

and dead air spaces should be avoided and air should be distributed uniformly over the entire filter surface, using baffles or diffusers if necessary.

The most important requirements of a satisfactory and efficiently operating air filter installation are:

1. The filter must be of ample size for the amount of air it is expected to handle. An overload of 10 to 15 per cent is regarded as the maximum allowable. When air volume is subject to increase, a larger filter should be installed.
2. The filter must be suited to the operating conditions, such as degree of air cleanliness required, amount of dust in the entering air, type of duty, allowable pressure drop, operating temperatures, and maintenance facilities.
3. The filter type should be the most economical for the specific application. The first cost of the installation should be balanced against depreciation as well as expense and convenience of maintenance.

The following recommendations apply to filters and washers installed with central fan systems:

1. Duct connections to and from the filter should change size or shape gradually to insure even air distribution over the entire filter area.
2. Sufficient space should be provided in front as well as behind the filter to make it accessible for inspection and service. A distance of two feet may be regarded as the minimum.
3. Access doors of convenient size should be provided in the sheet metal connections leading to and from the filters.
4. All doors on the clean air side should be lined with felt to prevent infiltration of unclean air. All connections and seams of the sheet metal ducts on the clean air side should be as air-tight as possible.
5. Electric lights should be installed in the chamber in front of and behind the air filter.
6. Air washers should, whenever possible, be installed between the tempering and heating coils to protect them from extreme cold in winter time.
7. Filters installed close to air inlet should be protected from the weather by suitable louvers, in front of which a large mesh wire screen should be provided.
8. Filters should have permanent indicators to give a warning when the filter resistance reaches too high a value.

## REFERENCES

- Determining the Efficiency of Air Cleaners, by A. M. Goodloe (A.S.H.V.E. TRANSACTIONS, Vol. 30, 1924).
- Design and Application of Oil-Coated Air Filters, by H. C. Murphy (A.S.H.V.E. TRANSACTIONS, Vol. 33, 1927).
- A Study of Dust Determinators, by F. B. Rowley and John Beal (A.S.H.V.E. TRANSACTIONS, Vol. 34, 1928).
- Determining the Quantity of Dust in Air by Impingement, by F. B. Rowley and John Beal (A.S.H.V.E. TRANSACTIONS, Vol. 35, 1929).
- Operation and Maintenance of Air Filters, by W. G. Frank (*Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning*, May, 1931).
- Size and Characteristics of Air-Borne Impurities, by W. G. Frank (*Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning*, January, 1932).
- Fundamental Principles in the Design of Dry Air Filters, by Otto Wechsberg (A.S.H.V.E. JOURNAL SECTION, *Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning*, April, 1933).
- Testing and Rating of Air Cleaning Devices Used for General Ventilation Work, by Samuel R. Lewis (A.S.H.V.E. TRANSACTIONS, Vol. 39, 1933).
- The Dust Problem in Air Conditioning, by F. B. Rowley (A.S.H.V.E. JOURNAL SECTION, *Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning*, June, 1935).

## PROBLEMS IN PRACTICE

1 ● Assume a fan and duct system which handled 10,000 cfm through clean filters with a system resistance of 0.8 in. of water and that after the filters have become dirty the system resistance increases to 1.0 in. of water, and that the fan speed remains unchanged. Is there any way of predicting the volume of air delivered after the filter becomes dirty?

Yes. If the performance curves for the particular make of fan are available, the new volume may be determined from the resistance pressure curve. (Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Chapter 17.)

2 ● What are the advantages of viscous filters?

The principal advantage of the viscous filter is its large dust holding capacity. The dust accumulation is distributed through the depth of the filtering medium rather than upon the surface as in the dry types, which makes it possible for viscous filters to handle heavy dust concentrations without excessive resistance. Since its efficiency and resistance are based on maximum air velocities of from 300 to 500 fpm through the filter, the viscous filter consumes the minimum amount of space for a given air volume.

3 ● What are the advantages of dry filters?

Dry filters are more efficient in the removal of fine dust particles from the air, and some types will eliminate even as much as 60 per cent of the smoke particles. Dry filters also are easily and conveniently maintained by vacuum cleaning, vibrating, or renewing the filtering medium.

4 ● If an air washer is used for cooling and humidity control in an air conditioning system, is a filter needed?

An air filter is desirable in conjunction with an air washer because of the large amount of soot in the air which, due to its greasy and amorphous nature, is not readily trapped in an air washer. Filters should be placed between the washer and the air intake so that all the dirt will be collected at one point to simplify maintenance and to protect all the equipment in the system.

5 ● Is an air filter needed with an extended surface type heat exchanger?

An air filter is essential with an extended surface heat exchanger in order to maintain its efficiency, for without this protection dust particles will adhere to the exposed surfaces, and gradually build up a deposit to the point where the efficiency will be impaired and the resistance increased by restricting the air passage.

6 ● What is the proper location of a filter in relation to the fan?

A filter will operate equally well whether placed on the suction or discharge side of the fan. It has become standard practice, however, to locate the filter on the fan inlet side because there it has: (1) simpler duct connections, (2) reduced static pressure losses, (3) more even air distribution over the entire filter area. Where an exceptionally high efficiency in dust removal must be maintained, it is often advisable to place the filter on the discharge side of the fan so there can be no infiltration of unclean air.

7 ● What instruments and apparatus are required for determining the pollen concentration in air by means of the settling method?

A microscope with a field of known area and a glass slide coated with a viscous material.

8 ● Describe the procedure for determining the pollen concentration in air by means of the settling method.

A glass slide coated with a viscous material is placed for a period of 24 hours in a horizontal position in the atmosphere to be tested. The slide is then removed and placed under the microscope, and pollen counts are made of approximately 25 fields over the area of the glass slide. Having determined the count over a definite area, as for example,