

TABLE 1. DRYERS FOR EVAPORATION OF WATER

Type	Kind	Materials Handled	Means of Handling	Temp. Range, Deg. F.	Heat Supply	Uses and Remarks
Batch or Intermittent	Compartment	Paper, Leather, Foodstuffs, Yarns, Lumber, Foodstuffs	Suspended, Truck, Tray	80 to 180	Steam Coils, Air, Electricity	When production does not warrant continuous drier
	Agitated	Chemicals too sticky for Rotary Drier	Shoveled into Drum or Pan	100 to 330	Water, Steam Jacketed, may have Vacuum on top	Where dust must be saved
	Vacuum	Chemicals, Explosives, Pharmaceuticals, Food Products	Tray, Basket, Tumbling Drum	80 to 300	Water, Steam	Cost of operation high, for expensive materials
	Tunnel	Ceramics, Chemicals, Lumber, Food Products	Truck, Tray, Belt	100 to 350	Steam Coils, Air, Electricity, Products of Combustion	For high production
Continuous	Rotary	Bulk	Cascades through	80 to 500	Air, Steam, Products of Combustion	Where material will stand rough handling and is not subject to balling up
	Drum	Liquids, Slurries	Flowed on Drum, Dry Material Scraped off	to 310	Steam, may have Vacuum on Top	Hygroscopic materials dried with vacuum, and packed immediately
	Cylinder	Paper, Textiles, Chemicals	Continuous Sheets, Endless Chain Belt	to 350	Steam inside of Drum	Where material comes in sheets or rolls, and will stand direct contact with heating surface
	Festoon	Paper, Chemicals	Continuous Sheets, Suspended on Metal Screens	to 200	Air, Steam Coils	Where one side cannot come in contact with supports until dry
	Tower or Column	Grains, Sand	Falls through by Gravity	125 to 250	Air, Steam Coils	Where headroom is available
	Spray	Solutions over 30% Solids	Sprayed into Chamber	120 to 350	Air, Products of Combustion	Drying is almost instantaneous
	Induction	Metals, for removal of traces of Water	Placed in High-Frequency Field	to 400	Electricity	Where heating of metal from inside out is important

convection currents, and in low-temperature dryers only about one-third to one-half of the total heat for evaporation is actually supplied to the material by radiation. At high temperatures the radiation output increases rapidly, according to the *fourth-power law*. The total radiation may be computed by the equations and tables given in Chapter 3. In general, fins and irregular surfaces do not increase radiation, hence the area to be used in calculations is the area of a smooth-surface envelope enclosing the radiating elements.

A certain amount of air circulation is required through a radiant dryer, in order to carry off the vapor.

Conduction or Direct Contact Drying

Drying rolls or drums, flat surfaces, open kettles and immersion heaters are examples of the direct-contact method. Intimate contact of the material with the heating surface is important, and in some cases agitation

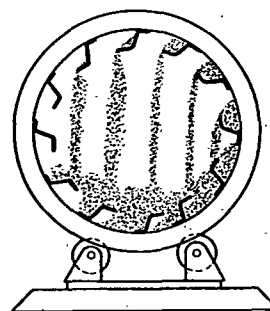


FIG. 1. SECTION OF ROTARY DRYER

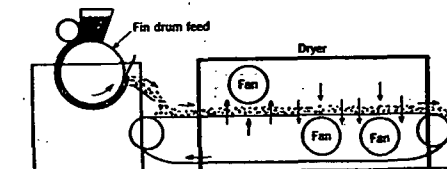


FIG. 2. SECTION OF CONTINUOUS DRYER, BLOW-THROUGH TYPE

is desirable to increase the uniformity of heating or to prevent overheating.

Greatest resistance to heat transfer occurs on the air side of the material being dried. The rate of heat transfer from the surface of the heated material to the air, and hence the rate of drying, may be increased by: (a) forced convection or air circulation and (b) vacuum operation to lower the boiling point of the liquid being evaporated.

Convection or Air Drying

The circulation of heated air or other gases over the material being dried is termed convection drying. Some convection drying occurs in practically all types of dryers, but if the main source of heat is from the air or gases, the dryer may be called a convection dryer. Typical forms or examples may be enumerated:

1. Rotary drum dryers, (Fig. 1).
2. Tunnel or oven dryers, batch type.
3. Tunnel dryers, conveyor type, (Figs. 3 and 4).
4. Tower or column dryers.
5. Through-circulation dryers, (Fig. 2).