

Paint mist arrestor

Types PS 50 and PS 100

Main application

High-quality filtration of the exhaust air from paint-spray booths. The PS 100 type, thanks to its higher arrestance efficiency, is particularly well suited for use in installations with heat recovery systems.

Construction

Shape-elastic glassfiber medium with a progressive structure, i.e. an openly structured upstream side (green) and increasing fiber density towards the downstream side (white).

Special feature

Thanks to low compressibility, high shape stability is assured even under pressure, in so that the filter medium's entire volume is utilized for storing the paint mist.

Fire behaviour

Non-flammable to DIN 4102

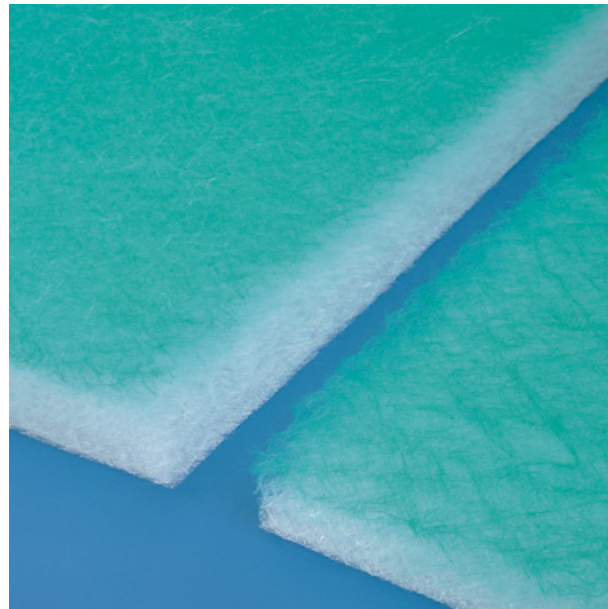
Thermal stability

up to at least 80°C

Availability

Roll width	Roll length / m				
	20	25	52	91	20
mm	PS 50				PS 100
500	■	■	■		
610				■	
660				■	
760				■	
860				■	
910				■	
1000	■	■	■	■	
1250		■	■	■	
1524	■	■	■	■	
2000	■	■		■	■

Special dimensions and cut pieces are available on request.



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Technical data		PS 50	PS 100
Weight per unit area, approx.	g/m ²	220 - 240	350
Thickness, approx.	mm	50 - 65	100
Nominal volume flow	m ³ /h·m ²	2500 - 6300	2500 - 6300
Nominal face velocity	m/s	0.7 - 1.75	0.7 - 1.75
Initial pressure drop	Pa	7 - 40	14 - 60
Arrestance for paint mist	%	93 - 97	98 - 99
Paint storage capacity (at 80 Pa and 0.7 m/s)	g/m ²	3500 - 4700	3900 - 5050

The figures given are mean values subject to tolerances due to the normal production fluctuations.

Please note:

When used for its intended purpose as a paint mist arrestor, the safety regulations for avoiding self-ignition must be complied with.

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Safety Instructions for Handling Paint Arrestors

Instructions for reducing the risk of self-ignition in the case of paint arrestors containing a paint loading

The classification of paint arrestors as "non-flammable construction material" under DIN 4102 applies only for the material state without any paint loading whatsoever. As soon as organic, and thus flammable (paint) material has been arrested in the filter, it is no longer possible for the filter's manufacturer to make a statement regarding the fire behavior involved.

In order to reduce the risk of a self-ignition event (resulting from an excessive content of residual solvents), the following instructions should be complied with:

1. The paint arrestor should not be removed directly following the spray-painting operation, since in this case there will still be a high proportion of solvent in the arrested paint particles (overspray). The paint arrestor should remain in the spray cabin at least until it is "dust-dry".
2. After being removed, the paint-loaded floor filter must never be placed in closed containers for intermediate storage. (-> acute explosion hazard!!)
3. Care must be taken to prevent the floor filter being tightly rolled up, since in this case the maximum solvent concentration in the roller core may be locally exceeded. (-> self-ignition)
4. After being removed, the full floor filter should, pending final disposal, be placed in intermediate storage in such a way that air exchange can proceed unimpeded and the residual solvent can evaporate. Direct exposure to sunlight must be avoided here, since in this case the evaporation rate will be greater than the removal of the solvent. (-> local enrichment -> self-ignition)
5. It is certainly conceivable that mixing different paint systems and using paints from different manufacturers will additionally favor self-ignition phenomena. In this context, we recommend obtaining the relevant safety instructions from the paint manufacturer involved and complying with them meticulously.

In conclusion, we should like to once again emphasize most particularly that even compliance with these rules of behavior cannot entirely rule out the risk of a self-ignition event. The relevant ordinances on dealing with hazardous substances must accordingly be observed.