UNINA9910709596203321
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Feasibility studies for technologies to effectively scrub soot from small- scale fire experiments / / Anthony Hamins; Thomas Cleary; Matthew Bundy
Gaithersburg, MD : , : U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, , 2016
1 online resource (20 pages) : illustrations (color)
NISTIR ; ; 8128
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Soot Fire prevention - Research Laboratories
Inglese
Materiale a stampa
Monografia
Contributed record: Metadata reviewed, not verified. Some fields updated by batch processes. May 2016.
Title from PDF title page (viewed May 31, 2016).
Includes bibliographical references.
Elimination of particulate from fire exhaust streams is a common issue for fire labs. Two series of fire experiments were conducted in the National Fire Research Laboratory (NFRL) to test technologies for possible use in the filtration of soot from the Building 224 fire research exhaust. The first experimental series used two large surface area pleated cartridge filters to capture particulate in the gas phase. The second series of experiments employed a wet scrubbing system. The experiments showed that neither technology provides adequate performance. The results showed that the first system rapidly clogged and the pressure drop across the filters did not efficiently recover to its pre-test value when pulsed. The particulate removal efficiency of the wet scrubbing soot filtration system was inadequate.

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