





INTRODUCTION

Blowing Seals were introduced to meet the specific needs of the pneumatic conveying industry and are a natural extension to the Rotary Airlock, both being used to regulate the flow of dry powder, dust or granular products while maintaining an airlock.

However the Blowing Seal has distinct advantages for the specialist as it introduces high pressure conveying air through the valve body and rotor pockets ensuring - HIGH EFFICIENCY THROUGHPUT WITH LOW EFFECTIVE PRESSURE DROP.

This is achieved by the fact that more blades are in contact for longer periods with the valve body, resulting in less air leakage and by blowing through the rotor, each rotor pocket is efficiently emptied.

The Rotolok range of Blowing Seals are robustly constructed with an emphasis on close tolerances and minimal eccentricities, making the units suitable for the majority of pneumatic conveying applications.

STANDARD FEATURES

- Maximum number of blades in contact with body at one time without affecting throughput
- Streamlined entry and discharge of conveying air through valve
- Good throat opening at valve entry allowing high pocket filling efficiency
- Compact design minimising headroom
- Minimum clearance at rotor tips and sides with body
- Robust body adequately stiffened to prevent distortion
- Heavy shaft diameters minimising deflection
- Outboard bearings for noncontamination - options for high temperature
- Packing gland type seals with air purging option
- Precision machining of components
- Abrasive duty types

SPECIFICATION

BODY

Cast Iron or Stainless Steel precision machined

END COVERS

Cast Iron or Stainless Steel spigot located in body

ROTO

Fabricated Mild or Stainless Steel fixed bladed open type

BEARING

Ball type sealed for life - alternative high temperature to 400°C

SHAFT SEAL

Gland type with PTFE packing

DRIV

TEFC geared motor unit side wall mounted to valve body and complete with taper lock chain drive in an enclosed guard.

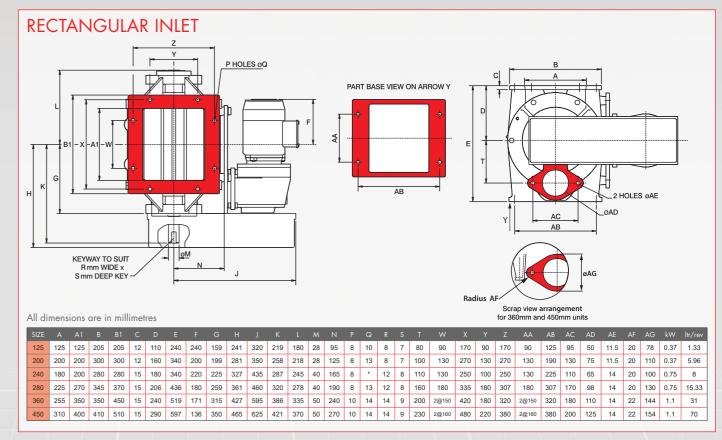
OPTIONAL FEATURES

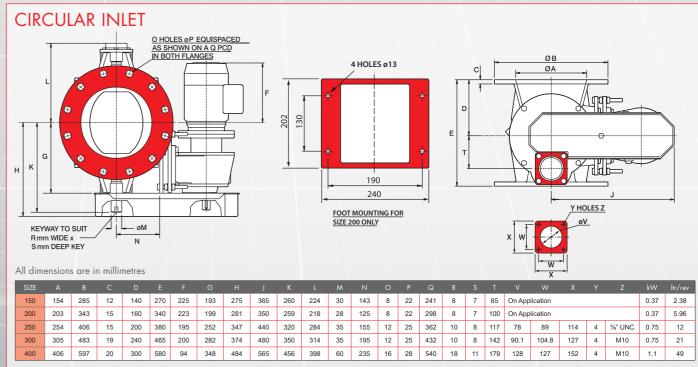
- Hard Chrome Internals
- Electro-less Nickel Plating
- Shear Plate Deflectors
- Direct Coupled Drives
- Flameproof Motors
- Replaceable Bladed Rotor
- Lip Seal Shaft Seals

- Blowthrough Spigots
- Air Purge Glands
- Speed Switch
- Body Vents
- Vent Boxes
- V.S. Drives













VALVE SELECTION

The chart below gives theoretical and practical throughputs on the basis of rotor speed.

The theoretical efficiency is seldom achieved in practice as density, product characteristics, pressure differentials, feeding methods etc. all affect valve throughput.

On these considerations the practical figures are assessed and are more acceptable for correct valve selection.

e.g. Select a valve to process 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ tonnes/hour of flour at 545kg/m³. Volume required = $7.5 \times 1000/545 = 13.75$ m³/hr

From the chart the 280 unit running at 18 rpm covers this requirement.

Certain products when fluidised can exceed the conservative ratings. Similarly, light products - 160kg/m³ the opposite effect can occur.

| CAPACITY CHART IN M³/HR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------|------|------|------------|------|----------|------------|------------|-----|------|------------|------|-----------|
| | 450 | 4.20 | 21 | 34 | 42 | 50 | 59 | 67 | 76 | 84 | 92 | 101 | 109 | 100% |
| | | 4.20 | 21 | 32 | 38 | 44 | 51 | 56 | 62 | 66 | 68 | 72 | 74 | Practical |
| | 400 | 2.94 | 15 | 24 | 29 | 35 | 41 | 47 | 53 | 59 | 65 | <i>7</i> 1 | 76 | 100% |
| | | 2.94 | 15 | 23 | 26 | 31 | 35 | 39 | 43 | 46 | 48 | 50 | 52 | Practical |
| | 360 | 1.86 | 9.3 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 26 | 30 | 33 | 37 | 41 | 45 | 48 | 100% |
| | | 1.86 | 9.3 | 14 | 1 <i>7</i> | 19 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 33 | Practical |
| | 300 | 1.26 | 6.3 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 33 | 100% |
| | | 1.26 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 1 <i>7</i> | 19 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 22 | Practical |
| 出 | 280 | 0.92 | 4.60 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 1 <i>7</i> | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 100% |
| VALVE SIZE | | 0.92 | 4.60 | 7 | 8.6 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 1 <i>7</i> | 18 | Practical |
| ALV | 250 | 0.720 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 1 <i>7</i> | 19 | 100% |
| > | | 0.720 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | Practical |
| | 240 | 0.48 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 100% |
| | | 0.48 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 6 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 9.4 | Practical |
| | 200 | 0.358 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 100% |
| | | 0.358 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.3 | Practical |
| | 150 | 0.143 | 0.72 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 100% |
| | | 0.143 | 0.72 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | Practical |
| | 125 | 0.080 | 0.40 | 0.64 | 0.80 | 0.96 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 100% |
| | | 0.080 | 0.40 | 0.61 | 0.72 | 0.84 | 0.95 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | Practical |
| | | 1 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | |
| | | | | | | | ROTOR SE | PEED RPM | 1 | | | | | |

NOTES:

THROUGHPUT

Certain products when fluidised can greatly exceed the conservative rating and on some application, e.g. cement, 100% pocket fillage has been known to occur. Similarly light products, up to 160kg/m³, the opposite can occur.

TEMPERATURE

On an application above ambient (21°C) it is important to specify operating temperatures so rotor compensation for expansion can be incorporated as necessary.

CONVERSIONS

Multiply m^3/hr by 35.315 to obtain cubic ft^3/hr .

Theoretical capacity = 100% pocket fillage efficiency.

