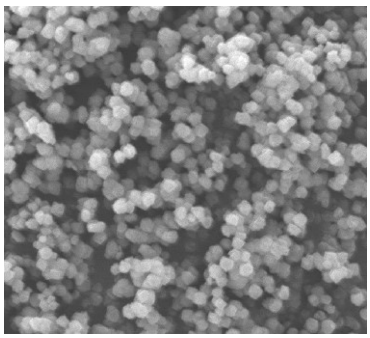
除湿干燥系列

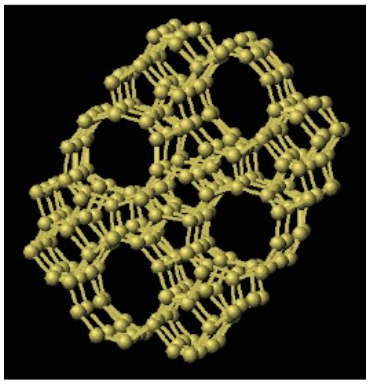


分子筛内部结构图（蜂巢状）
（4000倍电子显微镜放大）
zeolite internal structure (honeycomb)
(4,000 times microscope enlarge)

“分子筛”是什么？
What is Molecular sieve?

分子筛是一种碱金属硅酸铝，它具有晶体的结构和特征，表面为固体骨架，内部的孔穴可起到吸附分子的作用。孔穴之间有孔道相互连接，分子由孔道经过由于孔穴的结晶性质，分子筛的孔径分布非常均一。分子筛依据其晶体内部孔穴的大小对分子进行筛选性吸附，吸附一定大小的分子而排斥较大物质的分子，因而被形象地称为“分子筛”。

Molecular sieve is an alkali metal silicate, which has a crystal structure and characteristics of the surface of the solid skeleton, and the internal cavity can adsorbed molecules, Channels between the cavities are interconnected by a channel through the pore size distribution are very uniform, Molecular can adsorb the exclusion of certain substances in larger molecules, So they have been aptly called “Molecular Sieves”?



分子筛晶穴结构示意图（蜂巢状）
zeolite hole structure （honeycomb）

何谓“蜂巢转轮”？
What is “Honeycomb Rotor”?

从两张图片中不难看出，不管是分子筛内部结构还是晶穴结构，都非常形似蜜蜂巢穴，所以我们形象地称其为“蜂巢”。将具有蜂巢结构的吸湿剂注入转轮内进行除湿干燥作业的设备，我们称它为“蜂巢转轮”。

It is obvious from the two pictures, both the internal structure of zeolite crystal cave and crystal hole structure are like bees’ nest, so we call it ″honeycomb″, The equipment which can put the hygroscopic agent with honeycomb structure into the rotor to rotate within the dehumidifying equipment is called the ″honeycomb rotor″.

湿度及含水率对照表 Humidity and Moisture

露 点	相对湿度	含 水 率	
℃	%	PPM	%
+20	100	23,072	2.307
+10	52.5	12,117	1.212
0	26.10	6,027	0.603
-10	11.20	2,574	0.257
–20	4.40	1,025	0.103
–30	1.60	378	0.038
-40	0.60	128	0.013
-50	0.20	39	0.004

含水率：塑料中所含水份与塑料重量的百分比。塑料的干燥程度以含水率为检测依据，含水率越低，表明除湿效果越好。

Moisture content: the percentage of the moisture content in plastics and plastics weight, The degree of drying plastic bases on moisture content detection, The lower the moisture content is, the better that the dehumidifying effects.

相对湿度：空气中实际所含水蒸汽的密度和同温度下饱和水蒸汽的密度的百分比就是空气相对湿度。

Relative humidity: Relative air humidity means real vapor content to saturated vapor at the same temperature in percentage.

露点：是指空气中饱和水汽凝结结露的温度，在100%的相对湿度时，周围环境的温度就是露点温度。露点温度越小于周围的环境温度，结露的可能性就越小，也就意味着空气越干燥，露点越低。露点不受温度影响，但受压力影响。

Dew point: it means that temperature when the saturation vapor begins to dew, When the relative humidity is 100%,the ambient temperature is the dew point temperature, The lower is the dew point temperature (than the ambient temperature) , the less possible to dew, which also means the drier the air is, the lower the dew point will be, And the dew point will not be influenced by the temperature but the air pressure.