



CHALLENGE: A chicken feed producer was using a homemade nozzle in the production process. The nozzle consumed an excessive amount of energy. The local power company challenged the producer to reduce consumption. The producer determined it could save more than USD \$1 million on electricity by finding a more efficient spray nozzle.

SOLUTION: Extensive testing in our spray labs identified an air atomizing nozzle that could produce the required drop size under similar operating conditions. However, the energy-efficient design of the new air atomizing nozzle dramatically reduced compressed air consumption. The chicken feed producer was able to significantly reduce costs and improve operating sustainability with no negative impact on production.

CHALLENGE: Inconsistent application of water on plastic web during production resulted in a high scrap rate. As the plastic webbing traveled through various manufacturing stages, it was unevenly rehydrated. Quality was compromised and the producer was forced to reject the final product.

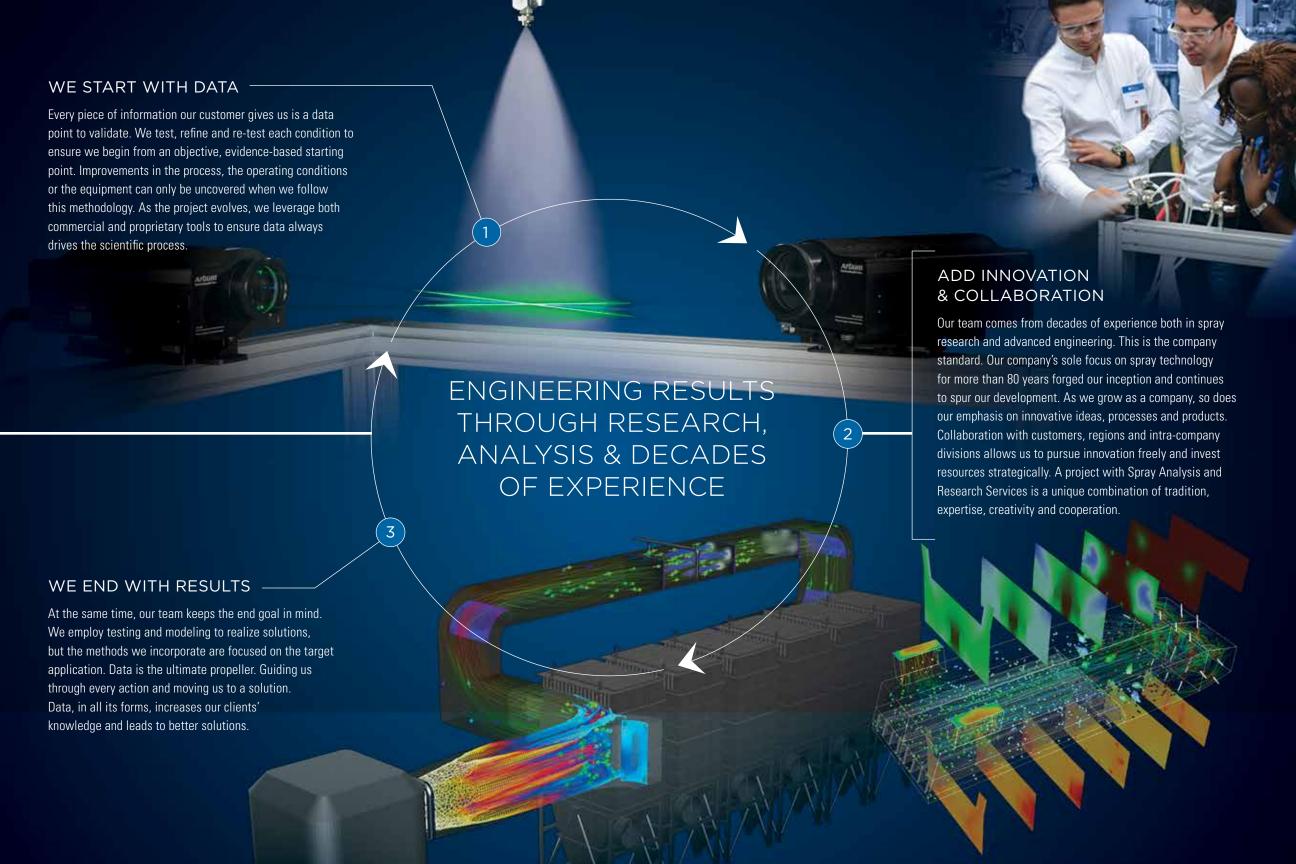
SOLUTION: Using a multifaceted testing approach, we determined the optimal number of nozzles, nozzle spacing and operating conditions to properly hydrate the plastic webs. This improved the overall process, reducing both plant waste and scrap rate.

CHALLENGE: An aerospace company wanted to build a nozzle system to simulate rain. This system would be used to test how aircrafts perform in adverse weather conditions.

SOLUTION: To simulate various rainy conditions, we would need a nozzle that produced a specific drop size distribution and flow rate. We designed, engineered, then tested a prototype nozzle system. Thorough analysis proved the system would simulate many rain conditions and the customer was satisfied with the product.

CHALLENGE: A pharmaceutical company developed a new formula for coating tablets. The properties of the coating were different than previous materials and the pharmaceutical company needed to determine the best application method.

SOLUTION: Using a combination of drop size testing and high speed imaging, we evaluated different air-atomizing nozzles and operating conditions. The pharmaceutical company validated our findings and successfully launched the new formula for coating tablets.





CHALLENGE: A chemical producer in the United States was facing substantial fines or complete shutdown after its Vertical Gas Thermal Oxidizer (VGTO) failed to comply with government emission control regulations. Because the nozzles in use weren't providing proper cooling, the slurry was not fully evaporating, thus eroding the wall lining.

SOLUTION: We used Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) modeling to evaluate the process stream and conditions in the tower. Not only did our customer need a better nozzle for cooling, they also needed to properly place the nozzle in the gas stream to avoid eroding the walls. CFD helped validate the parameters required for effective cooling and proper nozzle layout in the tower. The chemical producer is now in compliance with environmental regulations, the tower walls and bottom are completely dry, and the company has the tools to operate more cost-effectively.

CHALLENGE: A steel manufacturer was experiencing severe dust lumping issues in their Basic Oxygen Furnace (BOF). Because the nozzle produced droplets that were too large, the cooling spray did not evaporate completely, stuck to the walls and collected soot throughout the tower. This caused significant maintenance downtime and a hazard to workers tasked with cleaning out the furnace.

SOLUTION: We performed CFD modeling on the steel company's lance design and pinpointed the dust lumping cause: poor nozzle lance layout. Rather than evenly dispersing the lances around the tower, we reconfigured the lance layout to direct all sprays at the incoming gas stream. This achieved almost 100% evaporation. This solution eliminated the dust lumping problem, saved the company in maintenance and downtime costs, and created a safer working environment for the company's employees.

CHALLENGE: A major refinery wanted to install a blending system in a 250,000 barrel petroleum storage tank. However, the density of the additives varied, and the lower density solutions could rise to the top of the tank and vaporize if not properly blended. These issues would weaken the gasoline's quality to below premium grade — a considerable revenue loss for the refinery.

SOLUTION: Using CFD modeling, we designed eductor headers to provide the required mixing in the least amount of time. The refinery installed the new headers and the gasoline maintained its premium grade quality. Considering the potential loss of revenue for fuel that could not be sold as premium grade, the payback on the CFD modeling study and eductor system was immediate. The same system design was subsequently used for five additional blending tanks.

DNA OF A SPRAY

THE WHOLE IS GREATER THAN THE SUM OF THE PARTS

Each spray characteristic evaluated alone has value. Considering a spray's characteristics together is transformative. We've seen countless sprays under myriad operating conditions, and so we understand when, where and why a spray is best considered as a whole rather than by its individual parts.



DROP SIZE

As liquid moves through or exits a nozzle, it breaks into droplets and forms a spray. A spray has a range of droplet sizes, and this distribution may be narrow or wide depending on the liquid flow and pressure, forces acting on the liquid, nozzle geometry and spray material properties.



VELOCITY

When a liquid leaves a nozzle, all droplets are moving at roughly the same speed. However, as the spray distance is increased, larger droplets continue moving faster than the surrounding smaller droplets due to their greater momentum.



PATTERN

As a spray leaves a nozzle, it may be shaped by the geometry of the exit orifice. Typical spray patterns include a full cone, hollow cone, flat fan and multi-orifice sprays.



FLUID PROPERTIES

Fluid rheology characteristics such as density, viscosity, surface tension and solid particulate percentage are critical aspects when choosing a nozzle type and determining the necessary spray operating conditions. The presence of Newtonian and non-Newtonian liquid characteristics can also be important to consider.



IMPACT

High spray impact comes from greater droplet momentum, therefore large droplets and faster moving droplets will provide a higher impact. Impact can also be increased by manipulating the spray angle to ensure perpendicular target impact.

EVERY DROP MATTERS

Drops are the defining components

of a spray, and every drop in a spray

the individual elements (drops), the

turbulence, etc.) that affect the overall

spray's performance.

matters. We solve problems by analyzing

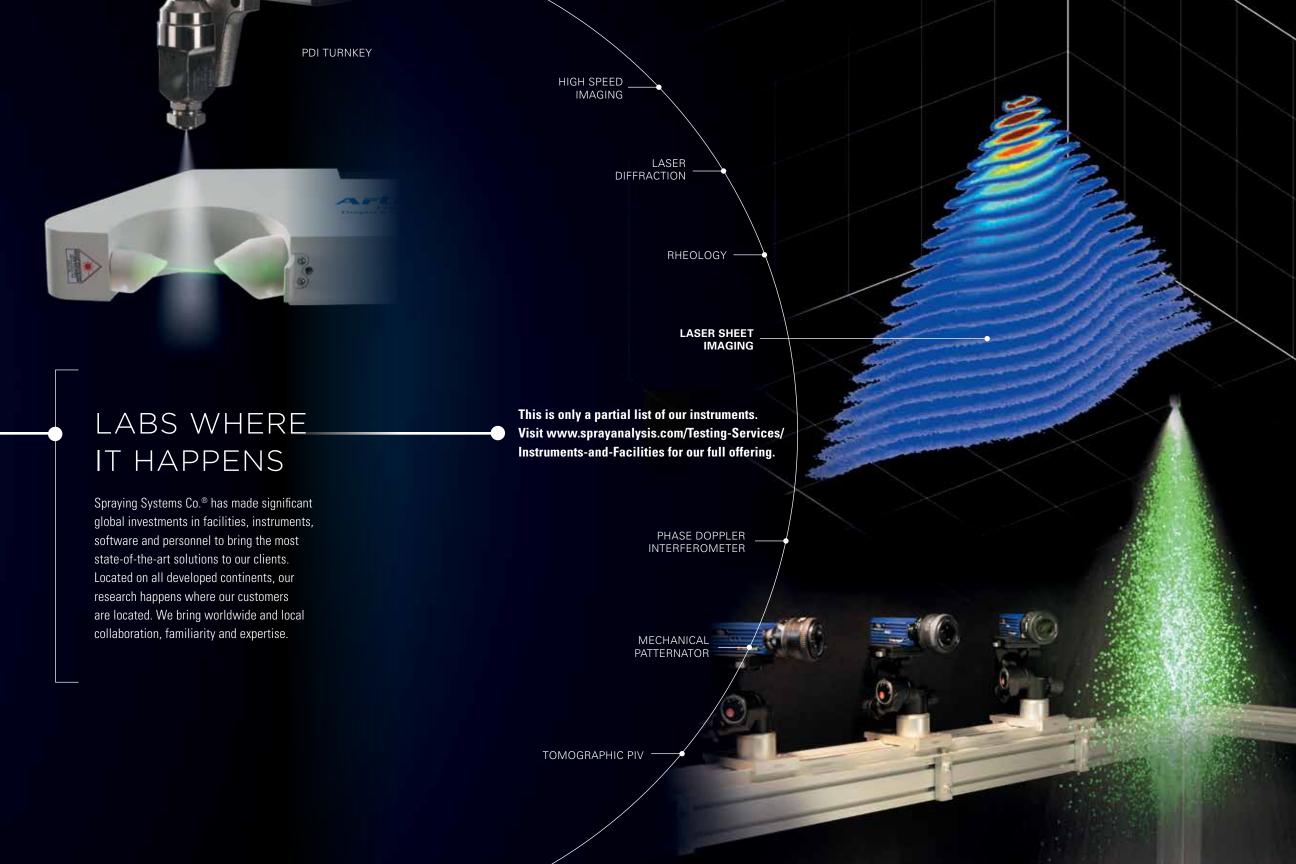
relationship between the aggregated drops (a spray), and the factors (gas flow, temp,



COVERAGE

This refers to the overall size of the spray pattern as it contacts the intended target. Round sprays are recommended when coverage area is important, flat spray are recommended in conveyor applications.





IMPROVING OPERATING SUSTAINABILITY AROUND THE WORLD

During the research and development process, we focus on finding solutions that not only solve the application problem but also help manufacturers conserve resources, reduce waste and protect the environment.

Our technology can have a big impact on water use, energy consumption, worker safety and product/process quality. Learn more about our sustainability assessment program at www.spray.com/assessment





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