SUPPORT FOR A FLUIDIZED BED

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ABSTRACT

This invention relates to a support for a fluidized bed. The support consists of a perforated metal base, a wire screen adjacent the base and a mat of bonded metal fiber adjacent the screen.

1 Claim, 2 Drawing Figures
SUPPORT FOR A FLUIDIZED BED

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Frequently it is desired to have structures through which fluid may be allowed to pass by diffusion through very small passageways. Thus, for example, in the transportation of finely divided particulate materials, such as cement, the vehicles in which such materials are transported frequently include structural members through which air may be blown for the purpose of fluidizing the particulate material and thereby facilitating its removal from the vehicle in question. Materials useful in such applications are shown, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 3,237,812. Typically, such structures have included a constituent member for diffusing air by channeling it through a multiplicity of relatively fine, tortuous, air passageways. However, such passageway members typically are comparatively weak structurally and this deficiency tends to become more aggravated as the permeability of the diffusion member increases. Therefore, since the diffusion members must be strong enough to support the weight of the load being carried and, frequently, the weight of men who enter the vehicles for purposes of cleaning them, removing their contents, etc., it is a common practice to reinforce such diffusion members; for example, by use of perforated metal backing plates of sufficient thickness and "land" area to insure adequate structural strength against breakage and other forms of damage during the aforesaid operations. However, the use of such structural reinforcements, involving, as it necessarily does, a substantial amount of "land" area through which fluid cannot pass, has heretofore resulted in "shadowing" effect on the diffusion member; that is, the land portions of the structural reinforcement tend to act as blocks to the passage of air through the diffusion member, resulting in a non-uniform distribution of diffused air or other fluid through the diffusion member. This lack of uniformity in diffusion is objectionable, for example, in aeration applications for several reasons, including lack of uniformity in the removal rate of the particulate material with which it is being used and the necessity for using higher air pressures in order to get the desired results.

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a structure through which fluid may be diffused substantially entirely uniformly throughout.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a fluid diffusion structure which is strong structurally but does not contain reinforcement "shadows." Still another object of this invention is to provide a fluid diffusion structure having improved strength characteristics.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the principles of the present invention, one embodiment thereof comprises a fluid diffusion member including a multiplicity of relatively small tortuous fluid passageways and a strength-reinforcing member in association therewith, with a plenum means interposed between the diffusion member and the reinforcing member such that fluid moving through passageways in the reinforcing member may diffuse laterally through the regions between the "land" areas of the reinforcing member and the facing side of the reinforcing member, with the result that fluid may pass through the fine tortuous passageways of the diffusion member substantially uniformly throughout.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Additional objects and advantages of the present invention, together with a better understanding thereof, may be had by referring to the following detailed description of the present invention, together with the accompanying drawing comprising:

FIG. 1 which is a cross-sectional view of one embodiment of this invention, and
FIG. 2 which is a cross-sectional view of a prior art structure.
diffusion member 30 and transmitted to the upper surface of the diffusion member 30 substantially uniformly throughout. This diffusion member may be produced from a wide variety of suitable materials, including bonded particulate materials; a term which is meant to include sinter-bonded ceramics, sinter-bonded metal powders, sinter-bonded metal fibers, braze-bonded metal powders or fibers, or any other form of integrated structure which includes a multiplicity of relatively small tortuous paths through which fluids may pass. Material particularly suited for this use are FELTMETAL fibermetal as manufactured by the Huyck Metals Company of 45 Woodmont Road, Milford, Connecticut, and those made in accordance with the teachings of Troy U.S. Pat. No. 3,127,668.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1, the constituent elements thereof comprising the base member 10, the plenum means 20, and the diffusion means 30, are in structural continuity with each other. By structural continuity is meant that the plenum means 20 which is interposed between the base member 10 and the diffusion means 30, is in contact with both of them and that this contact may or may not be "fixed" which includes bonding, for example, by means of sintering, adhesives, and/or brazing.

The embodiment of the present invention which is illustrated in FIG. 4 may be made, for example, by taking a screen reinforced fiber metal structure made in accordance with the teachings of Fisher, U.S. Pat. No. 3,437,457 and bonding same to a perforated metal backing sheet, provided of course that the screen reinforcement is sufficiently above the plane of the fiber metal with which it is associated to permit the screen to function as a plenum means for the lateral distribution of air or other fluids. It has also been found that the integrity of bonds between a woven plenum means and the other constituent members of the structure to which it is affixed can be enhanced by flattening the "knuckles" of the woven structure to some extent, thereby providing a greater surface area for the adhesive, sinter, braze, or other bonds.

It will also be apparent from FIG. 1 that structures made in accordance with the present invention, particularly where the constituent members are affixed to each other, will be stronger than the structures of the prior art. This results from the fact of the diffusion member 30 and the strength providing base structure 10 having been physically separated from each other by the interposition of the plenum means 20 which effectively increases the vertical cross-sectional thickness of the structure. According to well-known engineering principles, this has a tendency to transfer any forces acting vertically to the plane of the structure to the strength member 10 where they appear as stress moments of force, to greater advantage than, for example, in structure such as that shown in FIG. 2 where there is no significant amount of spacing between the diffusing member 60 and the base member 50.

Thus it will be apparent that through the practice of the present invention an improved structure may be produced for the diffusion of fluids therethrough which will not exhibit the objectionable "shadow" effects of the prior art devices, and in addition will be significantly stronger structurally than the prior art devices.

While I have shown and described only particular embodiments of the present invention, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that the illustrations given and the terms used herein are by way of illustration and not of limitation, and that additional changes and modifications may be made without departing from the present invention in its broadest aspects. Therefore, it is the intention of the appended claims to cover all such changes and modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of the present invention.

What we claim as new and novel and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A support for a fluidized bed for transporting particulate material comprising:
   a. a base made from perforated metal plate;
   b. a metal wire screen diffuser adjacent the base and metal-lurgically bonded thereto; and
   c. a web of fiber metal adjacent the wire screen with the metal fibers of the web metallurgically bonded to each other and to the diffuser thereby providing a multiple path for fluid to pass therethrough wherein the diffuser distributes the flow of the fluid through the webs substantially uniformly.

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