



SCHUST

STANDARD PRODUCTS DIVISION

A Division of Schust Engineering, Inc.

LIBERATOR. DUST COLLECTORS

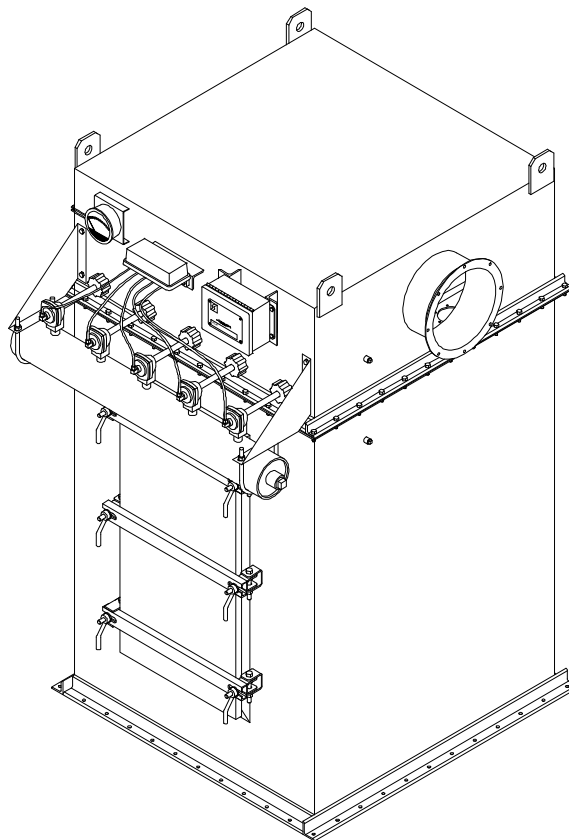
OPERATION, INSTRUCTIONS & MAINTENANCE MANUAL



Illustrations are for reference purposes only. Actual products may vary and are subject to design and specification changes without prior notice.

See technical drawings supplied with equipment at the time of purchase for specific detail.

Model PVB TB-OIM-R0



PULSE JET BIN VENT W/ BOTTOM ACCESS

Schust Engineering, Inc.

701 North Street Auburn, Indiana 46706 Phone: (260) 925-6550

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PARTS OR SERVICE:

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Optimize collector performance!
Use only Schust OEM replacement parts and services.



Schust Engineering, Inc.

701 North Street Auburn, Indiana 46706

LIBERATOR.
DUST COLLECTORS

Model Number _____ Serial Number _____

Ship Date _____ Installation Date _____

Customer Name _____

Address _____

Filter Information _____

Options/Accessories _____

Other _____

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INTRODUCTION

With increased local and global awareness, the attention being given to the control of air pollutants, work area hygiene, capture, and disposal of nuisance dust in all industrial applications is becoming progressively more stringent. The proper design, installation, operation, and maintenance of collection equipment have never been more important.

This manual contains distinct advisory statements pertaining to operation and worker safety. Read this manual thoroughly. An understanding of dust control equipment operation is essential for safety. Improper operation or modification of this equipment may contribute to conditions in the work area or facility that could result in severe personal injury, product or property damage. Instruct all personnel on the safe use and maintenance procedures related to this equipment. Confer any uncertainty on application, use, or maintenance of this equipment with a qualified Schust representative.

All Local and National Codes must be considered when determining location and operation of dust collection equipment. Consult and comply as required.

Combustible and organic materials provide potential for fire and/or explosion hazards. You must consult with an expert in fire and explosion suppression systems, who are also familiar with local codes, for the selection, support, and installation guidance on the appropriate protection system(s).

NEVER allow sparks, flames, or any other ignition source to enter the hooding, ducting or interior of a standard dust collector or system, as this may result in the ignition or explosion of any combustible material collected.

Follow all OSHA Confined Space guidelines pertaining to this equipment. Please refer to the appropriate OSHA regulations for training, recognition, and qualification of confined space areas and permit required distinctions.

Schust recommends a schedule of inspection and timely repair of damaged, worn, or malfunctioning components to ensure safe and intended operation. Inspection and repair may be a requirement of any permitting. Please see your permit(s) for details should this be the case.

1.0 **SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

IMPORTANT: No open flames, welding or sparks of any kind shall exist while servicing your unit. Dust laden air can be highly explosive. Most filter elements will burn if exposed to sparks, welding or open flames. Extreme care must be taken.

Because this unit may be under pressure or vacuum, do not attempt to open any device, doors or panels while fans, blowers, or pumps are running.

Before servicing your collector, ensure the electrical power is shut off, locked out, and tested non operable.

This unit has a compressed air system with a maximum operating pressure of 100 psig. Ensure maximum design pressure is not exceeded.

Before servicing any portion of the compressed air system the supply air must be shut off, locked out, the pressure relieved and tested non operable.

Isolate and perform required lock out tag out to the associated bin, tank, silo, etc. Ensure no product is able to be received.

A dust collector is a Confined Space as defined by OSHA. Understand and follow all OSHA regulations pertaining to Confined Space Entry when servicing your dust collector.

1.1 **PRIOR TO ENTRY:**

- A. Isolate and ensure no product is able to be delivered to the associated bin, tank, silo, etc. Follow all lock out tag out guidelines that may be required with associated equipment.
- B. Run the pulse cleaning system for 15 minutes.
- C. Install catwalks and safety cables as required.
- D. Secure doors in an open position or remove doors.
- E. Wear proper PPE including a suitable respirator to protect all entrants from recognized hazards.

2.0 **GENERAL OPERATING PRINCIPLE**

2.1 **FILTERING:**

- A. Solids laden air or gases enter the unit at the bottom inlet.
- B. The air stream continues to flow upward and passes through the filter media.
- C. Solids are retained on the filter surface.
- D. The filtered air flows into the clean air plenum.
- E. Filtered air then exits the unit through the exhaust port located on the clean air plenum.

2.2 **PULSE JET AUTOMATIC FILTER CLEANING:**

- A. As the unit operates, dust starts to accumulate on the filter surface. This accumulation of dust is known as the dust cake. The dust cake provides both filtration efficiency and concentrates the solids to create a dense mass (cake) that will release and fall through the air stream and into the silo/bin when the pulse jet cleaning system is activated.
- B. As the dust cake increases so does the pressure on the dirty side of the filters. The dust cake creates continuously increasing restriction. Pressure on the clean side decreases.
- C. Pulse jet cleaning automatically removes the dust cake and restores normal operating pressures. Standard units provide continuous cleaning at preprogrammed intervals to maintain filter media and differential pressures. Units equipped with an optional clean on demand control system will pulse only when the pressure difference between the clean and the dirty side becomes too much, or higher than a predetermined setting on the controller. Cleaning will stop when the pressure difference between the clean side and dirty side lowers to the predetermined set point on the controller.
 - 1. Pulse jet cleaning consists of a momentary blast of compressed air directed into the clean side of selected filters. NOTE: Different filter media perform best at different pressures and tend to be application benchmarked.
 - 2. Momentarily taking a row of filters off stream through pressure reversal.

3. Flexing the filter.

4. Solids are released.

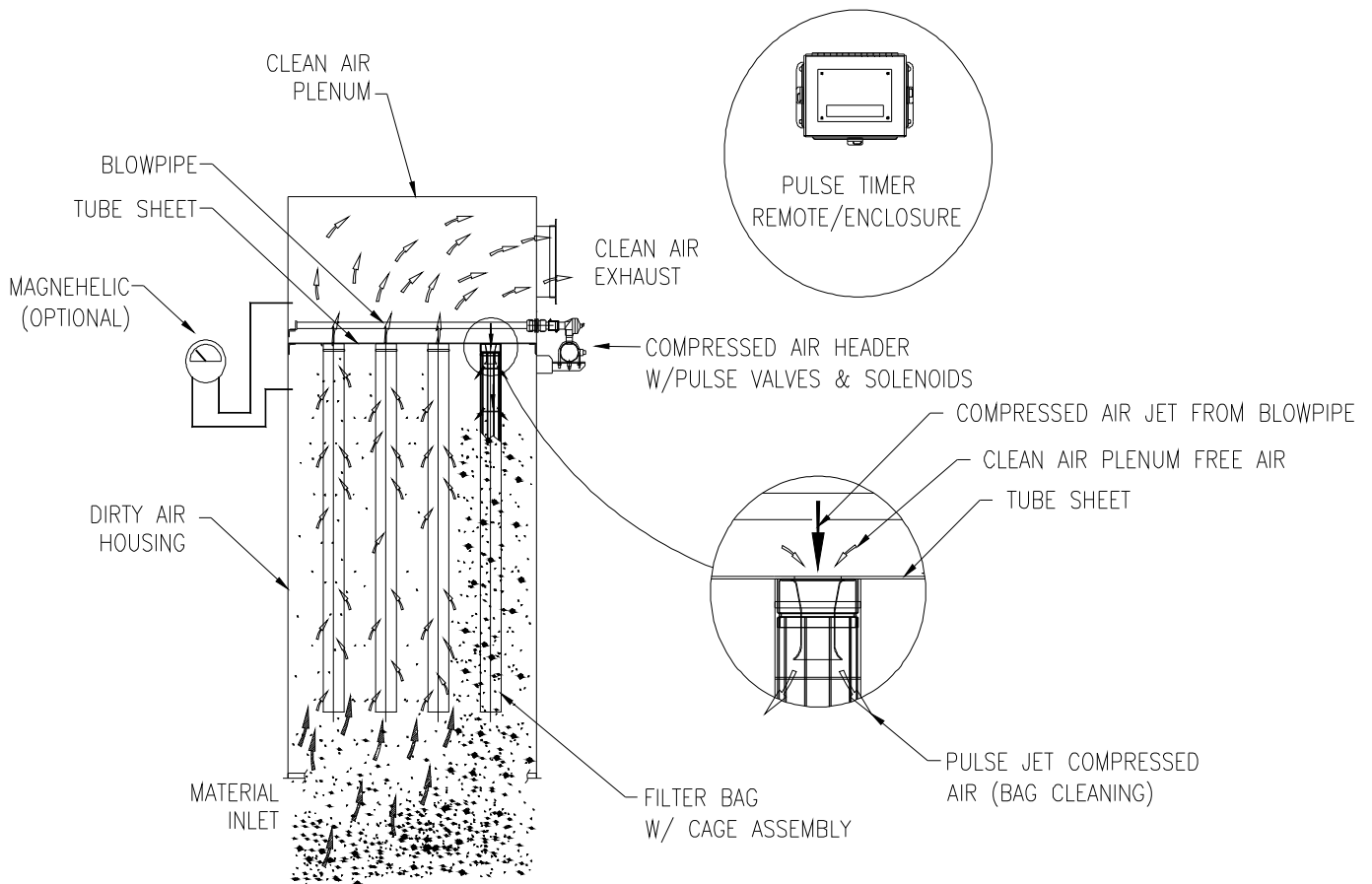
D. The dust cake removed falls toward the silo/bin.

E. The difference in operating pressure between the clean side and the dirty side is reduced.

F. A new dust cake begins to form on the dirty side of the filters.

2.3 SOLIDS REMOVAL:

A. Process dust is either reclaimed or disposed of at this point.



3.0 **RECEIVING YOUR UNIT**

Prior to accepting shipment of your bin vent collector, care must be taken to inspect all equipment received for both proper count/quantity and for damage that may have occurred during shipping. Any and all irregularities must be noted on the carrier's copy of the shipping receipt. This information is vital and will assist in the settling of any claims for damages or shortages. Whether prepaid or collect freight, all equipment is shipped FOB from point of origin.

THE PURCHASER MUST BRING ANY CLAIMS FOR TRANSPORTATION DAMAGES OR SHORTAGES AGAINST THE CARRIER.

Once your claim has been filed with the carrier, please contact Schust Engineering. We will then recommend appropriate repair/replacement options or assist in returning to the factory depending on the extent of the damages.

3.1 **INSPECTION OF UNIT:**

NOTE:

Please note any of the above discrepancies on the shipping receipt and notify Schust Engineering immediately. No corrections may be made without the expressed written consent of Schust Engineering.

A. HOUSING:

Carefully examine the sheet metal housing of your collector. The unit should be inspected for rips, cracks, crushing, and or dents. A damaged housing may seriously affect the structural integrity and operation of the unit.

B. CONTROLS AND CLEANING SYSTEM:

The timer assembly, air header, pulse valves, and solenoid enclosures, need to be checked for signs of impact, loose fittings, etc.

C. COMPONENTS:

A count of all components received needs to be verified against the carrier's manifests and packing lists. Inspect shipping containers for rough handling, which may have resulted in hidden damage.

D. GENERAL:

The entire unit should be checked against the purchase order and drawings for configuration correctness.

4.0 **ON SITE STORAGE RECOMMENDATIONS**

NOTE:

Inside storage of all components is highly recommended. However, if temporary outside storage cannot be avoided, the following guideline is a recommendation only.

4.1 **PULSE JET BIN VENT BOTTOM ACCESS BAG HOUSE UNITS:**

- A. Ports on the pulse and pilot valves must be plugged and taped to keep insects, dirt, and moisture out.
- B. The pulse valves, pilot valves, compressed air header, and components must be protected from the weather. A tarp may be considered.
- C. Position the unit so that water/moisture will not get into the tube sheet area.
- D. The unit must be blocked up as to keep the mounting flange out of the water and dirt.
- E. If outside storage is anticipated to be more than four weeks, it is recommended to remove the timer panel and solenoid enclosure(s) (if mounted.) These components should be stored in a cool dry area along with any associated tubing and fittings. It is important to cap any ports and seal openings during this procedure.
- F. Care should be taken to ensure water does not accumulate and remain on the housing at any time during storage. Damage to painted surfaces can occur.
- G. Cap off collector inlet and outlet duct flanges.

4.2 **FILTER BAGS:**

- A. Filters, if shipped separately, should be stored inside, in a cool dry area protected from moisture, insects, and rodents.
- B. For extended storage, boxes of filters should be wrapped in plastic or stretch film to protect from moisture.
- C. If for any reason filters get wet, immediately provide them with plenty of ventilation in order to prevent mold and mildew.

4.3 ACCESSORIES:

- A. All gages, switches, gaskets, hardware, and items not specifically called out should be stored inside, in a cool dry location protected from insects, moisture, and rodents.
- B. Platforms and ladders (if equipped) stored outside need to be blocked up as to keep them out of the water and dirt.

5.0 **LIFTING AND RIGGING GUIDELINES**

SAFETY NOTE:

Only trained, qualified personnel should perform rigging and setting operations. Use only certified, inspected, commercially available rigging equipment properly sized and configured for each lift.

5.1 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A. Use all of the lifting lugs provided on the dust collector unit or section when making a lift.
- B. Vertical pulls are required by means of a spreader beam when lifting lugs are located below the roofline of the collector or section. Failure to do so may result in crushing of the top of the collector or section.
- C. NEVER lift the collector by any attachment. Use lifting lugs only.
- D. All movements during the rigging process should be made in a slow, uniform manner as to avoid bouncing of the load. Should this occur the unit should be lowered and lift points inspected for stress. Repair and freshen up lift points and rigging as required.
- E. Use several taglines to help control the load from spinning or swinging.

6.0 **ASSEMBLING THE DUST COLLECTOR**

The Schust Engineering Standard Pulse Jet Bin Vent Bottom Access Bag House is shipped pre-assembled as a single unit when possible. It is highly recommended that the general arrangement drawings and general rigging and lifting guidelines be reviewed at length prior to installation. Attention should be given to the approximate weights, lifting lug locations, and orientation of inlet and outlet flanges, access doors, compressed air headers, etc.

6.1 **INSTALLATION SEQUENCE:**

- A. Leveling and squaring required.
- B. Rig and lift the unit(s) onto the prepared surface. Seal as required. It is important that the sealant maintain compatibility with product inside the container being vented. Install fasteners, then torque to appropriate specifications.

6.2 **FILTER INSTALLATION, BOTTOM LOAD BAG (STANDARD MODELS):**

SAFETY NOTE:

The inside of your dust collector is considered a confined space. Please follow OSHA requirements when entering for any reason.

- A. Remove old filters from the bin vent. The filters are held in place by means of a clamp roughly 1-1/4" below the tubesheet. Loosen the clamp taking care not to drop the clamp or any tools being used into the silo/bin. Pull down on the old filter bag and cage assembly until separated from the cage hub (approximately 3"). Once free from the cage hub the old filter can be removed from the cage.
- B. Inspect the tubesheet/cell plate, cage hub, and venturi for build up or corrosion. Use a wire brush to remove buildup of any material that may interfere with the new filter seal.
- C. Prior to installation, inspect all filters for signs of damage, mold, open seams, etc. **Do not install damaged filters.**



FIG. 1



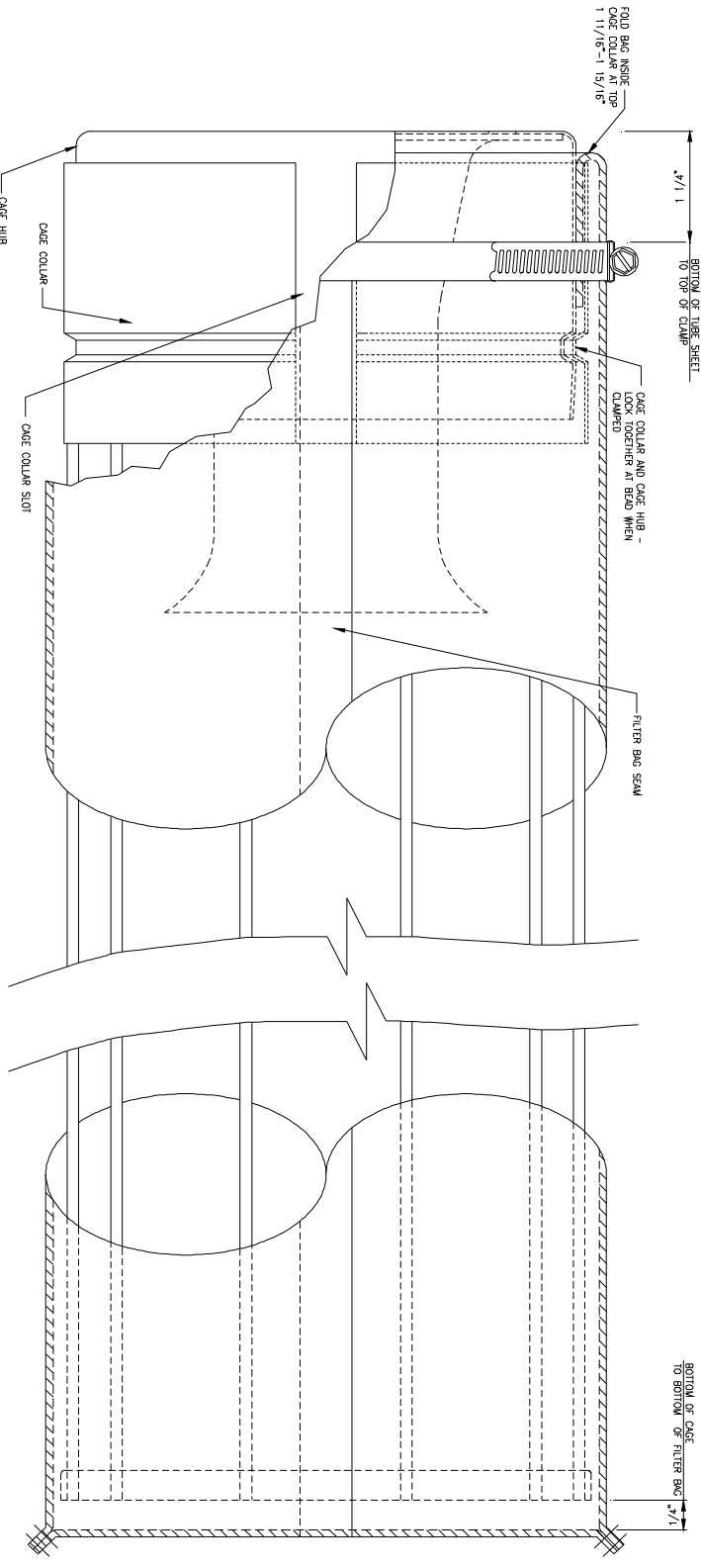
FIG. 2



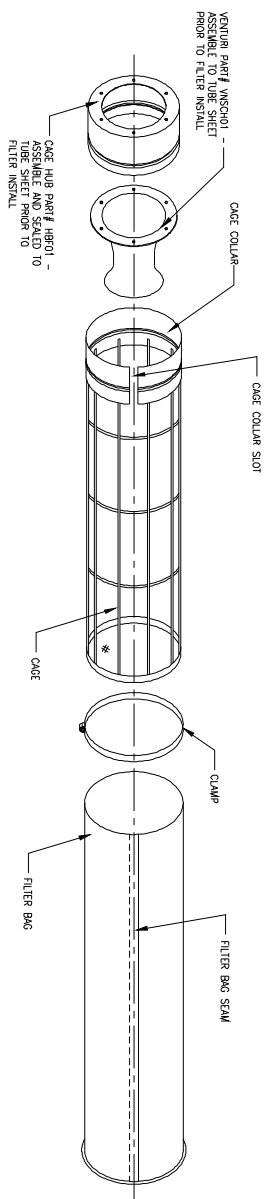
FIG. 3



FIG. 4



NOTE: FILTER BAG SEAM AND CAGE COLLAR SLOT ALIGNMENT AS SHOWN.



1. SLIP THE FILTER BAG OVER THE VENTURI, CAGE COLLAR, SEE FILTER BAG SEAM AND CAGE COLLAR SLOT ALIGNMENT AS SHOWN ON THIS PRINT.
2. FOLD TOP OF FILTER BAG OVER CAGE COLLAR (SEE FIG. 1), SMOOTHING OUT FOLDS ON INTERIOR OF CAGE COLLAR (SEE FIG. 2), MAINTAIN 1/4\"/>

NOTE: START INSTALLING FILTER BAG/CAGE ASSEMBLIES IN THE CORNERS AWAY FROM ACCESS DOOR, WORKING TOWARD DOOR.

D. Continue until all filters are installed.

E. Secure the access door.

6.3 **FLANGES AND DOORS:**

All flanges must have fasteners installed and be tightened to appropriate specifications. **All doors should be hand tightened only. Excess pressure or over tightening may damage seals, distort components, and leakage may result.**

6.4 **ELECTRICAL SUPPLY:**

SAFETY NOTE:

Only qualified personnel or contractor should perform electrical installation.

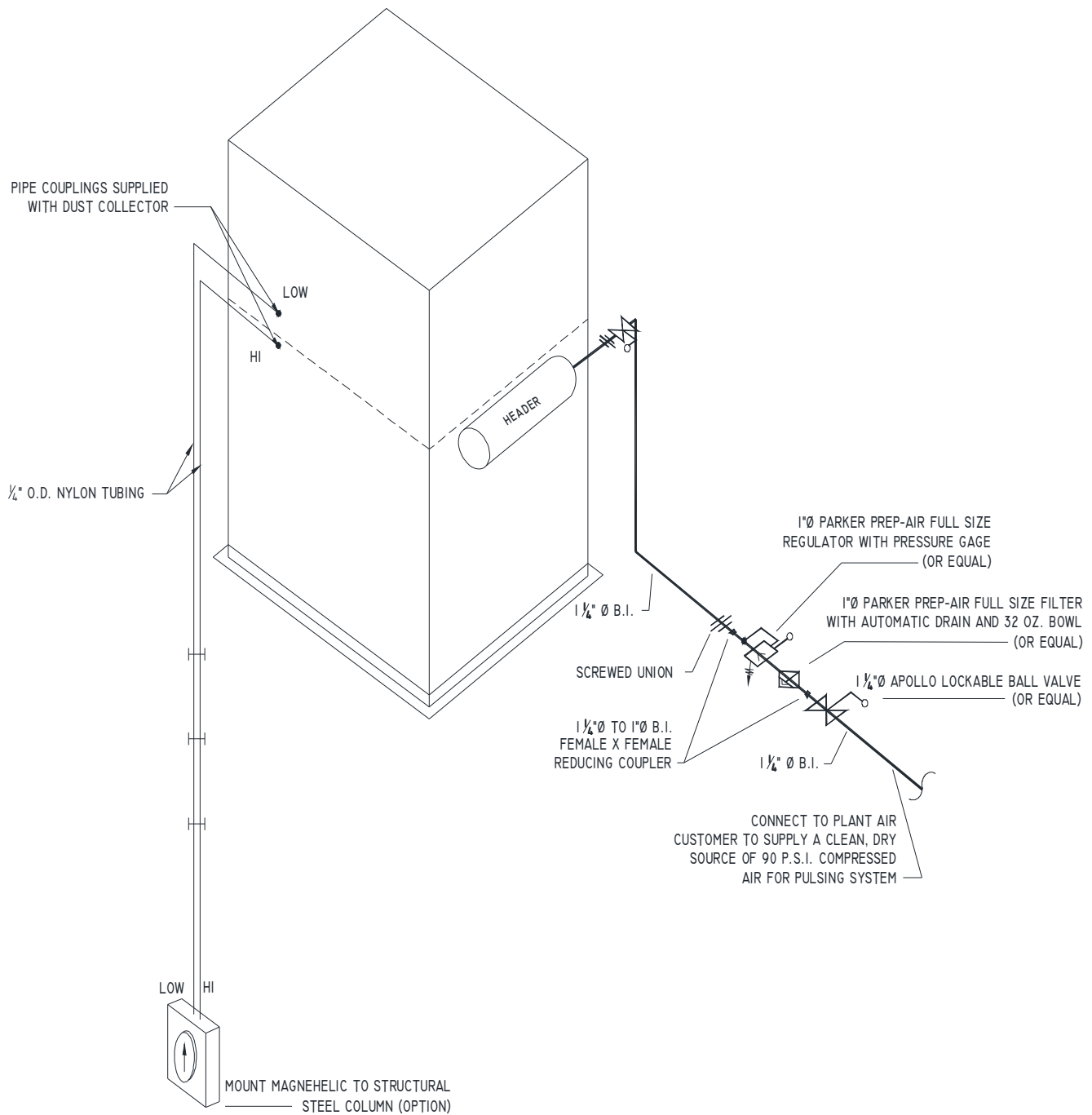
A 120-volt at 60-hertz electrical source (line input) is to be connected to the timer board of the pulse jet cleaning system. The circuit must be well grounded and free of transient spikes. It is highly recommended to run conduit into the bottom of the timer enclosure using seal tight connections especially for units located outside which may be subject to rain or snow.

6.5 **COMPRESSED AIR:**

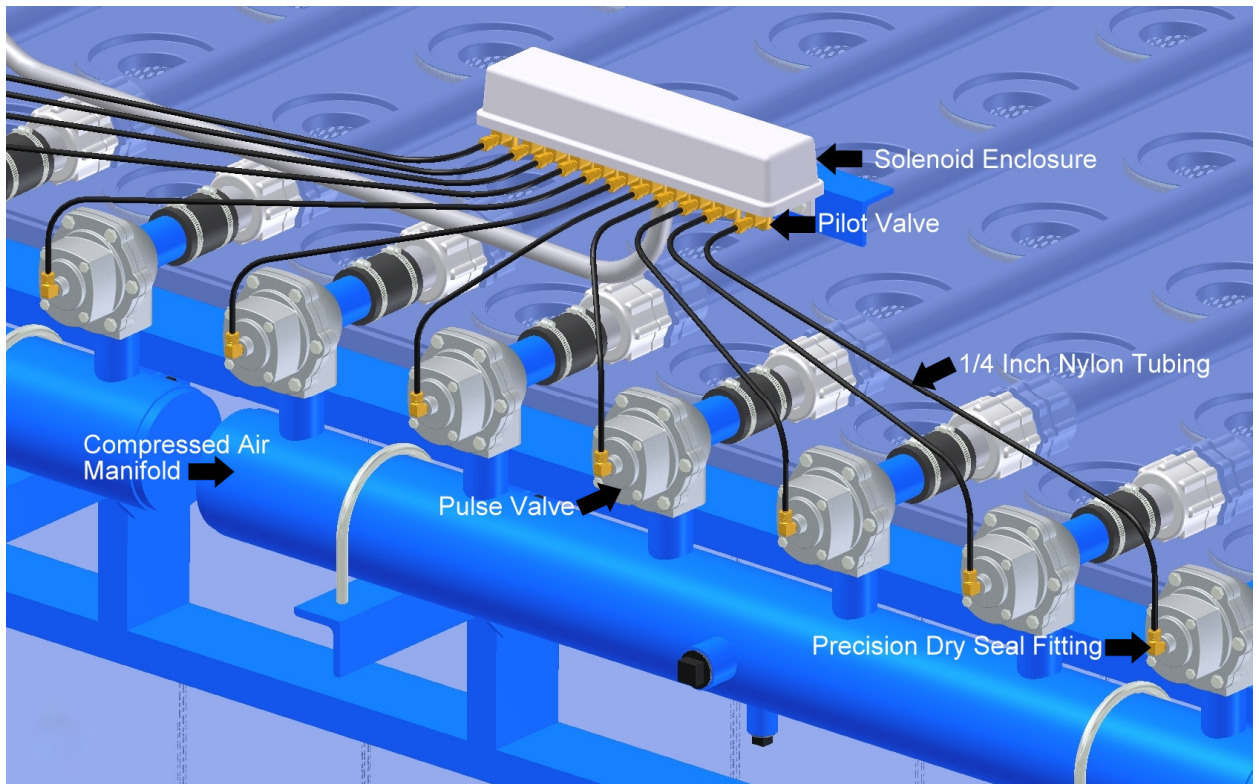
Schust Engineering Liberator Series Pulse Jet collectors come equipped with 1-1/4" female couplers provided on each compressed air manifold (header). A 90-PSI minimum supply of **clean, dry**, compressed air is to be delivered to the collector. See the compressed air piping schematic in this manual for recommended installation configuration. Final operating compressed air pressure is application specific.

NOTE:

Do not use tape for threaded connections. Use only flexible white, non-hardening pipe and joint compound *if desired*.



TYPICAL COMPRESSED AIR PIPING SCHEMATIC



7.0 **CLEANING SYSTEM SET-UP**

Schust Engineering Liberator Series Pulse Jet Dust Collectors come with controls mounted, fully wired, and programmed.

7.1 **PULSE VALVES/PILOT VALVES:**

Each pulse valve needs to be connected to an individual solenoid.

Remove all shipping protective caps from both pulse valves and the pilot valves. From left to right connect the furthest left pulse valve mounted on the compressed air manifold to the furthest left pilot valve mounted in the solenoid enclosure using the fittings and tubing provided. Continue sequence until all lines are connected.

NOTES:

Liberator pulse jet collectors come with precision, dry-seal tube compression fittings specifically designed to be used with the 1/4" nylon tubing. However, Schust recommends using a non-hardening PTFE type sealant to ensure no leaks. *Check each connection for tightness prior to pressurizing the manifold. Never back off a dry seal connection for alignment purposes.*

7.2 INITIAL CONTROL SETTINGS:

Compressed Air Regulator Gage: *Application specific

Photohelic® Pressure Gage Set Points:

Low: *Application specific

High: *Application specific

Timer Board Settings:

On Time: *Application specific

Off Time: *Application specific

** Please contact Schust Engineering.*

8.0 START UP/SHUT DOWN

8.1 INITIAL CHECKLIST:

Safety should be given the highest priority during start-up. It is recommended that initial start-up be performed or supervised by Schust Engineering.

- A. Check all flange anchors for tightness. If equipped: ensure any and all ladders, platforms, handrail, and toe board fasteners are secured, complete, and meet OSHA requirements.
- B. Any and all ducting and piping should be free of debris and moisture.
- C. Visually inspect the interior and clean air plenum. Remove all loose items.
 - Visually check to ensure a filter is in every hole.
 - Ensure all blowpipes are installed and the bulkhead fittings and opposite end fasteners are tight.
 - Secure all access doors.
- D. Inspect explosion panels, if used, for any damage and integrity. Read and understand all operating parameters and safety issues specifically associated with your explosion panels.
- E. Inspect the cleaning system to ensure all tubing is installed. Gently tug on each line to make sure it is snug. If the line pulls out trim it back and re secure. Ensure all shipping plugs are removed.

- F. Ensure the compressed air system is capable of supplying 90-100 psig of clean, dry air. Set the regulator to 20 psig. Slowly open the ball valve. Check system for leaks. Drain pressure. Repair as needed. Increase pressure incrementally. Test for leaks. Drain and repair as needed. Final regulator setting may be application specific.
- G. Energize the timer control. (If equipped with a Phothelic® turn both the low and high set points to the left or lowest setting.) The cleaning system should begin to pulse. Check each pilot valve for operation by placing a finger close to the exhaust port. Note: The timer sequence of operation is **not** in order from left to right as plumbed. This is by design and is equipment specific. Repair any pilot or pulse valve that is not operating or remains open.
- H. The pressure in the manifold must fully recover prior to the next pulse. It is important to ensure adequate air volume is delivered. Especially when other systems connected to the same air supply are operating at full capacity.
- I. Set the low-pressure set point and the high set point on the Phothelic® controller (if equipped.)

SAFETY NOTE:

Only qualified personnel or contractor should perform electrical installation.

8.2 START UP SEQUENCE:

1. Ensure all access doors and any openings are securely closed.
2. Verify that the compressed air supply system is on.
3. Verify supply regulator pressure.
4. Energize the control panel.
5. Start the dust-laden air through the collector. Partial loading on initial start-up is recommended. Thus allowing the filters to be slowly and evenly coated.

8.3 SHUT DOWN SEQUENCE:

1. Reverse the start-up procedure.

9.0 **TROUBLESHOOTING**

SAFETY NOTE:

Only trained, qualified personnel or contractor should perform troubleshooting.

9.1 **HIGH PRESSURE DROP ACROSS THE FILTERS:**

The pulse cleaning system may not be working correctly. **For example:** Say the differential pressure controller (switch) for this scenario, is set to begin the pulse cleaning system at an upper set point of 6" water gage and a lower set point of 4". As the cleaning system continues to cycle the pressure should drop. When the pressure is reduced to the lower set point the pulse system should stop. Therefore, the pressure gage is intended to read 6" or less in this case.

Higher readings may be an indication that the main air flowing through the collector is becoming restricted. This can produce potential unit damage if filters are allowed to completely plug. Pressure relief valves located on the associated bin, container, silo, etc. may activate.

Filters subjected to very high differential pressure can be damaged.

A. **PRESSURE GAGE:**

1. Check the tubing between the pressure gage and the dust collector housing for leaks. Ensure connections as intended. Look for loose fittings, cracked, or pinched tubing. Replace or repair as needed.
2. Using clean, dry compressed air, pressurize the tubing sending compressed air down the line toward the collector. Ensure the lines and connectors are clear. **NEVER apply compressed air to the gage.**
3. Zero the gage. Remove both pressure lines from the gage. Using the external zero screw located on the front of the gage, turn as needed to set the indicating pointer exactly on the zero mark.
4. Reconnect both lines. Ensure the upper and lower set points are at application-determined values (if equipped). Observe for proper operation.

B. COMPRESSED AIR:

1. Check to make sure the compressor supplying the collector is on and capable of delivering 90 psig or more of pressure to the collector. (Manifold pressure is application specific and may be regulated at a different pressure.)
2. Check the ball valve to ensure it is turned to the on position. (Handle position runs in the same direction of the supply pipe.)
3. Check the regulators for function and settings.
4. Observe for proper operation. The manifold pressure must be able to recover prior to the next pulse. If not, check to make sure the compressed air system is in good operating condition, correctly sized, and supply lines are not too small or restricted.

C. MANIFOLD PRESSURE:

1. Listen for the sound of compressed air flowing continuously through a pulse valve and into the blow pipe. This is an indication that one or more of the pulse valves are stuck in the pulsing position. Repair/rebuild kits are available for both the pulse valves and the pilot valves. Contact your Schust representative.
2. Check the tubing between the pilot valve and the pulse valve for leaks. Ensure connections to the pulse valve and the pilot valve enclosure as intended. Look for loose fittings, cracked, or pinched tubing. Replace or repair as needed.
3. Check for dirt or debris in the pilot and or pulse valves.

D. TIMER BOARD:

1. Look for signs of damage to the timer and housing. Replace and repair as needed.
2. Check for 120 VAC line voltage power input to the timer. If voltage is present an indicator should be on. If not check the fuse on the timer board. **Replace with only the same size and type.** Ensure the hot side of the supply voltage line is connected to L1 as this is the fused terminal.
3. Check the wiring between the timer and the solenoids for open or short circuits.

4. After performing the above steps and the board still appears not to be functioning properly, please contact your Schust Engineering representative.

E. FILTERS:

If the cleaning system appears to be working correctly however, high pressure is still indicated on the gage, the filters could be loaded with dust. This is a condition known as blinding.

Collectors with blinded or caked filters may possibly be put back into service by first running the pulse cleaning system while no dust loading or positive pressure is being sent to the collector. Set the "Off Time" on the timer board to 3 seconds or to the lowest setting in which the compressed air system can recover to the regulated operating pressure between pulses. Run the cleaning system for 15 to 30 minutes. Reset the timer board to the original design setting. Turn the system on and observe during operation. If the pressure drop is not lower the filters need to be changed.

F. AIR FLOW TOO HIGH:

1. If the main airflow is too high, dust cannot drop off of the filters.
2. If the associated equipment has been modified, higher system volumes may occur. Contact Schust Engineering for system evaluation services.

G. PARTICLE SIZE AND DUST LOAD:

1. If possible, compare the dust particle size to the original design specifications. Finer dust may cause a higher pressure drop. If the application has changed or the system is seeing a higher dust loads than originally designed contact Schust Engineering for system evaluation services.

H. MOISTURE:

1. Inspect the dust collector housing and ductwork for holes, cracks, leaks, and areas where water could enter the collector.
2. Condensation. If moisture has been condensing inside the collector, check the dew point of the incoming air stream. It may be necessary to insulate the collector to keep the surface temperatures above the dew point and prevent condensation on the filters.

3. Moisture/oil present in the compressed air used for cleaning. Any moisture/oil present in the cleaning air will be transferred directly to the filter media. Moisture combined with fine particles can result in solidification of product and filter failure. Clean dry air is required.

9.2 LOW PRESSURE DROP ACROSS THE FILTERS:

A. PRESSURE GAGE:

1. Check the tubing between the pressure gage controller and the dust collector housing for leaks. Ensure connections as intended. Look for loose fittings, cracked, or pinched tubing. Replace or repair as needed.
2. Using clean, dry compressed air, pressurize the tubing sending compressed air down the line toward the collector. Ensure the lines and connectors are clear. **NEVER apply compressed air to the gage.**
3. Zero the gage. Remove both pressure lines from the gage. Using the external zero screw located on the front of the gage, turn as needed to set the indicating pointer exactly on the zero mark.
4. Reconnect both lines. Ensure the upper and lower set points are at application-determined values. Observe for proper operation.

B. FILTERS:

1. Check and ensure that the filters are installed correctly as described earlier in section 6.2 of this manual. Inspect filters for excessive wear, tears, and holes. Replace as needed.

C. HOUSING:

1. Check the tube sheet (flat steel sheet from which the filters are suspended) and the collector housing for holes, cracks, or loose gaskets, which would permit air to bypass the collector or filters.

9.3 DUST COMING FROM THE EXHAUST:

A. CONTINUOUS:

1. Holes in the filters.
2. Filters not installed correctly or wrong size.
3. Filters missing.
4. Holes in the tube sheet.

B. PUFF ONLY AFTER EACH CLEANING SYSTEM PULSE:

1. Compressed air manifold pressure too high. If the pulsing pressure is higher than the application specified value, the filters may flex excessively and allow fine dust to pass through the material.
2. Worn filters. Thin worn filters may not stop fine dust when flexed by the cleaning system. Inspect filters for wear.
3. Residual dust. Dust may have gotten into the clean air plenum due to filter failure, incorrect filter installation, torn filter, wear, hole in the tube sheet, etc. The cleaning system pulsing air may stir up the dust and allow it to escape from the exhaust after each pulse. Locate and repair the problem. Clean the clean air plenum prior to putting the unit back in service to avoid further problems.
4. Holes formed in the bottom of a filter will often allow the filter to fill with dust up to the location of the hole. Several inches of dust can accumulate. Pulsing air will stir up this dust and allow it to exit the collector through the exhaust. Replace filters as needed. Clean the clean air plenum prior to putting the unit back in service to avoid further problems.

9.4 SHORT FILTER LIFE:

This is often a very complicated problem to diagnose. We recommend that you call Schust Engineering for advice. The following may be helpful in performing some preliminary checks:

1. Temperature. Operating temperature above the recommended limit of the filter bag material.

2. High moisture. High moisture content in the collector may cause certain filter materials to shrink or degrade. Elevated temperatures will accelerate this process.
3. Chemical attack. Certain chemicals in the air stream and or dust can degrade filter material.

10.0 **ROUTINE MAINTENANCE**

The following includes general recommendations for maintenance. Frequency will vary based on actual operating conditions and duty cycle requirements. This guideline is not intended to satisfy any permit requirements should they exist. Please contact Schust Engineering for third party inspection and system performance reports should you have the need.

10.1 **INSPECTION:**

1. Daily. Check unit differential pressure.
2. Weekly. Check pulse timer board settings, solenoid, and pulse valves for operation. Listen for uniform time intervals between blasts/pulses.
3. Quarterly. Check for dust accumulation in the clean air plenum.

10.2 **REPAIRS:**

1. Filters. Replacement.
2. Pilot Valves. Repair kits are available if a valve is stuck open or fails to operate.
3. Pulse Valves. Repair kits are available if a valve is stuck open or fails to operate.
4. Timer Board. Fuse replacement or circuit board replacement.

Schust Engineering, Inc. is a full service company. We offer a full line of standard pre engineered equipment and spare parts. We provide a full range of engineering, fabrication, and installation services related to dust and fume control. From spare parts to custom designed multi million CFM dust collection systems. *Schust Engineering* is *your* dust collector company.

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Standard Pulse Jet Filter Bags, &
ALL others

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Pilot Valves and Solenoids

Rebuild Kits for Pulse Valve &
Cleaning Systems Components

Timer Boards

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