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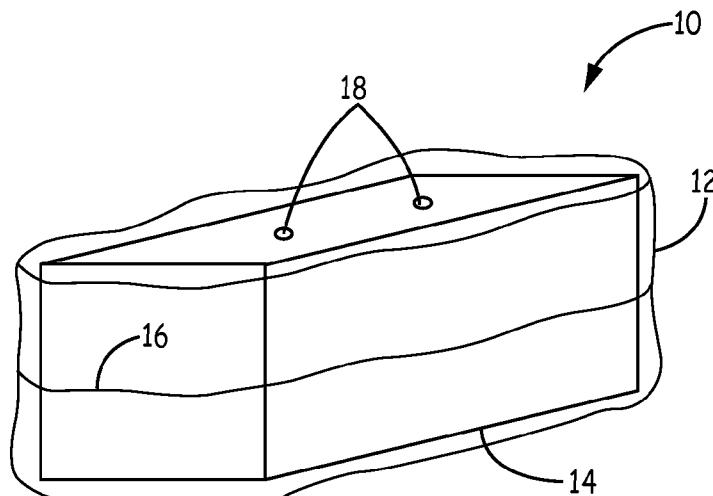


FIG. 1

(57) Abstract: An adsorbent construction for use in an electronic enclosure is disclosed. In certain embodiments the adsorbent construction comprises an adsorbent material and a polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material. The polymeric material regulates the flow of water vapor into and out of the adsorbent material. In example implementations one or more openings are present in the polymeric cover, the openings permitting flow of water vapor through the polymeric cover. A filter material can cover the opening in the polymeric cover. The adsorbent material can comprise, for example, activated carbon, silica gel, or a combination thereof.



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CONTROLLED MOISTURE VAPOR TRANSMISSION FILTER ASSEMBLY FOR ELECTRONIC ENCLOSURES

This application is being filed as a PCT International Patent application on October 5 24, 2013 in the name of DONALDSON COMPANY, INC., a U.S. national corporation, applicant for the designation of all countries and Andre D. Leier, a U.S. Citizen and Daniel L. Tuma, a U.S. Citizen; inventors for the designation of all countries, and claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/719,138, filed October 26, 2012 and U.S. Application No. 13/800,158, filed March 13, 2013, the contents of which are herein 10 incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Field of the Invention

The present application is directed to the control of moisture within enclosed volumes. More specifically, the application is directed to the control of moisture within electronic enclosures, such as disk drive enclosures.

15

Background

It is desirable for the interior of many enclosures, such as electronic enclosures 20 containing disk drives, to be maintained at a controlled humidity. Maintaining a controlled low humidity can have the benefit of avoiding corrosion and deterioration of the electronic components. Similarly, it is often desirable to control the humidity within certain ranges, even when the humidity is not necessarily minimized. For example, in the case of disk drive 25 enclosures, the amount of water vapor within the disk drive enclosure will affect air density, thereby impacting the fly height of read-write heads. In these situations it is desirable to keep a controlled, consistent humidity so that the read-write head height can be kept within specific narrow ranges.

It is possible to place an adsorbent material inside an electronic enclosure to absorb 30 ambient moisture. Silica gel is a particularly common adsorbent for this purpose. Even activated carbon has considerable water adsorbing properties. However, the mere addition of an adsorbent into a disk drive enclosure does not necessarily solve all the water control problems, because the manner in which the water is adsorbed and desorbed during the production, storage, and operation of the disk drive. Specifically, the challenge of controlling humidity within disk drives is compounded by the variable conditions in which electronic enclosures are manufactured and used: disk drive enclosures are often assembled in an open

environment where the interior of the drive enclosure, including any adsorbent that is present, can readily absorb atmospheric moisture. It can be appreciated that by limiting the water uptake from the manufacturing environment we can preserve the water capacity for when the disk drive enclosure is subsequently completely or nearly completely sealed.

5 In some situations the moisture that accumulates within the adsorbent will be released into the sealed (or nearly sealed) electronic enclosure when the disk drive is turned on and heated up, causing an increase in absolute humidity that can influence read-write head fly heights. Other examples of the varying conditions experienced by hard disk drives include exposure to a wide range of environments, such as tropical to temperate to even arctic, as
10 well as operating conditions ranging from frequent on-off cycles of notebook computer drives to constant-on use of server drives. All of these environments and operating conditions can cause disruptions in performance if water content within the drive enclosure is not properly managed.

15 Therefore, a need exists for the ability to control moisture within electronic enclosures, in particular the ability to control moisture within disk drive enclosures.

Summary of the Invention

Adsorbent constructions for use in electronic enclosures are described herein. The adsorbent constructions include, for example, an adsorbent material and a polymeric material
20 substantially surrounding the adsorbent material. The polymeric material regulates the flow of water vapor into and out of the adsorbent material. This limitation of flow of water vapor is beneficial because it prevents the adsorbent material from adsorbing too much moisture during manufacture of the disk drive, and thereby preserves water adsorbing capacity for removing remaining water vapor after the drive enclosure has been sealed or nearly sealed.
25 In addition, the limitation on moisture flow prevents rapid release of water out of the adsorbent, such as when the drive temperature increases during operation.

The present invention is further directed to an adsorbent construction for use in an electronic enclosure, the adsorbent construction including an adsorbent material along with a polymeric cover substantially surrounding the adsorbent material. The polymeric cover
30 regulates the flow of water vapor into and out of the adsorbent material by an opening in the polymeric cover. The opening permits gradual flow of water vapor through the polymeric cover. In addition, in example embodiments a filter material covers the opening in the polymeric cover, preventing the escape of particulate contaminants from the adsorbent into a

disk drive (or other electronic) enclosure. This construction can be placed directly into an electronic enclosure without the need for a further housing or cover.

The present application is further directed to an adsorbent construction for use in an electronic enclosure wherein the adsorbent construction includes a substantially rigid body comprising an internal volume and at least a first opening. An adsorbent material is positioned within the internal volume of the substantially rigid body such that the adsorbent material is substantially surrounded by a polymeric cover. The polymeric cover generally has one or more openings in it to allow for the gradual transfer of water vapor to and from the adsorbent material and will allow for pressure to equalization. In certain implementations a filter material covers an opening of the substantially rigid body, also preventing the escape of particulate contaminants from the adsorbent into a disk drive (or other electronic) enclosure.

The present application is also directed to an adsorbent construction for use in an electronic enclosure wherein the adsorbent construction including a substantially rigid body comprising an internal volume and at least a first opening. A first adsorbent material is positioned within the internal volume of the substantially rigid body. The adsorbent material is substantially surrounded by a polymeric cover. A second adsorbent material is also positioned within the substantially rigid body, the second adsorbent material positioned outside of the polymeric cover substantially surrounding the first adsorbent material. Thus, the second adsorbent material (often containing activated carbon) does not have the same limitations on moisture transfer that limit transfer of water to and from the first adsorbent material. This combination of two adsorbent materials, one of which is surrounded by a polymeric cover and one which is not surrounded by a polymeric cover, can provide advantageous control of water vapor, and can also help with the removal of other contaminants, such as organic materials.

25

The adsorbent material and polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material are optionally positioned within a housing, such as a plastic housing. The housing can contain one or more breather openings in communication with the outside of the electronic enclosure. The housing can also include one or more additional filter materials or 30 various moisture barriers and films.

In some implementations described herein the adsorbent material comprises silica gel. Alternative adsorbent materials include, for example, molecular sieves and activated carbon. Suitable adsorbent materials can include combinations of silica gel, molecular sieves, and/or activated carbon. Optionally the adsorbent material is formed into a compression-molded

tablet. Other suitable adsorbent materials include adsorbent webs, adsorbent beads, adsorbent granulars, and combinations thereof.

In example embodiments the adsorbent material comprises at least 10 percent silica gel, alternatively at least 40 percent silica gel, and optionally at least 80 percent silica gel by weight. In some implementations the adsorbent comprises less than 20 percent silica gel, alternatively less than 60 percent silica gel, and optionally less than 100 percent silica gel by weight. Suitable adsorbent materials include, for example, adsorbents containing from 0 to 20 percent silica gel by weight, from 40 to 60 percent silica gel by weight, and alternatively from 80 to 100 percent silica gel by weight, and alternatively from 10 to 90 percent silica gel by weight.

In example embodiments the adsorbent material comprises at least 10 percent activated carbon, alternatively at least 20 percent activated carbon, and optionally at least 50 percent activated carbon by weight. In some implementations the adsorbent comprises less than 20 percent activated carbon, alternatively less than 50 percent activated carbon, and optionally less than 100 percent activated carbon by weight. Suitable adsorbent materials include, for example, adsorbents containing from 0 to 20 percent activated carbon, from 20 to 50 percent activated carbon, and alternatively from 50 to 100 percent activated carbon by weight.

In an example embodiment the adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of less than 20% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity. Optionally the adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of less than 50% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity; alternatively of less than 40% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity; and or less than 30% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity. In some implementations the adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of greater than 50% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity, of greater than 30% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity, or of greater than 20% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity. In certain example embodiments, the adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of from 50% to 60% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity; of from 40% to 50% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity; or from 20% to 30% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity.

The polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material can comprise, for example, a shrink-wrap film. In some implementations the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink-wrapped film that

substantially conforms to the shape of the adsorbent material. The polymeric material may include a polyolefin, such as polyethylene. Suitable polymeric materials include polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene, and combinations thereof. In some implementations the polymeric material includes a metal coating to further limit moisture

5 transport through the film. Suitable polymeric films have a thickness of from 0.1 to 1 mils, from 1 to 3 mils, and from 3 to 5 mils. The films desirably have a moisture vapor transmission rate of less than 25 grams per square meter per 24 hour per mil thickness at 38 degrees C and 90 % relative humidity. In some embodiments a filter material substantially surrounds or covers some or all of the polymeric material.

10 In various implementations the material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material has at least one opening permitting the flow of water vapor through the opening. Multiple openings can be used in various alternative configurations. The openings provide for the limited, slow transport of water vapor to and from the adsorbent material. In some embodiments the openings are from 0.001 to 2.0 millimeters in width. A filter material can

15 cover the opening or openings in the polymeric material to prevent the release of particulate contaminants.

20 In some implementations a second adsorbent material is located outside of the polymeric material substantially surrounding a first adsorbent material. In an example embodiment the second adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of less than 60% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity. Optionally the second adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of less than 30% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity; alternatively of less than 10% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity. In some implementations the second adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of greater than 30% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity, of greater than 25 10% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity, or of greater than 1% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity. In certain example embodiments, the second adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of from 30% to 60% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity; of from 10% to 30% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity; or from 1% to 10% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity.

30 This summary is not intended to be limiting of the invention. The invention is further described in the following detailed description and claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention may be more completely understood in connection with the following drawings, in which:

5 Figure 1 shows a perspective view of an adsorbent construction made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction including a polymeric film covering an adsorbent tablet.

Figure 2 shows a side elevational view of the adsorbent construction of Figure 1.

10 Figure 3 shows a side cross-sectional view of the adsorbent construction of Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Figure 4 shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction including a shrink-wrap polymeric film covering an adsorbent tablet, prior to shrinking the film.

15 Figure 5 shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction including a shrink-wrap polymeric film covering an adsorbent tablet, after shrinking the film.

20 Figure 6 shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction including a polymeric film covering an adsorbent tablet and a filter material applied to the outside of an opening in the shrink-wrap polymeric film.

Figure 7 shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction including a polymeric film covering an adsorbent tablet and a filter material applied to the inside of an opening in the shrink-wrap polymeric film.

25 Figure 8 shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction including a polymeric film covering an adsorbent placed within a housing, and with filter material covering an opening in the housing.

30 Figure 9A shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction including a polymeric film covering an adsorbent tablet, and a second adsorbent material located outside of the polymeric film.

Figure 9B shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction including an

adsorbent tablet positioned within a recess, a substantially water impermeable film covering the adsorbent tablet (but with an opening in the film), and a second adsorbent material located within the housing.

Figure 10A shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction including a polymeric film covering an adsorbent tablet, and a second adsorbent material located outside of the polymeric film. A breather opening in the bottom of the housing allows air exchange outside of an electronic enclosure.

Figure 10B shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction including an adsorbent tablet positioned within a recess, a substantially water impermeable film covering the adsorbent tablet (but with an opening in the film), and a second adsorbent material located within the housing. A breather opening in the housing allows air exchange outside of an electronic enclosure.

Figure 11A shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction including a polymeric film covering an adsorbent tablet, and a second adsorbent material located outside of the polymeric film. A breather opening in the housing allows air exchange outside of an electronic enclosure to substantially bypass the first adsorbent.

Figure 11B shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction including an adsorbent tablet positioned within a recess, a substantially water impermeable film covering the adsorbent tablet (but with an opening in the film), and a second adsorbent material located within the housing. A breather opening in the housing allows air exchange from outside of an electronic enclosure to substantially bypass the first adsorbent.

Figure 12 shows a graph of moisture pickup for sample adsorbent tablets having a 1.6 mils thick polymeric cover with a 0.5 to 1.0 millimeter diameter hole.

Figure 13 shows a graph of moisture pickup for sample adsorbent tablets having a 1.6 mils thick polymeric cover with a 0.5 to 1.0 millimeter diameter hole, as well as adsorbent tablets without a polymeric cover.

While the invention is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specifics thereof have been shown by way of example and drawings, and will be described in detail. It should be understood, however, that the invention is not limited to the particular

embodiments described. On the contrary, the intention is to cover modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the invention.

Detailed Description

5 The present application is directed to adsorbent constructions for use in electronic enclosures, especially for use in disk drive enclosures. The adsorbent constructions include an adsorbent material, such as silica gel. The flow of water vapor into and out of the adsorbent material is limited by a film that prevents rapid transfer of water vapor. The film can include, for example, a polymeric film that substantially surrounds the adsorbent
10 material. The polymeric film can optionally contain one or more openings to allow water vapor to cross the film, although such flow of water vapor is still significantly slower than if the polymeric film was not present.

In example embodiments the adsorbent material comprises no silica gel, in the alternative at least 20 percent silica gel, alternatively at least 40 percent silica gel, and
15 optionally at least 80 percent silica gel by weight. In some implementations the adsorbent comprises less than 20 percent silica gel, alternatively less than 60 percent silica gel, and optionally less than 100 percent silica gel by weight. Suitable adsorbent materials include, for example, adsorbents containing from 0 to 20 percent silica gel, from 40 to 60 percent silica gel, and alternatively from 80 to 100 percent silica gel by weight.

20 In example embodiments the adsorbent material comprises no activated carbon, alternatively at least 20 percent activated carbon, alternatively at least 20 percent activated carbon, and optionally at least 50 percent activated carbon by weight. In some implementations the adsorbent comprises less than 20 percent activated carbon, alternatively less than 50 percent activated carbon, and optionally less than 100 percent activated carbon
25 by weight. Suitable adsorbent materials include, for example, adsorbents containing from 0 to 20 percent activated carbon, from 20 to 50 percent activated carbon, and alternatively from 50 to 100 percent activated carbon by weight.

30 In an example embodiment the adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of less than 60% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity. Optionally the adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of less than 50% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity; alternatively of less than 40% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity; and or less than 30% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity. In some implementations the adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of greater than 50% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity, of greater than 30%

grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity, or of greater than 20% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity. In certain example embodiments, the adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of from 50 to 60% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity; of from 40 to 50% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity; or from 20 to 30% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity.

Typically the first adsorbent has at least 20 percent greater total water adsorbing capacity than the second adsorbent material, optionally at least 50 percent greater total water adsorbing capacity than the first adsorbent material, alternatively at least 100 percent greater total water adsorbing capacity than the first adsorbent material, and alternatively at least 200 percent greater total water adsorbing capacity than the first adsorbent material.

Optionally the adsorbent material is formed into a compression molded tablet. Other suitable adsorbent materials include adsorbent webs, adsorbent beads, granular adsorbent, and combinations thereof. The polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material can comprise, for example, a shrink wrap film. In some implementations the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink wrapped film that substantially conforms to the shape of the adsorbent material.

The polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material can comprise, for example, a shrink-wrap film. In some implementations the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink-wrapped film that substantially conforms to the shape of the adsorbent material. The polymeric material may include a polyolefin, such as polyethylene. Suitable polymeric materials include polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene, and combinations thereof. In some implementations the polymeric material includes a metal coating to further limit moisture transport through the film. In some embodiments a filter material substantially surrounds or covers some or all of the polymeric material.

In some implementations the material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material has at least one opening permitting the flow of water vapor through the opening. Multiple openings can be used in various alternative configurations. The openings provide for the limited, slow transport of water vapor to and from the adsorbent material. In some embodiments the openings are from 0.001 to 2.0 millimeters in width. A filter material can cover one opening or multiple openings in the polymeric material.

Now, in reference to the drawings, Figure 1 shows a perspective view of an adsorbent construction 10 made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent

construction 10 including a polymeric film 12 covering an adsorbent tablet 14. The polymeric film 12 surrounds the adsorbent tablet 14, thereby restricting the flow of water vapor into and out of the adsorbent tablet 14. The polymeric film 12 surrounding the adsorbent tablet 14 shows a seam 16 along its edges. This seam 16 is formed, for example, 5 by heat laminating two sheets of polymeric material together. The polymeric film 12 depicted in Figure 1 also shows two openings 18 located at the top surface of the adsorbent construction 10. The two openings 18 allow for the slow transport of water vapor into and out of the adsorbent assembly 10. The two openings 18 also allow for gases to escape during shrinking of the polymeric film 12, in those embodiments where the polymeric film 12 is 10 shrink-wrapped.

Figure 2 shows a side elevational view of the adsorbent construction 10 of Figure 1. It is clear from Figure 2 that the polymeric film 12 surrounds all sides of the adsorbent tablet 14. The polymeric film 12 also shows the seam 16 where two sheets of polymeric film have been laminated together. It will be understood that in some embodiments this seam 16 will 15 be surrounding the adsorbent tablet 14, while in other implementations the seam will be on just one long side and two short sides of the tablet 14, or optionally will be on just one short side and on two long sides of the tablet 14.

Figure 3 shows a side cross-sectional view of the adsorbent construction 10 of Figure 1. The adsorbent construction 10 of Figure 3 shows the polymeric film 12 surrounding an 20 adsorbent tablet 14. In the depicted embodiments of Figures 1 to 3, and elsewhere herein, a gap 13 is shown between the polymeric film 14 and the adsorbent (such as adsorbent tablet 14). It will be understood, however, that this gap 13 can be greater or less than that shown in the figures. Thus, for example, when the polymeric material 12 is formed as a shrink 25 wrapped film, the gap 13 can be much less, and even imperceptible when the shrink wrapped film is warmed and contracts around the adsorbent material. In the alternative, in some implementations, a larger gap is formed. However, generally it is desirable that any gap be relatively small so as to keep the overall size of the adsorbent construction compact.

Figures 4 and 5 show a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction 20 made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction 20 including a shrink-wrap polymeric film 22 covering an adsorbent tablet 24, before shrinking the film (Figure 4) and after shrinking the film (Figure 5). In Figure 4 the polymeric film 22 surrounds the adsorbent tablet 24, and includes a seal 26 culminating in sealed ends 27A and 27B. The polymeric film 22 is substantially impermeable to air flow, other than through 25 openings 28 at the top of the adsorbent construction 20. The construction is subsequently

exposed to elevated temperature (such as by using a heat lamp or hot air stream), causing the polymeric film 22 to shrink and conform to the general shape of the tablet 24. The sealed ends 27A and 27B shrink down in this example to form small tabs 29A and 29B.

Figure 6 shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction 30 made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction 30 including a polymeric film 32 covering an adsorbent tablet 34. The polymeric film contains an opening 38 and a filter material 39 applied to the outside of the opening 38 over the polymeric film 32. The opening 38 allows for movement of some water vapor across the polymeric film 32, but still significantly regulates the flow rate. In addition, the filter material 39 helps prevent the release of particulate contaminants from the inside of the polymeric film 32. For example, silica gel particles or activated carbon particles, which can be released from the adsorbent tablet 34. The filter material can be selected from various filter materials and includes, for example, expanded polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE). The filter material also optionally regulates the rate of moisture transport across the polymeric film 32. The opening 38 in the polymeric film 32 is generally larger than an opening that would be used without the filter material. Suitable sized openings 38 include, for example, an area of greater than 0.001 square millimeters, greater than 0.01 square millimeters, greater than 0.05 square millimeters, greater than 0.1 square millimeters, greater than 0.2 square millimeters, greater than 1 square millimeters, greater than 5 square millimeters, or greater than 10 square millimeters.

Figure 7 shows an alternative adsorbent construction 40 similar to that of Figure 6, with the adsorbent construction 40 including a polymeric film 42 covering an adsorbent tablet 44 and a filter material 49 applied to the inside of an opening 48 in the polymeric film 42. An advantage of the design of Figure 7 is that the filter material 49 is located between the polymeric film 42 and the adsorbent tablet 44. This design avoids having an exposed edge around the filter material 49, potentially allowing for an especially secure connection with the polymeric film 42.

The adsorbent constructions 30, 40 of Figures 6 and 7 can optionally be installed directly into an electronic enclosure, without the need for additional housings or covers. The polymeric films surrounding the adsorbent prevent the rapid migration of water into and out of the adsorbent material. In addition, in combination with the filter materials 39, 49, particulate contamination from adsorbent tablets 34, 44 is avoided. Thus, the adsorbent constructions 30, 40 can be readily installed within a disk drive enclosure by dropping them

into a recess, securing them with a bracket, adhering them in place with an adhesive, or otherwise retaining them within an electronic enclosure.

In other implementations it is desirable to place the adsorbent material within a rigid or substantially rigid enclosure, such as shown in Figure 8. The adsorbent construction 50 of Figure 8 shows a side cross sectional view of a plastic housing 51 that has a bottom 53 and side walls 55. The adsorbent construction 50 includes a polymeric film 52 covering an adsorbent tablet 54 placed within housing 51, and with filter material 58 covering an opening 57 at the top of the housing. The polymeric film 52 includes openings 59 in the depicted embodiment.

Figure 9A shows a side cross sectional view of an alternative adsorbent construction 60 made in accordance with an implementation of the invention. The adsorbent construction 60 includes a polymeric film 62 covering a first adsorbent 64. A second adsorbent 74 is located outside of the polymeric film 62. Both the first adsorbent 64 and the second adsorbent 74 are located inside a plastic housing 61. Flow of water vapor to and from the first adsorbent 64 is limited by the polymeric film 62, through which one or more openings 68 have been made. The second adsorbent 74 is not surrounded by a polymeric film, and therefore can more freely take up and release water vapor and more importantly freely adsorb organic contaminates and acid gases that are harmful to the drive. Generally the first adsorbent 64 will have a greater capacity to hold water than the second adsorbent 74. Also, the two adsorbents can be made of different materials. For example, the first adsorbent can be primarily or completely silica gel, while the second adsorbent can be primarily or completely activated carbon. This selection of adsorbents, wherein the encapsulated first adsorbent comprises silica gel, and the non-encapsulated adsorbent comprises activated carbon, has the benefit that the silica gel will only slowly take up moisture during production and storage of the disk drive, including during production and storage of the first adsorbent itself. In particular, this first adsorbent, by nature of its encapsulation in the polymeric film 62, will not generally become saturated by water during handling while manufacturing the disk drive and assembling the components. This allows the first adsorbent 64 to have additional water adsorbing capacity upon sealing of the drive enclosure at the end of manufacturing, at which time the remaining water in the enclosure can be removed by the first adsorbent 64. This additional adsorption may be slow, as a result of the fact that moisture must migrate into the adsorbent by way of small openings 68, but this slow adsorption of water is matched with subsequent slow release of water if the first adsorbent subsequently releases water (such as upon heating of the drive).

Figure 9A also shows how a filter material 78 covers the top of plastic housing 74 at opening 67. The filter material 78 can be, for example, expanded polytetrafluoroethylene film. The filter material 78 helps prevent the release of particulate contaminants from the inside of the housing 61, such as silica gel particles or activated carbon particles, which can 5 be released from the adsorbents 64, 74. The filter material 78 can be selected from various filter materials and includes, for example, expanded polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).

Figure 9B shows a side cross sectional view of an alternative adsorbent construction 80 made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction 80 including a first adsorbent 84 positioned within a recess within a plastic housing 81, a 10 substantially water impermeable film 82 on top of the adsorbent 84 (but with an opening 88 in the film 82), and a second adsorbent material 94 located within the housing 81.

Both the first adsorbent 84 and the second adsorbent 94 are located inside plastic housing 81. Flow of water vapor to and from the first adsorbent 84 is limited by the film 82, through which an opening 88 has been made. The film 82 does not surround the first 15 adsorbent 84, but still regulates the movement of moisture into and out of the adsorbent because all other sides of the first adsorbent 84 are surrounded by the plastic housing 81. Generally the film 82 is attached along its edges 85 to the plastic housing 81. However, in some implementations the polymeric film is merely set in place on top of the first adsorbent. Also, it will be noted, a metal foil or film, or other non-polymeric film, can be used as the 20 water impermeable film 82.

The second adsorbent 94 is not surrounded by a polymeric film and lies above the impermeable film 82, and therefore can more freely take up and release water vapor and more importantly freely adsorb organic contaminants and acid gases that are harmful to the drive. Generally the first adsorbent 84 will have a greater capacity to hold water than the second 25 adsorbent 94. Also, the two adsorbents can be made of different materials. For example, the first adsorbent can be primarily or completely silica gel, while the second adsorbent can be primarily or completely activated carbon. This selection of adsorbents, wherein the encapsulated first adsorbent comprises silica gel, and the non-encapsulated adsorbent comprises activated carbon, has the benefit that the silica gel will only slowly take up 30 moisture during production and storage of the disk drive, including during production and storage of the first adsorbent itself. In particular, this first adsorbent, by nature of its position beneath impermeable film 82, will not generally become saturated by water during handling while manufacturing the disk drive and assembling the components. This allows the first adsorbent 84 to have additional water adsorbing capacity upon sealing of the drive enclosure

at the end of manufacturing, at which time the remaining water in the enclosure can be removed by the first adsorbent 84.

Figure 9B also shows a filter material 98 covering the top of plastic housing 81 at opening 87. The filter material 98 can be, for example, expanded polytetrafluoroethylene film. The filter material 98 helps prevent the release of particulate contaminants from the inside of the housing 81. For example, silica gel particles or activated carbon particles, which can be released from the adsorbents 84, 94. The filter material 98 can be selected from various filter materials and includes, for example, expanded polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).

Figures 10A and 10B show side cross sectional views of two additional adsorbent constructions 100, 120, similar to those shown in Figures 9A and 9B, but with breather openings 110, 130 positioned on one surface of the plastic housings 101, 121. The breather openings typically cover a corresponding opening in the electronic enclosure (not shown). The breather opening in the housing allows air exchange outside of an electronic enclosure.

The adsorbent construction 100 of Figure 10A includes a polymeric film 102 covering a first adsorbent 104, and a second adsorbent 114 located outside of the polymeric film 102. Both the first adsorbent 104 and the second adsorbent 114 are located inside plastic housing 101. Flow of water vapor to and from the first adsorbent 104 is limited by the polymeric film 102, through which one or more openings 108 have been made. The second adsorbent 104 is not surrounded by a polymeric film, and therefore can more freely take up and release water vapor and more importantly freely adsorb organic contaminants and acid gases that are harmful to the drive.

Generally the first adsorbent 104 will have a greater capacity to hold water than the second adsorbent 114. Also, the two adsorbents can be made of different materials. For example, the first adsorbent 104 can be primarily or completely silica gel, while the second adsorbent can be primarily or completely activated carbon. Figure 10A also shows how a filter material 118 covers the top of plastic housing 101. The filter material 118 can be, for example, expanded polytetrafluoroethylene film. The filter material 118 helps prevent the release of particulate contaminants from the inside of the housing 101. For example, silica gel particles or activated carbon particles, which can be released from the adsorbents 104, 114. The filter material 118 can be selected from various filter materials and includes, for example, expanded polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).

In addition to the breather opening 130, the filter construction 120 of Figure 10B shows a first adsorbent 124 positioned within a recess within a plastic housing 121, a substantially water impermeable film 122 on top of the adsorbent 124 (but with an opening

128 in the film 122), and a second adsorbent material 134 located within the housing 121. Both the first adsorbent 124 and the second adsorbent 134 are located inside plastic housing 121. Flow of water vapor to and from the first adsorbent 124 is limited by the polymeric film 122, through which opening 128 has been made. The polymeric film 122 does not surround 5 the first adsorbent 124, but still regulates the movement of moisture into and out of the adsorbent because all other sides of the first adsorbent 124 are covered surrounded by the plastic housing 121. Generally the polymeric film 122 is attached along its edges 125 to the plastic housing 121. However, in some implementations the polymeric film is merely set in place on top of the first adsorbent. The second adsorbent 134 is not surrounded by a 10 polymeric film, and therefore can more freely take up and release water vapor and freely adsorb organic contaminates and acid gases that are harmful to the drive. Generally the first adsorbent 124 will have a greater capacity to hold water than the second adsorbent 134. The two adsorbents can be made of different materials, similar to the embodiments described above in Figures 9A and 9B. For example, the first adsorbent can be primarily or completely 15 silica gel, while the second adsorbent can be primarily or completely activated carbon.

Figure 10B also shows how a filter material 138 covers the top of plastic housing 121. The filter material 138 can be, for example, expanded polytetrafluoroethylene film. The filter material 138 helps prevent the release of particulate contaminants from the inside of the housing 121.

20 Figure 11A shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction 140 made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction 140 including a polymeric film 142 surrounding a first adsorbent material 144, and a second adsorbent material 154 located outside of the polymeric film 142. The adsorbents are positioned within housing 141. A breather opening 150 in the housing allows air exchange 25 outside of an electronic enclosure and to substantially bypass the first adsorbent 144 by way of channel 151. The polymeric film 142 includes one or more openings 148. In addition, a filter material 158 is attached to the housing 141.

Figure 11B shows a side cross sectional view of an adsorbent construction 160 made in accordance with an implementation of the invention, the adsorbent construction including 30 an adsorbent material 164 positioned within recess, a substantially water impermeable film 162 covering the adsorbent material 164 (but with an opening 168 in the film 162), and a second adsorbent material 174 located within the housing. A breather opening 170 in the housing to allow air exchange outside of an electronic enclosure and to substantially bypass the adsorbent material 164 while still flowing through second adsorbent 174 and filter

material 178. In example embodiments where the breather opening 170 connects to the outside of a disk drive enclosure, the configuration of the breather opening 170 and channel 151 provides for flow of air into the second adsorbent 174.

Now, in reference to Figure 12 and Figure 13, performance of example adsorbent constructions made in accordance with the present disclosure are shown. Each filter construction comprised a tablet containing silica gel. The tablets each contained approximately 1.3grams of silica gel on a dry weight basis. Five of the tablets were enclosed within a polyethylene film that was approximately 1.6 mils thick. The polyethylene film on each tablet was perforated by single hole approximately 0.75millimeters in diameter. The 10 remaining two tablets were not wrapped in a film.

The tablets were placed in a drying oven at 60 degrees Celsius for 42 hours under partial vacuum to remove excess moisture. The adsorbent constructions each weighed approximately 2.65 grams dry weight after being subjected to the heated vacuum oven. Following drying the tablets were placed in a humidity chamber at 25 degrees Celsius with a 15 relative humidity of 60 percent. The weight change in each tablet was measured periodically. The data for the first 2 hrs is higher as the second adsorbent, that is not wrapped, will pick up water quickly until its water capacity is exhausted.

Table 1 below shows the cumulative moisture pickup of each of the samples while kept in the 25 degrees Celsius chamber at a relative humidity of 60 percent:.

TABLE 1
CUMULATIVE MOISTURE PICKUP (mg)

Time (hrs)	Sample A (film w/ 40 micron hole)	Sample B (film w/ 40 micron hole)	Sample C (film w/ 40 micron hole)	Sample D (film w/ 40 micron hole)	Sample E (film w/ 40 micron hole)	Sample F (No film wrap)	Sample G (No film wrap)
0.5	12.72	12.87	13.82	15.43	13.64	26.98	31.55
1.0	16.27	15.89	16.62	17.96	16.13	37.29	43.34
1.5	17.7	17.62	18.33	19.92	18.13	51.03	57.16
2.0	18.95	18.7	19.71	21.26	19.22	63.43	69.81
2.5	19.57	19.39	20.52	22.3	20.29	80.26	87.9
3.0	20.19	19.94	21.27	22.96	20.68	88.66	96.7
3.5	20.49	20.5	21.77	23.64	21.37	102.78	112.21
4.0	20.83	20.85	22.38	24.75	21.89	119.58	129.14
4.5	21.21	21.14	22.91	25.31	22.21	126.24	136.09
5.0	21.54	21.66	23.34	25.95	22.61	136.31	146.3
5.5	21.89	21.91	23.85	26.6	22.97	146.45	156.96
6.0	22.13	22.34	24.27	27.21	23.43	155.57	166.92
24.0	30.99	33.37	37.71	47.27	34.32	324.54	331.18
28.5	32.89	35.91	40.6	51.48	36.61	334.56	338.07
148	82.07	97.72	114.25	151.96	95.33	348.82	345.78
150	83.29	99.22	115.86	153.75	96.42	349.08	345.9
169	90.11	107.35	125.12	165.93	104	349.58	346.28
336	136.83	164.92	189.98	240.33	156.58	349.35	346.07
484	189.04	224.74	252.06	295.76	212.27	348.21	344.6

5 Figure 12 shows a graph of the pickup of moisture of the wrapped tablets. As can be seen from Figure 12, as well as from Table 1, the wrapped tablets demonstrated continued pickup of moisture even during the final measured period from 336 to 484 hours. The pickup of moisture was highest during the initial period in the humidity chamber, and then gradually

declined over each of the subsequent measured periods. Even during the 336 to 484 hour segment the tablets were still pickup up approximately 0.3 milligrams of moisture per hour.

Figure 13 shows the same results from Figure 12, but with the addition of the pickup rate from the two unwrapped adsorbent tablets. The unwrapped tablets picked up very high levels of moisture during the period from 2 to 6 hours: over 22.5 milligrams per hour, and close to 25 milligrams per hour. This compares to the wrapped tablets which each had less than 1.5 milligrams per hour, and were generally closer to 1 milligram per hour (see, e.g., Table 1 and Figure 12) (see, e.g., Table 1 and Figure 12). In the second displayed period, from 6 to 24 hours, the unwrapped adsorbent tablets continued to show significant pickup of moisture, nearly 10 milligrams per hour on average during this time. In contrast, the wrapped tablets were all less than 1 milligram per hour. By the third displayed period, 24 to 148 hours, the pickup for the unwrapped adsorbent tablets had plummeted to the order of approximately 0.2 milligrams per hour, approximately half of that observed from the wrapped tablets because the adsorbent capacity was exhausted. In subsequent periods the unwrapped tablets picked up no additional water, while the wrapped tablets continued a constant, gradual pickup.

Thus, as shown from Figures 12 and 13, the adsorption of moisture by the wrapped adsorbent tablets demonstrated a longer, far more consistent period for pickup of moisture, plus a much lower initial pickup rate. In this regard, the wrapped adsorbent with an approximately 0.75 mm diameter hole showed a more consistent pickup of moisture, would be expected to have a more gradual release of moisture upon heating or placement in a low relative humidity enclosure, and will in this manner contribute to a more stable interior humidity for an electronic enclosure in which it is placed.

While the invention has been particularly shown and described as referenced to the embodiments thereof, those skilled in the art will understand that the foregoing and other changes in form and detail may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

We claim:

1. An adsorbent construction for use in an electronic enclosure, the adsorbent construction comprising:
 - a) an adsorbent material;
 - b) a polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material;
 - c) an opening in the polymeric material in communication with the interior of an electronic enclosure;

5 wherein the polymeric material regulates the flow of water vapor into and out of the adsorbent material.

10

2. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1 and 3-22, wherein the adsorbent material comprises silica gel.

15 3. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-2 and 4-22, wherein the adsorbent material comprises silica gel, molecular sieve, activated carbon, or combinations thereof.

20 4. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-3 and 5-22, wherein the adsorbent material comprises a compression molded tablet.

25 5. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-4 and 6-22, wherein the adsorbent material comprises an adsorbent web, adsorbent beads, granular adsorbent, or combinations thereof.

6. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-5 and 7-22, wherein the adsorbent material comprises at least 10 percent silica gel.

30 7. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-6 and 8-22, wherein the adsorbent material comprises from 10 to 90 percent silica gel.

8. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-7 and 9-22, wherein the adsorbent material comprises at least 10 percent silica gel and at least 10 percent activated carbon.

9. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-8 and 10-22, wherein the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink-wrap film.

5 10. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-9 and 11-22, wherein the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink-wrapped film that substantially conforms to the shape of the adsorbent material.

10 11. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-10 and 12-22, wherein the polymeric material comprises a polyolefin.

12. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-11 and 13-22, wherein the polymeric material comprises polyethylene.

15 13. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-12 and 14-22, wherein the polymeric material comprises polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene, and combinations thereof.

20 14. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-13 and 15-22, wherein the polymeric material comprises a metal coating.

15. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-14 and 16-22, further comprising a filter material substantially surrounding the polymeric material.

25 16. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-15 and 17-22, wherein the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material has at least one opening permitting the flow of water vapor through the opening.

30 17. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-16 and 18-22, wherein the opening is less than 2.0 mm wide.

18. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-17 and 19-22, wherein the opening is greater than 0.001 mm wide.

19. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-18 and 20-22, further comprising a filter material covering the one opening in the polymeric material.

20. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-19 and 21-22, wherein the 5 adsorbent material and polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material are positioned within a housing.

21. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-20 and 22, further comprising a second adsorbent material located outside of the polymeric material substantially surrounding 10 a first adsorbent material.

22. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 1-21, wherein the second adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of less than 5% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity.

15

23. An adsorbent construction for use in an electronic enclosure, the adsorbent construction comprising:

- a) an adsorbent material;
- b) a shrink-wrapped polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent 20 material;
- c) an opening in the polymeric material; and
- d) a filter material in fluid communication with the opening.

24. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 23 and 25-32, wherein the 25 adsorbent material comprises silica gel.

25. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 23-24 and 26-32, wherein the adsorbent material comprises silica gel, molecular sieve, activated carbon, or combinations thereof.

30

26. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 23-25 and 27-32, wherein the adsorbent material comprises a compression molded tablet.

27. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 23-26 and 28-32, wherein the adsorbent material comprises from 10 to 90 percent silica gel.

28. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 23-27 and 29-32, wherein the 5 adsorbent material comprises at least 10 percent silica gel and at least 10 percent activated carbon.

29. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 23-28 and 30-32, wherein the 10 polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink-wrap film.

30. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 23-29 and 31-32, wherein the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink-wrapped film that substantially conforms to the shape of the adsorbent material.

15

31. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 23-30 and 32, wherein the polymeric material comprises a polyolefin.

32. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 23-31, wherein the polymeric 20 material comprises polyethylene.

33. An adsorbent construction for use in an electronic enclosure, the adsorbent construction comprising:

- a) an adsorbent material;
- 25 b) a polymeric cover substantially surrounding the adsorbent material, the polymeric cover limiting the flow of water vapor into and out of the adsorbent material;
- c) an opening in the polymeric cover, the opening permitting flow of water vapor through the polymeric cover; and
- d) a filter material covering the opening in the polymeric cover.

30

34. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 33 and 35-46, wherein the adsorbent material comprises silica gel.

35. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 33-34 and 36-46, wherein the adsorbent material comprises silica gel, molecular sieve, activated carbon, or combinations thereof.

5 36. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 33-35 and 37-46, wherein the adsorbent material comprises a compression molded tablet.

10 37. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 33-36 and 38-46, wherein the adsorbent material comprises an adsorbent web, adsorbent beads, adsorbent granulars, or combinations thereof.

15 38. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 33-37 and 39-46, wherein the adsorbent material comprises at least 10 percent silica gel.

20 39. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 33-38 and 40-46, wherein the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink wrap film.

40. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 33-39 and 41-46, wherein the 20 polymeric material comprises a polyolefin.

41. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 33-40 and 42-46, wherein the polymeric material comprises polyethylene.

25 42. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 33-41 and 43-46, wherein the polymeric material comprises polypropylene, polyethylene terephalate, polyethylene, and combinations thereof.

30 43. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 33-42 and 44-46, wherein the polymeric material comprises a metal coating.

44. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 33-43 and 45-46, wherein the opening is less than 2.0 mm wide.

45. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 33-44 and 46, wherein the opening is greater than 0.001 mm wide.

46. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 33-45, further comprising a second adsorbent material located outside of the polymeric material substantially surrounding a first adsorbent material.

47. An adsorbent construction for use in an electronic enclosure, the adsorbent construction comprising:

10 a) a substantially rigid body comprising an internal volume and at least a first opening; and

b) an adsorbent material positioned within the internal volume of the substantially rigid body,

wherein the adsorbent material is substantially surrounded by a polymeric film.

15

48. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 47 and 49-59, wherein the polymeric cover has a moisture vapor transmission rate of less than 25 grams per square meter per 24 hours per 1 mil thickness at 38 degrees Celsius and 90 percent relative humidity.

20 49. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 47-48 and 50-59, further comprising a filter material covering first opening of the substantially rigid body

25 50. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 47-49 and 51-59, further comprising a second adsorbent material located outside of the polymeric material substantially surrounding a first adsorbent material.

51. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 47-50 and 52-59, wherein the second adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of less than 5% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity.

30

52. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 47-51 and 53-59, wherein the adsorbent material comprises silica gel.

53. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 47-52 and 54-59, wherein the adsorbent material comprises silica gel, molecular sieve, activated carbon, or combinations thereof.

5 54. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 47-53 and 55-59, wherein the adsorbent material comprises a compression molded tablet.

10 55. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 47-54 and 56-59, wherein the adsorbent material comprises an adsorbent web, adsorbent beads, adsorbent granulars, or combinations thereof.

15 56. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 47-55 and 57-59, wherein the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink wrap film.

57. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 47-56 and 58-59, wherein the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink wrapped film that substantially conforms to the shape of the adsorbent material.

20 58. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 47-57 and 59, wherein the polymeric material comprises polyethylene.

25 59. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 47-58, wherein the polymeric material comprises polypropylene, polyethylene terephalate, polyethylene, and combinations thereof.

60. An adsorbent construction for use in an electronic enclosure, the adsorbent construction comprising:

30 a) a substantially rigid body comprising an internal volume and at least a first opening;

b) a first adsorbent material positioned within the internal volume of the substantially rigid body, the adsorbent material substantially surrounded by a polymeric cover; and

c) a second adsorbent material positioned within the substantially rigid body, the second adsorbent material positioned outside of the polymeric cover substantially surrounding the first adsorbent material.

5 61. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 60 and 62-73, wherein the polymeric cover has a moisture vapor transmission rate of less than 25 grams per square meter per 24 hours per 1 mil thickness at 38 degrees Celsius and 90 percent relative humidity; and

10 62. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 60-61 and 63-73, wherein the adsorbent material comprises silica gel, molecular sieve, activated carbon, or combinations thereof.

15 63. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 60-62 and 64-73, wherein the substantially rigid body comprises a breather opening in fluid communication with the first and second adsorbent materials.

20 64. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 60-63 and 65-73, wherein the adsorbent material comprises an adsorbent web, adsorbent beads, adsorbent granulars, or combinations thereof.

65. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 60-64 and 66-73, wherein the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink wrap film.

25

66. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 60-65 and 67-73, wherein the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink wrapped film that substantially conforms to the shape of the adsorbent material.

30 67. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 60-66 and 68-73, wherein the polymeric material comprises polyethylene.

68. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 60-67 and 69-73, wherein the polymeric material comprises polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, polyethylene, and combinations thereof.

5 69. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 60-68 and 70-73, wherein the polymeric material comprises a metal coating.

10 70. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 60-69 and 71-73, wherein the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material has at least one opening permitting the flow of water vapor through the opening.

71. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 60-70 and 72-73, wherein the opening is less than 2.0 mm wide.

15 72. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 60-71 and 73, wherein the opening is at least 0.001 mm wide.

20 73. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 60-72, wherein the second adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of less than 5% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity.

74. An adsorbent construction for use in an electronic enclosure, the adsorbent construction comprising:

25 a) a substantially rigid body comprising an internal volume and at least a first opening;

b) an adsorbent material positioned within the internal volume of the substantially rigid body, the adsorbent material substantially surrounded by a polymeric cover; and

30 c) a diffusion channel positioned over the first opening of the substantially rigid body.

75. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 74 and 76-86, wherein the polymeric cover has a moisture vapor transmission rate of less than 25 grams per square meter per 24 hours per 1 mil thickness at 38 degrees Celsius and 90 percent relative humidity.

76. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 74-75 and 77-86, wherein the adsorbent material comprises silica gel, molecular sieve, activated carbon, or combinations thereof.

5

77. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 74-76 and 78-86, wherein the adsorbent material comprises a compression molded tablet.

78. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 74-77 and 79-86, wherein the adsorbent material comprises an adsorbent web, adsorbent beads, adsorbent granulars, or combinations thereof.

79. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 74-78 and 80-86, wherein the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink wrap film.

80. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 74-79 and 81-86, wherein the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material comprises a shrink wrapped film that substantially conforms to the shape of the adsorbent material.

20

81. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 74-80 and 82-86, wherein the polymeric material comprises polyethylene.

82. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 74-81 and 83-86, wherein the polymeric material comprises polypropylene, polyethylene terephalate, polyethylene, and combinations thereof.

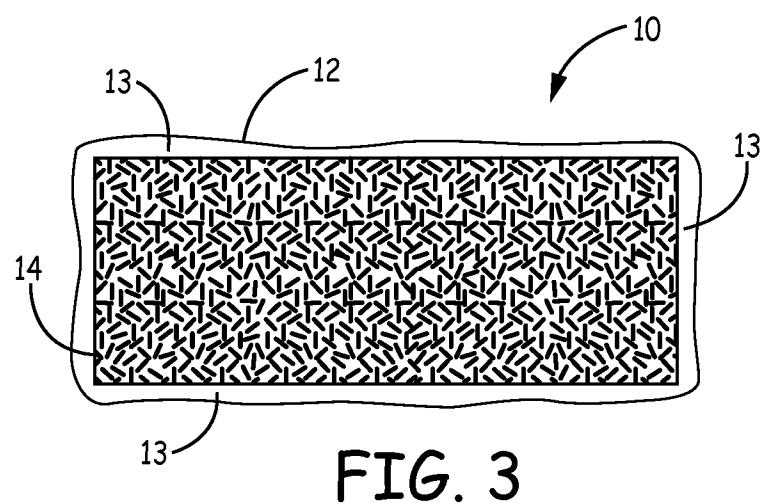
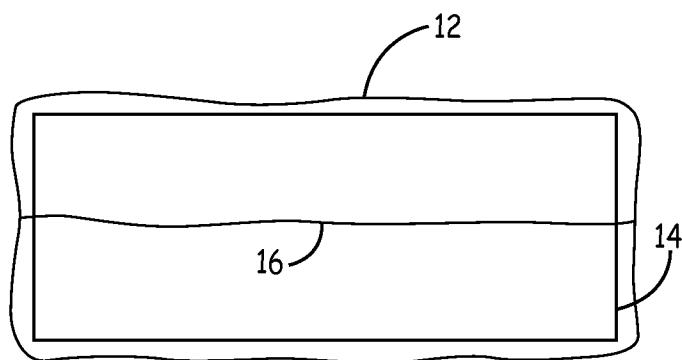
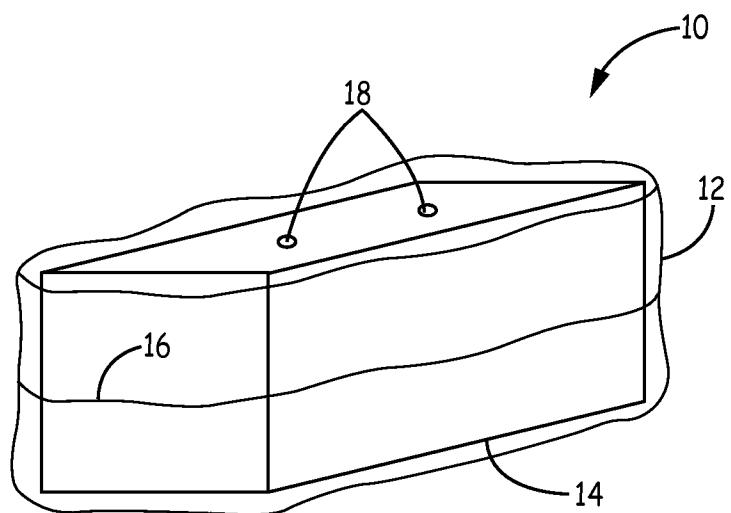
83. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 74-82 and 84-86, wherein the polymeric material comprises a metal coating.

30

84. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 74-83 and 85-86, wherein the polymeric material substantially surrounding the adsorbent material has at least one opening permitting the flow of water vapor through the opening.

85. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 74-84 and 86, wherein the opening is less than 2.0 mm wide.

86. The adsorbent construction of any of claims 74-85, wherein the second adsorbent has a water adsorption capacity of less than 5% grams per gram of adsorbent below 60% relative humidity.



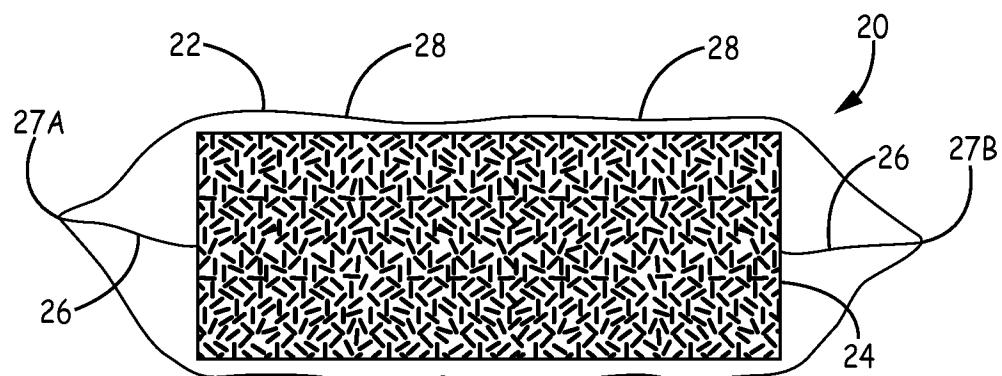


FIG. 4

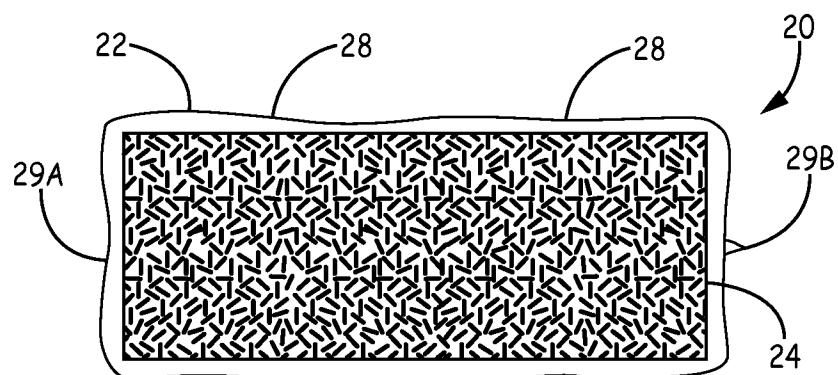


FIG. 5

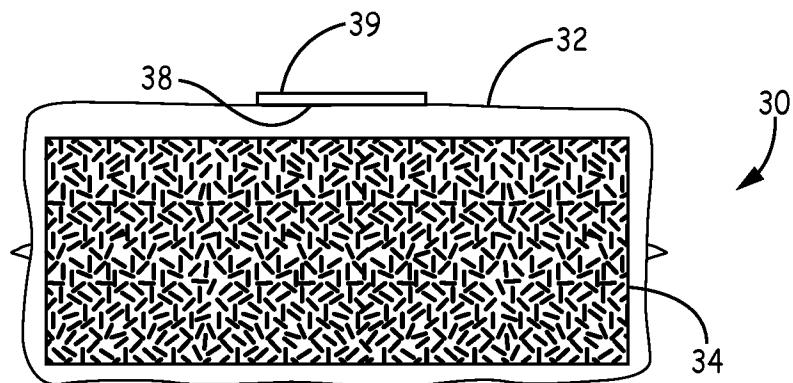


FIG. 6

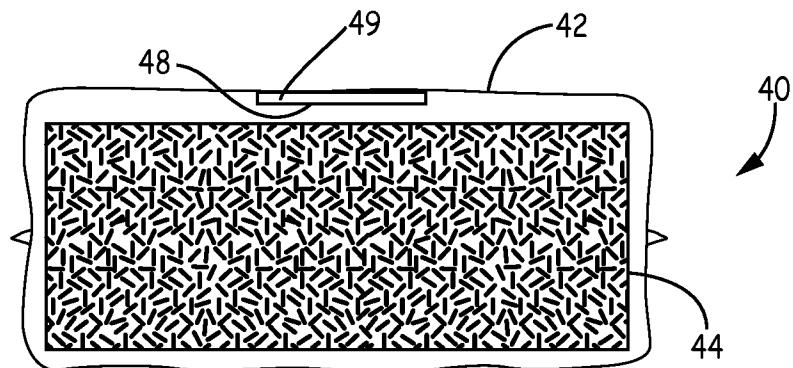


FIG. 7

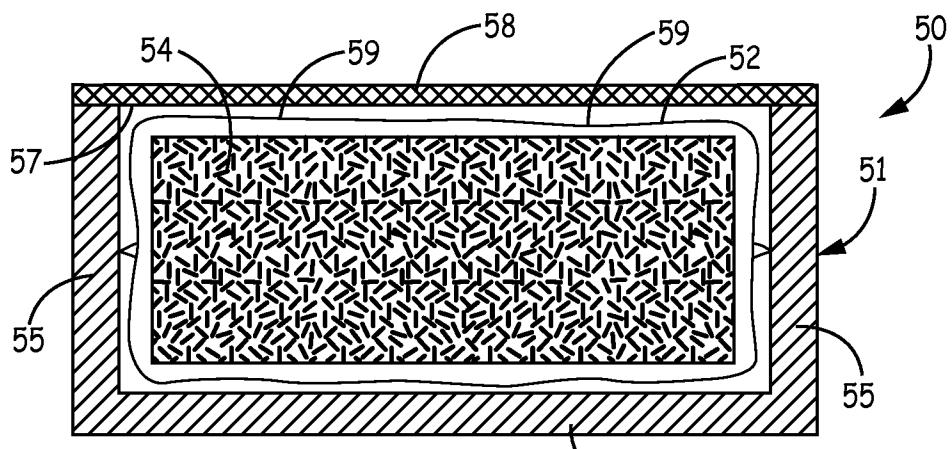
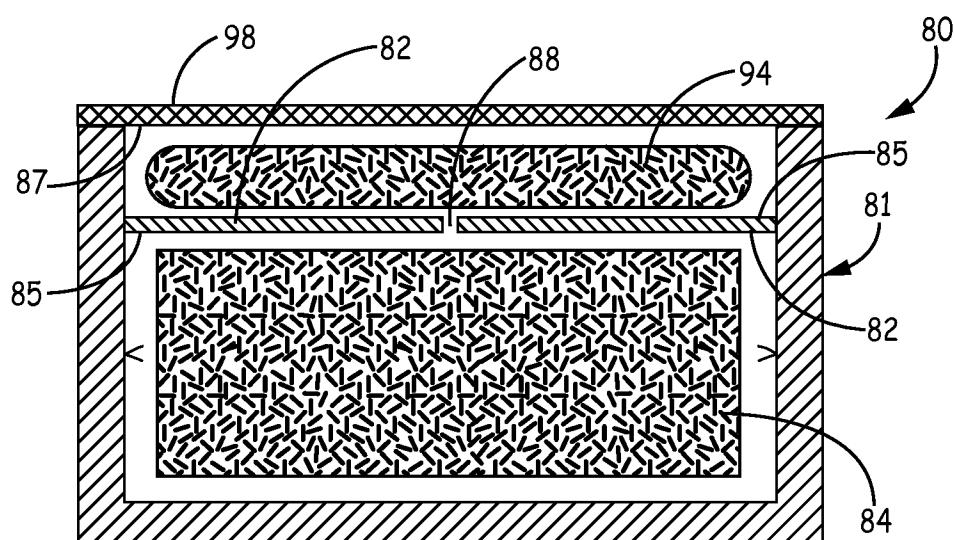
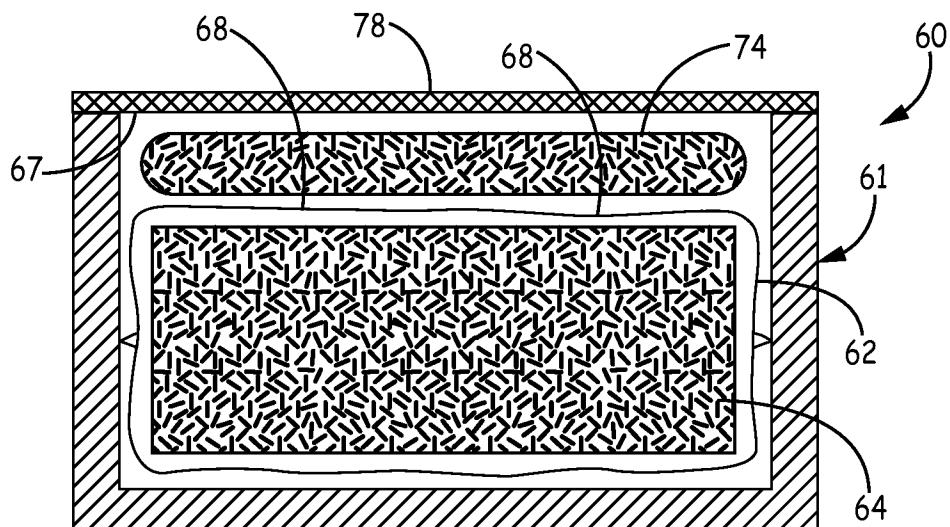


FIG. 8



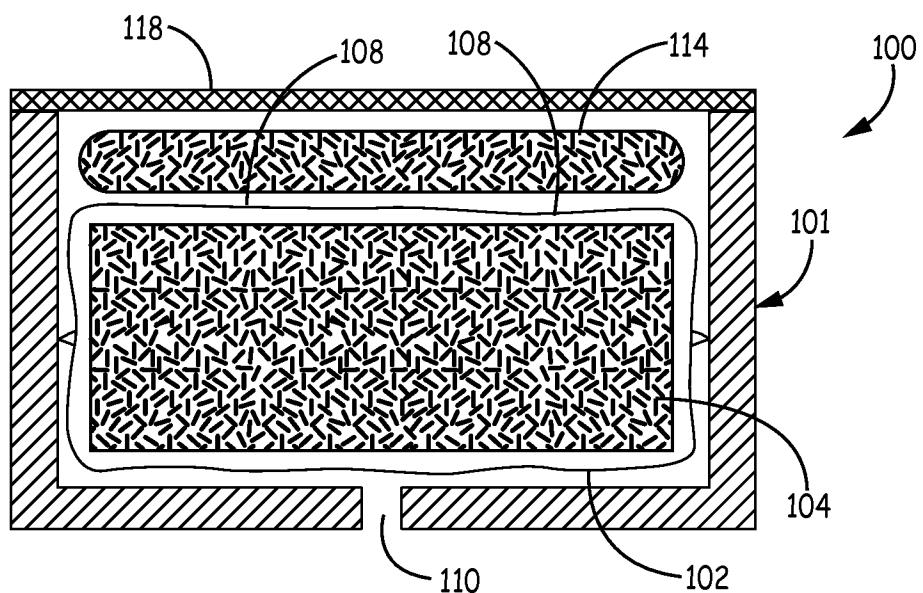


FIG. 10A

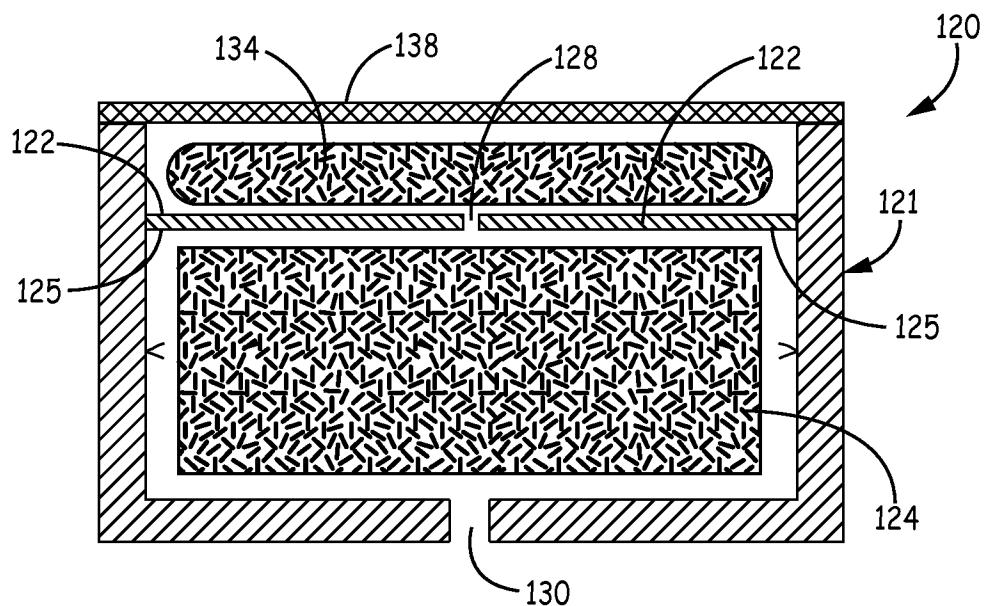
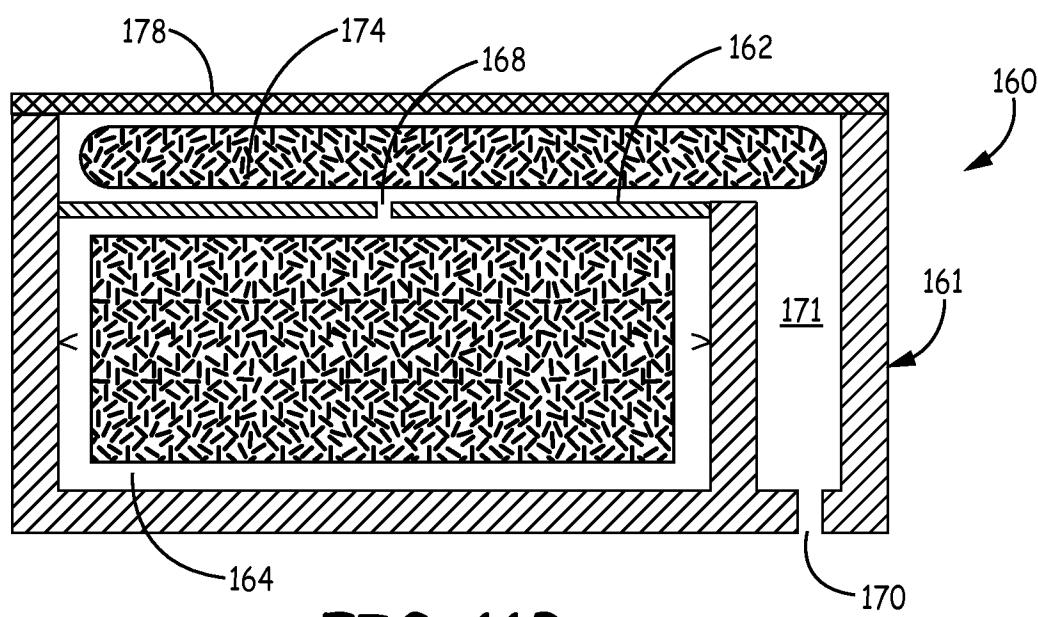
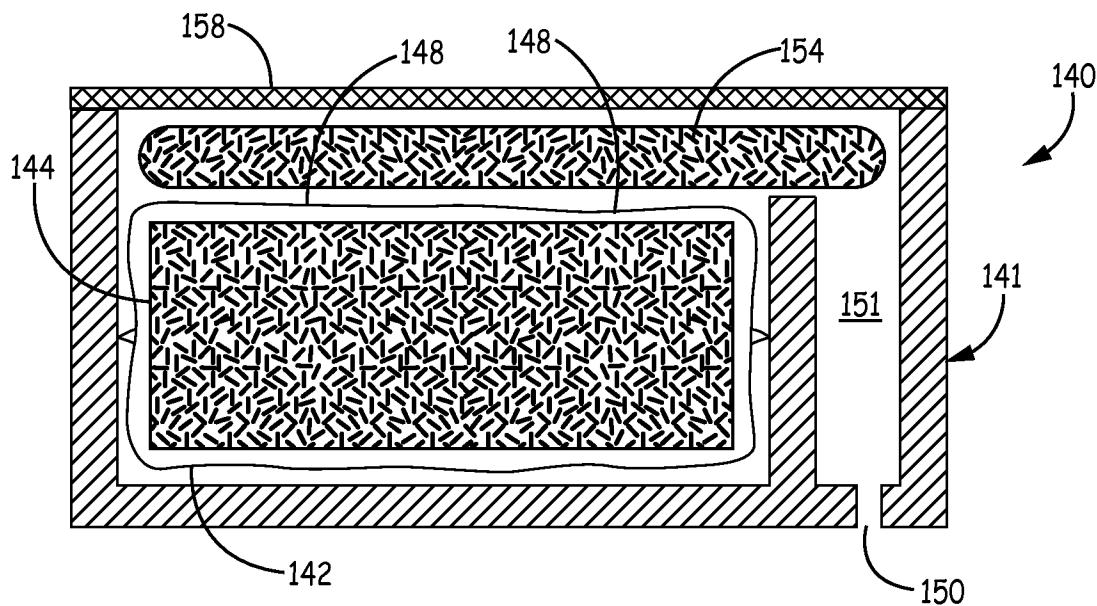


FIG. 10B



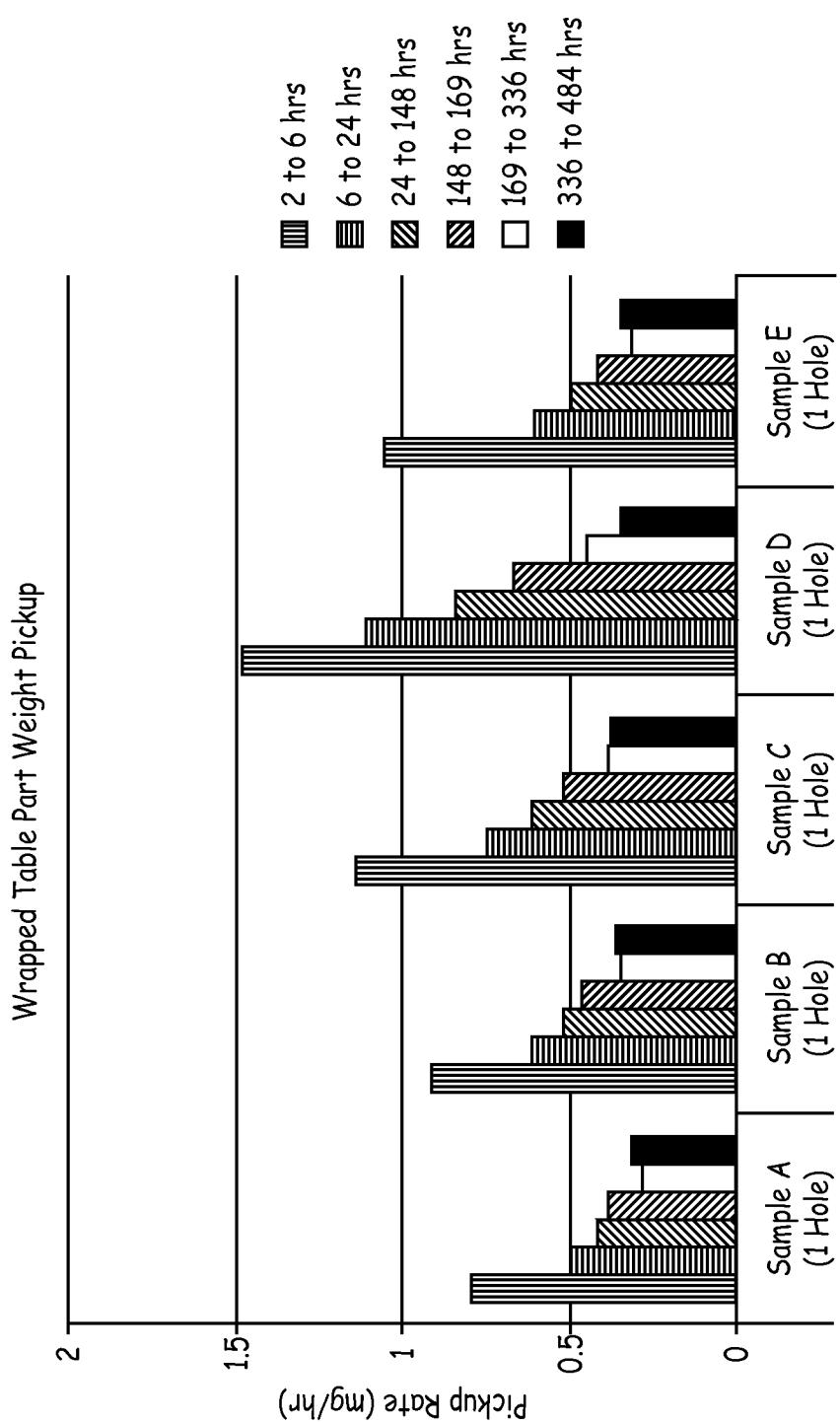


FIG. 12

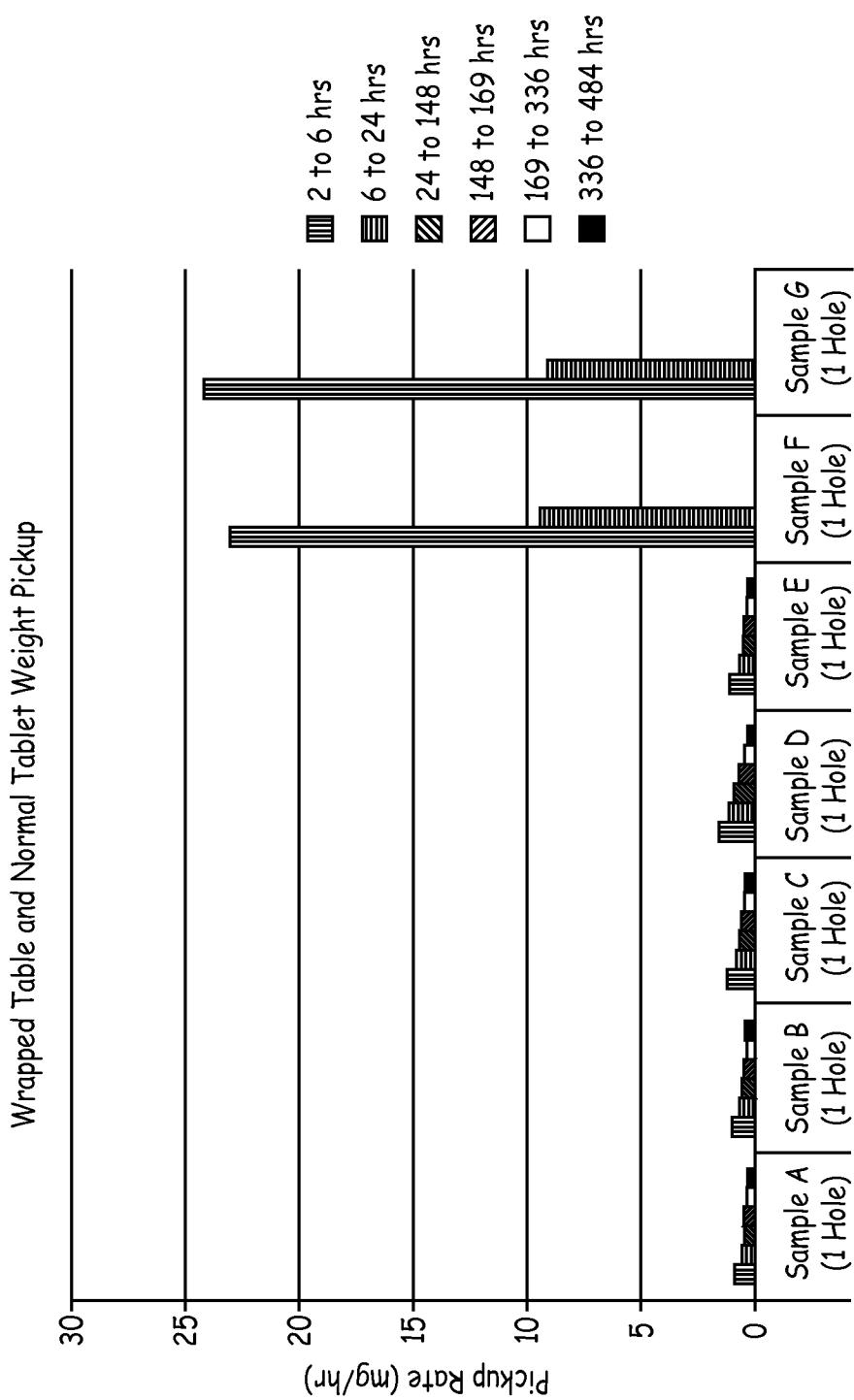


FIG. 13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2013/066681

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

B01D 53/26(2006.01)i, B01D 53/02(2006.01)i, B01D 53/14(2006.01)i

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)

B01D 53/26; B01D 53/02; B01D 53/04; G11B 33/14; B01D 53/14

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

Korean utility models and applications for utility models

Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

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

eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: adsorbent, electronic enclosure, opening, moisture, vapor, contaminant, filter assembly, disk drive

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6238467 B1 (AZARIAN, M. H. et al.) 29 May 2001 See abstract; column 1, lines 5-8, 18-20; column 7, lines 22-25; column 15, lines 12-15; claims 1, 2, 7, 17 and figures 1, 7a, 8b.	1, 23, 33, 47, 60, 74
A	US 2009-0090245 A1 (OLSZEWSKI, J. R.) 9 April 2009 See abstract; paragraphs [0024], [0031] [0032], [0038], [0050]; claims 1-10; and figures 1b, 2.	1, 23, 33, 47, 60, 74
A	WO 2006-053046 A1 (DONALDSON COMPANY, INC.) 18 May 2006 See abstract; claims 1, 5, 15; and figure 1.	1, 23, 33, 47, 60, 74
A	WO 2006-084106 A1 (DONALDSON COMPANY, INC.) 10 August 2006 See abstract; p. 1, lines 11-13; claims 1, 3, 4, 10, 14, 16; and figure 3.	1, 23, 33, 47, 60, 74
A	WO 01-22421 A1 (GORE ENTERPRISE HOLDINGS, INC.) 29 March 2001 See abstract; p. 1, lines 11-17; claims 1, 4, 7, 9, 10, 19; and figures 3-6	1, 23, 33, 47, 60, 74



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

11 February 2014 (11.02.2014)

Date of mailing of the international search report

12 February 2014 (12.02.2014)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US2013/066681**Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.: 2-22, 24-32, 34-46, 48-59, 61-73, 75-86
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fees.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2013/066681

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 6238467 B1	29/05/2001	AU 2000-76082 A1 AU 7608200 A DE 60003062 D1 DE 60003062 T2 EP 1222661 A1 EP 1222661 B1 JP 2003-510744 A WO 01-22422 A1 WO 01-22422A1	24/04/2001 24/04/2001 03/07/2003 08/04/2004 17/07/2002 28/05/2003 18/03/2003 29/03/2001 29/03/2001
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WO 2006-053046 A1	18/05/2006	CN 101084554 A0 JP 2008-520056 A KR 10-2007-0092226 A US 2006-191249 A1	05/12/2007 12/06/2008 12/09/2007 31/08/2006
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