

Paint mist arrestors

Types PS 50, PS 100 and PSH 75 Paint Stop Hydro



Filter type	Thickness [mm]	Paint storage capacity (at 80 Pa and 0.7 m/s) [g/m ²]	Arrestance for paint mist [%]
PS 50	50-65	3,500-4,700	93-97
PSH 75	75	>4,000	>98
PS 100	100	3,900-5,050	98-99



non-flammable to DIN 4102



The application

High-quality filtration of the exhaust air from paint spray booths. The PS 100 type, thanks to its higher arrestance efficiency is particularly well suited for use in installations with heat recovery systems. The Paint Stop Hydro PSH 75 filter mat is ideally suited for arresting water-based paint.

The special features of PS 50/PS 100

- Shape-elastic glass-fiber media with a progressive structure are used, i.e. an openly structured upstream side (green) and increasing fiber density towards the downstream side (white).
- Thanks to low compressibility, high shape stability is assured even under pressure, in so that the filter medium's entire volume is utilized for storing the paint mist.

The special features of PSH 75 Paint Stop Hydro

- A shape-elastic high performance glass-fiber medium is used.
- Thanks to its fine, elastic material structure, the surface is prevented from being prematurely clogged.
- Enhanced material rigidity thanks to special finish.
- The paint mist arrestor PSH 75 scores excellently in terms of increased paint storage capacity for hydro-paints, with concomitantly long useful lifetime.

Availability						
Roll width	Roll length / m					
	20	25	50	91	20	20
mm						
500					PSH 75	PS 100
610		■	■	■		
660				■		
760				■		
860				■		
910				■		
1,000	■	■	■	■	■	■
1,250		■	■	■		
1,524	■	■	■	■		■
2,000	■	■		■		■

Technical data		PS 50	PSH 75	PS 100
Weight per unit area, approx.	g/m ²	220-240	300	350
Nominal volume flow	m ³ /h·m ²	6,300	6,300	6,300
Nominal face velocity	m/s	1.75	1.75	1.75
Initial pressure drop	Pa	40	50	60
Arrestance for paint mist	%	93-97	>98	98-99
Paint storage capacity (at 80 Pa and 0.7 m/s)	g/m ²	3,500-4,700	>4,000	3,900-5,050
Thermal stability	°C	bis 80	bis 80	bis 80
Moisture-resistance (rel.hum.)	%	bis 100	bis 100	bis 100

Upon request available in all commonly encountered roll lengths and widths, and as rectangular blanks.

Please note: When used for its intended purpose as a paint mist arrestor, the safety regulations for avoiding self-ignition must be complied with. See back side of this data sheet.

The figures given are mean values subject to tolerances due to the normal production fluctuations. Our explicit written confirmation is always required for the correctness and applicability of the information involved in any particular case. Subject to technical alterations.

Safety Instructions

for Handling Paint Arrestors



Instructions for reducing the risk of self-ignition in the case of paint arrestors containing a paint loading

The classification of paint arrestors as “non-flammable construction material” under DIN 4102 applies only for the material state without any paint loading whatsoever. As soon as organic, and thus flammable (paint) material has been arrested in the filter, it is no longer possible for the filter’s manufacturer to make a statement regarding the fire behavior involved.

In order to reduce the risk of a self-ignition event (resulting from an excessive content of residual solvents), the following instructions should be complied with:

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|---|--|--|
| 1 | The paint arrestor should not be removed directly following the spray-painting operation, since in this case there will still be a high proportion of solvent in the arrested paint particles (overspray). The paint arrestor should remain in the spray cabin at least until it is “dust-dry”. | |
| 2 | After being removed, the paint-loaded floor filter must never be placed in closed containers for intermediate storage → acute explosion hazard! | |
| 3 | Care must be taken to prevent the floor filter being tightly rolled up, since in this case the maximum solvent concentration in the roller core may be locally exceeded → self-ignition. | |
| 4 | After being removed, the full floor filter should, pending final disposal, be placed in intermediate storage in such a way that air exchange can proceed unimpeded and the residual solvent can evaporate. Direct exposure to sunlight must be avoided here, since in this case the evaporation rate will be greater than the removal of the solvent → local enrichment → self-ignition. | |
| 5 | It is certainly conceivable that mixing different paint systems and using paints from different manufacturers will additionally favor self-ignition phenomena. In this context, we recommend obtaining the relevant safety instructions from the paint manufacturer involved and complying with them meticulously. | |

In conclusion, we should like to once again emphasize most particularly that even compliance with these rules of behavior cannot entirely rule out the risk of a self-ignition event. The relevant ordinances on dealing with hazardous substances must accordingly be observed.