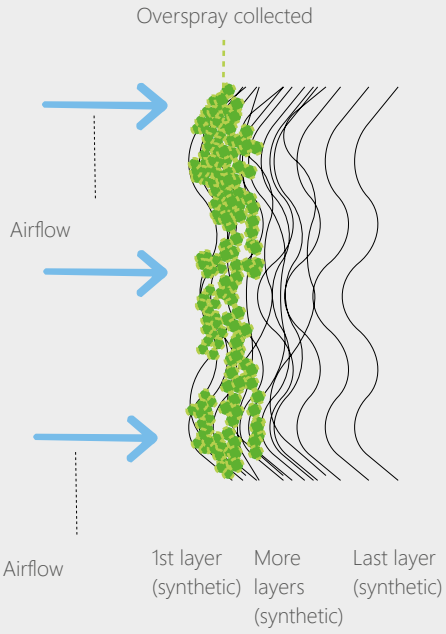
Andreae Filters load from back to front, eliminating the face-loading effect

The working principle of an Andreae Filter is such that particulates are captured by impaction on the face of the filter, then pulled through the openings and impacted again on the back wall of the filter, then pulled through the baffle to impact again on the back of the front wall and ultimately collect in the deep holding pockets out of the air stream.

Because of the accordion shape and evenly spaced holes, the airflow is evenly distributed over the whole extraction surface of the booth, the static pressure remains low and the airflow stays constant during the loading phase.

Other synthetic layers filters must be replaced regularly to ensure efficient operations. Clogged filters redirect air to a different path of least resistance, which will effect uniform airflow in the booth. Furthermore, this higher static causes the exhaust fan to reduce the amount of air exhausted

Polyester Exhaust Filter



Andreae Filters have 3-5x greater holding capacity than fibrous and mesh filters, resulting in longer service life, reduced waste and less down time during change outs.

Fibrous and mesh filters tend to face load (collect particles on the surface of the filter). The face-loading effect causes uneven airflow to occur at various places along the exhaust wall. As a result, filter life is greatly reduced.