

- (21) Application No. 3096/77 (22) Filed 26 Jan. 1977
(61) Patent of Addition to No. 1509410 Dated 14 Oct. 1975
(31) Convention Application No. 652856 (32) Filed 27 Jan. 1976 in
(33) United States of America (US)
(44) Complete Specification Published 11 Jun. 1980
(51) INT. CL.³ H01T 20/02
(52) Index at Acceptance
H1X SE

(19)



(54) MEANS FOR IMPROVING IONIZATION EFFICIENCY OF
HIGH-VOLTAGE GRID SYSTEMS

(71) We, BURLINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, of 3330 West Friendly Avenue, Greensboro, State of North Carolina, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:

The invention is an improvement or modification of the invention described in our Patent No. 1,509,410 and relates to a method and system for ionizing air moving past an electrically conductive grid or the like, typically to maintain an electrically neutral or positively or negatively charged atmosphere in a given area such as a textile mill.

Almost any area, particularly a confined area where large machines are in operation, such as a textile mill, has either a positive or negative electrical field. In most instances, this field is undetectable and causes no problem with respect to the desired activities that are being undertaken in the area. However, in certain situations, particularly in conjunction with operation of textile machines, such as looms or the like, even a rather small electrical field causes problems with regard to proper operation of the machines. One such problem is the undesirable buildup or accumulation of lint on machine parts. Accordingly, it is usually desirable to attempt to maintain an atmosphere in the area which is as close to electrically neutral as possible, or biased with a polarity opposite to the charge generated by the manufacturing process.

In the past, there have been a number of attempts to automatically adjust the electrical field within an area by supplying ions of a polarity opposite to that of a detected field until an essentially neutral field condition has been produced. For example, the U.S. patent to Michener et al, 3,387,181, describes a system in which ions passing through a tube are collected on metallic wire pads and counted. A direct current charged grid disposed in the main air stream of an air circulating system is then controlled in polarity and intensity of grid current as a function of the detected ion count so as to maintain a neutral atmosphere in the room. This type of device has several drawbacks which make it impractical for most applications.

First, the grid current is not regulated directly as a function of the electrical field within the work area but rather as a function of the ions which are counted in a tube. This count is, therefore, only generally related to the field potential within the room. It is possible that a considerable electrical field may exist without the existence of even a small number of ions. Further, the Michener system is slow in responding to changes in electrical field potential within the area and tends to overshoot when correcting a positive or negative potential.

The U.S. patent to Huber, 3,870,933, issued March 11, 1975, describes another system of this type which, however, employs a unique detector element which produces an ion cloud in the vicinity of a metallic probe. The ion cloud interacts with the electrical field in the area that is desired to be kept electrically neutral to produce a signal indicating the polarity and magnitude of the electrical field. This control signal can then be used to control devices for adding positive and negative ions to the air conditioning system, for example, by the use of chemicals or the like. The Huber patent further mentions that a grid can be placed in the air conditioning duct to emit ions to neutralize the electrical field in response to the signal provided by the unique detector.

Most textile areas are electrically negative so that positive ions must be added to the room to bring it back to an electrically neutral condition or to a predetermined positive

level. However, occasionally positive electrical fields are produced and it is desirable also in any system to have the ability to produce negative ions and thus bring a positive electrical field back to a less positive, neutral, or perhaps a negative condition. When using an electrical grid to which a high voltage is applied to generate ions, one of two techniques can

5 be employed to give the system flexibility to produce either negative or positive ions. 5
First, a single grid can be mounted in the duct and a switch provided for coupling the grid either to a negative or a positive power supply. However, in view of the high voltages which are normally applied to the grids, switching of the grid from one power source to the other is difficult and undesirable. The alternative technique is to provide two grids which are
10 spaced apart, one of the grids connected to a positive power source and the other grid 10
connected to a negative power source with care taken in the prior art not to allow the two power supplies to operate at the same time.

As described in our Patent No. 1,509,410 it has been discovered that providing two spaced apart grids in an air conditioning duct or the like, which supplies air to a room to be
15 kept electrically neutral or at a precise positive or negative level and operating both at the 15
same time to produce both positive and negative ions surprisingly requires less potential on the grid contacted last by the air flowing within the duct for maintaining a given desired atmospheric charge level than a single positive grid in a situation where positive ions must be added to neutralize a negative electrical field. Further, overshoot problems are
20 dramatically reduced and in many instances are substantially eliminated when correcting 20
such a field. It has been found that a grid comprised of a number of individual fine wires extending roughly in parallel with a spacing of, for example three inches, provides satisfactory operation and it has further been found that a separation between the positive and negative grids of between 6 and 18 inches, and preferably 12 inches, produces desirable
25 results. 25

While the reasons for these surprising results are not entirely understood, it is believed that the interaction of each grid with the ions of the opposite polarity and the resultant acceleration or deceleration of these ions as a result of that interaction play some part in the results. It is further believed that by adjustment of the grid connected to the polarity which
30 is the same as the polarity of the electrical field to be neutralized, overshoot in the 30
neutralizing process is reduced.

A number of electronic ion control systems as described above and illustrated in Figures 1 - 4 of this application have been installed in various textile manufacturing operations. These systems have performed well, but do require routine maintenance to ionize the air
35 efficiently. This maintenance consists of regularly cleaning the ceramic insulator posts 35
which attach the grid wires to the air conditioning ductwork. As these insulator posts become coated with lint, dirt, and moisture in the form of various oils and chemicals, they create a high resistance conductive path causing current to flow from the high voltage connections to the metal ductwork wall. This leakage causes the grid wires to be less
40 efficient in ionizing the air because the voltage being applied to them decreases. This is due 40
to the voltage drop occurring across the current limiting resistor usually used at the high voltage source to protect against a short-circuit condition such as can occur when a broken wire contacts a duct wall.

Cleaning these insulators on a regular basis corrects this problem. However, certain
45 installations where there is a high oil or lint content in the air require cleaning too 45
frequently to be practical. Even regular cleaning is expensive and a nuisance.

According to the present invention there is provided apparatus for use in maintaining a predetermined electrical atmosphere in an area into which air is at least periodically pumped including a first electrical grid, a second electrical grid, electrically insulating
50 means for mounting the first and second grids in a spaced apart, insulating relation from an 50
electrically conductive surface at a location at which the air pumped into the area passes through each of the grids sequentially and is charged electrically as a function of the amplitude and polarity of the voltage on the first and second grids respectively, sensor means for detecting the magnitude and polarity of the electric field within the area and
55 producing a control signal varying as a function of the detected magnitude and polarity, 55
circuit means connected to the sensor means for receiving the control signal and applying voltages to the first and second grids respectively, the voltage applied to one of the grids being negative and the voltage applied to the other grid being positive, the circuit means also being operative for varying the applied voltages so as to alter the detected field to a
60 predetermined condition by producing in the air passing through the grid a net number of 60
ions of a polarity required to produce the said predetermined condition in the area, the circuit means being further operative for applying voltages of opposite polarity respectively to the first and second grids simultaneously for at least a certain range of detected electric field magnitude, and means arranged in the vicinity of said insulating means for inhibiting
65 material in the air causing a conductive path to be formed between the grids and the 65

conductive surface.

According to this invention, this problem is reduced to an acceptable level and the periods between necessary maintenance greatly extended.

5 According to one embodiment of this invention this is accomplished by mounting air deflector plates preferably both upstream and downstream from the two grids and deflecting air away from the insulator posts which mount the grids to one or more grid walls. The deflectors flare outwardly as they approach the grids to shield the posts. A third deflector is preferably mounted between the two grids. Air from a clean source can be injected into the space between the deflectors and the duct wall to which they are attached.

10 According to a second embodiment, this is accomplished by providing an insulating sleeve inside the duct and extending upstream and downstream from the grids. The protective sleeve permits high current, e.g., at least about 5 milliamps to be safely used, and also prevents a conductive path to the duct wall from being formed.

15 Many other objects and purposes of the invention will be clear from the following detailed description of the drawings, in which Figures 1 - 4 are identical to Figures 1 - 4 of our aforementioned Patent No. 1,509,410.

In the drawings:-

20 *Figure 1* shows a schematic side view of two grids mounted in an air conditioning duct which supplies air to a room or the like which is to be kept in electrically neutral or any desired positive or negative condition;

Figure 2 shows a perspective view of one of the grids mounted in an air conditioning duct;

Figure 3 shows a view of the upper grid connection.

25 *Figure 4* shows an electrical schematic of the circuitry for applying appropriate voltages to the two grids to cause the air in the room where the sensor is located to be kept in an electrically neutral or any desired positive or negative condition;

Figure 5 shows a sectional side view of a first embodiment of this invention;

Figure 6 shows a sectional view of the first embodiment through the lines 6-6 in *Figure 5*;

Figure 7 shows a perspective view of a second embodiment; and

Figure 8 shows a sectional end view of the second embodiment.

30 Reference is now made particularly to *Figures 1 - 3* which illustrate the construction of a grid. Grids 20 and 22 are preferably mounted as shown in an air conditioning duct which leads directly into the room that is to be maintained in an electrically neutral condition. It has been found that results are optimized for a plant which is generally negative, and to which accordingly must be supplied positive ions, by mounting the grid to which is coupled the negative power supply so that air flows first through the negative grid before encountering the grid to which the positive power supply is connected. In the arrangement of *Figure 1*, the grid 20 accordingly would preferably be connected to a negative power supply while the grid 22 would preferably be connected to a positive power supply.

35 Further, it has been found that results are optimized for a plant which is generally positive, and to which accordingly must be supplied negative ions, by mounting the grid to which the positive power supply is coupled so that air flows first through the positive grid before encountering the grid to which the negative power supply is connected. In this arrangement, the grid 20 in *Figure 1* would become the positive grid and would, therefore, be connected to the positive power supply while the grid 22 would become the negative grid and, therefore, be connected to the negative power supply.

40 Further, in each of the above instances the potential required to power the second grid or the grid through which the air stream last flows prior to passing into the area is surprisingly reduced from what would be expected to maintain the desired atmospheric condition.

45 As best seen in *Figure 2*, each of the grids 20 and 22 preferably includes a pair of L-shaped aluminum bars 24 and 26. Each of these bars is mounted to respective opposing surfaces of the duct, which typically is metal, by three conventional insulator posts. Duct 30 is typically square in cross section and three feet in dimension, but may be of any size or shape. Bar 26 is mounted on duct 30 by insulator posts 32, 34 and 36, while L-shaped bar 24 is mounted by two insulator posts 38 and 40. An insulating bar 42 which is preferably of plastic material is fixedly connected to L-shaped bar 26 with a plurality of electrical fasteners attached to plastic bar 42 along its length. Similarly, aluminum bar 24 has a plurality of electrical fasteners disposed along its length. As can be seen best in *Figure 3*, each of these electrical fasteners can simply comprise a screw 44 with a pair of washers 46 and 48, mounted thereon, so that a wire can be looped about screw 44, between washers 46 and 48.

50 Wire 50 is preferably wound in place between bars 24 and 42 as a single unbroken wire and the portions extending between the fasteners of bar 42 then removed in order to prevent a short circuit should the wire 50 be broken at any portion thereof and fall directly onto the bottom of duct 30.

55 Upper bar 24 is preferably connected as can be seen best in *Figure 3* to a high voltage 60 65

source by terminals 54 and 56. As indicated, grid 20 is connected preferably to a negative voltage source while grid 22 is connected to a positive high voltage source.

Reference is now made to Figure 4, which illustrates a detailed circuit schematic for applying the correct positive and negative voltages to grids 20 and 22. Sensor 100 provides an electrical output signal which varies as a function of the magnitude and polarity of the electrical field in the area that is to be kept neutral or at any desired charge level either positive or negative. This sensor is preferably the type described in the above-mentioned U.S. patent 3,870,933. This particular sensor provides an output signal which varies between zero and one volt D.C., with 0.5 volt representing a neutral environmental condition while the range 0 to .5 represents a positive electrical field and the range .5 to 1 represents a negative electrical field. If desired, the meter scale can be changed, for example, to be between -5 and +5 volts with the neutral condition being at ground. In any instance, with respect to that particular sensor and its output between 0 and 1 volt, the signal is supplied to a conventional operational amplifier 102 which amplifies the output of sensor 100, for example by 10. Similarly, the output of sensor 100 is applied to a second operational amplifier 104 which provides a similarly amplified but inverted output.

The output of amplifier 102 is applied to the base of transistor 106 via conventional potentiometer 108 which can be varied to adjust the sensitivity and operation of the control circuitry. The collector of transistor 106 is connected to a conventional full-wave rectifier circuit 112 which is comprised of diodes 114, 116, 118 and 120. In particular, the collector of transistor 106 is connected to the intersection of diodes 118 and 120 which diodes each comprise a branch of the full-wave rectifier circuit 112. The connection between diodes 114 and 116 similarly is connected to ground as is the emitter of transistor 106. A conventional positive high voltage supply 130 is provided with two input terminals 132 and 134. One of these terminals is connected directly between the connection of diodes 114 and 120, while the other input terminal is connected via winding 136 to the connection between diodes 116 and 118. Winding 136, together with winding 138 comprises a transformer with a conventional A.C. signal applied to winding 138, for example at 115 volts, 60 Hertz.

When transistor 106 is in its non-conductive condition, no current can flow through the full-wave bridge circuit 112, and accordingly, the output of the high voltage supply 130, which is connected to the positive grid via a conventional adjustment potentiometer 150 produces no voltage so that the grid in turn does not produce any ions. However, when the signal from sensor 100 is in a range indicating the need for production of positive ions according to the adjustment of potentiometer 108, transistor 106 is driven positive so that current flows through that transistor to ground, the amount of current being related to the level of conduction of transistor 106, and the positive high voltage supply 130 produces an output voltage having a magnitude related to the input signal, so that positive ions are produced by the positive grid 22 mounted in air conditioning duct 30.

Similarly, the output of amplifier 104, inverted by transistor 160, is supplied to the base of a further transistor 162 with the magnitude thereof being adjusted by conventional potentiometer 164. Transistor 162, like transistor 106, is connected between two branches of a conventional full-wave rectifier 168 comprising diodes 170, 172, 174 and 176. In particular, the collector of transistor 162 is connected between diodes 172 and 174 with the connection between diodes 170 and 176 being connected to ground. A negative high voltage supply 180 which is identical to the positive high voltage supply 130, except as to the polarity of its output is similarly connected to full-wave rectifier 168 via coil 182 of transformer 184. Transformer 184 similarly has a second coil 186 to which an alternating current voltage, for example 115 volts, 60 Hertz, is applied. The output of the negative high voltage signal is similarly applied to grid 20 via potentiometer 200.

Whenever sensor 100 detects a deviation from a neutral condition, a signal is produced which, amplified by amplifiers 102 and 104, causes transistors 106 and 162 to be shifted into their conductive states and positive and negative voltages both to be simultaneously applied to grids 22 and 20.

The following chart sets forth detected voltages and amperages for positive and negative grids as described above in an air conditioning system for keeping an area neutral which was generally negative.

| Negative Grid | | | | Positive Grid | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----|------|---------------|------|------------|
| | Inches Between Grids | uA | KV | uA | KV | Efficiency |
| 5 | 6 | 165 | 13.5 | 125 | 11.5 | 76% |
| | 12 | 90 | 15.0 | 75 | 13 | 94% |
| | 18 | 110 | 15.0 | 40 | 8-12 | 36% |
| | 24 | 125 | 14.0 | 25 | 8-12 | 20% |
| 10 | | | | | | |

Reference is now made to Figures 5 and 6 which illustrate a first embodiment of the present invention. In this first embodiment, the grid wires 50 are mounted as above, being supported by conventional insulator posts 38 to the upper wall of duct 30 as shown. the lower posts 36 have, however, been eliminated. Otherwise, the structure of grid 20 is identical to that illustrated in Figures 1-4, and the same numbers are used for the same elements. Air deflecting members 202, 204 and 206 are now installed before, between and after grids 20 and 22 respectively as shown. These members may be constructed of sheet metal or any other materials. Should they be of conductive material, air gaps at 210 and 212 must be sufficiently great to prevent high voltage arc-over from the grids. These members 202, 204 and 206 are attached to the top wall of duct 30 and run from side-to-side, effectively preventing air flow around insulator posts 38. In fact, mounting with the leading edge of member 204 slightly closer to the top of duct 30 than the trailing edge of deflector 202 and the leading edge of deflector 206 slightly higher than the trailing edge of member 204 causes a negative pressure at gaps 210 and 212 when the air flows left-to-right as shown. This negative pressure causes a great reduction in any lint or oil-laden supply air reaching the insulator posts 38, thus greatly reducing any build-up which would cause a conductive path from grids 20 and 22 to the grounded duct wall. This, in turn, permits periods between routine cleaning to be greatly extended. Further, in extremely bad locations, clean purge air may be automatically introduced either periodically or continuously at input ports 216 and 218 from a conventional compressed air source 220, or introduced from a clean air source outside of the plant where the equipment is installed.

Reference is now made to Figures 7 and 8 which illustrate a second embodiment which may be used alone or in conjunction with the first described embodiment.

Reference is now made to Figure 4 and particularly to current limiting resistors 150 and 200. These resistors are used to limit the possibility of a fire occurring should the high voltages applied to the grid wires 50 be shorted to themselves or the grounded ductwork, resulting in a high-current arc. By removing this resistor, this protective feature is thus eliminated. However, the additional current thus available to the grids (typically voltage can be applied to produce at least about 5 milliamps, versus 500 microamps in the protected system, and the higher currents causes the system to be much more effective in very dirty environments. This is because the ionization voltage applied to the grid wires 50 does not drop as before and the much higher voltage and current will actually burn off some of the contaminants as they begin to form on the insulators. This "high current" system has proved very effective in dirty areas where the "low current" system did not.

However, this "high current" system as described above, is considered somewhat unsafe due to the great possibility of fire occurring in case of high voltage arc-over. To make the "high current" system fire safe, an insulating sleeve can be disposed in the duct as shown in Figures 7 and 8. Prior to installing grids 20 and 22, insulating sleeve 230 is inserted in duct 30 and attached to the inner walls of the duct thereof as shown by any suitable way. Sleeve 230 extends upstream and downstream on either end of the grids sufficiently far to prevent a broken wire from possibly reaching an uninsulated part of the ductwork and causing a fire-producing arc. Sleeve can be made out of said suitable material. Insulators 38 are directly connected to sleeve 230. Therefore material from the air is inhibited by the sleeve from forming a path to the wall of the duct.

Many changes and modifications can, of course, be carried out without departing from the scope of the invention. Accordingly, that scope is intended to be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:-

1. Apparatus for use in maintaining a predetermined electrical atmosphere in an area into which air is at least periodically pumped including a first electrical grid, a second electrical grid, electrically insulating means for mounting the first and second grids in a spaced apart, insulating relation from an electrically conductive surface at a location at which the air pumped into the area passes through each of the grids sequentially and is charged electrically as a function of the amplitude and polarity of the voltage on the first

- and second grids respectively, sensor means for detecting the magnitude and polarity of the electric field within the area and producing a control signal varying as a function of the detected magnitude and polarity, circuit means connected to the sensor means for receiving the control signal and applying voltages to the first and second grids respectively, the voltage applied to one of the grids being negative and the voltage applied to the other grid being positive, the circuit means also being operative for varying the applied voltages so as to alter the detected field to a predetermined condition by producing in the air passing through the grid a net number of ions of a polarity required to produce the said predetermined condition in the area, the circuit means being further operative for applying voltages of opposite polarity respectively to the first and second grids simultaneously for at least a certain range of detected electric field magnitude, and means arranged in the vicinity of said insulating means for inhibiting material in the air causing a conductive path to be formed between the grids and the conductive surface.
2. Apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein the inhibiting means includes an electrically insulating sleeve surrounding one or both of the grids and located between the grids and the metallic duct.
3. Apparatus as claimed in claim 2 wherein the sleeve conforms to the inner surface of the duct.
4. Apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the duct has a rectangular cross section.
5. Apparatus as claimed in claim 2, claim 3 or claim 2 and claim 4 wherein the grids are mounted transverse to the direction of air movement in the duct and the sleeve extends for a predetermined distance upstream and downstream from where the grids are mounted.
6. Apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the connecting means supplies at least 5 milliamps of D.C. current to the grids.
7. Apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the grids include parallel mounted electrical wires.
8. Apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the inhibiting means includes means for directing air flow away from the insulating means.
9. Apparatus as claimed in claim 8 wherein the directing means includes a first air deflecting member attached to the duct upstream of at least one of the grids and flaring outward from the duct towards the grid to a position shielding the insulating means of said one grid from airflow in the duct and a second air deflecting member attached to the duct downstream of the one grid.
10. Apparatus as claimed in claim 9 wherein the mounting insulating means of said one member includes at least first and second ceramic insulators attached to one wall of the duct.
11. Apparatus as claimed in claim 9 or claim 10 having the second air deflecting member mounted downstream of both grids, wherein air passes serially through said one grid and then the other grid, and having a third air deflecting member mounted between the two grids and flaring outward from the duct toward said grids in the direction from upstream to downstream.
12. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 11 including means for injecting clean air into the space between the said electrically conductive surface and the air deflecting members.
13. A method of ionizing the air in a duct using the apparatus of any of Claims 9-12 comprising applying respective high D.C. voltages to the grids and deflecting said air flow away from the one or both grids with the deflectors so as to minimise the build-up of material in the air on the post.
14. A method as claimed in claim 13 wherein the applying step includes applying a voltage to produce current flow to at least one grid of at least 5 milliamps.
15. A method as claimed in claim 13 or claim 14 using the apparatus of claim 11 wherein the step of deflecting includes injecting air into the space between the air deflecting members mounted in the duct and flaring outward from the electrically conductive surface wall towards the grids and this surface.
16. Apparatus as claimed in any of claims 1-12 wherein the separation between the first and second grids is between 6 and 18 inches.
17. Apparatus as claimed in claim 16 wherein the separation is substantially 12 inches.
18. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1-12 and 16 and 17 wherein each grid includes a plurality of fine wires and a frame means for fixing the wires to extend across the location.
19. Apparatus as claimed in claim 18 wherein the separation between the wires is substantially 3 inches.
20. Apparatus as claimed in either claim 18 or 19 wherein the wires extend in a parallel relation.

21. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 16-20 wherein the frame means includes a metal bar, means for coupling a course of D.C. voltage to the metal bar, an insulator bar extending in parallel relation to the metal bar, a plurality of spaced fastener means extending along the length of the metal bars for fixing wire between the fasteners on a metal bar and the fasteners on an insulator bar, said insulator means mounting the bars in the upper and lower portions of said air conditioner duct.

22. Apparatus as claimed in claim 21 wherein the metal bar is an L-shaped aluminum bar and including a further L-shaped aluminum bar connected between spaced locations of the insulator means.

23. Apparatus as claimed in claim 23 wherein the insulator bar is made of a plastics material.

24. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1-12 and 16-23 wherein the air conditioning duct has the grids mounted within the duct so that air passes through the negative grid before it passes through the positive grid, the sensor means being mounted outside the duct.

25. Apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 1-12 and 16-24 wherein the circuit means includes a full wave bridge rectifier having four branches, a power supply for receiving a rectified signal at input terminals and providing a D.C. high voltage output, a transformer having a first winding for connection to a source of alternating voltage and a second winding connected between one of the input terminals and the connection between first and second of the branches, the other input terminal of the power supply being connected to the connection between third and fourth of the branches, and electronic switch means having a conductive and a non-conductive condition and being connected to the detecting means for switching between the conditions as a function of an input signal, the switch means being connected to the connection between the first and third branches for coupling that connection to ground when the switch means is in the conductive condition, the connection between the second and fourth branches being connected to ground so that when the switch means is in its non-conductive condition no current flows through the rectifier and accordingly through the power supply, and when the switch means is in its conductive condition current flows through the switch means and accordingly through said power supply.

26. Apparatus as claimed in claim 25 wherein the switch means has a resistance which varies as a function of the input signal so that the output voltage provided by the power supply varies in amplitude as a function of the input signal.

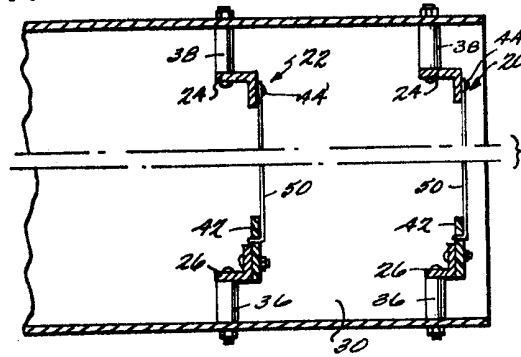
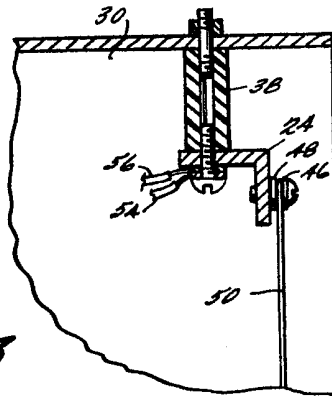
27. Apparatus as claimed in claim 26 wherein the switch means is a transistor.

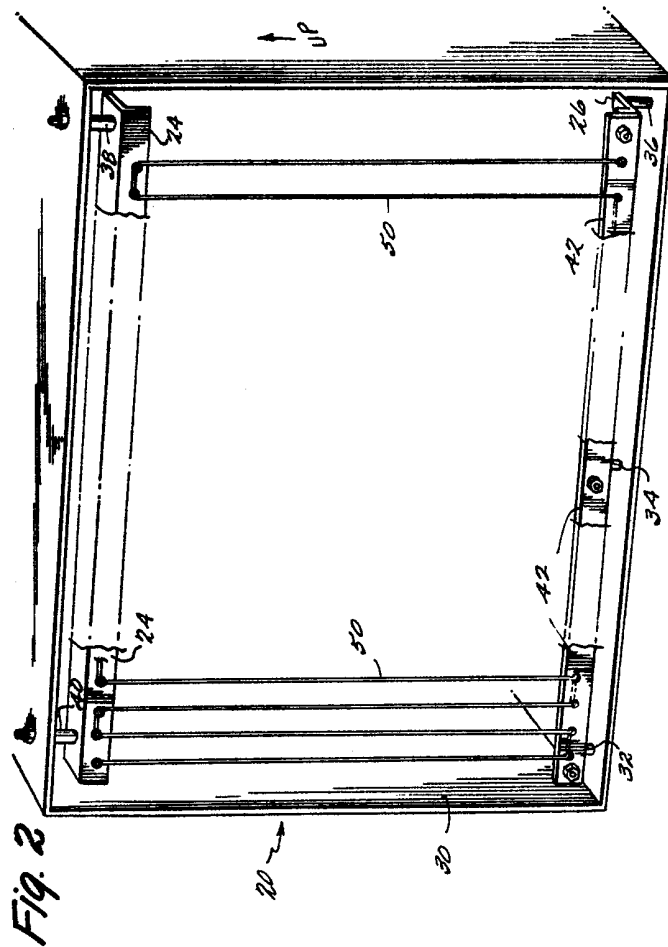
28. Apparatus as claimed in claim 27 wherein said rectifier includes a diode in each of said branches.

29. Apparatus as claimed in claim 28 further including means for producing the input signal comprising means for amplifying the the control signal, variable resistor means connected to the amplifying means, and means connecting the variable resistor means to the base of said transistor.

30. Apparatus for use in ionizing air passing through a metallic duct substantially as described herein with reference to Figures 5 and 6 or Figures 7 and 8 of the accompanying drawings.

JOHN ORCHARD & CO.,
Chartered Patent Agents,
Staple Inn Buildings North,
High Holborn,
London, WC1V 7PZ.

Fig. 1*Fig. 3*



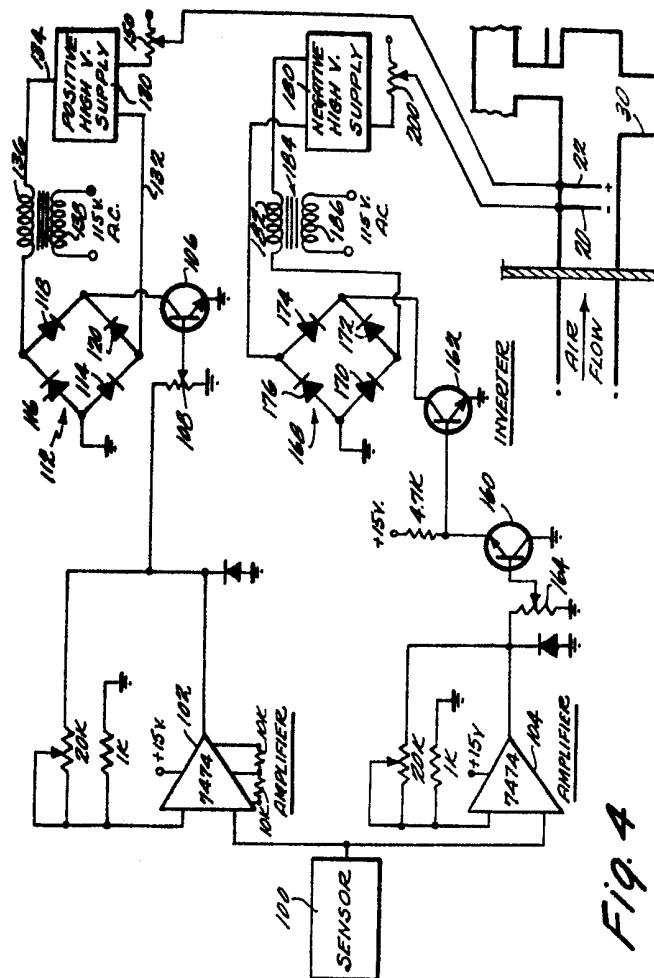


Fig. 4

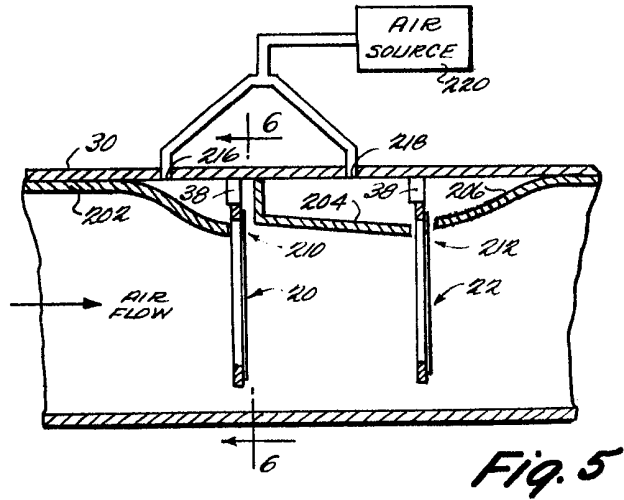


Fig. 5

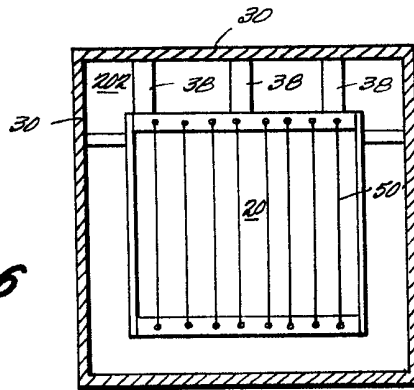


Fig. 6

