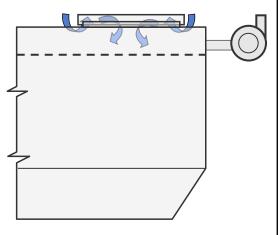




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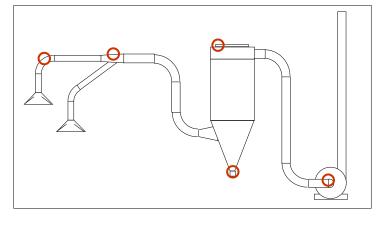
Eliminate Inleakage

- Incoming Ambient Air Reduces Capacity
- Most Common Deficiency
- Particularly Troublesome in High Temperature Systems



Common Inleakage Points

- Ductwork Branching & Elbows
- Baghouse Discharge
- Access Door Seals
- Expansion Joints



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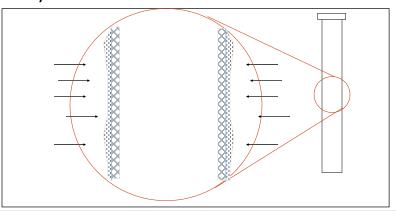
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Dustcake

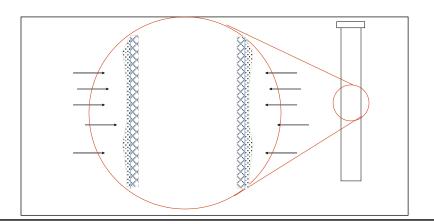
- Filtered Particles on Media
- Part of the System



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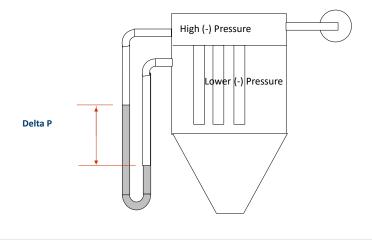
Verify a Good Dustcake

• Differential Pressure



Differential Pressure Explained

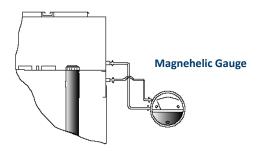
• Difference Between Clean and Dirty Side



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Differential Pressure

- Operator's Stethoscope
- Indicates a Problem Before it Becomes Disaster
- Good DP is about 4" to 6" w.g.



DP Measuring Devices

- Manometer
- Magnehelic
- Photohelic







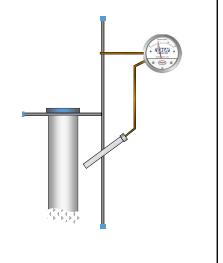
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Cleaning Based on DP

- Saves Compressed Air
- Reduces Wear and Tear on Filter Media

Cleaning Based on DP

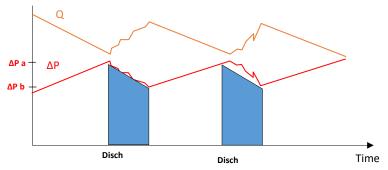
- Saves Compressed Air
- Reduces Wear and Tear on Filter Media
- Accuracy IMPORTANT



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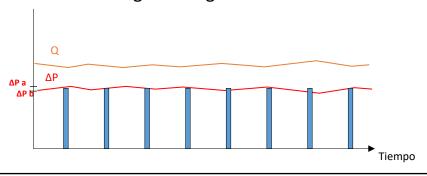
Cleaning Based on DP

- Saves Compressed Air
- Reduces Wear and Tear on Filter Media
- Typical Programming



Cleaning Based on DP

- Saves Compressed Air
- Reduces Wear and Tear on Filter Media
- Recommended Programming

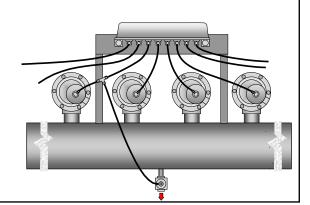


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Pulse Jet System

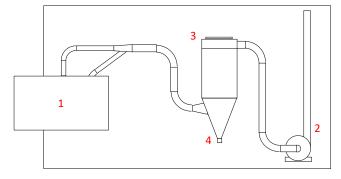
- Apply Recommended Pressure and Pulse On-Time
- Typical 80 90 psi, 0.1 to 0.2 seconds
- Fiberglass and PTFE Lower
- Clean, Dry Compressed Air





Shutdown Procedure

- Turn off Process, Fan Runs to Cool to Ambient Temperature
- Turn off Fan, Pulsing and Discharge Continue Operating
- Verify Hopper is Empty
 Turn off Pulsing and Discharge System



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Flow Balancing

- Determine Order of Adjustment, Starting at Closest
- Gradually Close Damper Until Slight Pressurization.
- Repeat for Each Vent Point
- Adjust Fan Damper and Verify Flow

System Monitoring Basics

- Verify Differential Pressure Daily
- Visual Stack Check
- Verify Pulsing System Operation
- Verify Discharge System Operation
- Modern Controls Inexpensive

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