



(51) International Patent Classification:

BOW 45/14 (2006.01) **F24F 3/16** (2006.01)
BOW 46/10 (2006.01) **F24F 13/28** (2006.01)
BOW 50/00 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/FI2012/050176

(22) International Filing Date:

22 February 2012 (22.02.2012)

(25) Filing Language:

Finnish

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

201 15385 20 April 2011 (20.04.2011) FI

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **JEVEN OY** [FI/FI]; Patteristonkatu 2, FI-50100 Mikkeli (FI).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **VARTIAINEN, Seppo** [FI/FI]; Rauhaniementie 12-14 E4, FI-50190 Mikkeli (FI).

(74) Agent: **BERGGREN OY AB**; P.O. Box 16 (Antinkatu 3 C), FI-00101 Helsinki (FI).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every

kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every

kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report (Art. 21(3))

(54) Title: IMPROVED AIR FILTER

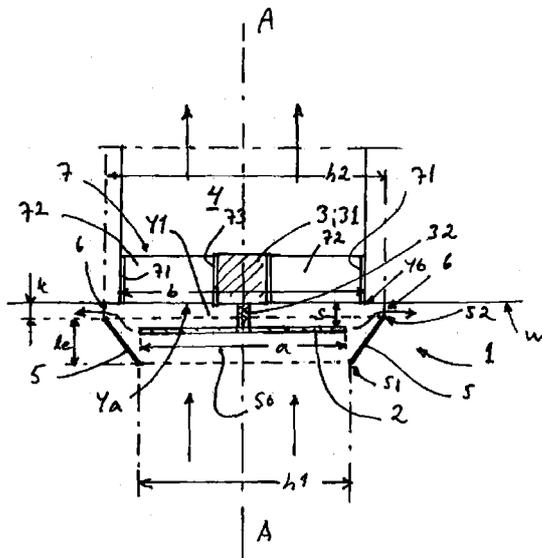


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to an air filter which is intended for an air conditioning system. The air filter (1) comprises a disc type filter element (2) and a power unit (3), preferably an electric motor, which is connected to the filter element for rotating the same. The filter element (2) is arranged in connection with a ventilation duct (4), such that it is placed outside an aperture (4a) of the ventilation duct (4) at a first distance (s) therefrom, and such that it is concentric with the ventilation duct. The ventilation duct is supplied by way of the aperture with air (A) cleaned by the air filter. According to the invention, the air filter further comprises a ring type collar (5), which is arranged outside the aperture (4a) of the ventilation duct at a second distance (k) therefrom concentrically with the ventilation duct (4). The collar (5) is adapted to widen towards the aperture (4a). The collar (5) is most preferably in the shape of a truncated cone.

Improved air filter

The invention relates to an improved air filter as defined in the preamble of claim 1.

5 Prior known from the present Applicant's earlier European patent application EP 22751 87 is an air filter intended for an air conditioning system, comprising a disc-like filter element and a power unit, preferably an electric motor, that is connected to the filter element for rotating it. The filter element is arranged in connection with a ventilation duct, such as outside an aperture of the ventilation duct, at a distance
10 therefrom and concentrically with the ventilation duct. Air is supplied by way of the air filter and the aperture into the ventilation duct.

A problem with the air filter is that the rotating filter element spreads a major portion of the impurities back in the air, thus circulating the same e.g. in indoor air.

One option for solving the problem is to provide around the air filter a collecting
15 tank, such as disclosed in the above-mentioned European patent application. This provides a capability of collecting and removing liquid impurity droplets in and out of the collecting tank, but small solid particles swirl within the air flows of the collecting tank and the filter element, and spread back into indoor air. In the worst case, at least some of the filter element's holes are clogged by small impurity particles
20

It is an object of the invention to eliminate problems related, among others, to the above-presented air filter. Another object of the invention is to provide a new improved air filter by means of which the air being conveyed in a ventilation system can be effectively cleaned of small solid particles.

25 The improved air filter according to the invention is characterized by what is presented in claim 1. Preferred embodiments of the invention are presented in the dependent claims.

The invention relates to an air filter which is intended for an air conditioning system, comprising a disc type filter element and a power unit, preferably an electric
30 motor, which is connected to the filter element for rotating the same, said filter element being arranged in connection with a ventilation duct in such a way that the filter element is placed outside an aperture of the ventilation duct at a first distance

therefrom and concentrically with the ventilation duct, said ventilation duct being supplied by way of the aperture with air to be cleaned. According to the invention, the air filter further comprises a ring type collar, which is arranged outside the aperture of the ventilation duct at a second distance therefrom concentrically with the
5 ventilation duct.

In a first preferred embodiment of the invention, one end of the collar has a diameter which is equal to or larger than the diameter of the ventilation duct, especially that of the aperture.

In a second preferred embodiment of the invention, the collar is adapted to widen
10 towards the aperture.

In a third preferred embodiment of the invention, the collar is in the shape of a truncated cone.

In a fourth preferred embodiment of the invention, the first distance exceeds the second one, the filter element being arranged inside an area/space defined by the
15 collar.

A benefit of the invention is the effective removal of solid particles, such as dust, from the air to be exhausted. The invention is particularly effective when there is a large amount of impurities; the air filter is not clogged by impurities but, instead, the latter can be conveyed along with the air flow through a gap between the collar
20 and the ventilation duct radially away from the filter element.

Another benefit of the invention is that the filter element can be made of any air permeable filter material.

A further benefit of the invention is that the air filter is easy to clean.

A benefit of the invention is also a simple and light structure.

25 The invention and its other advantages will now be described in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which

fig. 1 shows in a partial cross-section an air filter of the invention, which is arranged in connection with a ventilation duct, and

fig. 2 shows in a partial front view cross-section the air filter of fig. 1.

30 In the figures, like parts are designated by like reference numerals.

One preferred air filter for an air conditioning system is illustrated in fig. 1. An air filter 1 comprises a disc type filter element 2 and a power unit 3, which is connected to the filter element 2 for rotating the same. The filter element 2 is arranged in connection with a ventilation duct 4. In this exemplary embodiment, the filter element 2 is made of a perforated plate 20.

In the embodiment of fig. 1, the power unit 3, preferably an electric motor 31, has its rotating shaft 32 attached to the middle of the disc type filter element 2, such as a circular perforated plate 20. The power unit 3, the perforated plate 20, and thereby the entire air filter 1, are secured by means of fasteners 10 to the ventilation duct 4, preferably on a center axis A-A of the ventilation duct. This makes it concentric with the ventilation duct 4.

The air filter's 1 filter element 2, such as the perforated plate 20, is arranged in connection with the ventilation duct 4, in this case in connection with an aperture 4a or outlet of the ventilation duct, such that it is located outside the aperture 4a at a small distance s therefrom in such a way that a space or gap 41 defined by the first distance s is at the same time established between an edge 4b of the outlet 4a and a wall w or the like surface. In this exemplary embodiment, indoor air is to be conveyed out from indoor space by way of the exhaust air duct 4.

In one preferred embodiment, the air filter 1 has its fasteners 7 comprising a first fastening bush or pipe 71, in the middle of which is secured by suitable arms 72, such as four arms spaced at 90 degrees from each other, a second fastening bush or pipe 73, inside which the power unit 3, such as the electric motor 31, is fitted and secured. The first fastening bush 71 has a diameter that enables its fitting inside the ventilation duct 4 and its propping against an inside wall of the ventilation duct 4, to which it can be clamped in place (and undamped and released, respectively). In a plane perpendicular to the center axis A-A of the ventilation duct 4 and to the air flow direction, the arms 72 are relatively small in terms of their surface area and compliant to the flow, such that the air drag caused by the arms on the air flow in the duct is slight. It is obvious that there are also other per se known ways of implementing the fasteners 7.

In addition, the air filter 1 according to the invention comprises a ring type collar 5. The collar 5 is arranged outside the aperture 4a of the ventilation duct 4 at a second distance k from the aperture 4a or from a plane of the aperture or a wall or some other structure. Hence, between the collar 5 and the aperture 4a of the ventilation duct 4, particularly the edge 4b of the aperture, is established an annular

gap 6 whose width is said second distance k . The collar 5 is fitted concentrically in the ventilation duct 4, particularly with respect to the aperture 4a and thereby the filter element 2; 20. Thus, the ventilation duct 4, particularly its aperture, has its center axis A-A coinciding with a perpendicular center axis of both the filter element 2, such as the perforated plate 20, and the collar 5.

The collar 5 has an open space 50 in its interior from the center axis A-A all the way to the collar. Across this space 50 and through the rotating filter element 2; 20 flows the air into the ventilation duct 4 by way of its aperture 4a, and at the same time also by way of the gap 6, away from the air filter 1. The rotating filter element 2; 20 is arranged within a space defined jointly by the collar 5 and the aperture 4a.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the collar 5 is adapted to widen from a first end 51 to a second end 52 towards the ventilation duct 4, particularly towards the aperture 4a. The first end 51 of the collar 5 has a diameter h_1 thereby smaller than a diameter h_2 of the second end 52. The collar 5 has its second end 52 close to the ventilation duct aperture 4a, i.e. at the second distance k from the aperture 4a or from a plane tangential to the aperture 4a. Respectively, the collar 5 has its first end 51 away from the aperture 4a by a distance which is the sum of the collar's width l_e and the second distance k . Hence, between the second end 52 of the collar and the aperture 5a of the ventilation, or between a corresponding plane and the edge 4b of the the aperture, lies an annular gap 6 whose width is said second distance k .

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the second end 52 of the collar 5 has its diameter h_2 equal to or larger than a diameter b of the ventilation duct 4, especially that of the aperture 4a. This enables providing the annular gap 6 along a periphery of the aperture 4a, i.e. along the edge 4b of the aperture, and outside the aperture, whereby the tangential air flow produced by the rotating filter element can be assuredly directed outside the ventilation duct 4, especially the aperture 4a.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the collar 5 is in the shape of a truncated cone.

In the most preferred embodiment of the invention, the filter element 2; 20 and the collar 5 are arranged relative to each other in such a way that a distance of the filter element 2; 20 from the aperture 4a, i.e. the first distance s , is larger than a distance of the collar from the aperture 4a, i.e. the second distance k . As a result, the

filter element 2; 20 is disposed in the space 50 defined by the collar 5, i.e. inside the collar 5.

In principle, the air filter 1 works as follows. The filter element 2, such as the perforated plate 20, is driven in rapid rotation, such as e.g. 500-3000 revolutions/minute, by the power unit 3, such as the electric motor 31, whereby, with the ventilation system being in operation at the same time, air is flowing through the holes of the filter element 2 into the ventilation duct 4 and, at the same time, air is flowing by way of the gap 6 away from the air filter. The airborne impurities, such as particles, collide partly with the edges of the rotating filter element's 2 holes 23 and partly with an air cushion generated by the rotating filter element. The air cushion generated by the rotating filter element consists of a tangential air flow t_v (cf. fig. 2), along which the impurities proceed by virtue of a centrifugal force radially towards a periphery 22 of the filter element 2 and fling out of the gap 6 away from the filter element. Since the tangential air flow, which is generated by the rotation of the filter element 2, particularly the perforated plate 20, in the proximity of the periphery of the filter element 2 or within the confines of a space 41, is more powerful than a bypass flow i_v generated by the suction of exhaust air in this particular area, the result will be a sealing flow in the peripheral area of the rotating filter element 2, preventing the bypass flow of unpurified air by way of the gap 41 into the exhaust air duct 4. Hence, the impurities are not allowed past the filter element 2; 20 into the ventilation duct 4. On the other hand, the impurities - at least some of them - adhere to and accumulate on the filter element and must be periodically removed therefrom.

Regarding the air flow coming in through an opening at the first end 51 of the collar 5, the amount passing by way of the gap 6 is in the order of 5-20% of the total air flow, while the rest 95-80% passes through the filter element 2; 20 and travels in a purified form along the ventilation duct 4.

The collar 5 has an effect on the tangential air flow t_v of the rotating filter element 2; 20. By means of the collar 5, the air flow t_v and impurities contained therein, especially solid and light particles, are guided to proceed out of the air filter 1 by way of the annular gap 6 between the collar and a building surface, such as a wall or roof, co-directional with the aperture 4a.

Since the filter element 2; 20 is located in the space 50 defined by the collar 5, i.e. inside the collar 5, the tangential air flow generated by the rotating filter element 2;

20, and impurities possibly contained therein, are guided by means of the collar 5 into the annular gap 6 and further out of the air filter 1.

In the above-presented embodiments of the invention, it is essential to deny the access of small impurity particles, such as e.g. particles in size category 0,1-10 μm , into the ventilation duct. Accordingly, the air filter 1 is fitted e.g. in connection
5 with the air intake of an inlet air duct outside a building, whereby it is important just to displace the impurities effectively and directly away from the immediate vicinity of the air filter. In particular, it should be noted that, even with a very large amount of particles, such as dust particles, the air filter will not be clogged as the particles
10 have a designated direct exit route by way of the annular gap 6 to the outside of the air filter, e.g. into a vacant space. In addition, the air flow through the gap 6 away from the air filter is powerful, thus carrying light and solid particles along with it and preferably far away from the air filter. If the air filter is an enclosed unit, it is susceptible to become clogged by large amounts of particles.

15 In an alternative preferred embodiment of the invention, the annular gap 6 is connected to an appropriate collecting channel, and the latter e.g. to a particle collector or the like particle trap. The collecting channel comprises e.g. an annular channel fitted around the gap 6, and an extension channel interconnected therewith, the latter having a particle collector which is most preferably easy to replace
20 and/or clean.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the perforated plate 20 is a straight panel 21 of equal thickness. In terms of its periphery 22, it is circular and provided with holes 23. The perforated plate has its holes 23 most preferably arranged on the panel 21 within an area 231 defined between radii R , r (cf. fig. 2), wherein R is
25 smaller than a radius $a/2$ of the panel (a = perforated plate's diameter). The first radius is e.g. in the order of 70-90% of the panel's diameter a , and the second radius is e.g. 10-20% of the panel's diameter a .

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the perforated plate 20 is made of metal, such as stainless sheet steel. Alternatively, the perforated plate consists of
30 e.g. aluminum sheet. It should be noted that also other generally employed metals and/or metal alloys are relevant. It should also be noted that other solid, preferably flexible materials are also applicable to the perforated plate, such as e.g. plastics like acryl and polycarbonate.

All in all, the perforated plate 20 making up the filter element 2 is implementable in a multitude of ways. The shape, size, number and disposition of holes in the perforated plate 20 can vary, and so can the perforated plate's diameter and aperture ratio, depending on the application. Various optional perforated plate configurations have been described in the present Applicant's European patent application
5 EP 22751 87.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the disc type filter element 2 consists of an air permeable rigid material. Being permeable to air results from the fact that the material has small structural holes, i.e. the holes have a diameter within the
10 range of e.g. 10 μm to 10 mm, and the number of holes is sufficient not to generate a major pressure difference across the filter element when the air filter is in operation. Examples of filter element materials are, among others, a dense metal or plastic mesh and a filter cloth or the like.

The invention is not limited to concern just the above-described exemplary embodiment, but many modifications are possible while remaining within the scope of an
15 inventive concept as defined in the claims.

Claims

1. An air filter (1) which is intended for an air conditioning system, comprising a disc type filter element (2; 20) and a power unit (3), preferably an electric motor, which is connected to the filter element for rotating the same, said filter element
5 being arranged in connection with a ventilation duct (4) in such a way that the filter element (2) is placed outside an aperture (4a) of the ventilation duct (4) at a first distance (s) therefrom and concentrically with the ventilation duct, said ventilation duct being supplied by way of the aperture with air (A) cleaned by the air filter,
characterized in that the air filter further comprises a ring type collar (5), which is
10 arranged outside the aperture (4a) of the ventilation duct at a second distance (k) therefrom concentrically with the ventilation duct (4).
2. An air filter according to claim 1, **characterized** in that a second end (52) of the collar (5) has a diameter (h2) which is equal to or larger than a diameter (a) of the ventilation duct (4), especially that of the aperture (4a).
- 15 3. An air filter according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized** in that the collar (5) is adapted to widen towards the aperture (4a).
4. An air filter according to claim 1, 2 or 3, **characterized** in that the collar (5) is in the shape of a truncated cone.
5. An air filter according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that
20 the first distance (s) is larger than the second distance (k), whereby the filter element (2; 20) is disposed inside a space (50) defined by the collar (5).
6. An air filter according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that the disc type filter element (2) is a perforated plate (20), which is a straight panel of equal thickness.
- 25 7. An air filter according to claim 6, **characterized** in that the perforated plate (20) consists of metal, preferably sheet steel.
8. An air filter according to any of preceding claims 1-5, **characterized** in that the disc type filter element (2) consists of an air permeable rigid material.

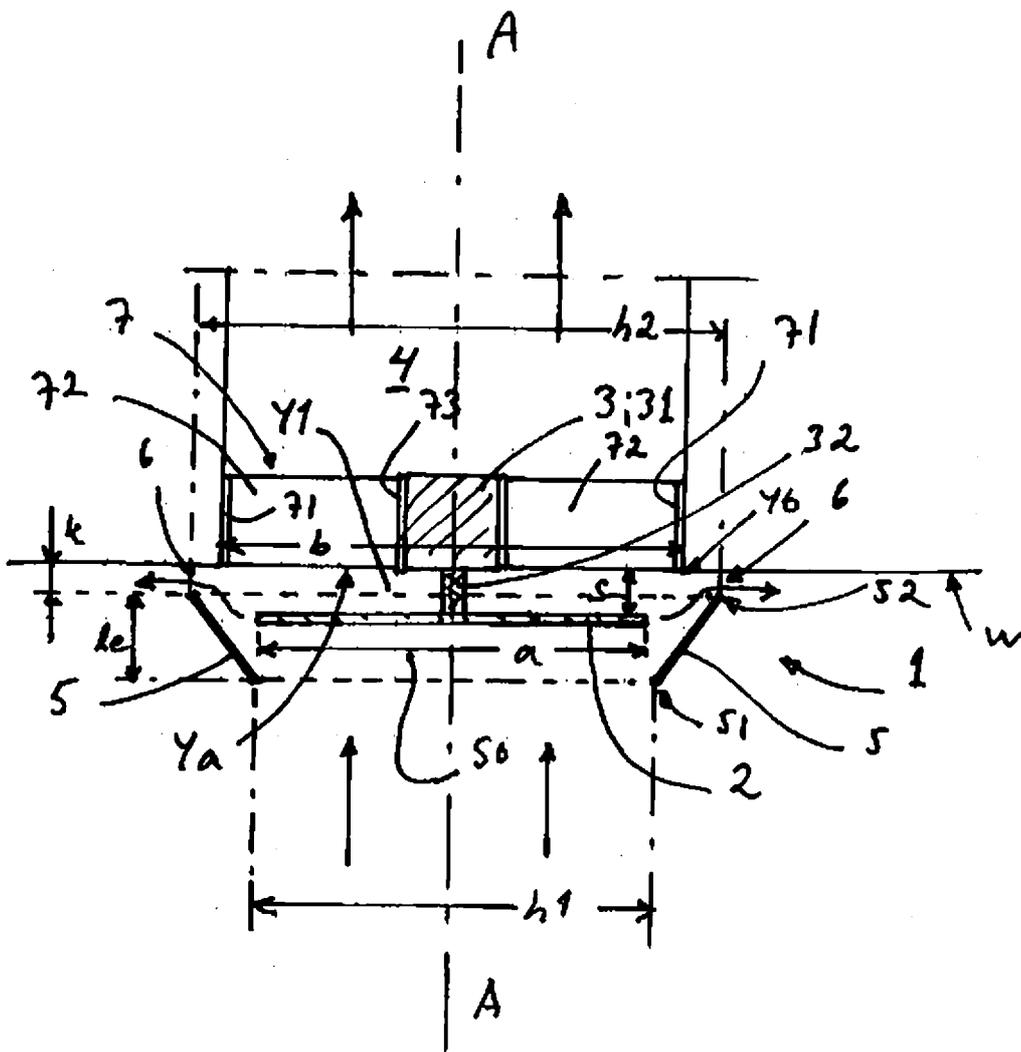


FIG. 1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI201 2/0501 76

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

See extra sheet

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC: B01 D, F24F, B07B, A47L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

FI, SE, NO, DK

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|
| X | CN 101865482 A (HUI SHENG ZHANG) 20 October 2010 (20.10.2010) figures 1-14 & abstract [online] EPOQUENET EPODOC | 1-4, 6-8 |
| A | EP 2275187 A2 (JEVEN AB) 19 January 2011 (19.01.2011) abstract; paragraph [0021]; figure 3 cited in the application | 1-8 |
| A,P | CN 202052448 U (CHONGQING UNIVERSITY) 30 November 2011 (30.11.2011) figures 1-5 & abstract [online] EPOQUENET WPI | 1-8 |

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.  See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

30 May 2012 (30.05.2012)

Date of mailing of the international search report

05 June 2012 (05.06.2012)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/FI
National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland
P.O. Box 1160, FI-00101 HELSINKI, Finland

Facsimile No. +358 9 6939 5328

Authorized officer
Janne Pirhonen

Telephone No. +358 9 6939 500

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/FI201 2/0501 76

| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family members(s) | Publication date |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| CN 10 1865482 A | 20/1 0/201 0 | None | |
| EP 22751 87 A2 | 19/01/201 1 | FI 122583B B 1 | 30/03/20 12 |
| CN 202052448 U | 30/1 1/201 1 | None | |

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/FI201 2/0501 76

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int.Cl.

B01D 45/14 (2006.01)

B01D 46/10 (2006.01)

B01D 50/00 (2006.01)

F24F 3/16 (2006.01)

F24F 13/28 (2006.01)