

When to consider the Solberg JST/JCT/JRS Inlet Vacuum Vapor Filter:

- Customer has vapor contaminant entering their pump
- The application is a combination of contaminant and high vacuum resulting in the vapor (LRS/SRS series is not an option)
- The application is a combination of contaminant and high temperature and an LRS/SRS unit cannot be used since effective cooling measures do not exist
- The customer is willing to supply chilled water/glycol to our filter unit through existing equipment or additional investment in an industrial chiller

Basic Operating Principals:

- Process flow containing vaporized contaminant enters chilled vessel
- Flow is directed through an efficient heat exchanger pack and coolant jacket combination which reduces temperatures below a contaminant's boiling point and facilitates condensing of vapor
- Stainless steel demister pad for residual mist elimination. (JST/JCT/JRS).
- Final stage dual-type activated carbon filter element captures any residual uncondensed vapors and particulate (JRS only)
- Note: System effectiveness depends on several factors including the physical properties of the compound being transitioned, concentration levels, process temperature, process flow and pressure levels

What Solberg Needs to Know to Recommend a Correct Solution:

- Max flow
- Connection size and type
- Defined source substance of vapor contaminant (MSDS Sheet)
- Availability of coolant and at what temperature
- Space limitations if applicable
- Materials of construction requirements – or Solberg to recommend
- Application Notes
- Operating vacuum level
- Temperature at inlet to vacuum filter