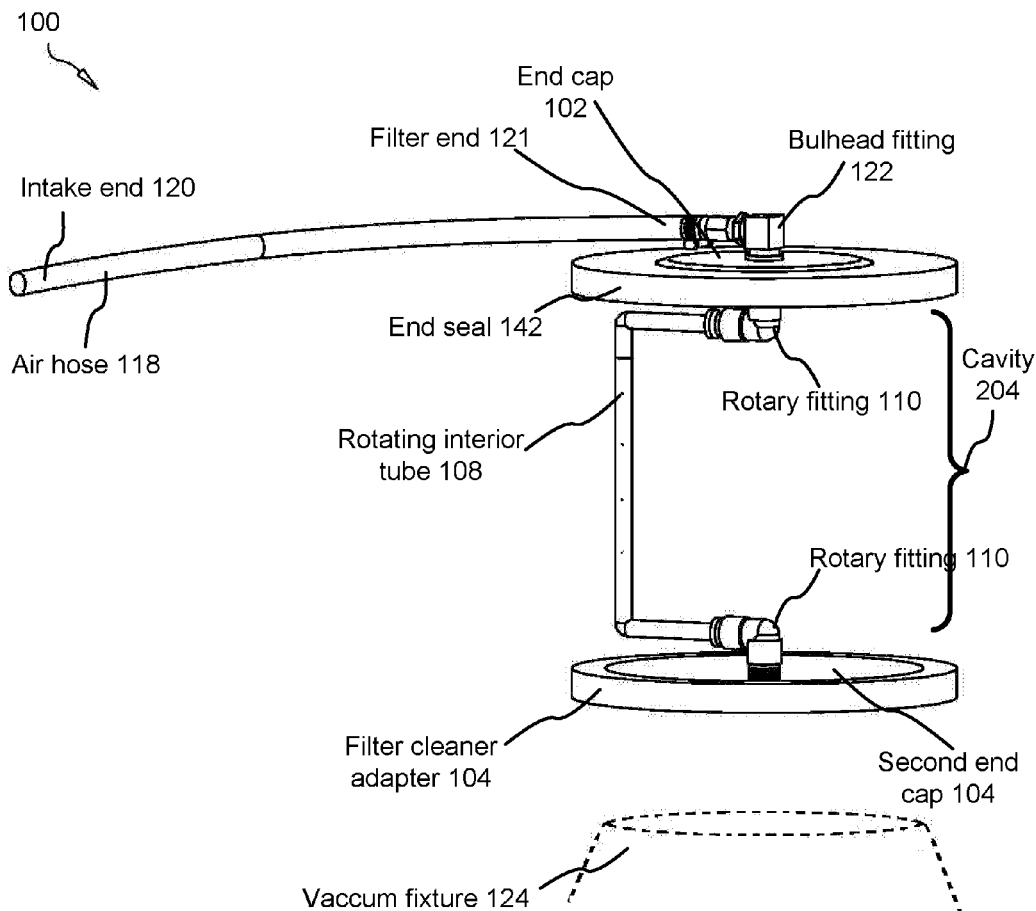




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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Dredge(10) **Pub. No.: US 2017/0296954 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Oct. 19, 2017**(54) **PNEUMATIC AIR FILTER CLEANER**(71) Applicant: **Spencer Dredge**, Centerville, UT (US)(72) Inventor: **Spencer Dredge**, Centerville, UT (US)(21) Appl. No.: **15/133,196**(22) Filed: **Apr. 19, 2016****Related U.S. Application Data**(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 15/133,190,
filed on Apr. 19, 2016.**Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.**
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B08B 5/02 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC **B01D 41/00** (2013.01); **B08B 5/02**
(2013.01)(57) **ABSTRACT**

A pneumatic air filter cleaning device is configured to clean an air filter, a cavity, a pair of openings, and a plurality of fibrous walls that capture contaminants. The device may comprise one or more flanged filter adapters disposed in a spaced-apart, coplanar relationship. A U-shaped tube extends between the flanged filter adapters in a rotatable relationship. The U-shaped tube has apertures offset from a radial vector configured to discharge pressurized air while rotating 360 degrees. An air tube feeds pressurized air into the U-shaped tube, creating inertia that rotates the U-shaped tube while simultaneously discharging pressurized air from the apertures. The device further comprises a flexible impermeable sleeve which interconnects a flanged filter adapter and a vacuum fixture on a vacuum. The impermeable flexible sleeve allows the device to be universally compatible with vacuums of any size. The air filter is cleaned from the inside out, and in a uniform manner. An attached container may capture dislodged contaminants.



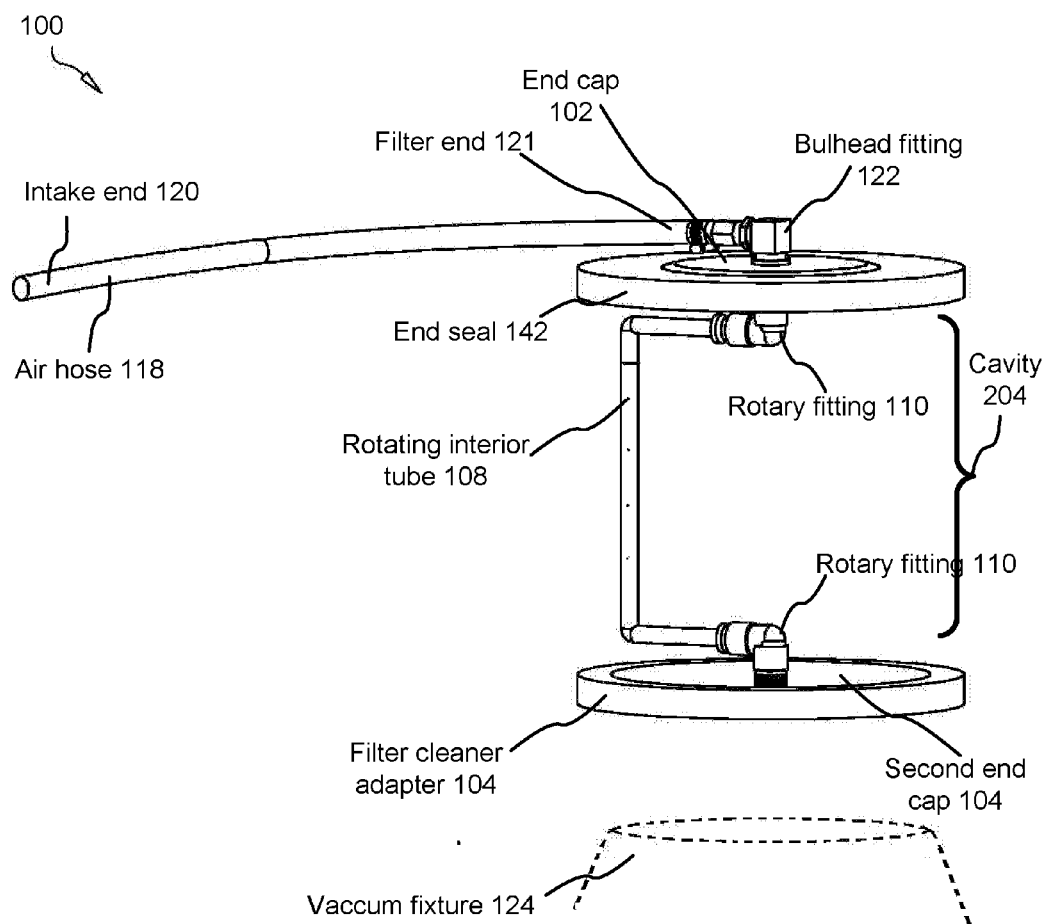


FIG. 1

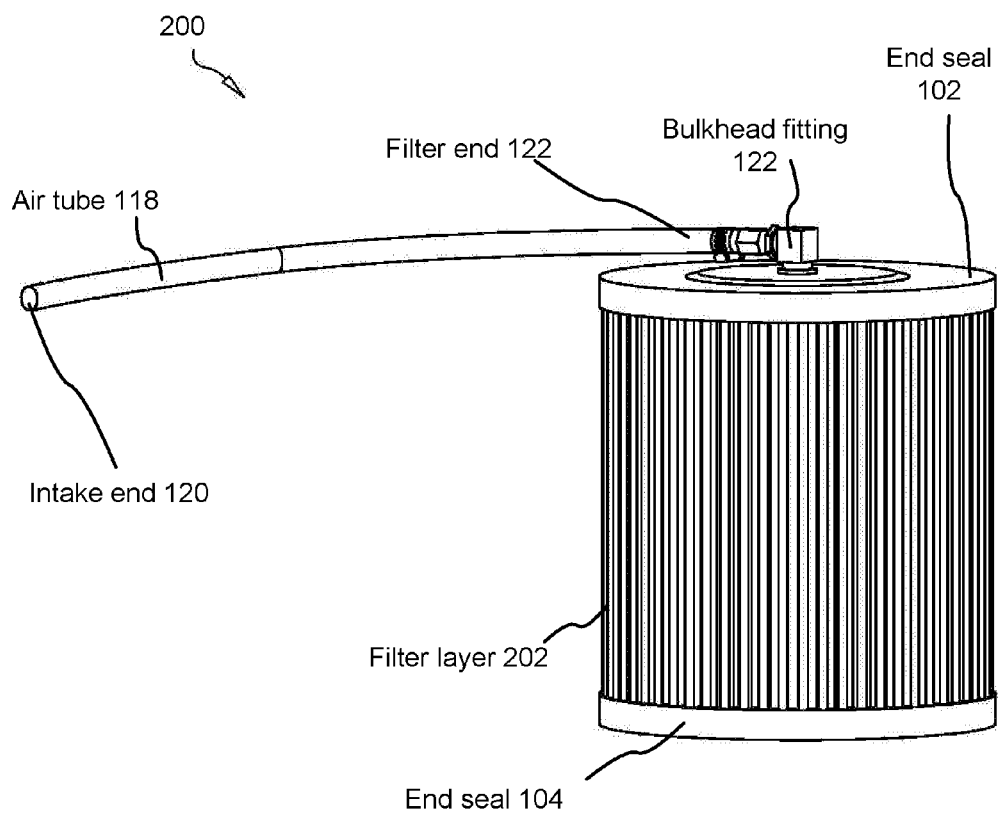


FIG. 2

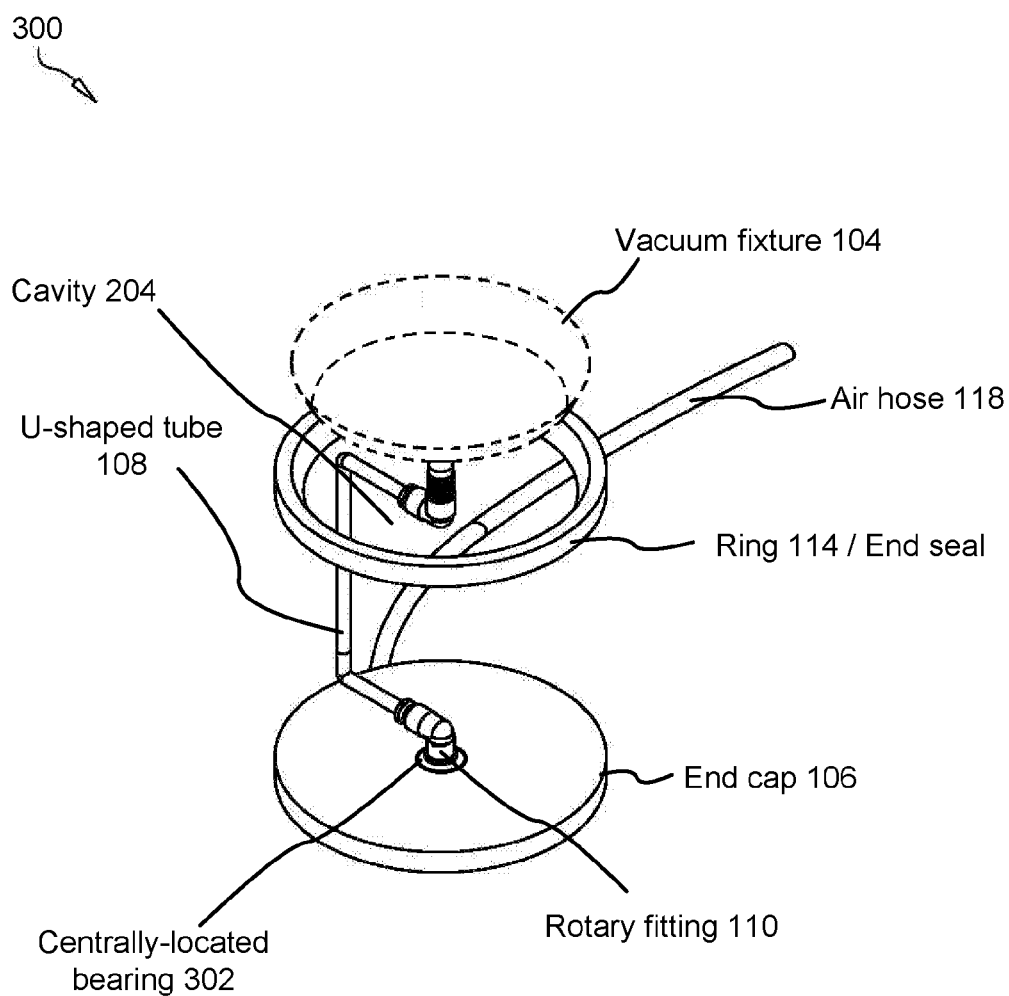


FIG. 3

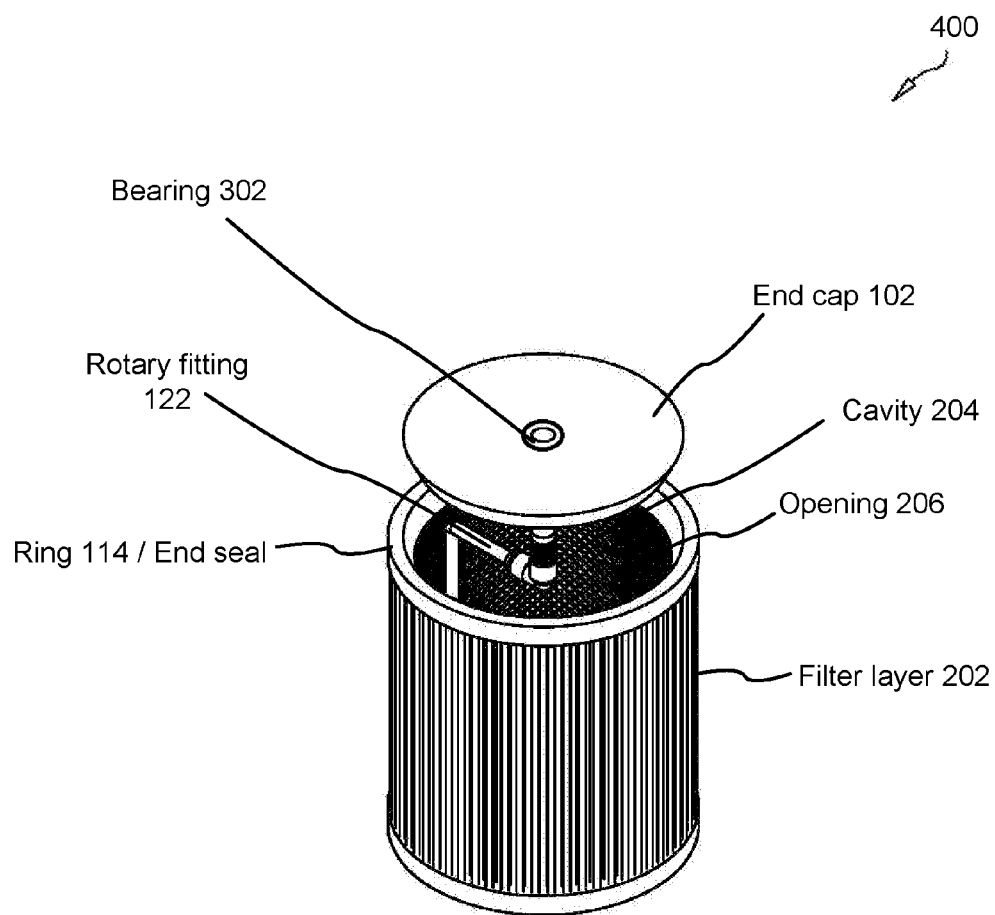


FIG. 4

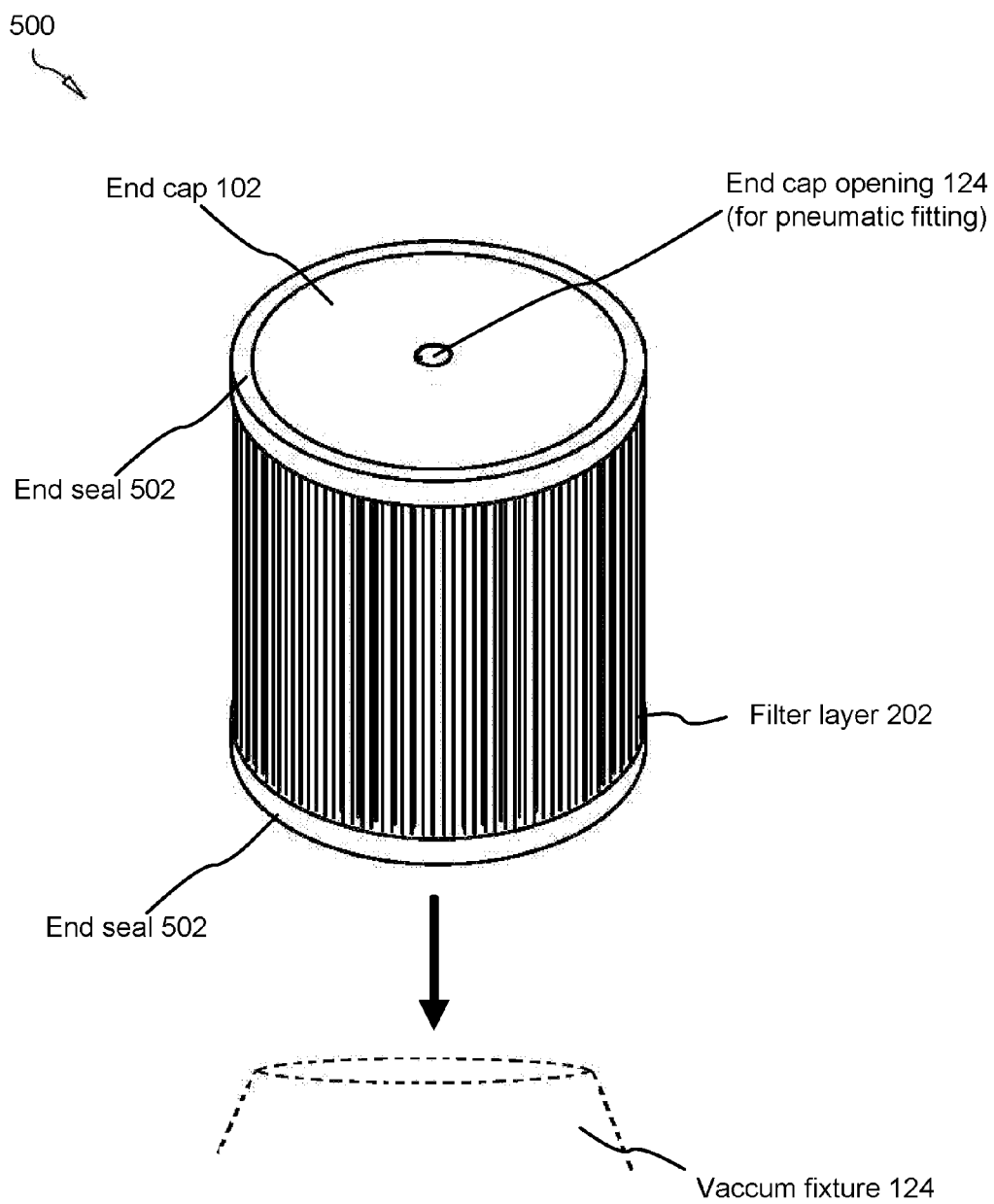


FIG. 5

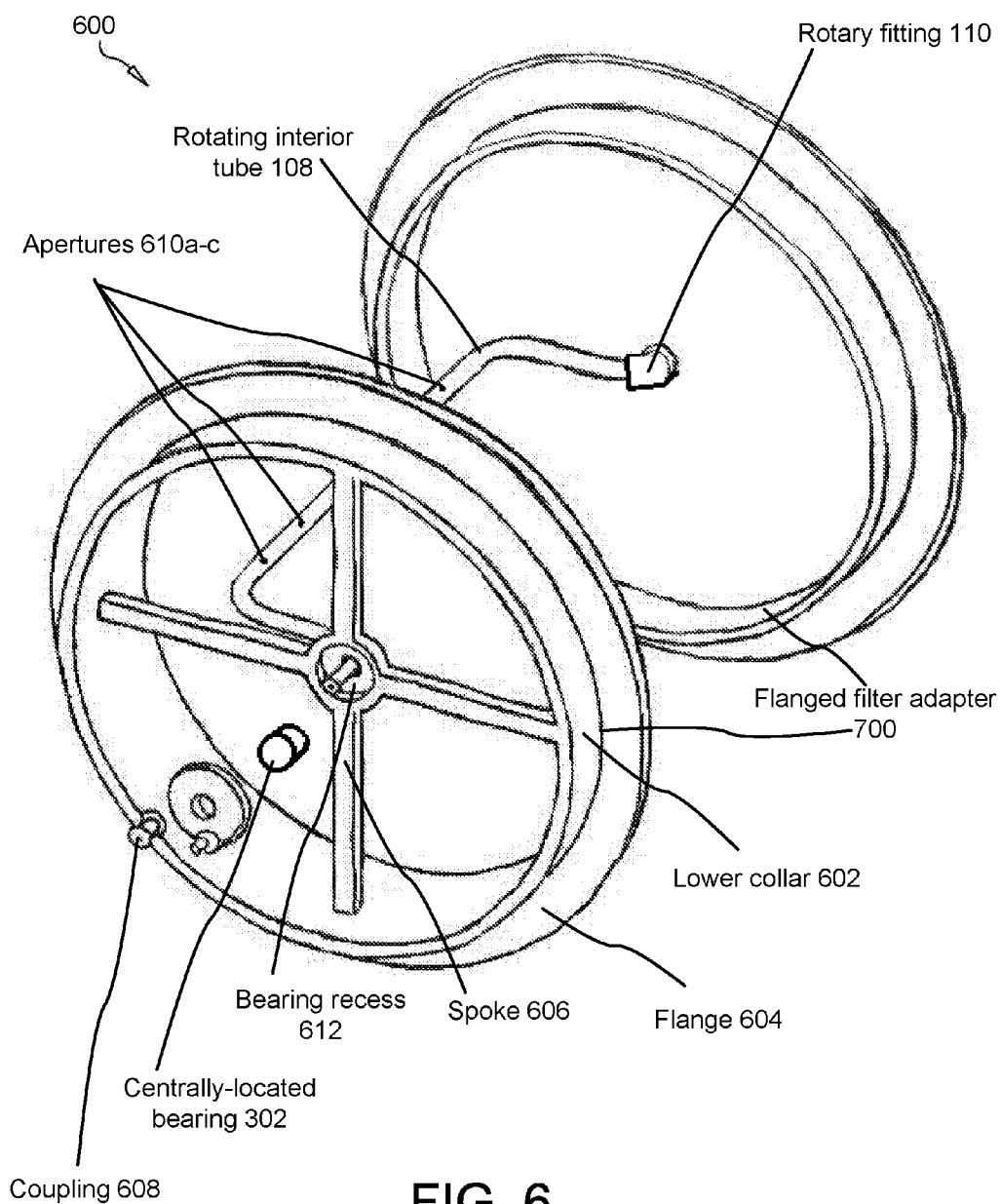


FIG. 6

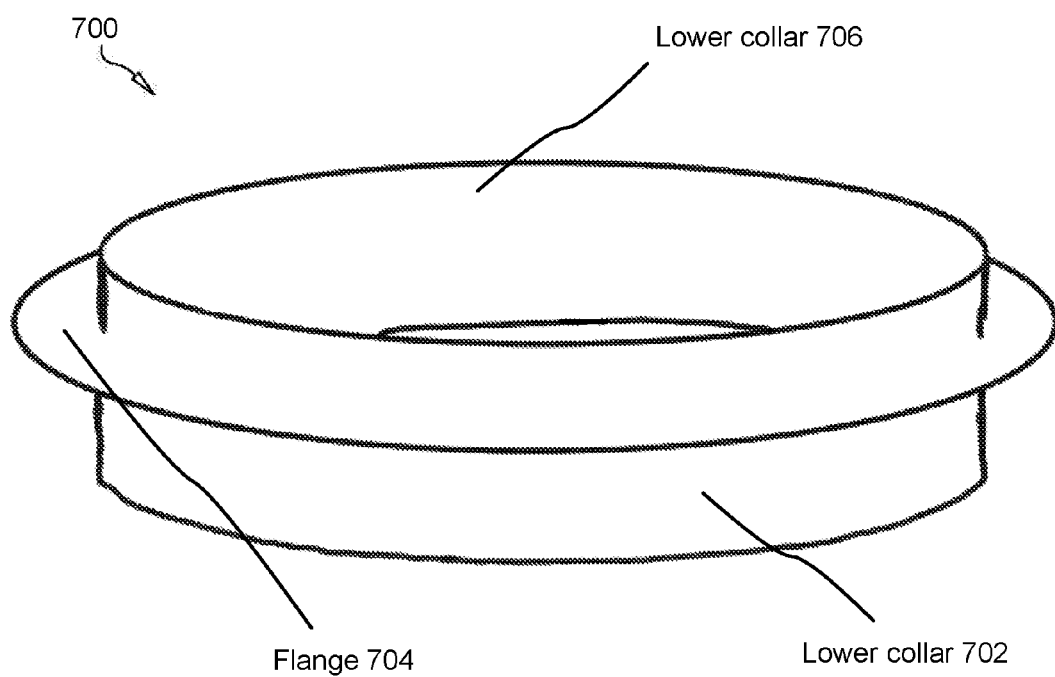


FIG. 7

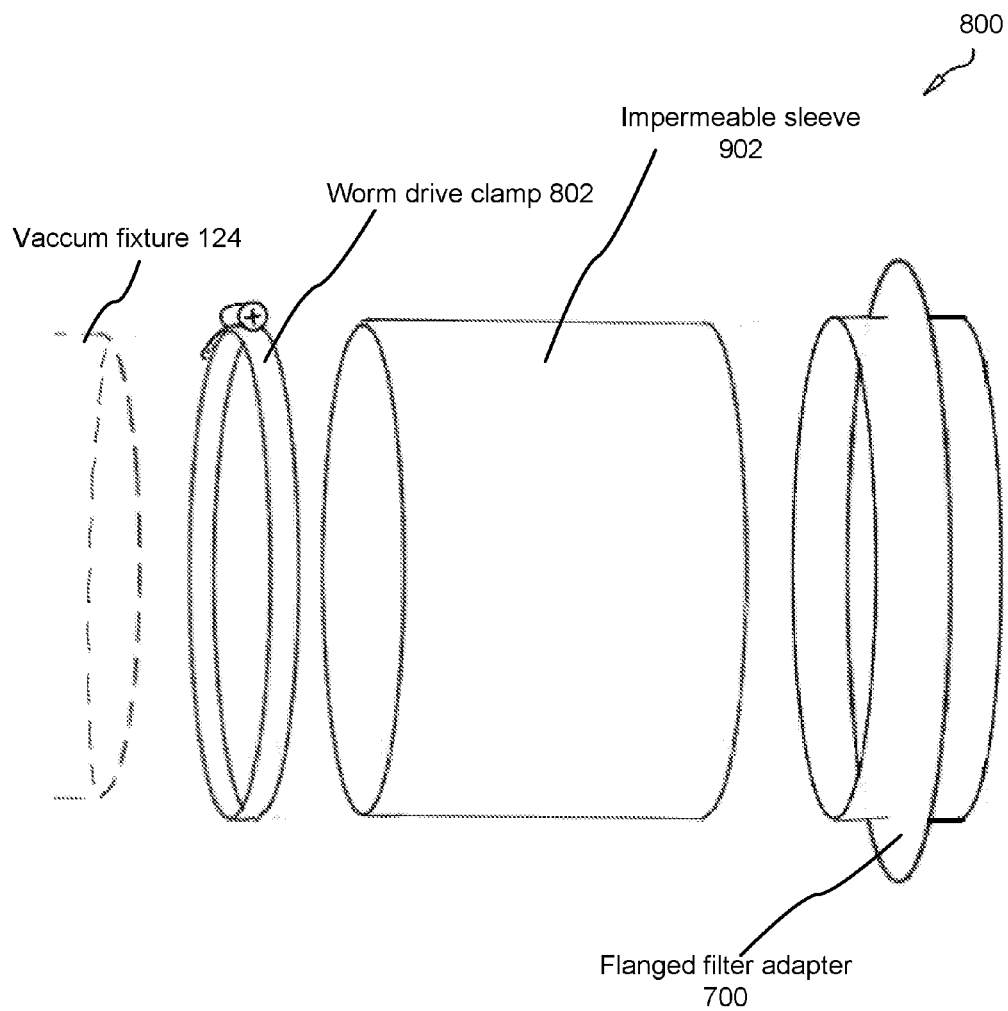


FIG. 8

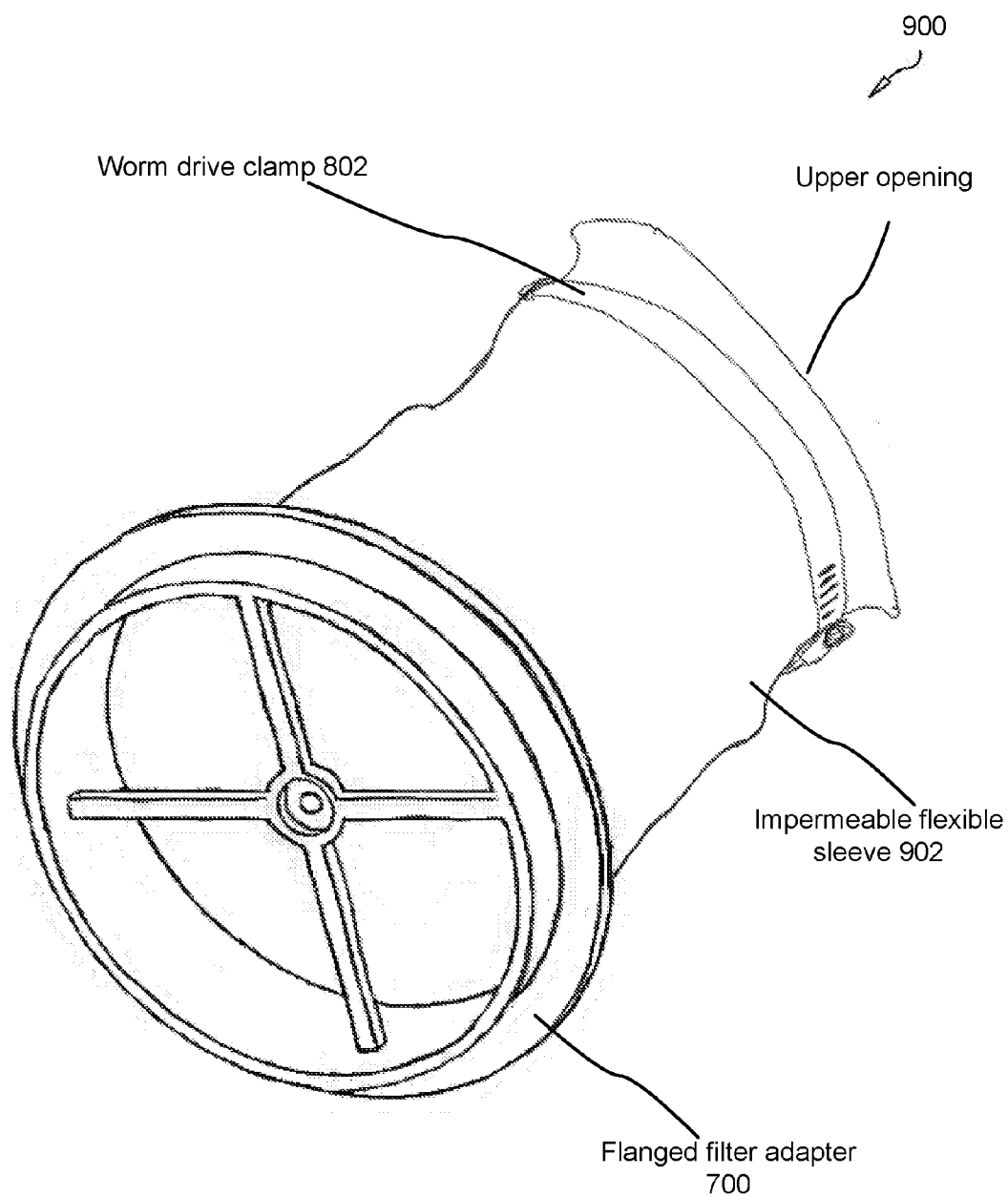


FIG. 9

PNEUMATIC AIR FILTER CLEANER

CROSS-REFERENCE TO PRIOR APPELLATIONS

[0001] This invention incorporates, claims priority to, and is a continuation-in-party of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/133,190 for a “Pneumatic Air Filter Cleaner” filed Apr. 19, 2016 for Spencer Dredge.

BACKGROUND

Field of the Invention

[0002] This invention relates to pneumatic device for cleaning an air filter, and more particularly relates to a pneumatic cleaning device that pneumatically cleans air filters having a cavity by positioning in rotatable relation inside the cavity of the air filter and forcing pressurized air outwardly from the cavity, and in uniform distribution through a cross section of the fibrous walls of the air filter.

Description of the Related Art

[0003] Typically, air filters are used in industrial air cleaning devices to remove the contaminants from contaminated air for vehicles, machinery, and air ventilation units. In many instances, the contaminated air flow being filtered is unidirectional and the residue captured from the air collects mainly on one surface of the air filter. It is necessary to clean these air filters on a regular basis so that they do not become clogged and thereby cause reduced airflow. Generally, these air filters are cleaned in a manner where unclear air is directed generally in the opposite direction to the direction of the direction of the contaminated airflow, to thereby dislodge the captured contaminants.

[0004] Cleaning of air filters often requires the use of direct engagement with pressurized air. This may result in dust particles from the air filter flying uncontrollably throughout the air. These dust particles can take hours to settle; thereby causing the work environment to be dirty and unhealthy. Further, once settled, the dust particles are very difficult to clean.

[0005] Typically, folded paper/fiber air filters of various types have been replaced when clogged, involving significant expense and effort, or have been cleaned manually and without precision by directing an air hose at the filter element to blow out any loose particles or dust.

[0006] Retrofitting traditional air filters with cleaning devices has traditionally also been inefficient because air filters have not come in standards sizes, thus there is no universal aftermarket cleaner available.

[0007] Many air filters have a circular or cylindrical shape. These filters also have at least one opening that leads to a cavity. To optimize cleaning of these types of air filters, air must be blown against the directional flow of contaminated intake. This may require discharging pressurized air from the inside out along the entire cross section of the inner surface of this air filter. A device for achieving this operational discharge of pressurized air from this interior position, which can be universally adapted in some embodiments to work with any size filter, is needed.

SUMMARY

[0008] From the foregoing discussion, it should be apparent that a need exists for a pneumatic air filter cleaning

device. Beneficially, such a device would clean an air filter inside out and uniformly by positioning in rotatable relation inside a cavity of an air filter, while forcing air outwardly against the fibrous walls of the air filter.

[0009] The present invention has been developed in response to the present state of the art, and in particular, in response to the problems and needs in the art that have not yet been fully solved by currently available air filter cleaners. Accordingly, the present invention has been developed to provide a device for pneumatically cleaning an air filter, the device comprising: a first flanged filter adapter having an upper collar, a lower collar, and flange circumscribing the first flanged filter adapter; an impermeable flexible sleeve defining a lower opening and an upper opening, the impermeable flexible sleeve affixed to the upper collar of the flanged filter adapter, the impermeable flexible sleeve affixed to a vacuum fixture at the upper opening; a second flanged filter adapter having an upper collar, a lower collar, and flange circumscribing the second flanged filter adapter; a U-shaped tube, the U-shaped tube comprising a first end configured to join with a fitting, the U-shaped tube further comprising a second end configured to join with a bearing on the second flanged filter adapter; the U-shaped tube forming a radial vector from an axis point around which the U-shaped tube rotates, the U-shaped tube further comprising a plurality of apertures for dispelling compressed air, the apertures positioned on an exterior of the U-shaped tube offset between 5 degrees and 85 degrees off the radial vector; an air hose, the air hose comprising to join with one of the rotary fitting and a bulkhead fitting, the air hose configured to receive pressurized air; and whereby the pressurized air creates inertia in the U-shaped tube, causing rotation of the U-shaped tube in relation to the first cap and the second cap while simultaneously discharging the pressurized air through the plurality of apertures and clearing an air filter.

[0010] The fitting may comprise a rotary fitting. The device may further comprise a plurality of rotary fittings. The device of claim 1, further comprising a fibrous filter layer for filtering dust and particulates entering a vacuum.

[0011] The device may further comprise a plurality of U-shaped tubes. The pressurized air may exert inertia on the U-shaped tube, the inertia operable to forcibly rotate the U-shaped tube in relation to the first cap and the second cap.

[0012] The device may be configured to pneumatically clean an air filter having a generally cylindrical shape, a plurality of fibrous walls, a cavity, and a pair of openings.

[0013] The impermeable flexible sleeve may be configured to join with vacuum fixtures of varying diameters.

[0014] The intake end of the air tube may receive the pressurized air from an air source in some embodiments.

[0015] The device may further include at least one nut.

[0016] Reference throughout this specification to features, advantages, or similar language does not imply that all of the features and advantages that may be realized with the present invention should be or are in any single embodiment of the invention. Rather, language referring to the features and advantages is understood to mean that a specific feature, advantage, or characteristic described in connection with an embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the present invention. Thus, discussion of the features and advantages, and similar language, throughout this specification may, but do not necessarily, refer to the same embodiment.

[0017] Furthermore, the described features, advantages, and characteristics of the invention may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments. One skilled in the relevant art will recognize that the invention may be practiced without one or more of the specific features or advantages of a particular embodiment. In other instances, additional features and advantages may be recognized in certain embodiments that may not be present in all embodiments of the invention.

[0018] These features and advantages of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following description and appended claims, or may be learned by the practice of the invention as set forth hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0019] In order that the advantages of the invention will be readily understood, a more particular description of the invention briefly described above will be rendered by reference to specific embodiments that are illustrated in the appended drawings. Understanding that these drawings depict only typical embodiments of the invention and are not therefore to be considered to be limiting of its scope, the invention will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0020] FIG. 1 is a lower elevational perspective view illustrating one embodiment of a pneumatic air filter cleaning device without the filter shown in accordance with the present invention;

[0021] FIG. 2 is a lower elevational perspective view illustrating one embodiment of a pneumatic air filter cleaning device with the filter shown in accordance with the present invention;

[0022] FIG. 3 is an upper elevational perspective view illustrating one embodiment of a pneumatic air filter cleaning device in position to engage an air filter in accordance with the present invention;

[0023] FIG. 4 is a lower elevational perspective view illustrating one embodiment of a pneumatic air filter cleaning device positioning inside a cavity of an air filter in accordance with the present invention;

[0024] FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating one embodiment of a pneumatic air filter cleaning device operational inside an air filter in accordance with the present invention;

[0025] FIG. 6 is an upper side perspective view illustrating one embodiment of a pneumatic air filter cleaning device operational inside an air filter in accordance with the present invention;

[0026] FIG. 7 is an upper perspective view illustrating one embodiment of flanged filter adapter in accordance with the present invention;

[0027] FIG. 8 is a side perspective view illustrating one embodiment of a pneumatic air filter cleaning device in accordance with the present invention; and

[0028] FIG. 9 is an upper side perspective view illustrating one embodiment of a pneumatic air filter cleaning device operational inside an air filter in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0029] Reference throughout this specification to “one embodiment,” “an embodiment,” or similar language means

that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the present invention. Thus, appearances of the phrases “in one embodiment,” “in an embodiment,” and similar language throughout this specification may, but do not necessarily, all refer to the same embodiment.

[0030] Furthermore, the described features, structures, or characteristics of the invention may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments. In the following description, numerous specific details are provided to provide a thorough understanding of embodiments of the invention. One skilled in the relevant art will recognize, however, that the invention may be practiced without one or more of the specific details, or with other methods, components, materials, and so forth. In other instances, well-known structures, materials, or operations are not shown or described in detail to avoid obscuring aspects of the invention.

[0031] The schematic flow chart diagrams included herein are generally set forth as logical flow chart diagrams. As such, the depicted order and labeled steps are indicative of one embodiment of the presented method. Other steps and methods may be conceived that are equivalent in function, logic, or effect to one or more steps, or portions thereof, of the illustrated method. Additionally, the format and symbols employed are provided to explain the logical steps of the method and are understood not to limit the scope of the method. Although various arrow types and line types may be employed in the flow chart diagrams, they are understood not to limit the scope of the corresponding method. Indeed, some arrows or other connectors may be used to indicate only the logical flow of the method. For instance, an arrow may indicate a waiting or monitoring period of unspecified duration between enumerated steps of the depicted method. Additionally, the order in which a particular method occurs may or may not strictly adhere to the order of the corresponding steps shown.

[0032] FIG. 1 depicts a pneumatic air filter cleaning device 100. The pneumatic air filter cleaning device 100 (hereinafter “device 100”) is configured to clean an air filter 200 from inside out, and in a uniform manner. The device 100 is especially effective for cleaning the type of air filter 200 depicted shown in FIG. 2. The air filter 200 depicted in FIG. 2 has a substantially cylindrical shape, a cavity 204, a pair of openings 206, and a plurality of fibrous walls 202 configured to capture contaminants.

[0033] The device 100 positions in a rotatable relationship inside the cavity 204 of the air filter 200. The rotation and interior positioning of the device 100 create the capacity to clean the air filter 200 with pressurized air from inside out, and in a uniform manner. The pressurized air is directed generally in the opposite direction to the direction of the direction of the contaminated airflow. Though in other embodiments, the device 100 may also be used to clean any types of air filters having a variety of shapes and dimensions, as long as the air filter 200 is defined at least partially by an interior space sufficient for the device 100 to rotatably operate within.

[0034] As shown in FIG. 1, the device 100 comprises a first cap 102 and a second cap 104 disposed in a spaced-apart coplanar relationship. The caps 102, 104 may have a generally flat, circular shape that substantially matches the openings 206 of the air filter 200. In one embodiment, the first and second end caps 102, 104 have a circumference that

is substantially the same as the circumference of the openings 206 at the ends of the air filter 400. Though in other embodiments, the shape of the caps 102, 104 may be varied to conform to the dimensions of the openings 206 in the air filter 200.

[0035] The first and second caps 102, 104 may comprises bearing and/or may fixedly engage the edges of openings 206 in the air filter 200 and remain stationary while the air filter 200 is being rotatably cleaned. The first and second caps 102, 104 also sealably engage the edges of openings 206 in the air filter 200 to restrict escape of air pressure from the openings 206. In one possible embodiment, the periphery of the caps 102, 104 may include a rubber gasket that creates an air tight seal with the inner edge of the openings 206 from the air filter 200. Though, the fixed, sealed engagement may still allow for rotation and disengagement with an applied axial or rotational force.

[0036] In one embodiment, the first cap 102 includes a cap inlet that is configured to enable passage of pressurized air from an air source. A nut 116 may be used to securely fasten the cap inlet 106 to the air source. In one embodiment, the first cap 102 comprises a first cap opening 124 that is disposed concentrically in the first cap 102. The first cap opening 124 is configured to receive a first end 110 of a U-shaped tube 108, discussed below. Similarly, the second cap 104 comprises a second cap opening 126 that is disposed concentrically in the second cap 104. The second cap opening 126 is configured to receive a second end 112 of a U-shaped tube 108, discussed below.

[0037] The device 100 comprises an air hose 118 having an intake end 120 and a filter end 121. The air hose 118 may be flexible or rigid, and may be affixed permanently for detachably to a bulkhead fitting 122 and/or a rotary fitting 110. In various embodiments, the bulkhead fitting 122 comprises a fitting for engaging the air hose 118 permanently or detachably, and may comprise a 90 degree elbow.

[0038] For the purposes of this writing, the term “air may comprises any gas, or combination of gases, including ambient breathable air, substantially pure oxygen, substantially pure nitrogen, substantially pure hydrogen, helium, and the like.

[0039] The rotary fitting 110 engages the bulkhead fitting 122 via means known to those of skill in the art, including a threading or friction fit. In some embodiments, the rotary fitting 110 integrates with the bulkhead fitting 122 for a single integrated piece. The rotary fitting 110 comprises a bearing for supporting the remainder of the rotary fitting 110 while the rotary fitting 110 rotates axially in place. The bearing of the rotary fitting 110 may be affixed to an end seal 142 or end cap 102.

[0040] The device 100 comprises one or more rotating interior tubes 108. These tubes comprise U-shaped (or C-shaped) rigid tubes which rotate within a cavity 204 defined by the end caps 102, 104. The tube 108 directs compressed air flowing through the tube 108 axially around the perimeter of the cavity 204.

[0041] The tube 108 defines (or comprises) a plurality of aperture, or holes, which expel the compressed air. As the air is expelled from the apertures, the tube 108 is propelled axially around the cavity 204. The compressed air is forced into a permeable sleeve surrounding the device 100, which filters air entering a vacuum fixture 124 affixed to the device 100. The compressed air expelled from the tube 108 is

forced through the surrounding sleeve and forces particulates which have accumulated on the sleeve from the sleeve.

[0042] The air hose 118 contains positive pressure air flow, which in various embodiments, is supplied by a compressor, a blower, a cylinder, or any other means known to those of skill in the art.

[0043] The tube 108 is affixed, in the shown embodiment, to a second end cap 104, which supports the axial rotation of the tube 108.

[0044] It is an object of the present invention to provide a pneumatic air filter cleaning device which is useful for vacuums which serve a variety of applications, including dust filtration or extraction from the interior of industrial buildings, household cleaning vacuums, handheld vacuums, and air filters in vehicles or used in connection with fuel combustion engines.

[0045] Additionally, the present invention may be used equally for filters which filter ambient air as well as filters which filter particulates from other types of gases being intaken into a vacuum (including oxygen and carbon dioxide).

[0046] FIG. 2 is a lower elevational perspective view illustrating one embodiment of a pneumatic air filter cleaning device with the filter shown in accordance with the present invention. FIG. 2 serves to illustrate the filter layer 202, or permeable sleeve, which surround the device 100. The tube 108 rotates inside the filter layer 202 and expels dust and particulates from the exterior of the filter layer 202. In various embodiments, the filter layer 202 comprises a fibrous air filter, which permeable or semi-permeable to filter entry of particulates into a vacuum.

[0047] The filter layer 202 may be open-ended at one end or two. The device 200 may be single open-ended or double open-ended and a plurality of devices 200 may be stackable together.

[0048] Looking now at FIG. 3, the device 100 may include a ring 114 (or end seal) that encompasses the second cap 104 and/or the first cap 102. In one embodiment, the ring 114 serves as a fastener, helping to secure the second cap 104 against the edges of the an opening 206 (shown in FIG. 4) in the air filter 200. In one alternative embodiment, a secondary ring may be used with the first cap 102. Suitable materials for the caps 102, 104 may include, without limitation, aluminum, metal alloys, a rigid polymer, fiberglass, and wood.

[0049] As shown, the end cap 106 may comprises a centrally-located bearing 302. The tube 108 may join with a rotary fitting 110 to either or both end caps 102, 104.

[0050] As FIG. 4 references, the device 400 includes the U-shaped tube 108 that extends between the first and second end caps 102, 104. The U-shaped tube 108 is defined by a first end 110 that engages the first cap 102 in a rotatable relationship, and a second end 112 that engages the second cap 104 in a rotatable relationship. A central body of the U-shaped tube 108 forms a bend. The bend is sized to rotate freely inside the cavity 204 of the air filter 200. The length of the U-shaped tube 108 and the angle of the bend may be configured to conform to the area inside the cavity 204 of an air filter 200. In one alternative embodiment, the U-shaped tube 1078 is malleable, so as to change shapes when a force is applied. This allows the device 100 to be operable with variously sized air filters.

[0051] The pressurized air passing through the U-shaped tube 108 creates inertia and centrifugal forces that enable the

U-shaped tube **108** to rotate in relation to the fixed first and second caps **102**, **104**, and to the air filter **200**. Thus, when positioned snugly inside the cavity **204** of the air filter **200**, the fixed position of the first and second caps **102**, **104** in relation to the openings **206** of the air filter **200** enable the U-shaped tube **108** to rotate freely inside the cavity **204** of the air filter **200**.

[0052] The U-shaped tube **108** is defined by a plurality of apertures (shown below) configured to discharge pressurized air. The apertures may be disposed in an evenly spaced-apart relationship along a substantial portion of the surface area of the U-shaped tube **108**. The U-shape provides a large surface area from which a plurality of apertures are positioned in a spaced-apart relationship. Because the U-shaped tube **108** rotates from the inertia created by the pressurized air, the pressurized air may be discharged from the apertures in a 360° orientation along the entire surface of the fibrous walls of the filter layer **202**.

[0053] The device **400** further includes the aforesaid air tube **118** for carrying pressurized air to the U-shaped tube **108**. The air tube **118** has an outlet end **122** that couples to the cap inlet **106** of the first cap. A nut **116** (not shown) may threadably fasten the cap inlet **106** (not shown) to the outlet end **122** of the air tube **118**. The air tube **118** further includes an intake end **120** that couples to a source of pressurized air. The pressurized air source may include a compressor.

[0054] As illustrated in FIG. 4, the device **400** is configured to operate inside the cavity **204**, or space, of an air filter **200**. In one embodiment, the device **100** is used in cleaning a hollow cylindrically-shaped air filter. The hollow cylindrically-shaped air filter may have a cavity **204**, a pair of openings **206**, and a plurality of fibrous walls **202** disposed in a layered configuration to optimize the capture of contaminants.

[0055] The filter layer **202** surrounds the filter cleaner **400** forming a cylindrical sleeve in the shown embodiment. The recess defined within the filter layer **202** is the cavity **204** in which the device **400** positions.

[0056] The ring **114** defines an opening **206**. The device **400** may be open or closed on the top or bottom.

[0057] The end caps **102**, **104** may be drilled into the air filter and/or the air filter cleaning device, or may alternatively be aftermarket added components, or may be stock components.

[0058] Looking now at FIG. 5, the device **100** may be sized and dimensioned to fit inside different industry standard air filters. In one exemplary use, the first cap **102** and the second cap **104** fit snugly and in a fixed relationship with the correlating openings **206** at the ends of the air filter **200**. The U-shaped tube **108** between the caps **102**, **104** rotates freely inside the cavity **204**, using the fixed relationship with the caps **102**, **104** as a brace.

[0059] The air tube **118** feeds pressurized air to the U-shaped tube **108**. The pressurized air discharges through the apertures in the U-shaped tube **108**. This creates inertia that causes the U-shaped tube **108** to rotate inside the cavity **204** of the air filter **200** while simultaneously discharging the pressurized air through the fibrous walls of the filter layer **202** of the air filter **200**.

[0060] The sealed relationship between the first and second caps **102**, **104**, and the openings **206** in the air filter **200** creates sufficient pressure to force the air through the fibrous walls **202**, and thereby dislodge contaminants therefrom. Further, because the apertures are in a uniform spaced-apart

relationship, and the pressurized air is discharged in a 360° orientation, the fibrous walls **202** receive uniform cleaning. Further, because the U-shaped tube **108** is inside the cavity **204** of the air filter **200**, an inside out cleaning procedure is possible.

[0061] In one alternative embodiment, a container (not shown) may be fastened to the device **100**, proximally to the air filter **200** to capture the contaminants. Because pressurized air is dislodging the contaminants from inside the fibrous walls of the filter layer **202**, the container helps prevent the contaminants from dispersing outwardly in a random, undesirable manner. The container may include, without limitation, a bag.

[0062] A method of the present invention is also presented for cleaning an air filter **200** uniformly and from an inside out orientation. The method in the disclosed embodiments substantially includes the steps necessary to carry out the functions presented above with respect to the operation of the described apparatus and system. In one embodiment, the method includes positioning a first cap and a second cap **102**, **104** in a fixed relationship with a pair of openings **206** in an air filter **200**. The method also may include a step of rotating a U-shaped tube **108** inside a cavity **204** of the air filter **200**.

[0063] In a further embodiment, the method includes providing air to the U-shaped tube **108** from an air tube **118**. Yet another step comprises discharging air across a uniform cross section of fibrous walls **202** through a plurality of apertures, whereby the air filter **200** is cleaned inside out and uniformly.

[0064] Thus, the device **500** provides means for pneumatically cleaning the air filter. These may include: means for filtering contaminants; means for fixedly engaging the filtering means; means for rotating inside the filtering means; means for discharging force from the rotatable means towards the filtering means; and means for capturing dislodged contaminants from the filtering means.

[0065] FIG. 6 is an upper side perspective view illustrating a different embodiment of a pneumatic air filter cleaning device **600** operational inside an air filter in accordance with the present invention. This embodiment differs from the embodiments described above inasmuch as device **600** is configured to be universal, or to fit any number of vacuum fixtures **124** of differing sizes and dimensions.

[0066] Like heretofore described embodiments, the device **600** comprises a tube **108**, and a rotary fitting **110**. Unlike previous embodiments, the device **600** comprises one or more flanged filter adapters **700** (described below). The tube **108** rotates between these flanged filter adapters **700**. The flanged filter adapter **700** which is disposed at the higher end of the device **600** affixes to a flexible sleeve **902** (described below) which tapers or widens in conical fashion to interconnect with a vacuum fixture **124**.

[0067] The flanged filter adapters **700** may comprise two more spokes **606** for stabilizing a centrally-located bearing **302** within a bearing recess **612** defined by the intersection point of the spokes **606**.

[0068] In various embodiments, the apertures **610** (also called air ports) for dispelling compressed air are positioned around the exterior of the exterior of the U-shaped, offset by between 5 degrees and 85 degrees from the radius defined by the U-shaped tube, the radius having a center at the axis point around which the U-shaped tube rotates.

[0069] FIG. 7 is an upper perspective view illustrating one embodiment of flanged filter adapter 700 in accordance with the present invention. The flanged filter adapter 700 comprises a cylinder having a lower collar 702 and an upper collar 706. The upper collar 706 may engage a flexible sleeve 902 which attaches to a vacuum fixture 124 using a pipe clamp or worm drive clamp, or other means known to those of skill in the art.

[0070] FIG. 8 is a side perspective view illustrating one embodiment of a pneumatic air filter cleaning device 800 in accordance with the present invention. As shown the filter layer 202 is disposed around a flanged filter adapter 700. In the shown embodiments, the filter layer 202 or the impermeable flexible sleeve 902 affixes directly to a vacuum fixture 124, but as affix to an end cap 102, 104, end seal 114, or second flanged filter adapter 700.

[0071] FIG. 9 is an upper side perspective view illustrating another embodiment of a pneumatic air filter 900 cleaning device in accordance with the present invention. The shown flanged filter adapter 700 is disposed beneath, and hangs beneath, the impermeable flexible sleeve 902.

[0072] The flexible sleeve 902 is impermeable, forcing air to be intaken to an affixed vacuum through the filter layer 202 hanging beneath the flexible sleeve 902. The flexible sleeve 902 may stretch in some embodiments. The flexible sleeve 902 affixes to the vacuum fixture 124 using means known to those of skill in the art. In the shown embodiment, the flexible sleeve 902 affixes to the vacuum fixture 124 using a worm drive clamp 802.

[0073] Because the flexible sleeve 902 affixes to vacuum fixtures 124 of various diameters on its upper end using an upper opening, and because the lower end of the flexible sleeve 902 affixes using a lower opening to flanged filter adapter 700 which affixes to a standard-sized device 600.

[0074] The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are to be considered in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

What is claimed is:

1. A device for pneumatically cleaning an air filter, the device comprising:

a first flanged filter adapter having an upper collar, a lower collar, and flange circumscribing the first flanged filter adapter;

an impermeable flexible sleeve defining a lower opening and an upper opening, the impermeable flexible sleeve affixed to the upper collar of the flanged filter adapter, the impermeable flexible sleeve affixed to a vacuum

fixture at the upper opening, the impermeable flexible sleeve adaptable to form an air-tight seal with a plurality of vacuum fixtures;

a second flanged filter adapter having an upper collar, a lower collar, and flange circumscribing the second flanged filter adapter;

a U-shaped tube, the U-shaped tube comprising a first end configured to join with a fitting, the U-shaped tube further comprising a second end configured to join with a bearing on the second flanged filter adapter;

the U-shaped tube forming a radial vector from an axis point around which the U-shaped tube rotates, the U-shaped tube further comprising a plurality of apertures for dispelling compressed air, the apertures positioned on an exterior of the U-shaped tube offset between 5 degrees and 85 degrees off the radial vector;

an air hose, the air hose comprising to join with one of the rotary fitting and a bulkhead fitting, the air hose configured to receive pressurized air; and

whereby the pressurized air creates inertia in the U-shaped tube, causing rotation of the U-shaped tube in relation to the first cap and the second cap while simultaneously discharging the pressurized air through the plurality of apertures and clearing an air filter.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein the fitting comprises a rotary fitting.

3. The device of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of rotary fittings.

4. The device of claim 1, further comprising a fibrous filter layer for filtering dust and particulates entering a vacuum.

5. The device of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of U-shaped tubes.

6. The device of claim 1, wherein the pressurized air exerts inertia on the U-shaped tube, the inertia operable to forcibly rotate the U-shaped tube in relation to the first cap and the second cap.

7. The device of claim 1, wherein the device is configured to pneumatically clean an air filter having a generally cylindrical shape, a plurality of fibrous walls, a cavity, and a pair of openings.

8. The device of claim 1, wherein the impermeable flexible sleeve is configured to join with vacuum fixtures of varying diameters.

9. The device of claim 1, wherein the intake end of the air tube receives the pressurized air from an air source.

10. The device of claim 1, further comprises at least one nut.

11. The device of claim 1, wherein the air comprises a gas from the group of oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen and helium.

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