

dependent upon particle size, specific gravity turbulence and location of hood opening for most effective control.

$$\text{C.F.M.} = \text{Area (Sq. Ft.)} \times V \text{ (F.P.M.)}$$

Referring to figure #1 - Slide No. 1 pictured is a typical hood used in the process completely enclosing the generating unit. The hood opening measures 1' x 3' x 1' making an overall area of 3 sq. ft. The velocity used at hood opening is 300 ft/ min. or a volume of air handled of 900 C.F.M.

The single branch pipe velocity at entrance to hood is 2000 ft/ min. A blast gate and by pass damper are also provided for reducing velocities if desired.

Figure (2) illustrates the method of fiber collection and system of removing the collected fibers. The equipment comprises a Pangborn Cloth Screen Dust Collector, arranged for outside location and selective operation. There are 124 screens covered with cotton filter fabric arranged wide spaced $5\frac{1}{2}$ " centers providing an active area of 5150 sq. ft. These are equipped with motor driven screen vibrating mechanism utilizing 4 1800 RPM motors.

The collector is provided with a central partition through the collector screen section and dust box shown below to permit continuous operation. Under normal operations, air flows to both sides of the collector. Provisions have been made permitting the entire air flow to be diverted to $\frac{1}{2}$ the collector in order to vibrate screens in the other half and clean out the dust box section below the isolated screen section. The air flow gates are then reversed to permit screen vibration and cleaning of the opposite half of the collector. The air flow gates are finally opened so as to return both screens sections to the line. This operating cycle is performed once each day as a result of our experience. The removal of