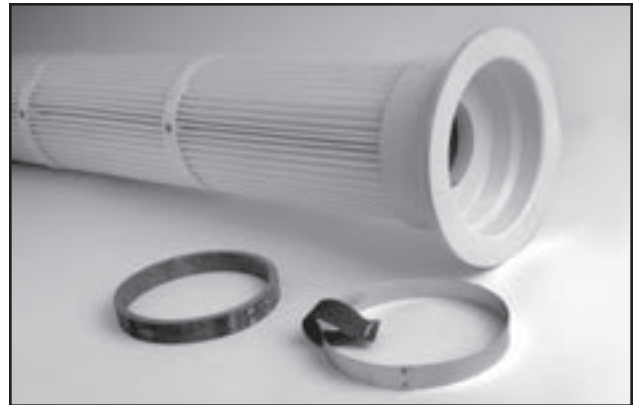


Keep filter bags clean and free of tears for effective and efficient filtration. Faulty bags can produce premature blower wear from heat and debris. Guzzler's complete line of filters for wet and dry applications provide effective solutions to meet the ongoing changes in regulations and environmental issues. Always use factory recommended filtration to ensure long product life.

Cartridge Filter Advantages:

Formed-in-place, cartridge filters feature anchored pleat tips to ensure evenly spaced and straight pleat alignment – critical to proper cleaning and dust discharge. Cartridge filters also offer many other advantages over conventional filters:

- require less air pressure to pulse clean
- operate across a wide range of temperatures and applications
- 2-3 times more filtration area
- dramatically reduce air-to-cloth ratio
- reduce operating pressure differential
- substantially reduce installation time



Changing Filter Bags and Cartridge Filters —

The filters inside the baghouse are one of two types – 1) plain cloth filter, or 2) pleated cartridge filter. Both kinds of filters require certain steps that must be followed when changing.

Use the top access door to change either filter type.

1. Open the baghouse door on either type unit. The door can be opened by releasing the latches on each side of the door. Lift up on the latch handle. Now the door can be raised from its horizontal position to a vertical position. It will come to rest in a nearly vertical position.
2. Raise the blow pipe to a vertical position so as to allow access to the filters. The blow pipe is hinged on the far side.
3. Follow the steps below for either Plain Cloth Filter Bags or Pleated Cartridge Filters:

Plain Cloth Filter Bags

- 1) The top of the filter bags can now be viewed. Inside each bag, a metal cage stretches the length of the filter to keep the bag from collapsing during vacuuming operations. Lift the cage straight up so as to clear the filter bag. Set the cage aside.
- 2) Remove the snap ring bag from the tube sheet by pinching the ring partially closed so it can collapse, fall through the opening, and land in the bottom of the baghouse for later removal.
- 3) Install the new bag firmly in the tube sheet by lowering it into the same hole.
- 4) Ensure that the lip of the snap ring is secured around the entire perimeter. If there are any gaps, the bag could become dislodged.
- 5) Replace the metal cage inside the new filter bag by slowly lowering it into the filter bag until it firmly rests on top of the new snap ring bag.
- 6) Check the door gasket for wear or damage — replace if necessary. Otherwise, wipe the gasket clean and remove all foreign matter. The gasket must be clean to form a tight seal against the baghouse seal face to prevent leaks.
- 7) Close and secure the baghouse door. Lower the door and secure the door latches.
- 8) Remove the old filter bag now lying in the bottom of the baghouse. Locate the side access door at the bottom of the baghouse. Release the clean-out door latch and remove the old filter bag. The filter bag should be properly and safely discarded.

Pleated Cartridge Filters

Note: There is no steel cage to remove since the cartridge filter is stiff enough to keep it from collapsing during vacuuming operations.

- 1) Remove the metal snap ring on the top of the cartridge filter by pulling on the attached loop. Set the ring aside for reinstallation after the new cartridge filter is in place.
- 2) Partially pinch the ring on top of the cartridge filter to free the lip from the tube sheet.
- 3) Pull the filter straight up. **Do not let it fall into the baghouse. If the cartridge filter falls into the bottom of the baghouse, it will be difficult to remove from the bottom access door due to its rigid nature.**
- 4) Install the new cartridge filter in the reverse manner as outlined above.

Filter Bag Selection Guide

Fiber	Maximum Operating Temperature		Acid Resistance	Alkali Resistance	Dry Heat Resistance	Wet Heat Resistance	Flex & Abrasion Resistance
	°F	°C					
Polyester	300	149	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very Good
Polypropylene	200	93	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Very Good
Acrylic	284	140	Excellent	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
Nomex (Aramid)	425	218	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Very Good
Nylon	248	120	Fair	Excellent	Good	Good	Excellent
Glass	550	288	Good	Fair	Excellent	Excellent	Poor
Cotton	200	93	Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good

Polyester (Dacron)

Polyester fabrics offer good resistance to most acids, oxidizing agents and organic solvents. Concentrated sulphuric acid and nitric acids are the exception. Polyesters are dissolved by alkalis at high concentrations.

Maximum operating temperature: 300°F (149 °C).

Polypropylene

Polypropylene fabrics offer good tensile strength and abrasion resistance. They perform well in organic and mineral acids, solvents and alkalis. Polypropylene is attacked by nitric and chlorosulphonic acids, sodium and potassium hydroxide at high temperatures and concentrations.

Maximum operating temperature: 200°F (93°C).

Acrylic

The resistance of homopolymer acrylic fibers is excellent in organic solvents, good in oxidizing agents, mineral and organic acids and fair in alkalis. They dissolve in sulphuric acid concentrations.

Maximum operating temperature: 266°F (130°C).

Nomex (Aramid)

Nomex nylon fabrics resist attack by mild acids, mild alkalis and most hydrocarbons. Resistance to sulfur oxides above the acid dew point at temperatures above 300°F (149°C) is better than polyester. Flex resistance of Nomex is excellent.

Maximum operating temperature: 425°F (218°C).

Nylon

Nylon fabrics have good tensile strength and alkali resistance. However, nylon is degraded by mineral acids and oxidizing agents. This reaction is accelerated at high concentrations and temperatures.

Maximum operating temperature: 248°F (120°C).

Glass

Glass fabrics offer outstanding performance in high heat applications. They are completely resistant to acids except hydrofluoric and hot phosphoric in their most concentrated forms, but are attacked by strong alkalis at room temperature and weak alkalis at higher temperatures. Glass is vulnerable to damage caused by abrasion and flex.

Maximum operating temperature: 550°F (288°C).

Cotton

Cotton fabrics have good abrasion resistance and mechanical strength. They are however subject to rot, mildew and shrinkage.

Maximum operating temperature: 200°F (93°C).

Cartridge Filter (Fig. 1)

Maximum operating temperature is 375°F (191°C). Only used in select ACE models.

Part No.	Description
1260076	57" x 6.25" (1448 mm x 158.75 mm) pleated cartridge filter

Retainer Sleeve (Fig. 2)

Part No.	Description
11219019	Used with cartridge filter 1260076

Dacron Filter Bag (5 micron)

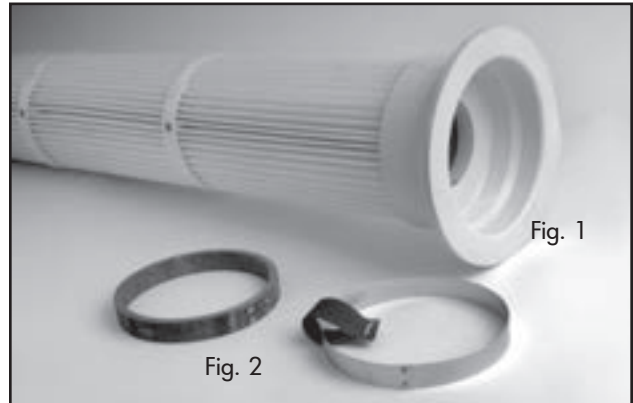
Standard bag 5 micron with super seal. Maximum operating temperature: 300°F (149°C).

Part No.	Description
1260037	60" (1524 mm) used in ACE units, quantity 68 or 72. Call with serial number to confirm. (Fig.3)
1260038	70" (1778 mm) used in Classic and NX units. Classic units hold 60 filter bags. NX units hold 72 filter bags.
1260073	60" x 6.25" (1524 mm x 158.75 mm) — alternative to cartridge filter.
1260011	42" (1067 mm) with ground wire
1260033	60" (1524 mm) with ground wire
1260018	70" (1778 mm) with ground wire

Dacron Filter Bag

1 micron with super seal. Maximum operating temperature: 300°F (149°C).

Part No.	Description
1260047	60" (1524 mm)
1260048	70" (1778 mm)



Acrylic-Coated Filter Bag

Used for wet applications. Maximum operating temperature: 266°F (130°C).

Part No.	Description
1260035	42" (1067 mm)
1260025	60" (1524 mm)
1260029	70" (1778 mm)
1260080	60" (1524 mm), 6.25" (158.75 mm) diameter



Nomex Filter Bag (High temp)

Nomex is a weave with high temperature aramid fiber, allowing air flow through the bag with a lower level of back pressure. Maximum operating temperature: 425°F (218°C).

Part No.	Description
1260039	42" (1067 mm)
1260040	60" (1524 mm)
1260041	70" (1778 mm)
1260074	58.5" (1486 mm), 6.25" (158.75 mm) diameter



Super Seal Bag

Only used in older Vector models.

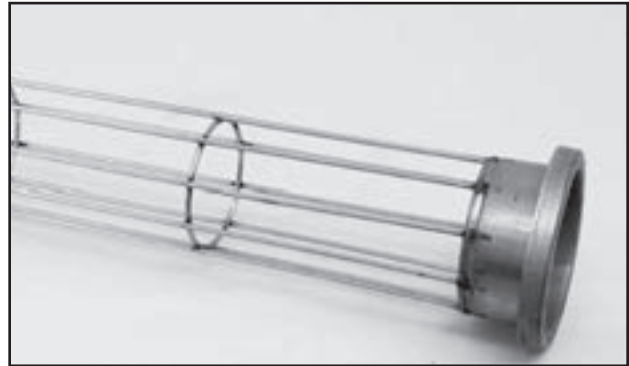
Part No.	Description
46223	50" (1270 mm) Polypropylene
44512	50" (1270 mm) Nomex
12644685	50" (1270 mm) Gortex
46684	50" (1270 mm) Acrylic

Bag house cages need to be strong to withstand the pressure from the filter bag while under vacuum. These cages are designed to provide maximum support, reducing flexing of the fabric that causes premature bag failure. On this page you will find the best cages available. All cages are made of high-strength steel — zinc-plated, epoxy coated or stainless.

Filter Bag Cage

Zinc-plated steel. Sold 12/case.

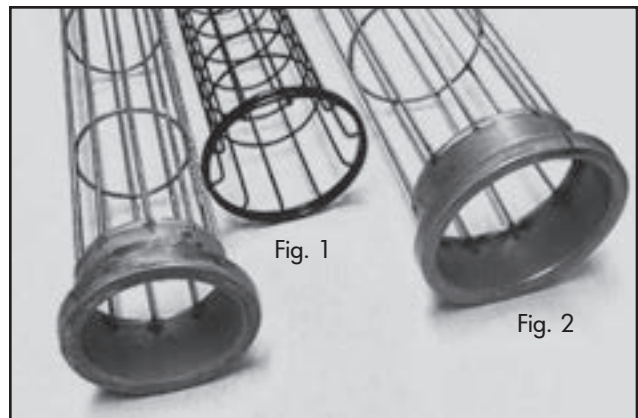
Part No.	Description
1270027	58" x 5.875" (1473 mm x 149.23 mm) used with filter bag 1260073
1270001	40" (1016 mm) used with 42" (1067 mm) filter bags
1270008	58" (1473 mm) used with 60" (1524 mm) filter bags
1270007	68" (1727 mm) used with 70" (1778 mm) filter bags
42511	50" (1270 mm) used with 50" (1270 mm) filter bags



Filter Bag Cage (Fig. 1)

Epoxy coated.

Part No.	Description
1270012	68" (1727 mm) used with 70" (1778 mm) filter bags
1270003	58" (1473 mm) used with 60" (1524 mm) filter bags
1270015	40" (1016 mm) used with 42" (1067 mm) filter bags



Filter Bag Cage (Fig. 2)

Stainless steel.

Part No.	Description
1270018	68" (1727 mm) used with 70" (1778 mm) filter bags
1270013	58" (1473 mm) used with 60" (1524 mm) filter bags
1270021	40" (1016 mm) used with 42" (1067 mm) filter bags