

KILN DRYING USING
A DOUBLE DUTY THERMOSTATIC
TEMPERATUR CONTROL

THESE

XX

114

146

Thermistat

Ising...

Re...

1. Use of the word "and"

KILN DRYING USING A DOUBLE DUTY THERMOSTATIC

TEMPERATURE CONTROL.

BY

Ray Reed Kittredge

B.S. 1914 F

April 1, 1924.

M.S. ?

THEMS

KILN DRYING.

Circulating heated air around the lumber by either natural or artificial means is the method generally used in kiln drying. This requires control of the heat, humidity and circulation in the kiln, and without control of any one of the three the best results cannot be obtained. The heat causes the moisture to transfuse from the center to the surface where it is evaporated; the humidity prevents too rapid surface evaporation which would cause casehardening, checking, and honey combing, especially if a high temperature is used; the circulation brings the heated air in contact with the lumber and carries away the evaporated moisture.

According to the laws of Physics moisture moves from the wet to the dry and from the hot to the cool area. It is therefore advisable to steam the lumber at a high temperature and high humidity at the beginning of the run, for the hot moist air will heat the lumber thru to the center and remove the casehardening quicker than when using a low temperature and high humidity and it also allows for the dropping of the wet bulb temperature after steaming below the temperature of the center of the lumber, which is a wet bulb temperature, thus getting the benefit of the two Physical laws noted for when drying starts the outside is drier than the center and the temperature of the center of the lumber is higher than the outside.

The length of time of steaming at the beginning of a run will vary from one to three hours to an inch, at about 165°F, depending on the species, texture, moisture content and condition of the surface of the lumber. The drier the stock, the longer the steaming period unless it is surface checked, then it should be steamed just long enough to close up the checks. For fast drying after steaming the dry bulb temperature would run between 160° and 190° and the wet bulb temperature between 140° and 150° except in thick stock having large medullary rays or green stock in which collapse and honey combing are apt to occur, then lower temperatures should be used.

More attention should be paid to the moisture distribution from the center to surface instead of depending on casehardening tests to determine the condition of the lumber thruout the run. The distributions on the stock going into the kiln gives an idea of how long it should be steamed and what kiln conditions to carry. When drying starts, a moisture gradient is established being caused by the evaporation of the moisture from the surface, and if this evaporation is faster than the transfusion from the center the outer shell will become much drier causing the lumber to caseharden and unless removed by steaming the surface will check and eventually honey combing will appear. Moisture distribution tests will show how long it is necessary to steam to again set up the transfusion and it can be told how high to carry the humidity in the kiln to slow up surface drying until the high center is pulled down. Lumber dries faster if the moisture distribution is nearly even. As casehardening causes unequal distribution it should be prevented as much as possible by intermittent steaming. It is best to steam often for short periods at a high temperature, the time to steam and duration being determined by the operator. From one to three hours is generally sufficient.

KILN DRYING USING-HAND CONTROL.

WITHOUT WET AND DRY BULB RECORDING THERMOMETER.

When starting a kiln using hand control the spray valve is opened wide and the valve on the heating coil opened slightly. After spraying for the required length of time for conditioning the lumber, the spray valve is partly closed and the coil opened to points determined by practice that will give the approximate wet and dry bulb temperatures required. A hygrometer is then placed in the kiln back away from the door. Temperature readings are taken and the valves reset until the desired conditions are obtained. Thruout the run temperature readings are taken and valves are reset as necessary to carry the proper temperatures.

WITH WET AND DRY BULB RECORDING THERMOMETER.

The temperatures are controlled the same way, but it isn't necessary to go into the kiln to get the readings except to occasionally check up on the recorder. This is a great advantage for if the trucks are piled with long lumber and high temperatures are carried it is impossible to set a hygrometer far enough back in the kiln to get a true reading. Operating the kiln then becomes a matter of guess work.

KILN DRYING USING THERMOSTATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL.

The setting and carrying of the proper conditions in a kiln with hand control is very slow and uncertain but the operation is greatly simplified by using thermostatic control on the spray and coil in connection with a wet and dry bulb recording thermometer. The temperatures are set on a dial and are thermostatically controlled, while the temperature readings are taken from the recorder. This assures accurate control of the heat and humidity for the temperatures can be maintained within two degrees of the point set for. By having control of the circulation, heat, and humidity more severe conditions can be safely carried and faster and better drying obtained.

The bulbs from the instruments are placed at the hottest point in the kiln, halfway between the rail line and the ceiling.

In the instrument used the expansion of the liquid in the tube from the controller caused the capsular chamber to expand, opening on air valve in the air block, allowing the air to flow into the top of the valve in the steam line. This forces a rubber diaphragm down and closes the steam valve. When the liquid cools the capsular chamber contracts, the valve and the air block closes releasing the pressure from the rubber diaphragm and a spring around the steam opens the valve in the steam line. One valve works on the spray line controlling the wet bulb temperature and one on the coil controlling the dry bulb temperature.

The water for the wet bulb is supplied by a tank kept at a constant level.

Several makes of air actuated instruments are on the market but the general principle is the same.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. The text also mentions the need for regular audits to ensure that the records are up-to-date and correct.

Financial Management

The second part of the document focuses on financial management. It outlines the various methods used to track and manage the organization's finances. This includes the use of budgeting, forecasting, and financial reporting. The text also discusses the importance of maintaining a healthy cash flow and managing debt effectively.

Operational Efficiency

The third part of the document addresses operational efficiency. It describes the various strategies used to streamline the organization's operations and reduce costs. This includes the implementation of new technologies, the optimization of processes, and the delegation of responsibilities. The text also mentions the importance of regular communication and collaboration between different departments.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. The text also mentions the need for regular audits to ensure that the records are up-to-date and correct.

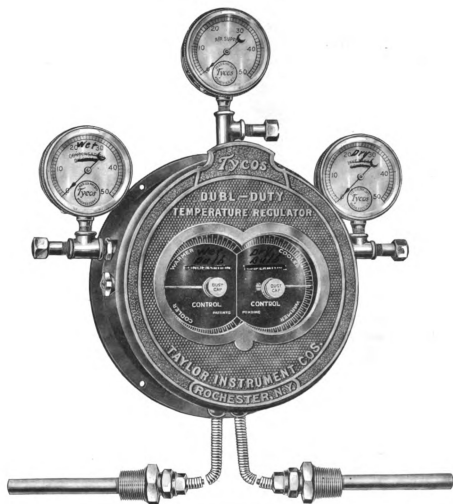
The fifth part of the document focuses on financial management. It outlines the various methods used to track and manage the organization's finances. This includes the use of budgeting, forecasting, and financial reporting. The text also discusses the importance of maintaining a healthy cash flow and managing debt effectively.

The sixth part of the document addresses operational efficiency. It describes the various strategies used to streamline the organization's operations and reduce costs. This includes the implementation of new technologies, the optimization of processes, and the delegation of responsibilities.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. The text also mentions the need for regular audits to ensure that the records are up-to-date and correct.

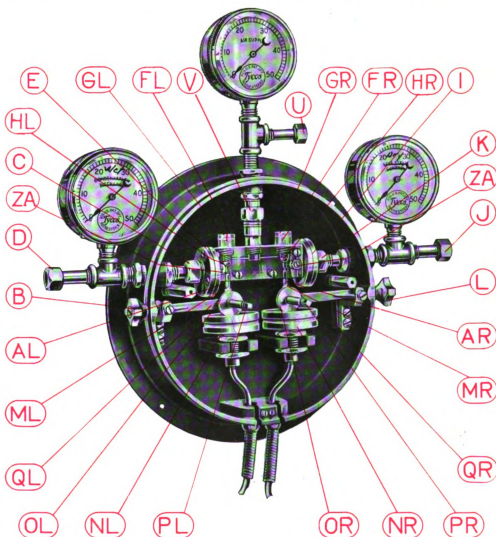
CUTS OF CONTROLLER AND RECORDER.

Tycos Dubl-Duty Temperature Regulator Compound System



Tycos Dubl-Duty Temperature Regulator—Continued Compound System

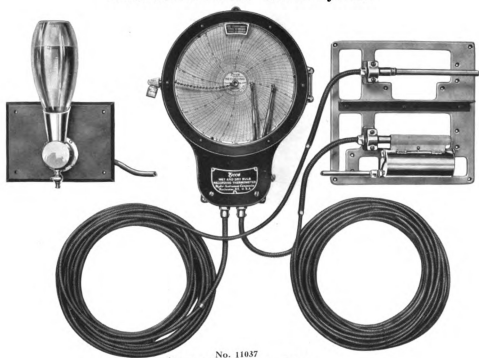
Showing the Simplicity of the Dubl-Duty Regulator
Note construction of air-valve and the extra air-strainers on each side.



- "AR" —Air-valve plunger.
- "AL" —Air-valve plunger.
- "B" —Front-case lock-nut.
- "C" —Union nut.
- "D" —Air connection to condensation discharge valve.
- "E" —Air strainer.
- "FR" —Air-valve spring.
- "FL" —Air-valve spring.
- "GR" —Air-valve cap.
- "GL" —Air-valve cap.
- "HR" —Air valve.
- "HL" —Air valve.
- "I" —Air strainer.
- "J" —Air connection to temperature or live-steam control valve.
- "K" —Union nut.
- "L" —Front-case lock-nut.

- "MR" —Rocker-arm stud which engages air-valve plunger.
- "ML" —Rocker-arm stud which engages air-valve plunger.
- "NR" —Capsular chamber (expanding member controls the opening and closing of air-valve "HR.")
- "NL" —Capsular chamber (expanding member controls the opening and closing of air-valve "HL.")
- "OR" —Temperature-adjusting cam.
- "OL" —Temperature-adjusting cam.
- "PR" —Adjusting-key post to which pointer is attached.
- "PL" —Adjusting-key post to which pointer is attached.
- "QR" —Rocker arm and bracket for cam "OR."
- "QL" —Rocker arm and bracket for cam "OL."
- "U" —Union spud (air inlet).
- "V" —Union nut.
- "X" —Main air strainer (not shown).
- "ZA" —Adjustable air-leak.

Tycos Wet-and-Dry-Bulb Recording Thermometers—
Continued
With Cistern-Feed Water System



No. 11837
(About one-seventh actual size)

BLUE PRINT OF INSTALLATION.

D
NG
ACES

A-14

KEY	
A-3	WET AN RE
A-14	RECORDING
P-4	DUBL-DUT
Q-8	ARMORED
Q-9	REGULA
Q-12	CAPILLA
Q-15	1/8" SIGHT
Q-16	WET AN
R-1	COMPRES
R-2	AIR PRE
R-4	AIR STR
R-6	AIR STO
R-7	AIR PET
S-1	STEAM I
S-3	WATER
S-4	WATER
S-5	HAND V

The following charts were taken from the first experimental runs. From these and following runs the best method of running a kiln was determined. This was previously described in the article. A twenty-four hour clock was used in the recorder for it was easier to see how closely the temperatures were controlled.

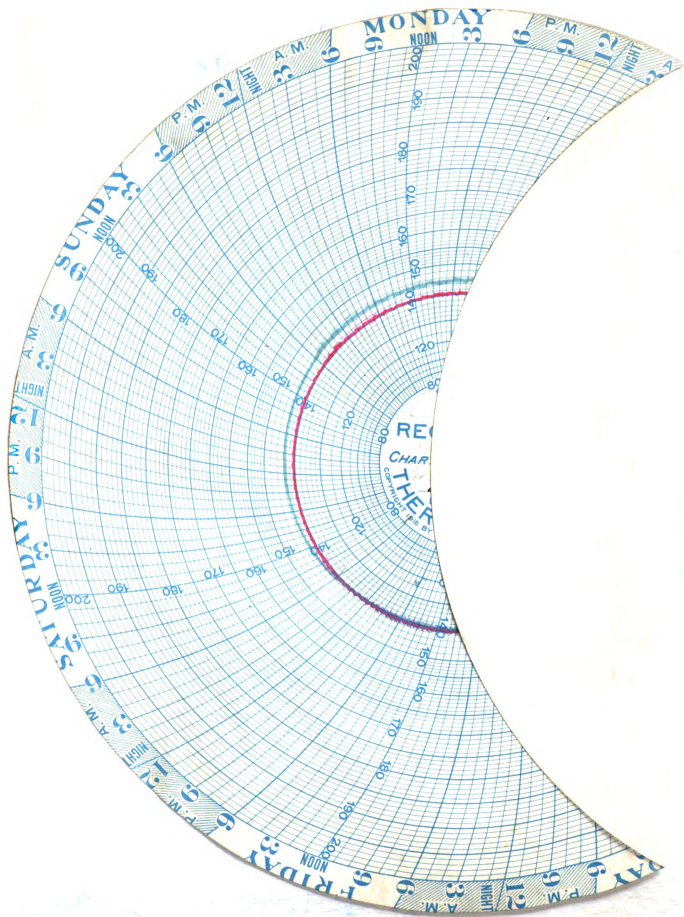
KILN RECORD

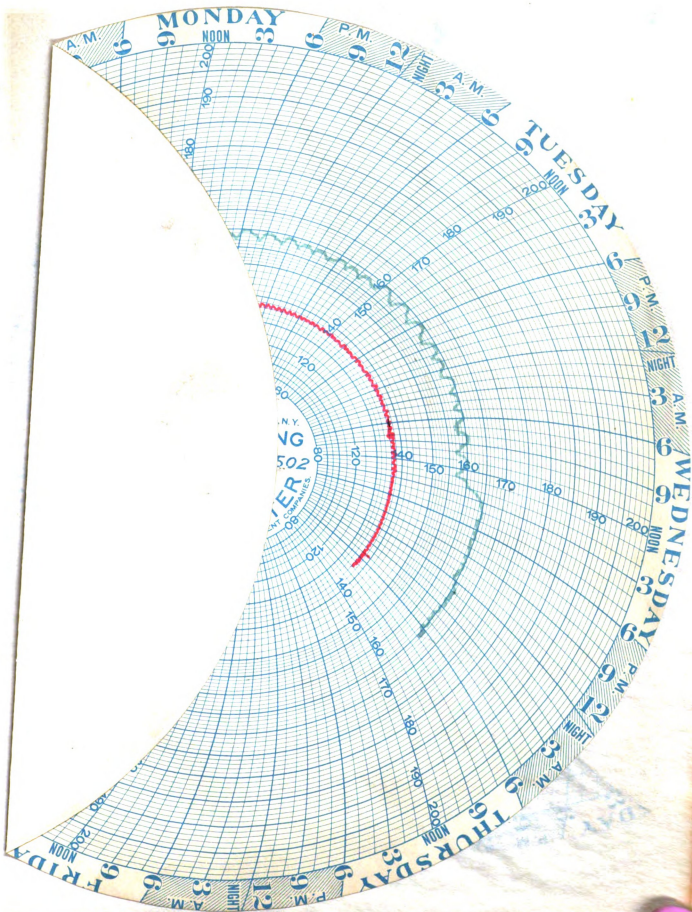
CHARGE NO. 44

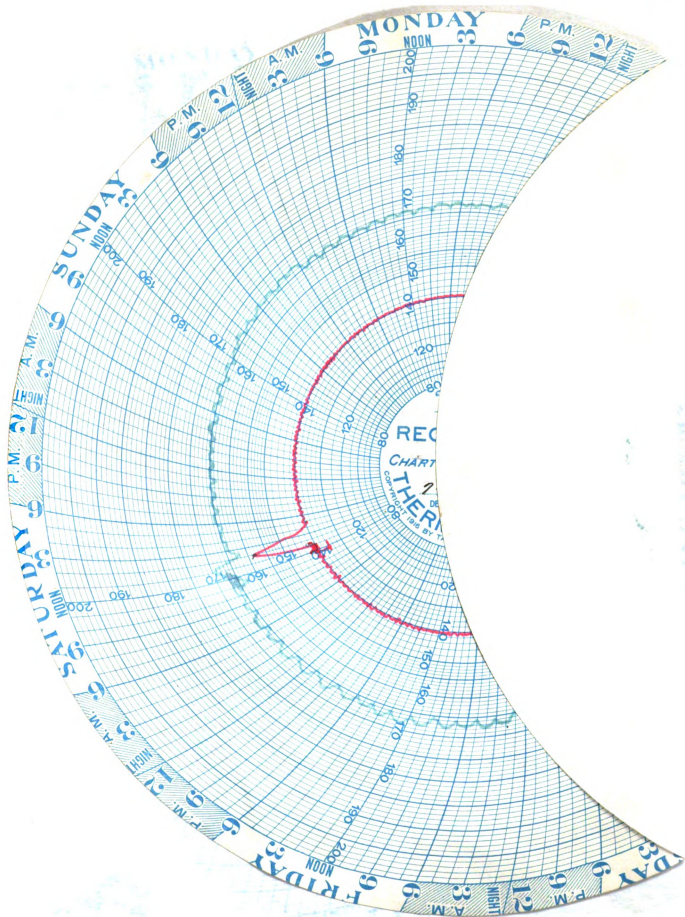
KILN NO. 10

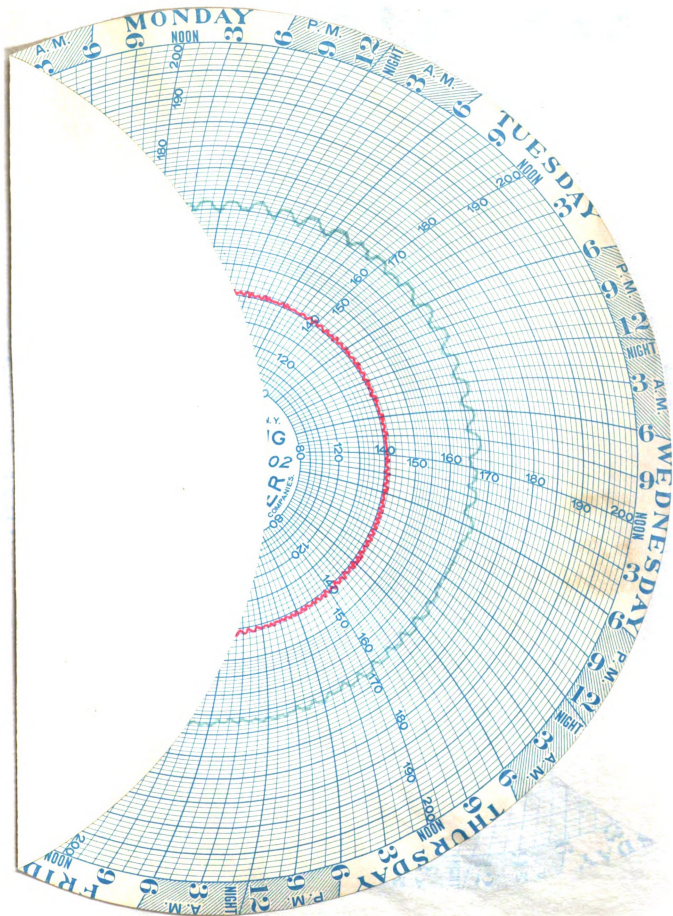
TRUCKS 7

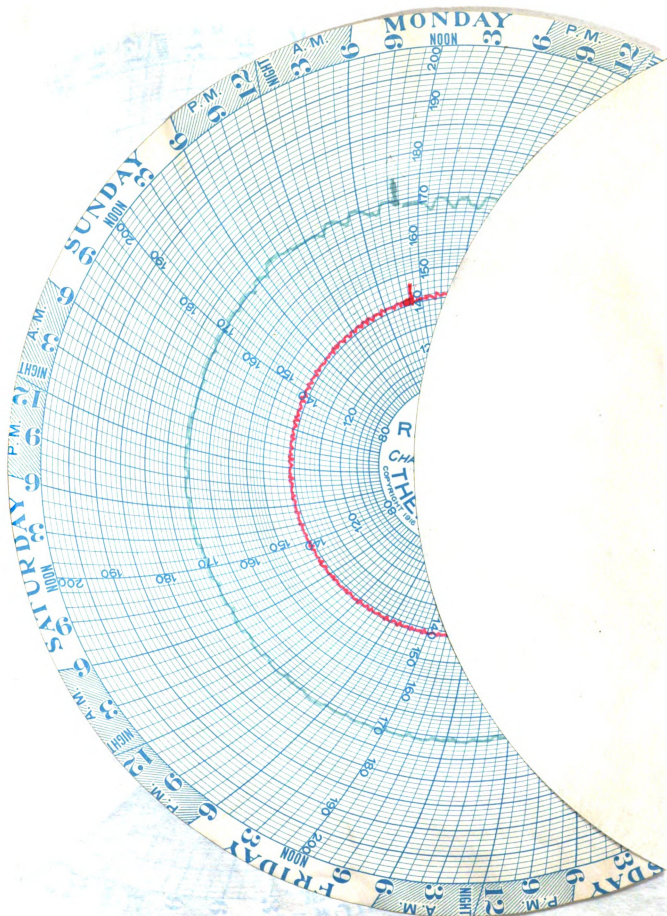
STEAM PRESSURE			STEAMING				SIZE	KIND	FEET			
COIL	5#		HRS. PRO.	15			10/4	Soft Maple				
Spray	100#		HRS. FIN.									
DAYS	DATE	TIME OF READING	SPRAY	COIL	DAMP AIR	FRESH AIR	DEGREES WET BULB	PRESENT DRY BULB	% HUM.	REQUIRED DRY BULB	% HUM.	FINAL MOIST CONT.
1	7/5/20	4 A. M.										7-14-20
		4 P. M.										1 6%
2	6	7 A. M.					140	152	71			2 7%
		3 P. M.					136	158	54			3 7%
3	7	7 A. M.					140	165	49			4 5%
		P. M.										5 5%
4	8	11 A. M.					140	165	49			6 5%
		P. M.										7 5%
5	9	7 A. M.					142	168	49			7-13-20
		3 P. M.					141	168	47			1 7-13-20
6	10	7 A. M.					140	170	44			
		3 P. M.					142	172	44			7-13-20

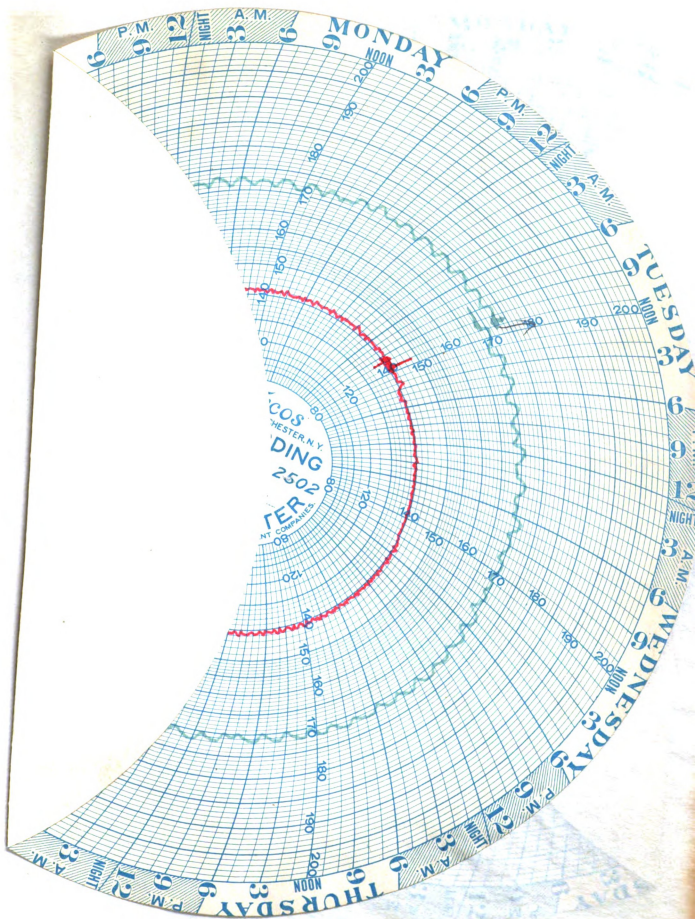


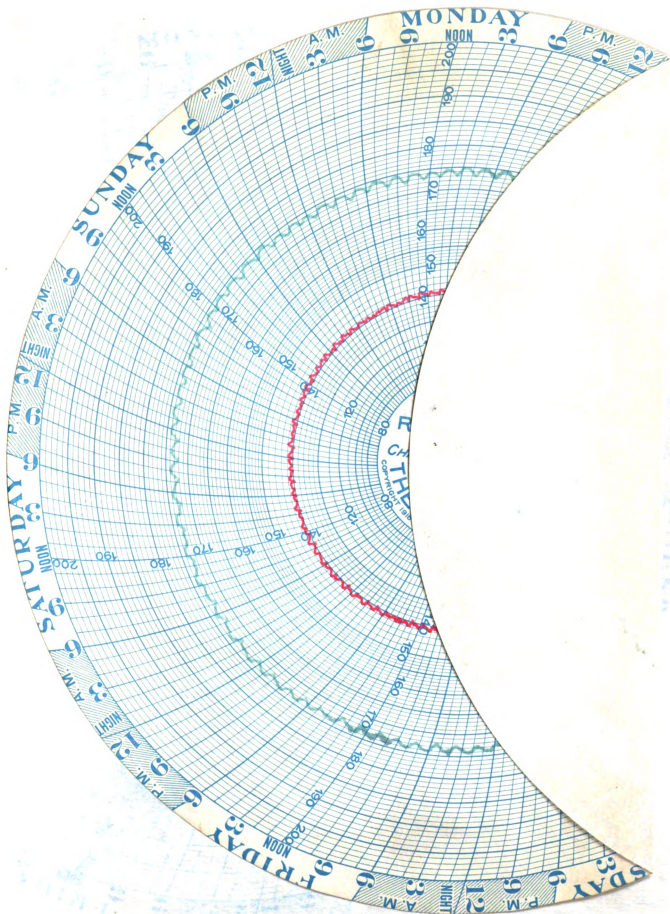


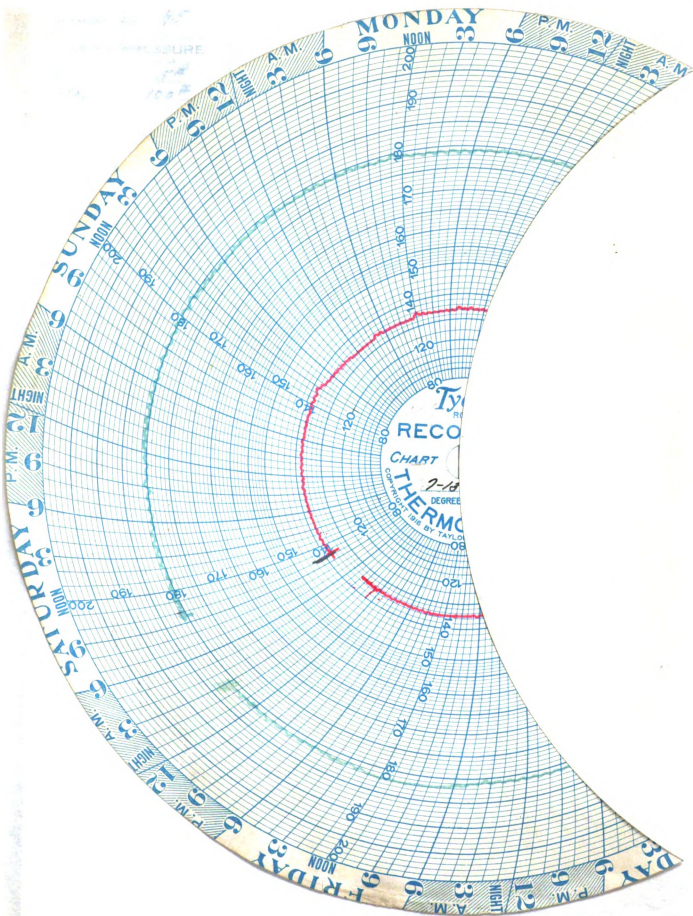












KILN RECORD

CHARGE NO. 45

KILN NO. 10

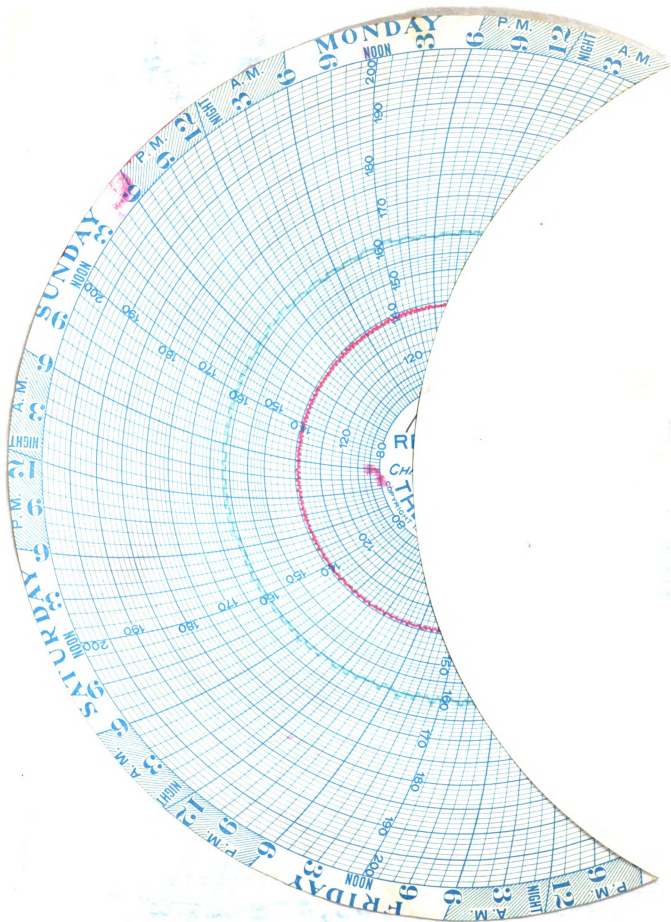
TRUCKS 7

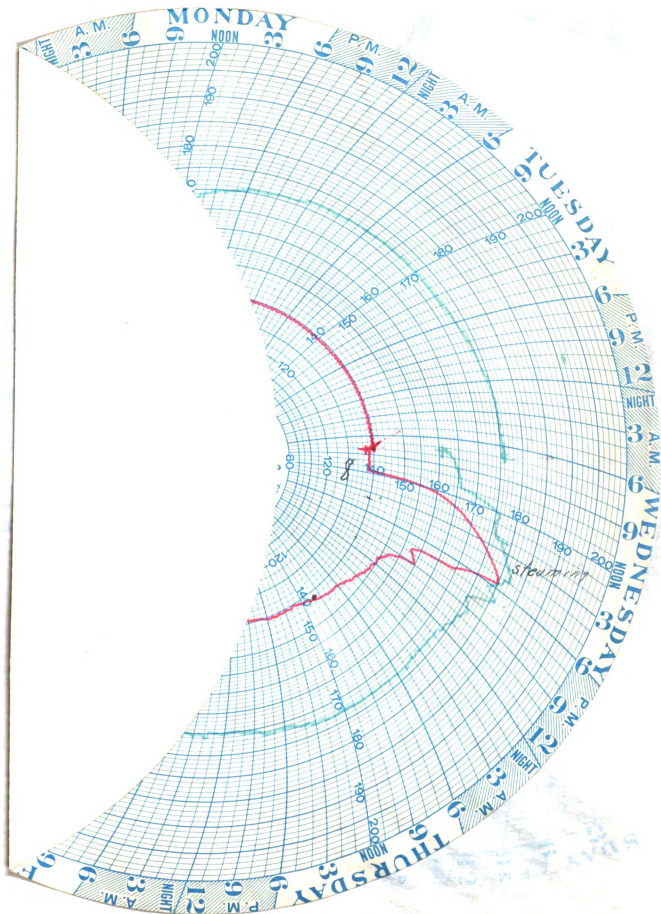
STEAM PRESSURE		STEAMING		SIZE	KIND	FEET
COIL	5#	HRS. PRO.	8	4/4	Sap Gum	
Spray	100#	HRS. FIN.	None			

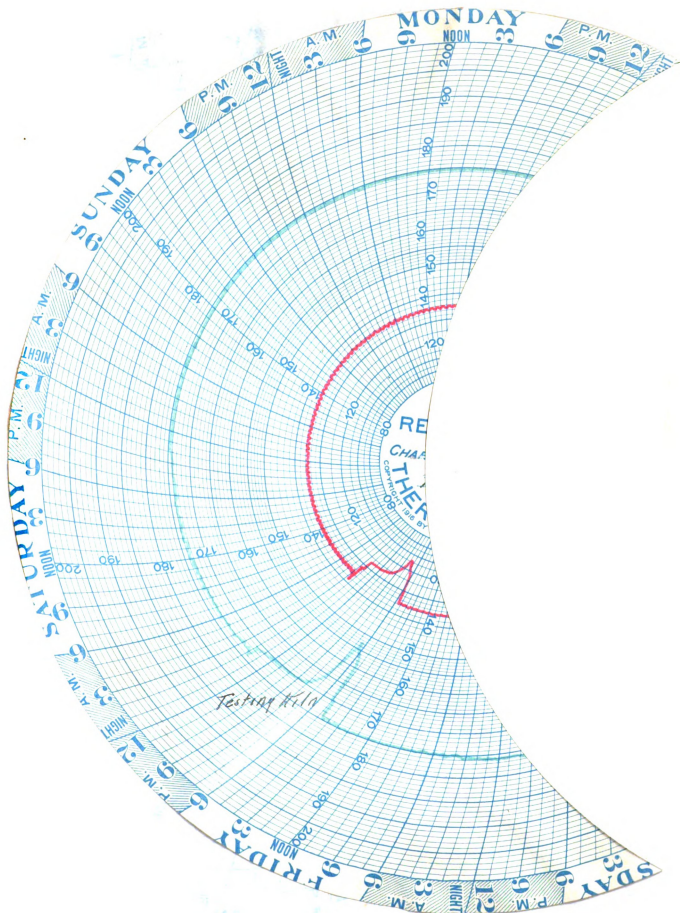
DAYS	DATE	TIME OF READING	SPRAY	COIL	DAMP AIR	FRESH AIR	DAMES WET BULB	PRESENT		REQUIRED		FINAL MOIST CONT
								DRY BULB	% HUM.	DRY BULB	% HUM.	
1	7/17	8 A. M.										Kiln Tests 7-23-28
	18	4 P. M.					140	160	56			
2		7 A. M.					140	160	56			Kiln Tests 7-23-28
		4 P. M.					140	172	41			
3	19	7 A. M.					140	175	38			Kiln Tests 7-23-28
		3 P. M.					135	175	33			
4	20	7 A. M.					135	175	33			Kiln Tests 7-23-28
		3 P. M.					135	175	33			
5	21	7 A. M.					135	180	29			Kiln Tests 7-23-28
		P. M.										
6	22	10 A. M.					130	182	24			Kiln Tests 7-23-28
		P. M.										
7		A. M.										Kiln Tests 7-23-28
		P. M.										
8		A. M.										Kiln Tests 7-23-28
		P. M.										
9		A. M.										Kiln Tests 7-23-28
		P. M.										
10		A. M.										Kiln Tests 7-23-28
		P. M.										
11		A. M.										Kiln Tests 7-23-28
		P. M.										
12		A. M.										Kiln Tests 7-23-28
		P. M.										
13		A. M.										Kiln Tests 7-23-28
		P. M.										
14		A. M.										Kiln Tests 7-23-28
		P. M.										

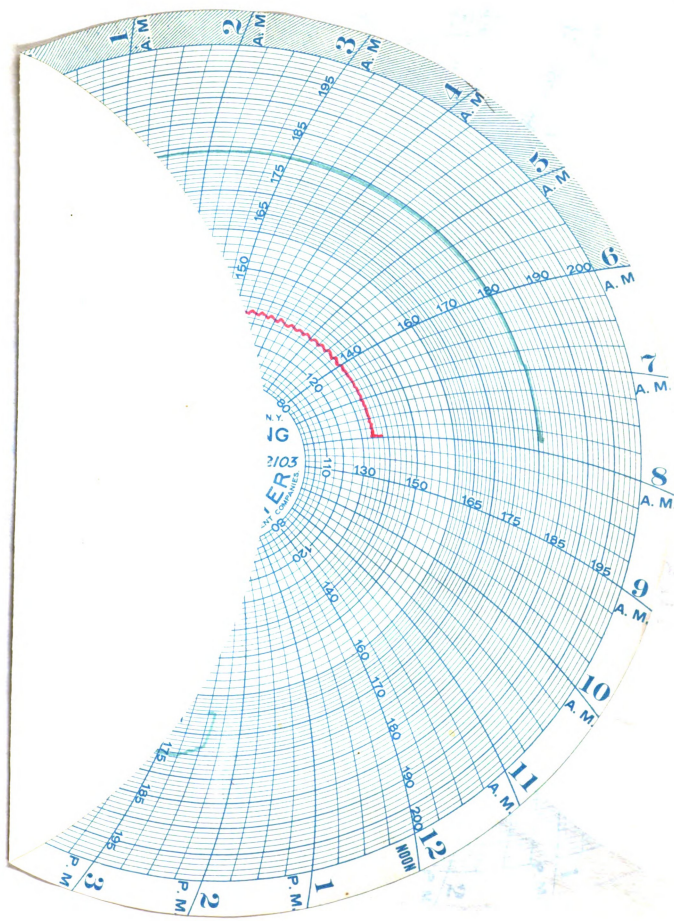
1	4.5%
2	2.0%
3	0.0%
4	6.0%
5	1.0%
6	2.0%
7	3.0%
AV.	3.8%

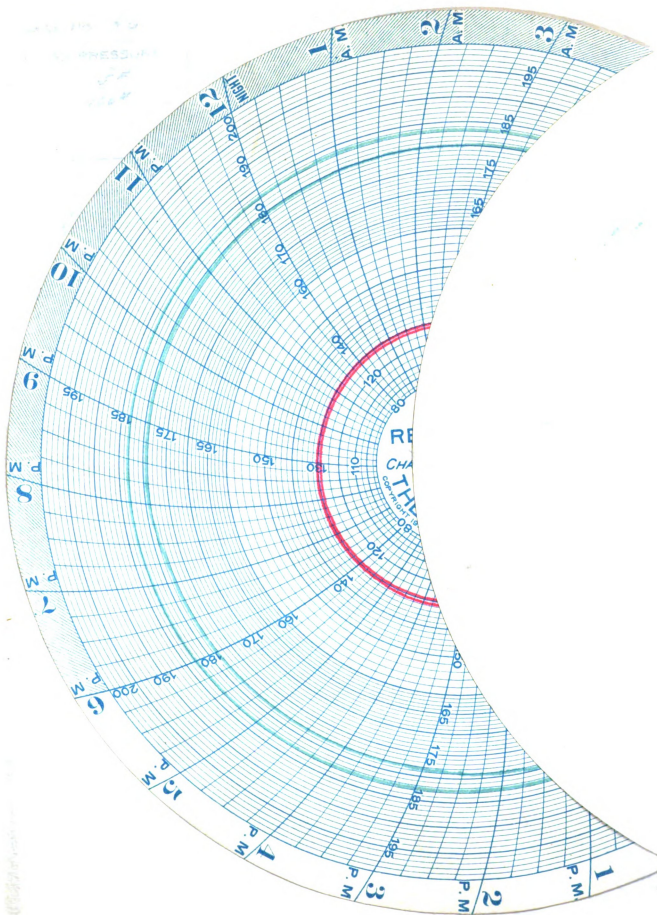
1	5.0	7.0	6.0
2	2.7	3.8	3.4
3	4.1	6.1	4.0
4	5.5	7.0	5.6
5	2.5	3.9	2.9
6	1.9	2.1	2.2
7	2.7	4.2	3.4









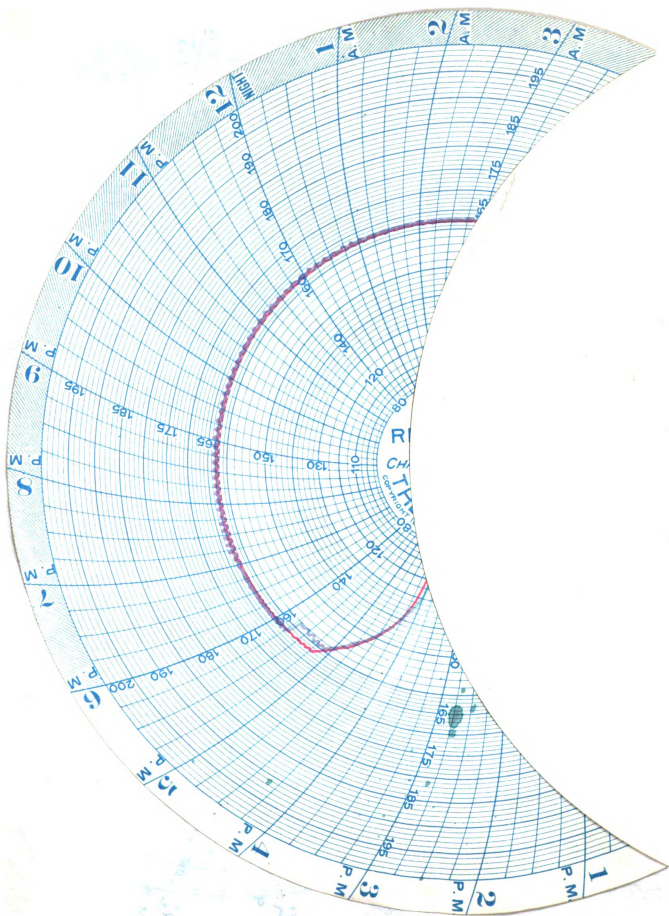


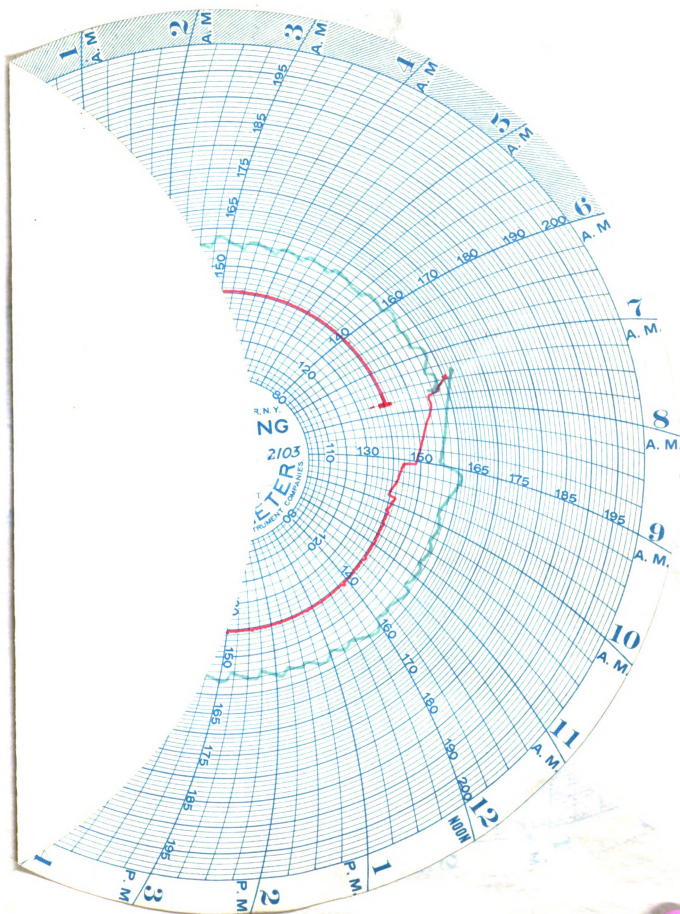
KILN RECORD

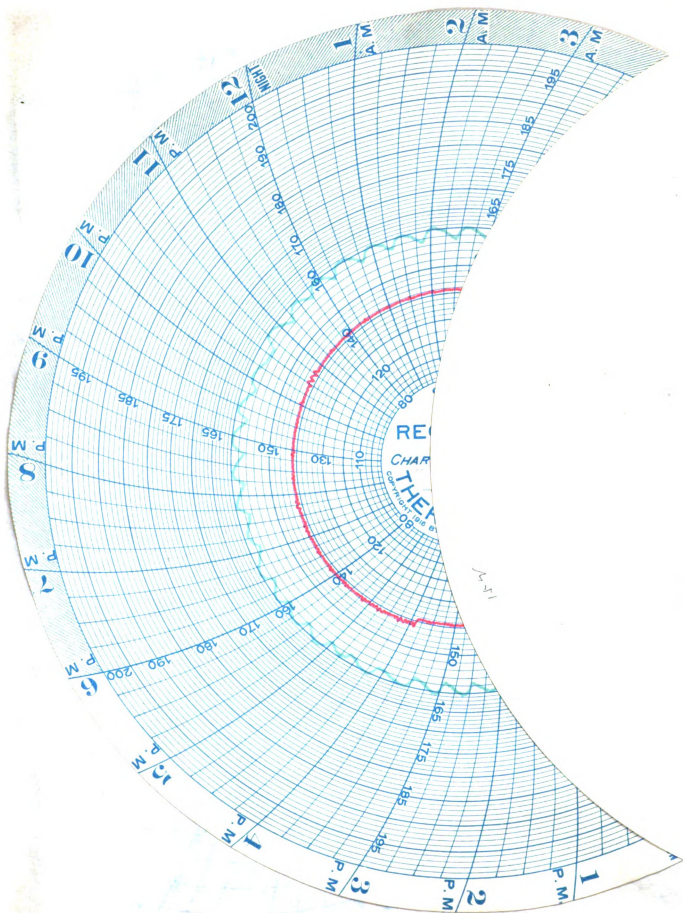
CHARGE No. 46

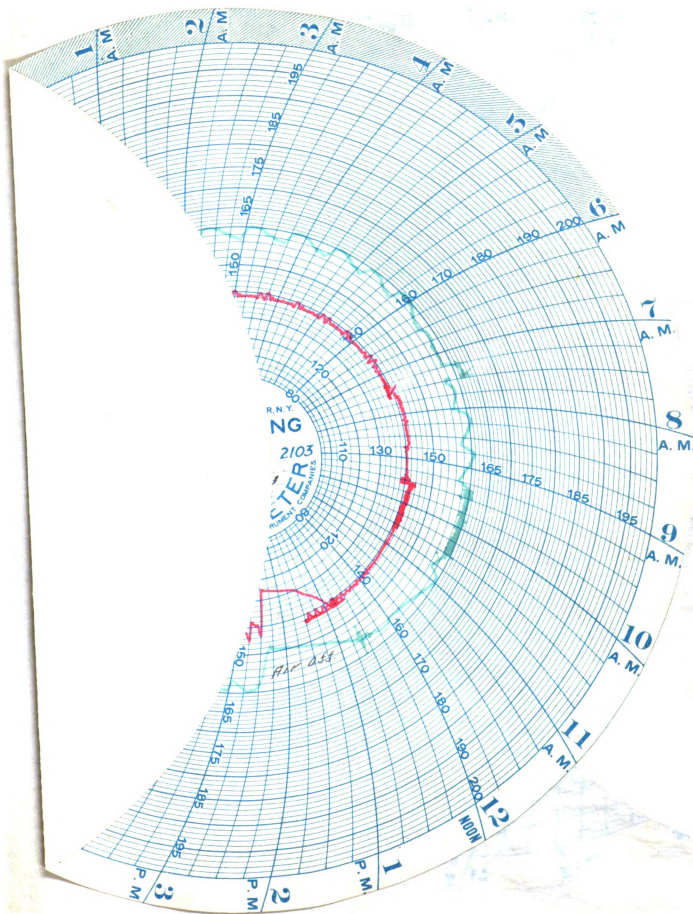
KILN NO. 10TRUCKS 7

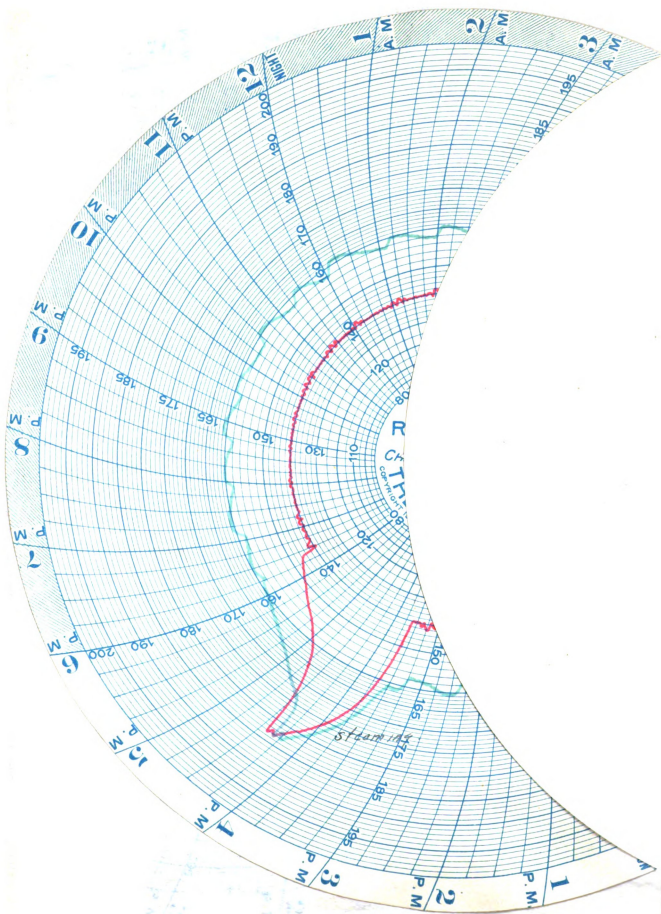
STEAM PRESSURE				STEAMING				SIZE		KIND		FEET	
COIL				HRS. PRO.									
Spray		100#											
DAYS	DATE	TIME OF READING	SPRAY	COIL	DAMP AIR	FRESH AIR	DEGREES WET BULB	PRESENT DRY BULB	% HUM.	REQUIRED DRY BULB	% HUM.	FINAL MOIST CONT	
1	7/30/22	A. M. 4 P. M.											
2	24	7 A. M. 2 P. M.					162 163	92					
3	25	7 A. M. 3 P. M.					140 156	64					
4	26	8 A. M. 3 P. M.					140 158	60					
5	27	7 A. M. 3 P. M.					140 158	60					
6	28	8 A. M. P. M.					140 160	56					
7	29	10 A. M. P. M.					140 162	54					
8	30	7 A. M. 8 P. M.					140 162	54					
9	31	7 A. M. 3 P. M.					138 174	37					
10	8/1	7 A. M. 3 P. M.					138 175	36					
11	2	7 A. M. 3 P. M.					138 177	34					
12	3	7 A. M. 3 P. M.					138 180	32					
13	4	7 A. M. 3 P. M.					140 180	33					
14	5	7 A. M. P. M.					140 180	33					

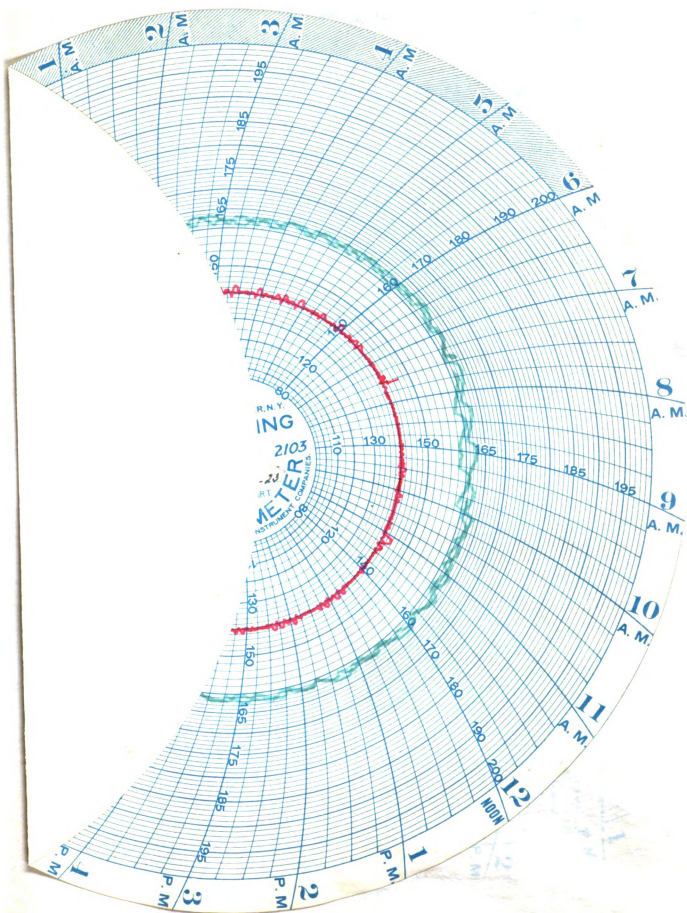


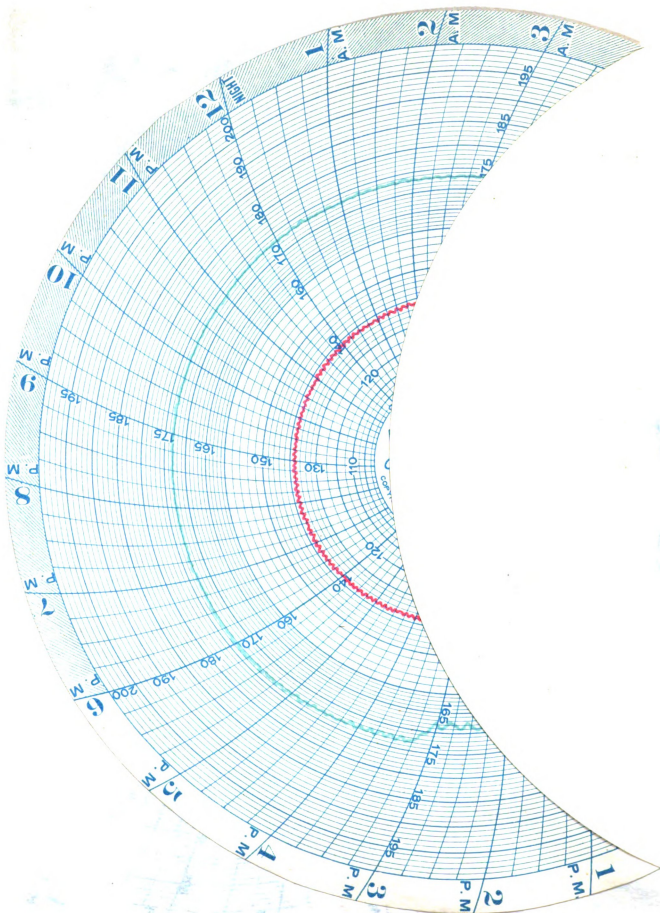


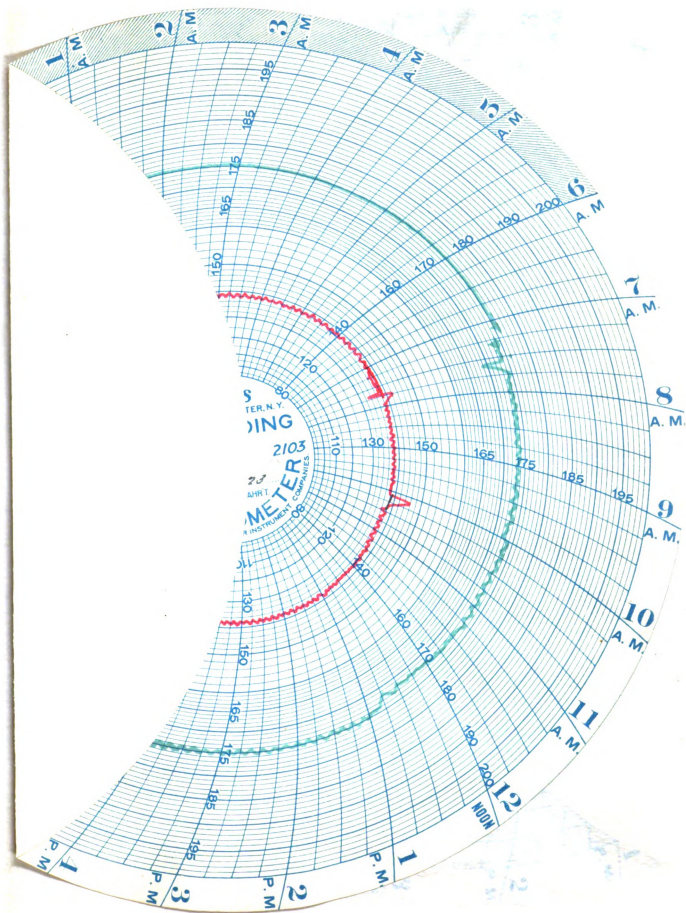


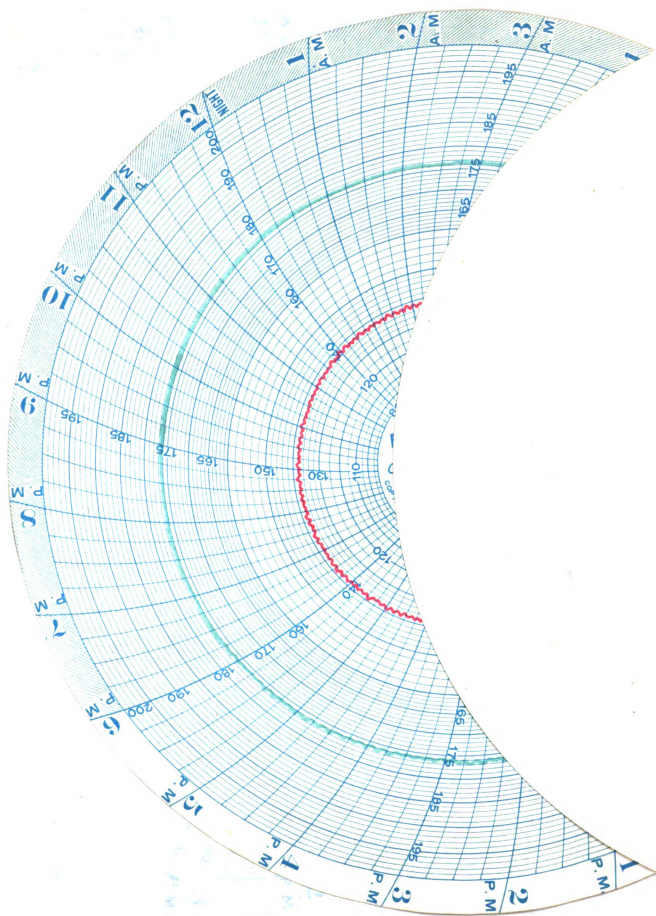


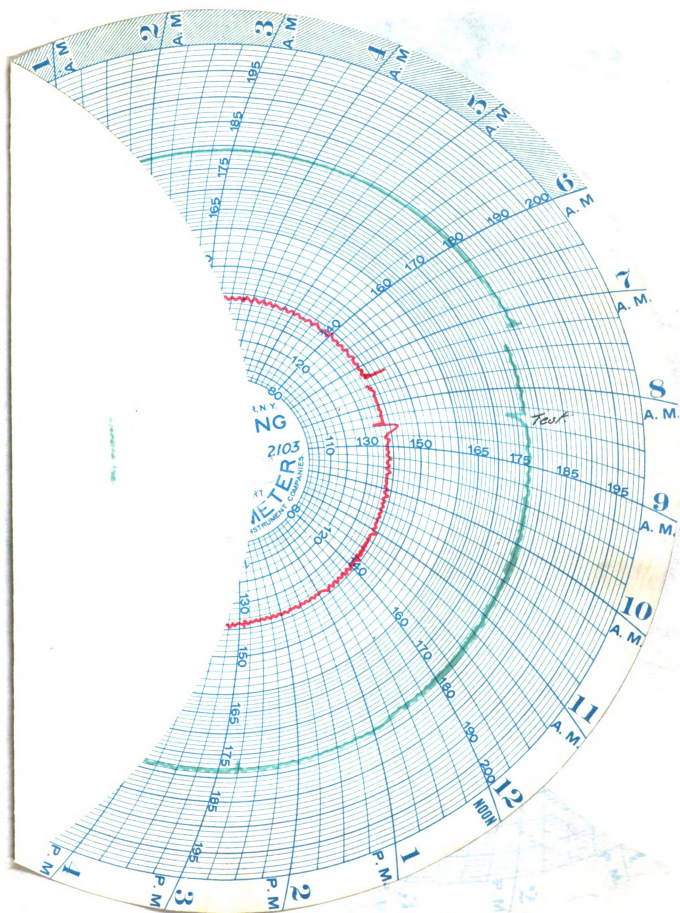


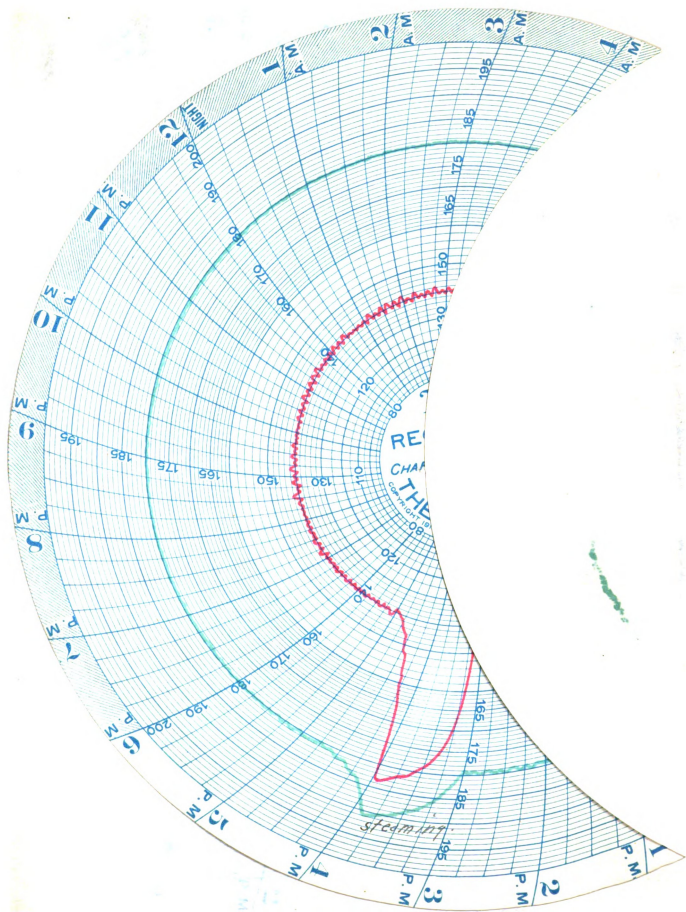


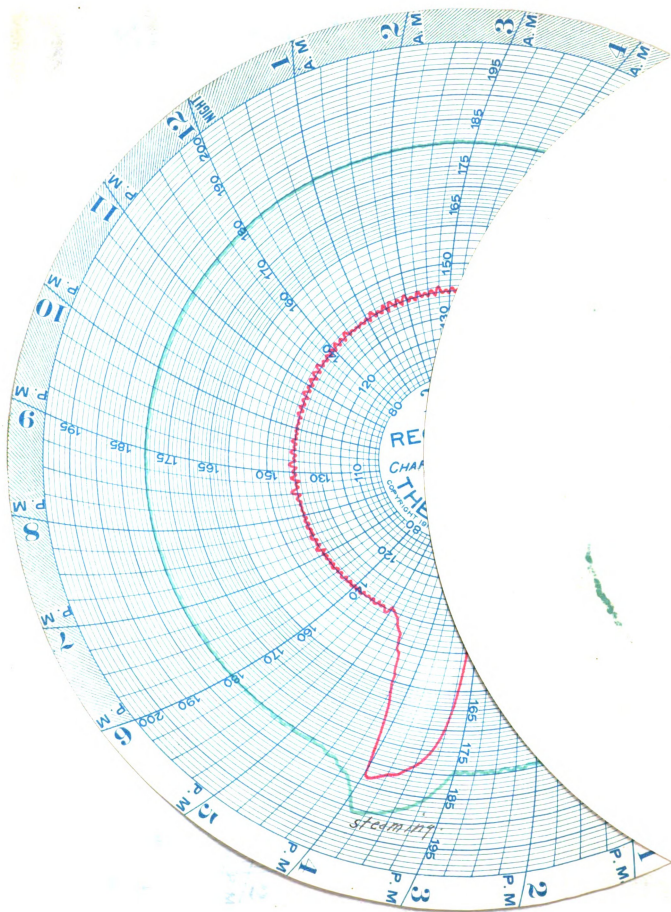


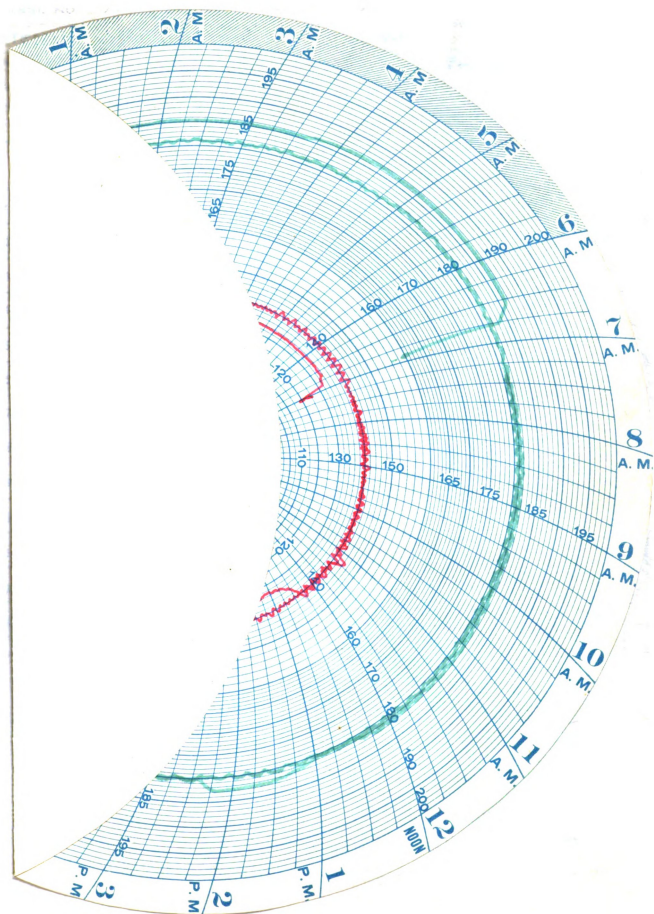


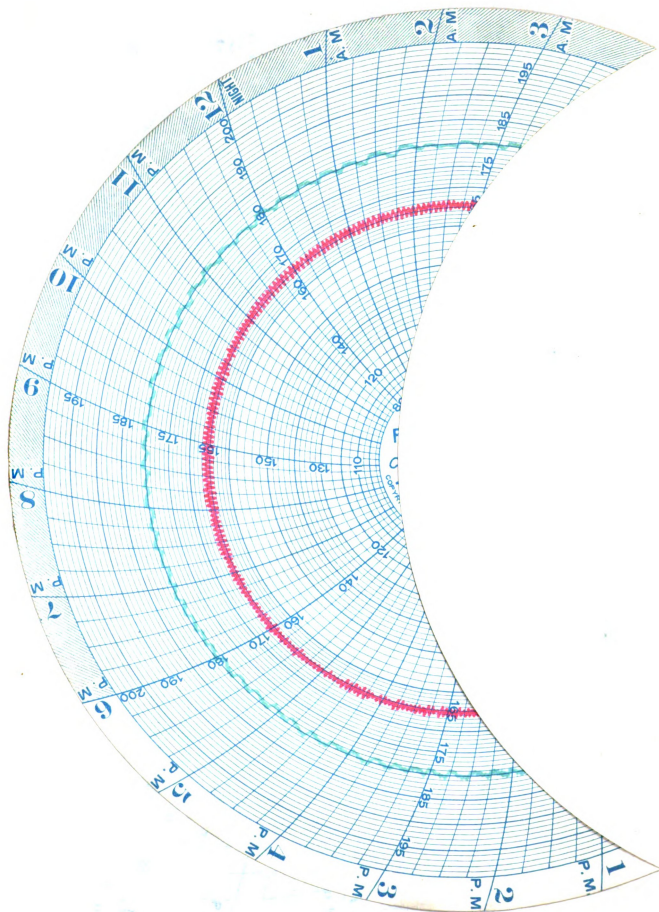


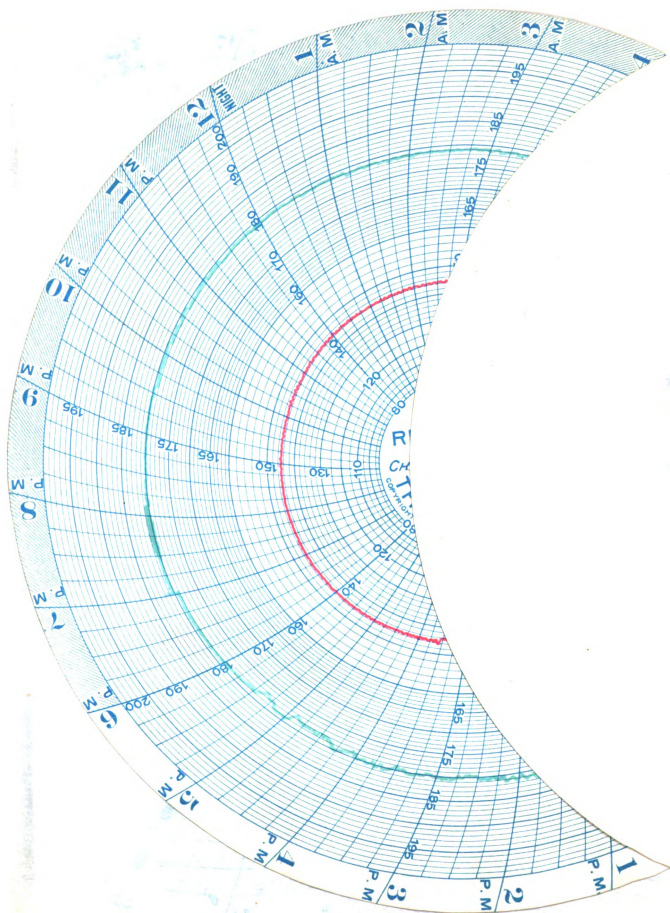


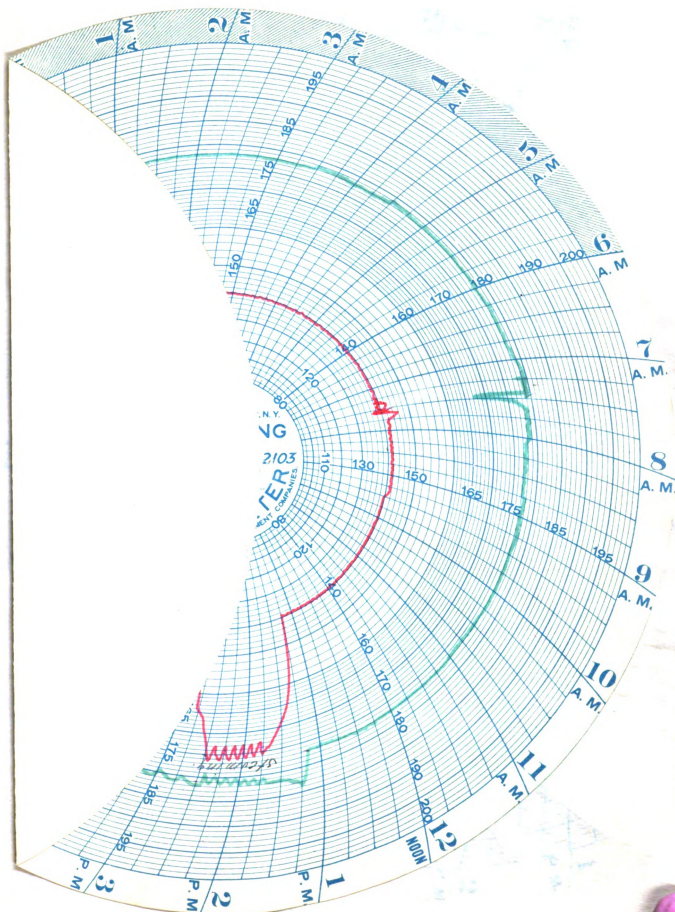


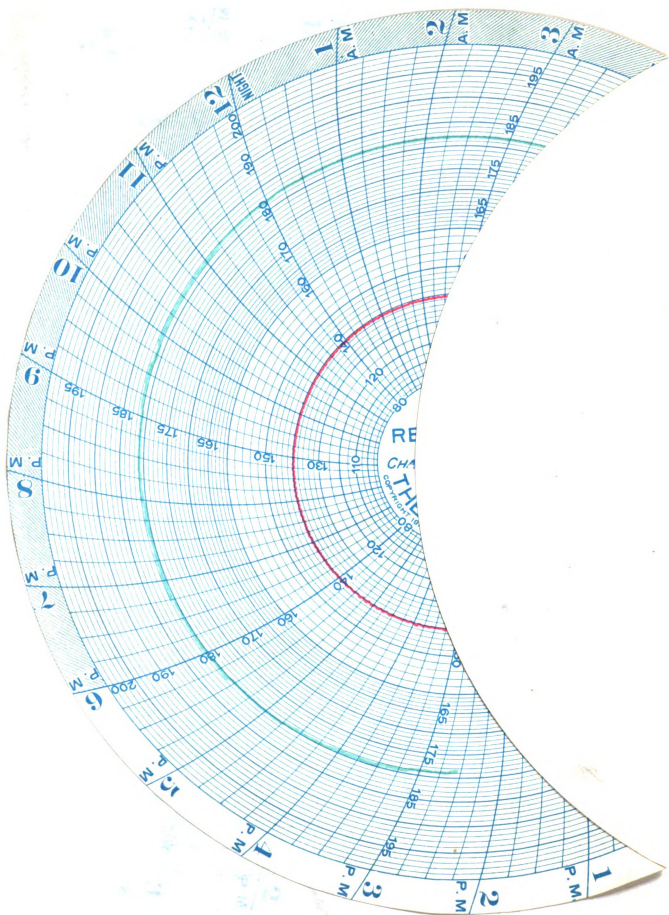


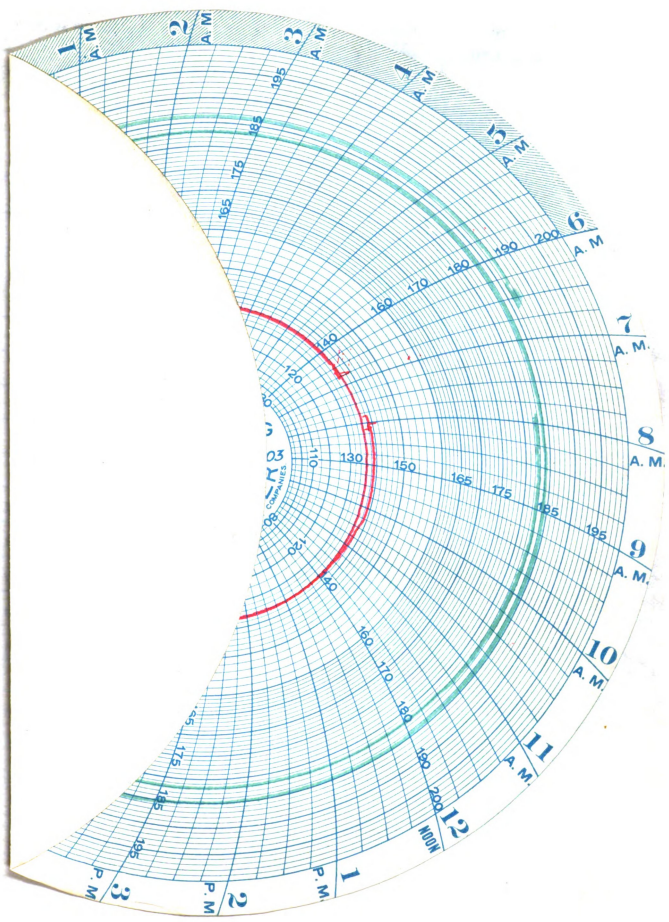


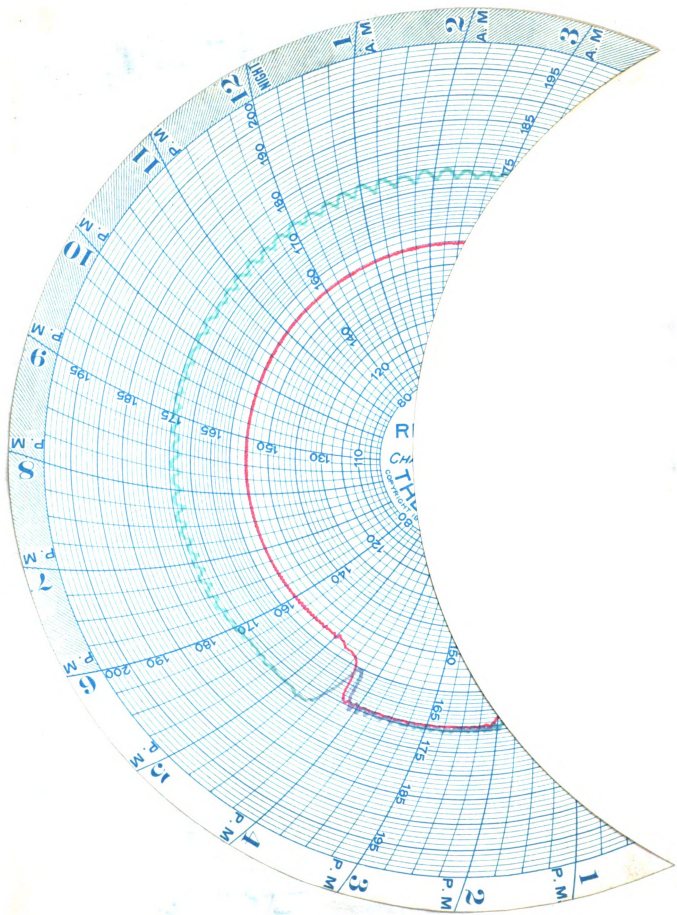


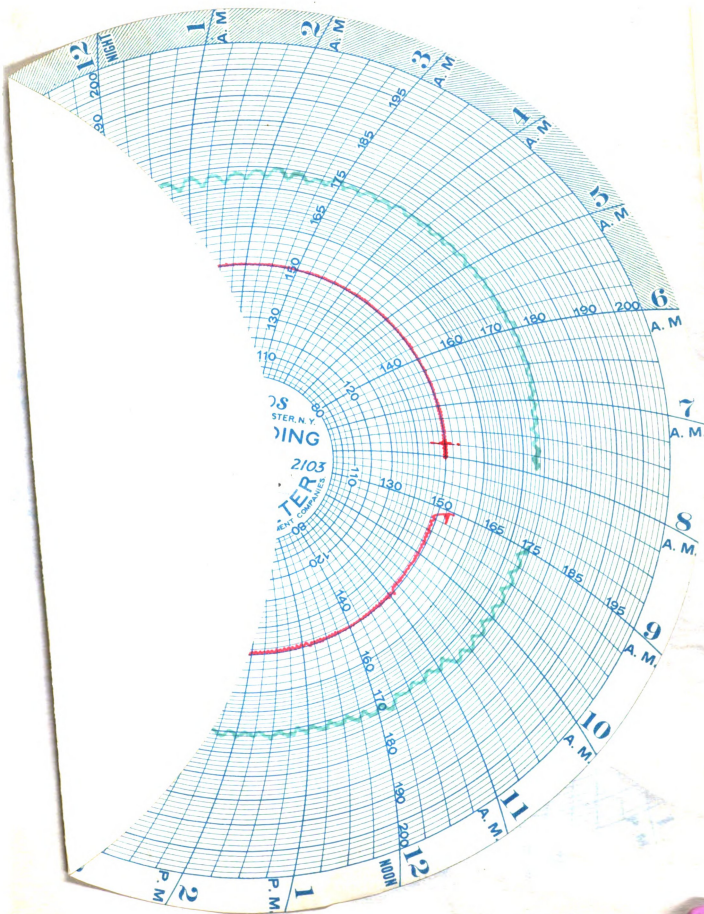


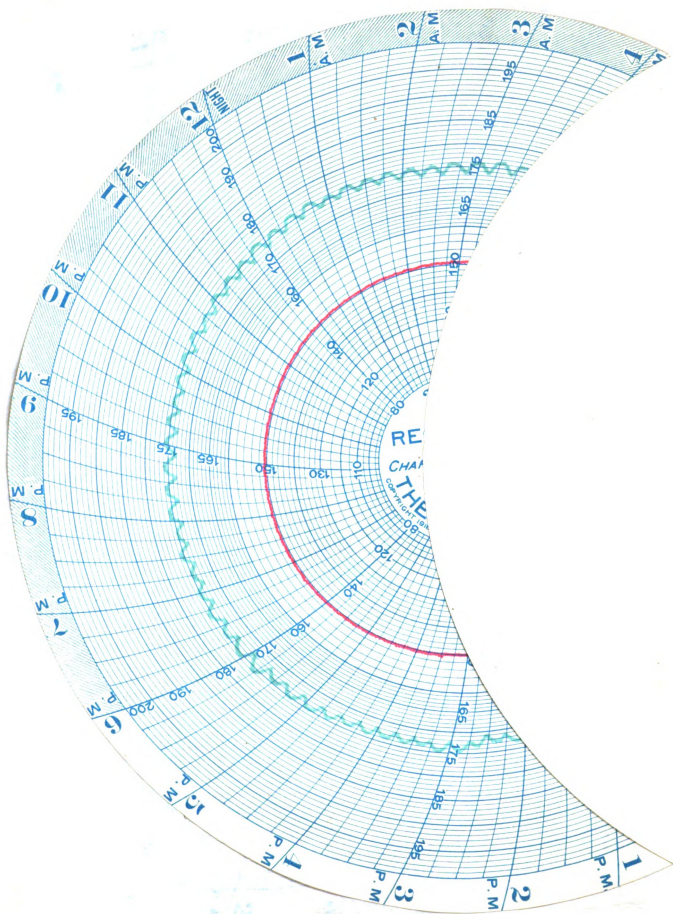


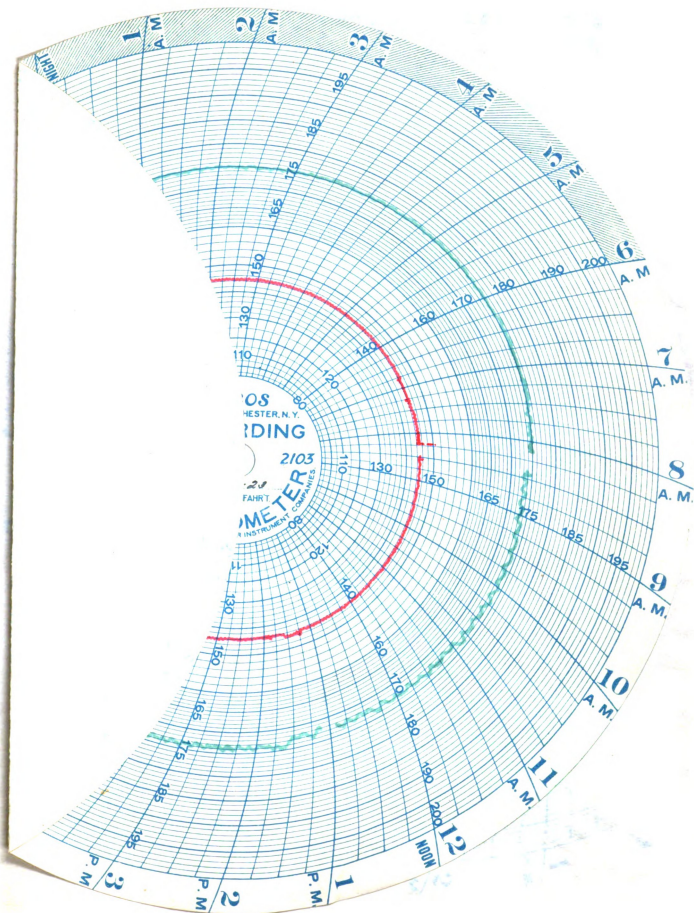


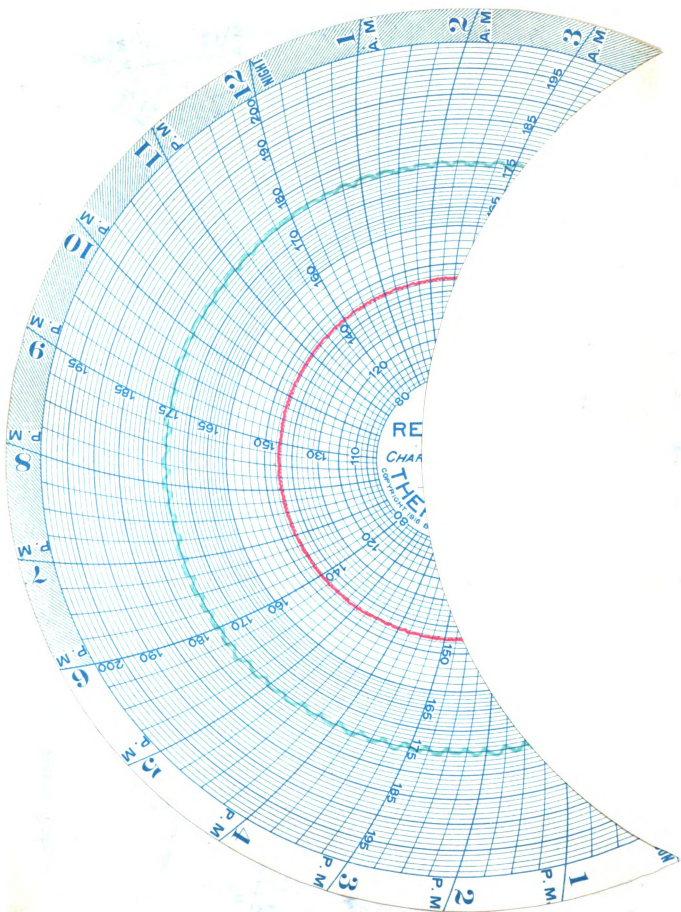


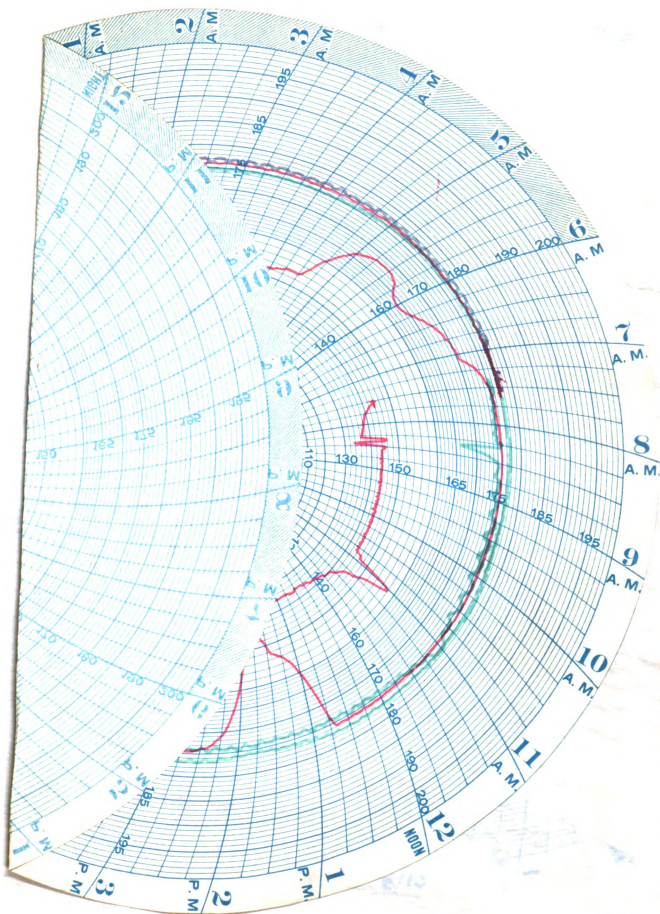


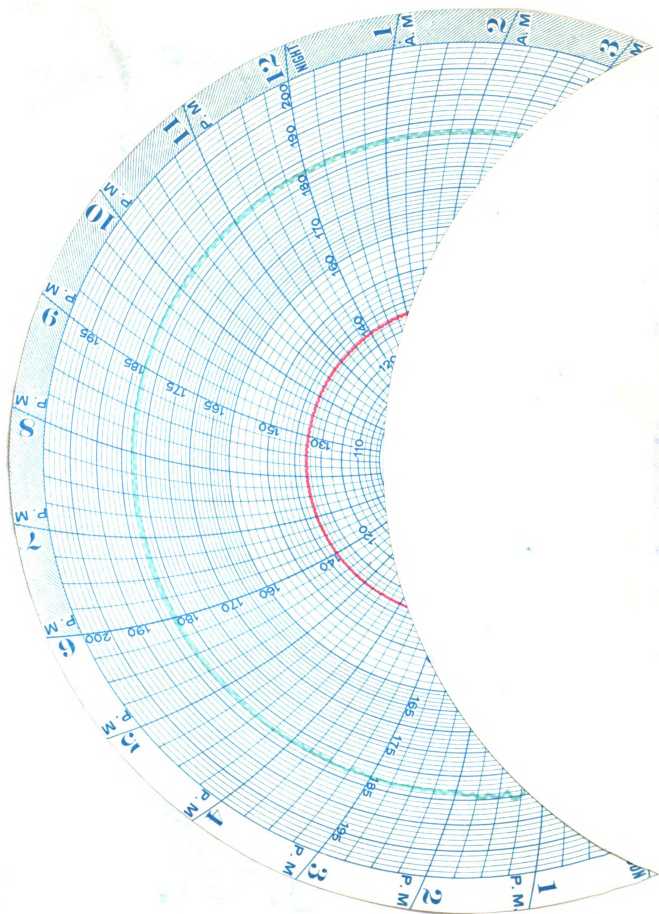


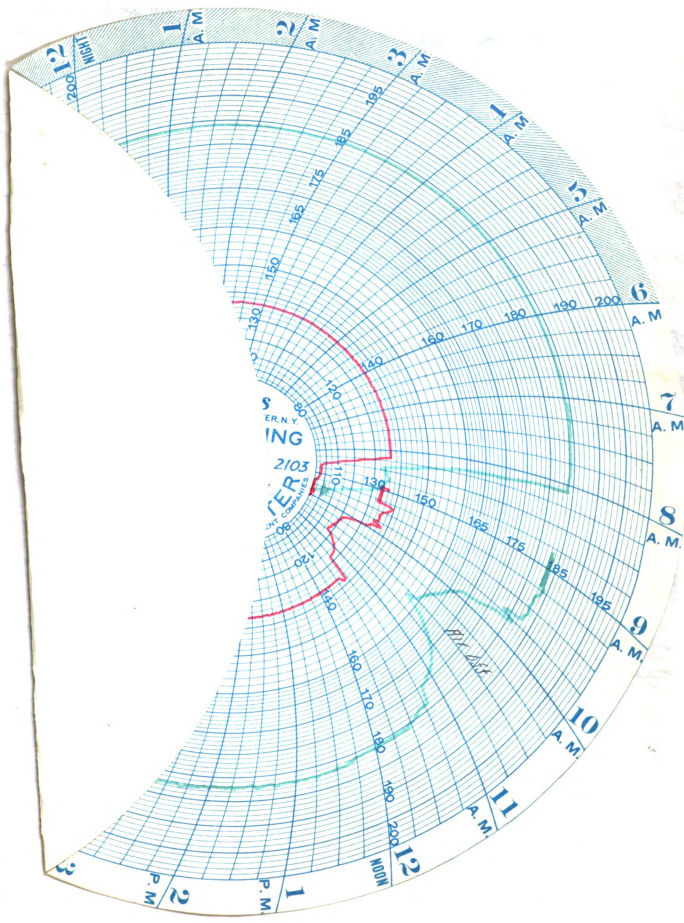












KILN RECORD

52

CHARGE NO. 49

KILN NO. 10

TRUCKS 7

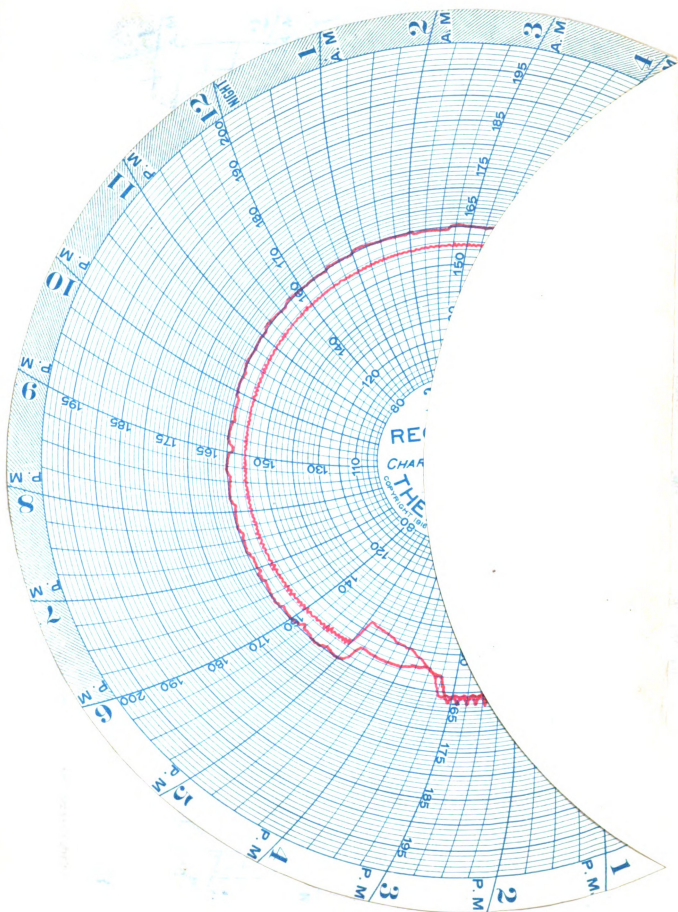
STEAM PRESSURE			STEAMING				SIZE	KIND	FEET	
COIL	5#		HRS. PRO.	6			12/4	Soft Maple		
	Spray	100#	HRS. FIN.	None						
DAYS	DATE	TIME OF READING	SPRAY	COIL	DAMP AIR	FRESH AIR	DEGREES WET BULB	PRESENT DRY BULB % HUM.	REQUIRED DRY BULB % HUM.	FINAL MOIST CONT.
1	8/23	9:28 A. M.					155	160 87		
2	24	7 A. M.					142	157 65		
3	25	7 A. M.					142	158 64		
4	26	7 A. M.					142	160 60		
5	27	7 A. M.					142	160 60		
6	28	7 A. M.					139	164 49		
7	29	7 A. M.					139	170 45		
8	30	7 A. M.					142	175 40		
9	31	7 A. M.					132	174 31		
10	9/1	7 A. M.					141	184 32		
11	2	7 A. M.					134	180 26		
12	3	7 A. M.					134	188 21		
13	4	7 A. M.					138	184 30		
14		A. M.								
		P. M.								

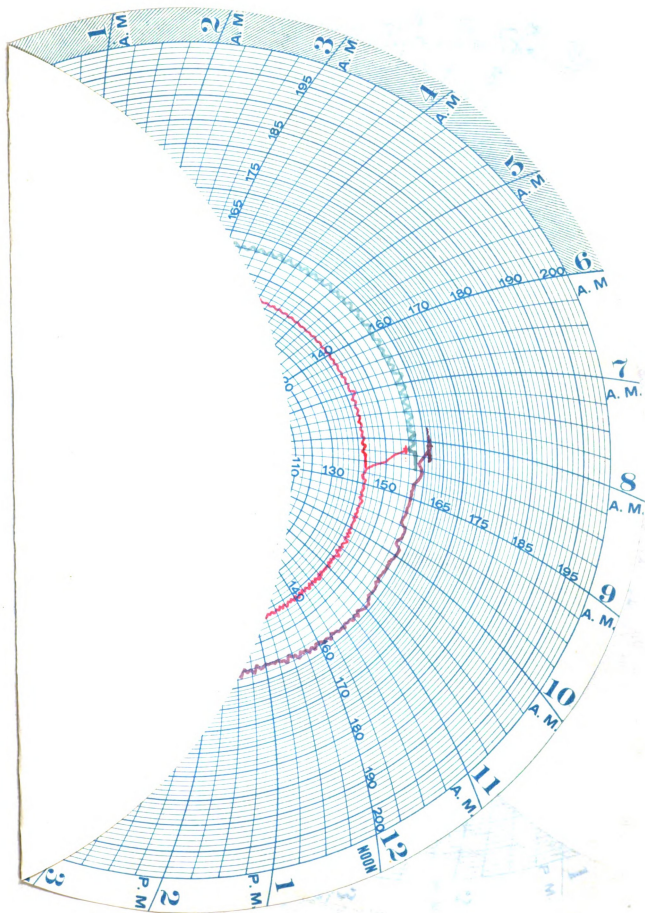
Hib Tests 9-4-23	
1	5.0%
2	6.0%
3	5.0%
4	5.0%
5	7.0%
6	6.0%
7	6.0%
8	5.7%
Total 6.6%	

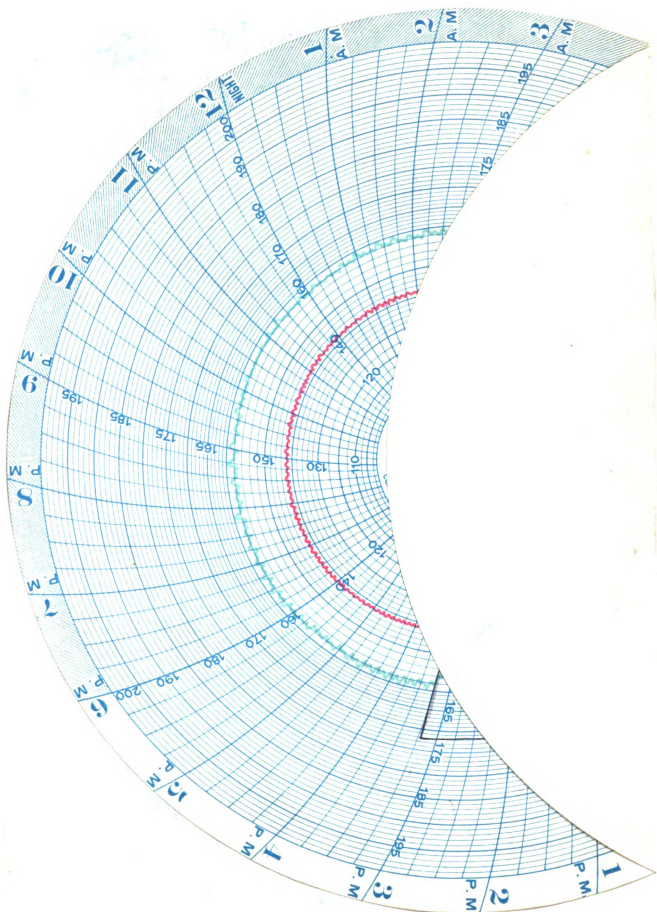
Moisture Distribution	6.2%	7.6%	6.1%	6.6%
-----------------------	------	------	------	------

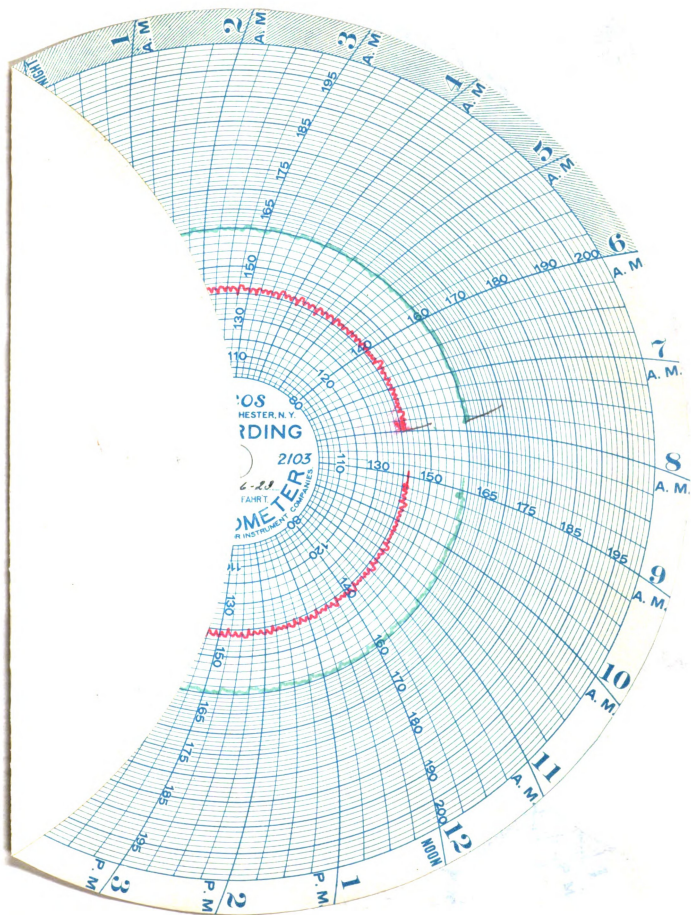
9-4-23	1	5.0%	2	4.0%	3	5.0%	4	5.0%	5	7.0%	6	6.0%	7	6.0%	8	5.7%
Moisture Distribution	6.2%	7.6%	6.1%	6.6%												
Hill Tests 9-4-23	1	5.0%	2	4.0%	3	5.0%	4	5.0%	5	7.0%	6	6.0%	7	6.0%	8	5.7%

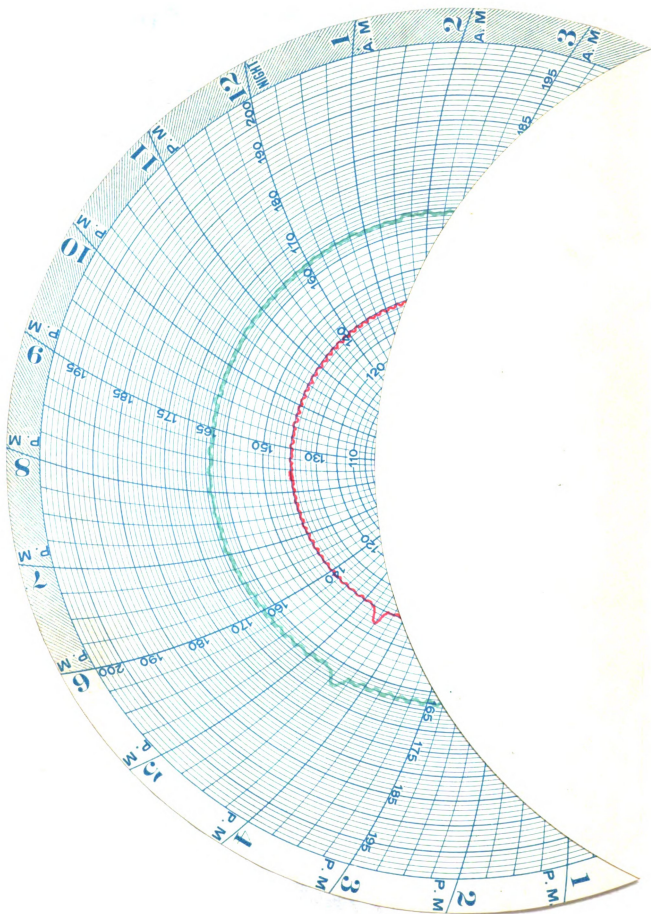
*Graduations Not
is chart.*

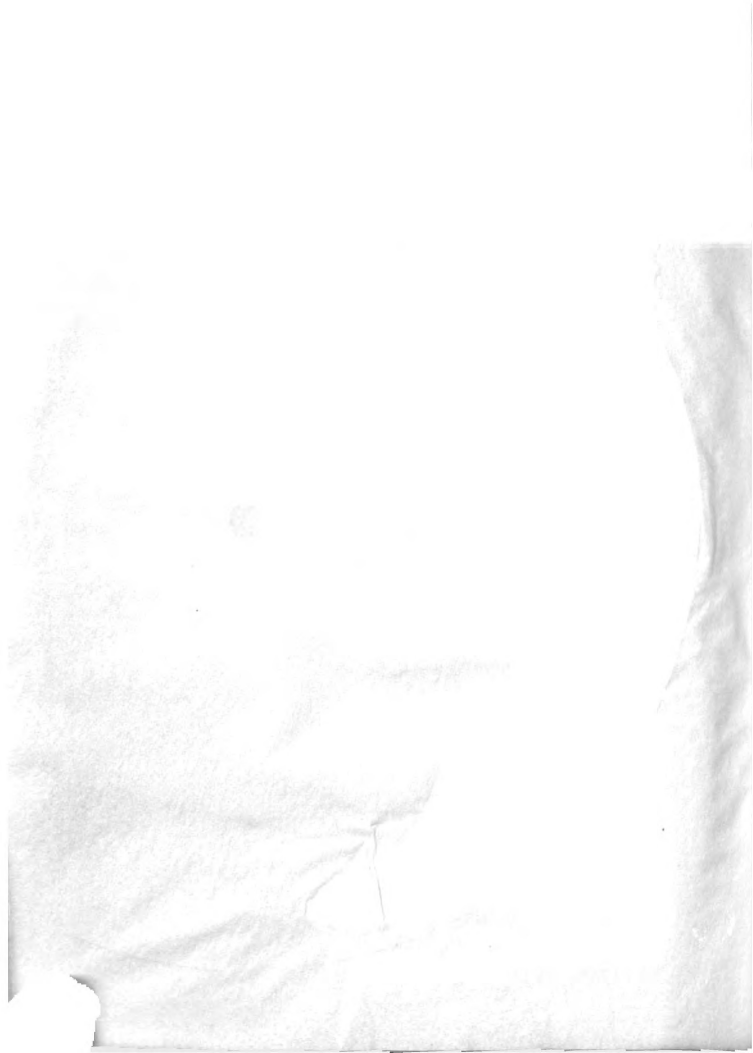


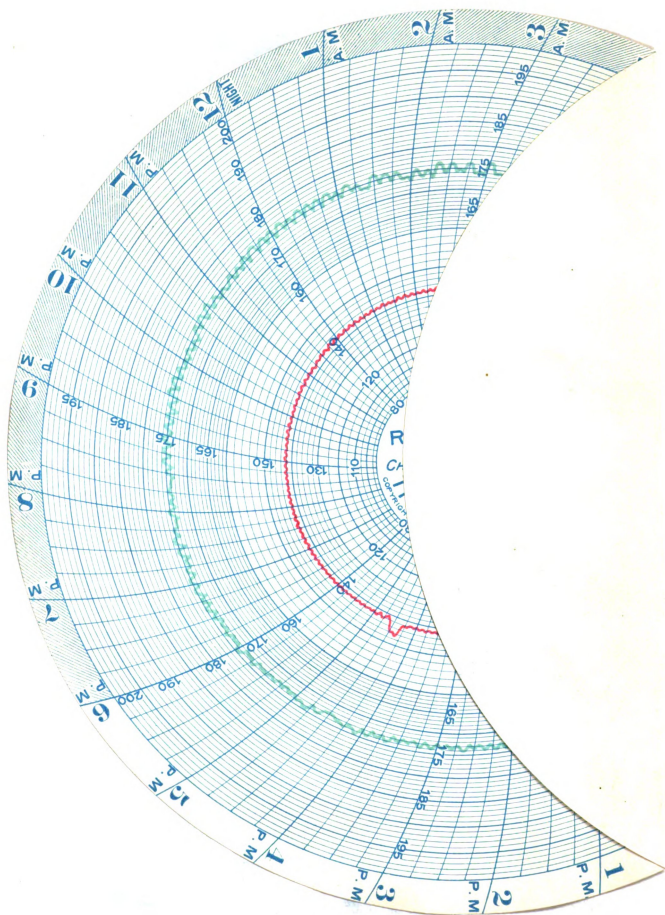


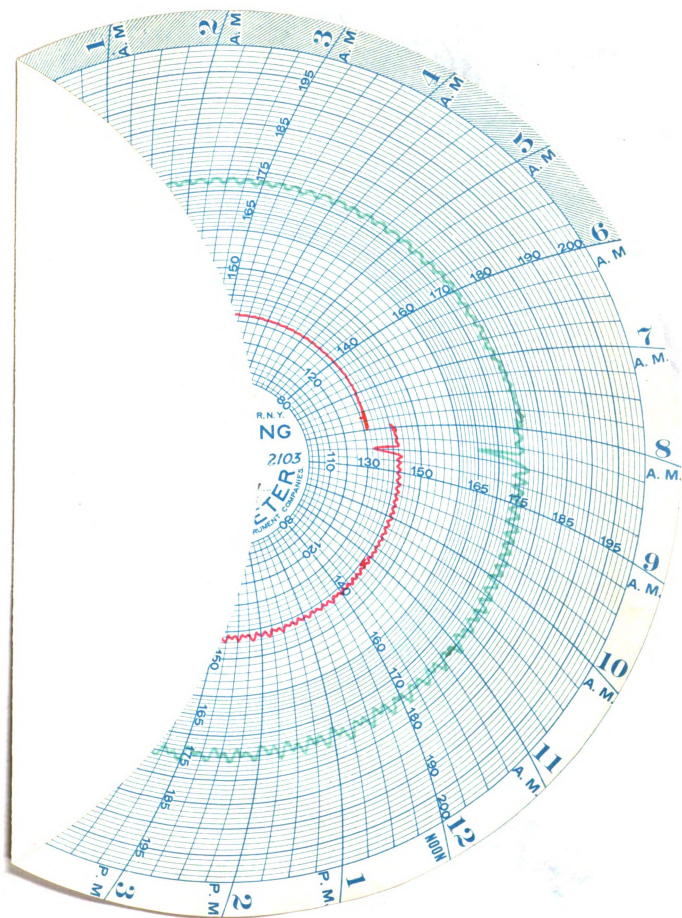


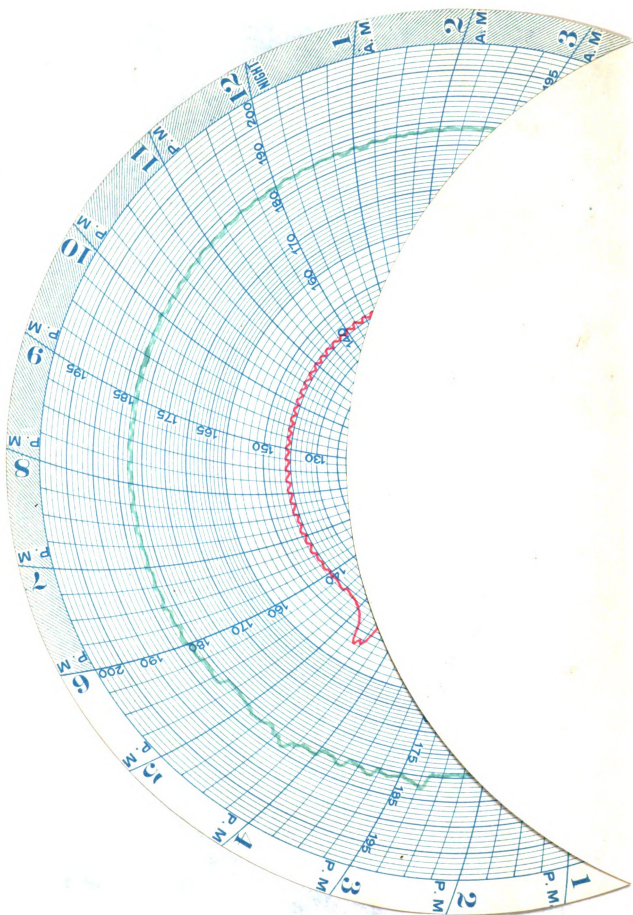


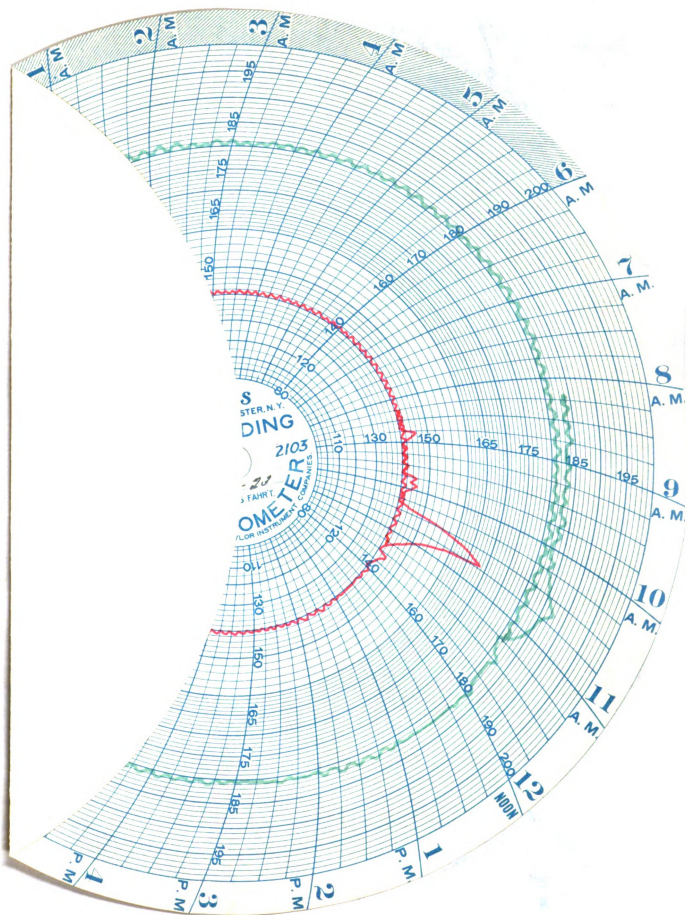


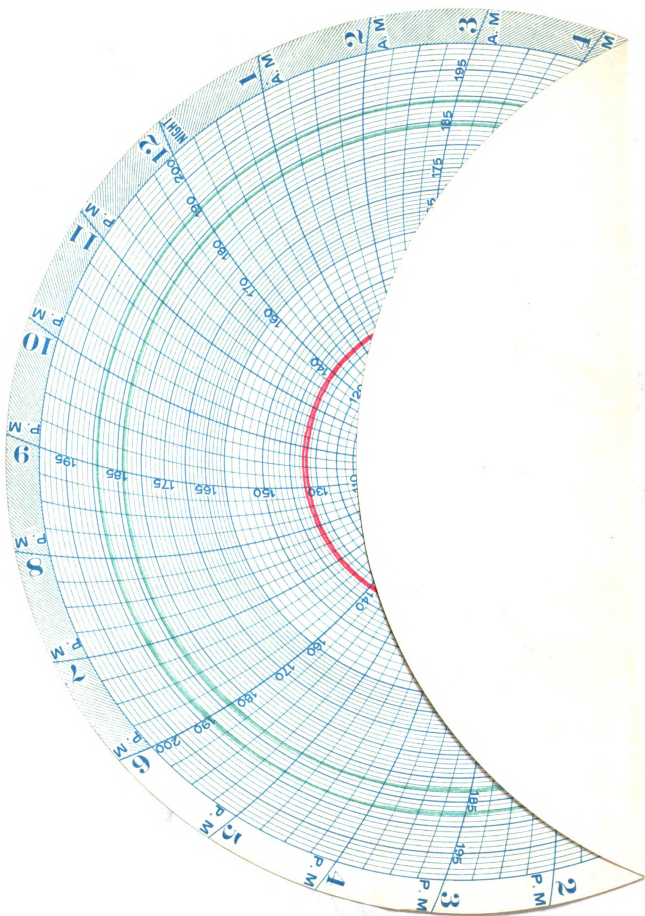


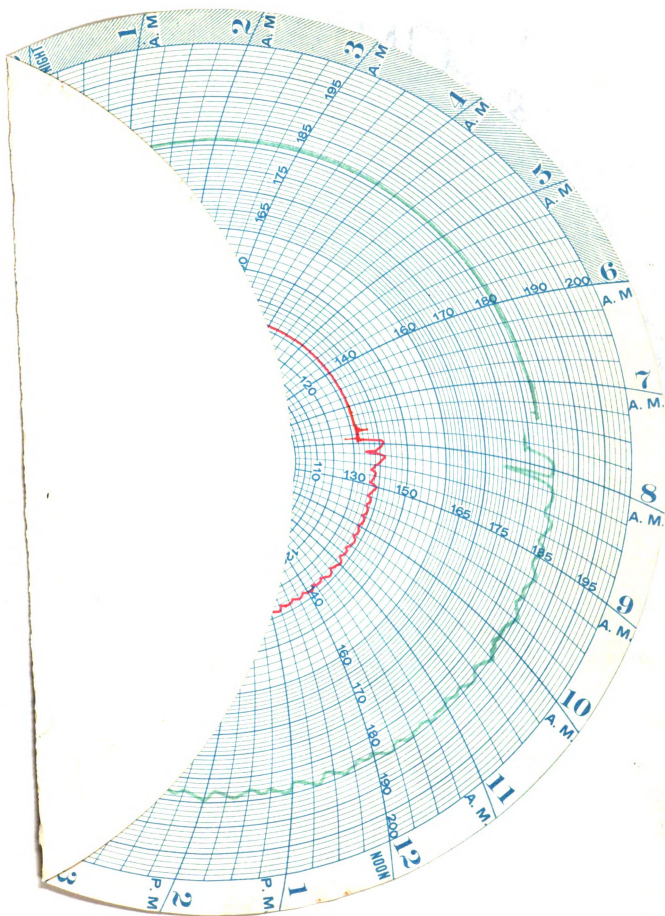












Other results obtained by using double duty thermostatic temperature control are as follows:

4/4	Cottonwood	from	41.0 %	to	7.0 %	in five days
4/4	"	"	40.0%	to	7.0 %	in four days
4/4	Chestnut	"	47.0 %	to	7.0 %	" seven "
4/4	Oak	"	38.0 %	to	6.5 %	" six "
4/4	"	"	42.0 %	to	6.0 %	" seven "
4/4	Sap Gum	"	18.0 %	to	6.0 %	" three "
4/4	Sap Gum	"	40.0 %	to	6.0 %	" five "
4/4	" "	"	43.0 %	to	6.0 %	" six "
4/4	" "	"	21.0 %	to	6.0 %	" four "
8/4	Hard Maple	"	20.0 %	to	4.0 %	" five "
8/4	Soft Maple	"	44.0 %	to	6.0 %	" nine "
8/4	Birch	"	40.0 %	to	6.5 %	" eleven "
8/4	Std.Sap Gum	"	32.0 %	to	6.0 %	" nine "
8/4	"	"	32.0%	to	6.0 %	" eleven "
8/4	"	"	32.0 %	to	6.0 %	" eleven "
8/4	"	"	44.0 %	to	6.5 %	" fifteen "
8/4	"	"	44.0 "	to	6.5 %	" fifteen "
10/4	Elm	"	37.0 %	to	6.5 %	" nine "
10/4	"	"	49.0 %	to	7.0 %	" eleven "
10/4	White Ash	"	48.0 %	to	7.0 %	" eleven "
10/4	Birch	"	36.0 %	to	6.0 %	" eleven "
12/4	White Ash	"	30.0 %	to	6.0 %	" nine "
12/4	"	"	33.0 %	to	6.0 %	" thirteen days
12/4	"	"	34.0 %	to	6.0 %	" fourteen "

All distribution tests were 8% or below on the center section.

CONCLUSIONS.

The following conclusions show the benefits derived from using double duty thermostatic temperature control.

1. Definite control of wet and dry bulb temperatures regardless of outside weather conditions or changes in steam pressure. Consequently less chance of spoiling the lumber thru temperatures not remaining as set.
2. Less time required and easier to set the desired conditions in the kiln.
3. Faster drying by safely using a higher temperature and lower humidity.
4. Allows greater evaporation by not having a constant supply of steam going into the kiln to hold the wet bulb temperature.
5. A kiln started late in the day can be steamed at 85% humidity over night instead of 100% as it would be if operating by hand, thus allowing some drying to take place. Excessive steaming prolongs the drying period.
6. Less case hardening consequently faster and better drying.

ROOM USE ONLY

ROOM USE ONLY

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



3 1293 03142 5154