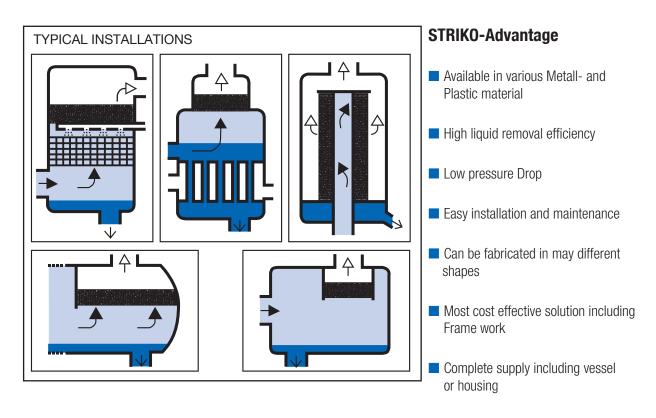


Demister

APPLICATION

STRIKO wire mesh pads are used throughout the hole process industry in all applications where liquid and vapour or gas have to be separated. This gives applications in the processes of distillation, gas absorption and stripping condensation, gas compression, dehumidification and drying, the removal of spray and desalination.

In the petrochemical industry demisters are widely used again in distillation processes related to olefin production, methanol production, oxo alcohols and derivatives and in condensation from and compression of liquefied petroleum gas. In gas scrubbing systems for gas treatment to remove sulphur compounds.



BENEFITS AND OPERATION

The Specifications offered by STRIKO cover an enormous range with surface areas from $35 \, \text{ft}^2$ to $1300 \, \text{ft}^2/$ ft³ ($150 \, \text{m}^2$ to $4400 \, \text{m}^2/\text{m}^3$) and free volumes from $99 \, \%$ % to $75 \, \%$. Normally, the demister will remove $99 \, \%$ of all droplets down to $5 \, \text{microns}$ and over $99 \, \%$ % of those above $10 \, \text{microns}$ and is still very effective down to $2 \, \text{microns}$. This can be obtained at usual operating conditions with a pressure drop normally less than $1 \, \%$ ($25 \, \text{mm}$) water gauge. The separation action of a demister is largely that of impingement and only knitted mesh elements can provide the effective surface areas and large free volumes necessary.

The vapour easily finds the open path through the mesh; but the liquid droplets with greater inertia at sufficient velocity, contact the wire target area. The liquid particles are held when they strike the wire surfaces.

The drops flow downwards and collect at adjacent wires, flowing downwards again when these collecting points become overloaded.

Surface tension holds the liquid at the bottom surface of demister until drops are formed which are large enough for the force of gravity to exceed the combined forces of velocity and surface tension. The drops will then fall away against any reasonable velocity.



Design Range in Stainless Steel

TYPE	Application	free volume	Density		surface area	
No.			lb/ft ³	kg/m ³	ft ² /ft ³	m ² /m ³
980-0,28	Dirty Service Minimum pressure drop	99,0 %	5	80	44	145
9110-0,28	high velocity	98,6 %	7	110	61	200
9130-0,28	Standard, general	98,3 %	8	130	72	236
9145-0,28	Standard; purpose media	98,1 %	9	145	80	265
9175-0,28	Standard; dirty service	97,8 %	11	175	98	320
9192-0,28	high efficiency	97,5 %	12	192	107	350
9240-0,28	high efficiency; clean service	97,0 %	15	240	133	435
9240-0,14	for agglomeration	97,0 %	15	240	265	868
9200-GSF	very high efficiency	94,8 %	12,5	200	1520	5000
9432-0,12	Distillation Media; smallest droplets	94,5 %	27	432	560	1835

Design Range in special Material

Matarial	TYPE No.	Application	free	Density		surface area	
Material			volume	lb/ft ³	kg/m ³	ft ² /ft ³	m^2/m^3
Polypropylen	950-0,40	Standard for Acid mists; low pressure drop	94,5 %	3	50	170	550
Polypropylen	970-0,40		92,3 %	4,4	70	235	770
Polypropylen	9100-0,40	high efficiency	89,0 %	6,2	100	335	1100
Polypropylen	9100-0,22	high efficiency for fine Acid mists	89,0 %	6,2	100	610	2000
PVC	9100-0,30	high corrosive media	92,9 %	6,2	100	290	952
PVDF	980-0,27	at higher temperatures	95,5 %	5	80	200	665
НМ	9100-0,27		94,2 %	6,2	100	265	870

Stockmaterial in wires:

Steel, galvanised, aluminium, copper, stainless steel 304, 321,304L,316 Ti Monel 400 (2.4360); Nickel 200 (2.4066); Incoloy DS (1.4864); Incoloy 825 (2.4258)

Stockmaterial in filaments: Stockmaterial for supports: Glaswolle, Polypropylen, Nylon, Teflon FEP, Hostaflon E. T. Stainless steel 316 Ti, 304, 321

Further material on request

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