

STRUCTURE FOR FITTING HIGH-EFFICIENCY FILTERS NBP Non By Passable

New structure for fitting high-efficiency filters for unidirectional flows and for turbulent flows:

THE PRINCIPLE

The principle of NBP (= Non-ByPassable) tightening combines the advantages of both box-type filters (i.e. with no communication with technical premises) and sandwichtype filters (i.e. non-bypassable).

SECURITY

NBP (Non By-Passable) assembly is inviolable, eradicating the risk of a peripheral integrity failure.

APPLICATION

- The patented principle is used with a special structure in heavy section anodised aluminium.
- It is used for unidirectional flows and for isolated filters in turbulent flows.
- The mechanical tightening of the filter does not rest on mounting pegs, but on the entire frame.
- The filter frame does not have to be rigid, which means that non-metal frames can be used.
- The principle can be adapted to all commercially available panel filters regardless of dimensions and thickness.

ANTWAY'S NBP SYSTEM

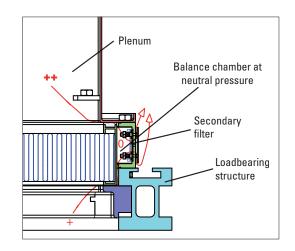
The filter has a joint on either side and is tightened between flanges (sandwich) but inside the specific box which ensures pressure communication via a balance chamber, with the technical space having no polluting communication (secondary filter cartridge on the side).

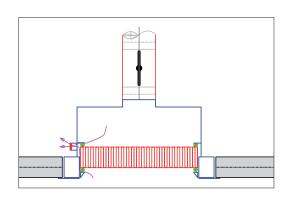
Advantages:

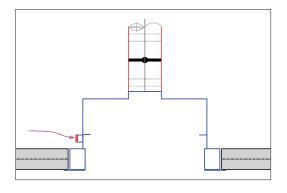
- Design combining the advantages of the two systems above.
- The small HEPA cartridge prevents any contamination on the inside of the plenum and the room.
- The filter is removed from the underside, the plenum stays in place, and there is no polluting communication with the black area of the technical space.

Disadvantages:

Cost slightly higher, by about 25%, depending on the project.

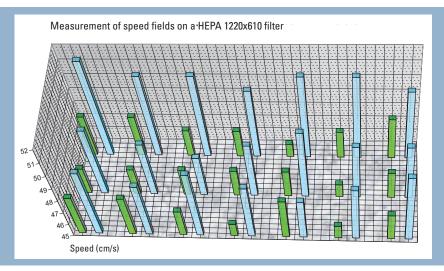






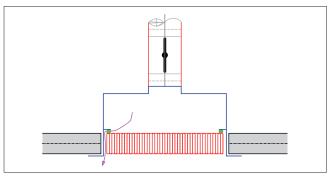
DISTRIBUTION PLENUM

Antway offers a plenum suited to the structure in an optimised version with two air inlet ferrules, starting from the size 1220 x 610. With this plenum, the speed field is at its most uniform and the speed range [b 2.5% w 0.45 m/s] twice as good as with a single ferrule [b 5%]. See diagram showing tests alongside.



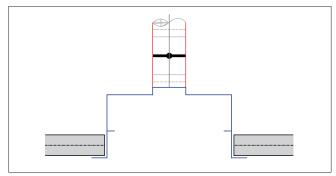
OVERVIEW OF DESIGN POSSIBILITIES FOR STRUCTURES AND BOXES WITH HEPA FILTERS:

Basic system: the filter is inside a box tightened onto a joint face.



Advantages:

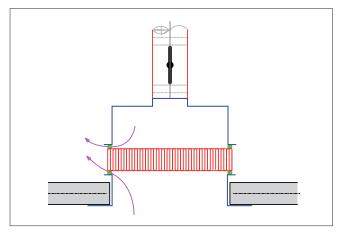
- Cost
- When removing the filter, there is no direct communication with the black area of the technical space.



Disadvantages:

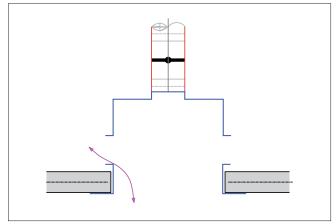
- In the event of an integrity failure across the joint, the filter is bypassed, which could have serious consequences.
- Integrity is unreliable, since mechanical stress applied to either box or ceiling may result in a failure: tests can be good one day and bad the next. The risk is maximal, and achieving satisfactory testing is often laborious and even then not reliable.

Sandwich filter system: The filter has a joint on each side and is tightened between the flanges (sandwich).



Advantages:

- Totally eradicates the risk of an integrity failure across the joint.
 Tests are good from the start unless there is a defect on paper (which is rare).
- Reliability is maximal since the filter cannot be bypassed either during tests or afterwards under operational conditions.



Disadvantages:

- When removing the filter, there is a polluting communication with the black area of the technical space. See diagram above.
- Assembly intended for filter to be removed upwards, making it necessary to raise the plenum.
- When removing the filter, there is polluting communication with the black area of the technical space. See diagram above.



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