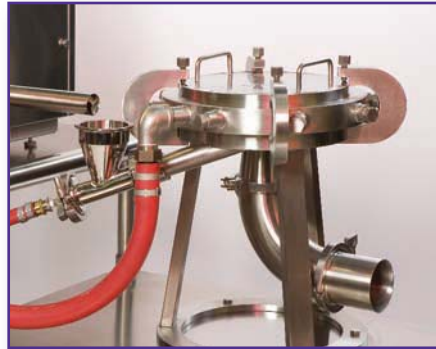
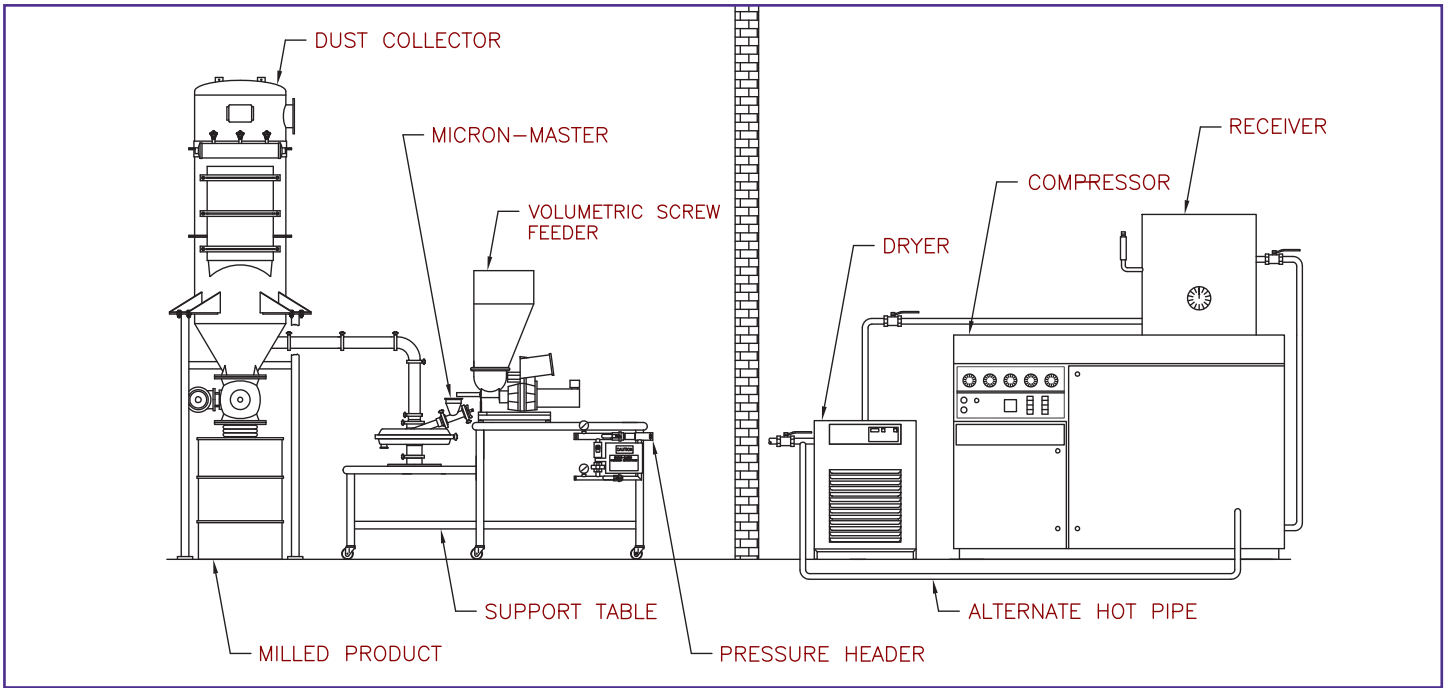


The Jet Pulverizer Company Micron-Master[®] Performance Guidelines



MILL SIZES

Mill Size	Steam Required @ 150 PSIG, 550°F [1030kPa, 280°C]	Air Required Free Air Compressed to 100 PSIG [690 kPa]	Typical Feed Rate Range Pounds Per Hour
1"	—	7 SCFM [12 m ³ /hr]	0.2–2 lbs/hr [0.09–0.90 kg/hr]
2"	—	20 SCFM [34 m ³ /hr]	1–15 lbs/hr [0.45–7.0 kg/hr]
4"	125 lbs/hr [60 kg/hr]	50 SCFM [85 m ³ /hr]	2–50 lbs/hr [0.90–22 kg/hr]
8"	250 lbs/hr [110 kg/hr]	100 SCFM [170 m ³ /hr]	15–100 lbs/hr [7–45 kg/hr]
12"	600 lbs/hr [270 kg/hr]	225 SCFM [380 m ³ /hr]	25–250 lbs/hr [11–115 kg/hr]
15"	900 lbs/hr [410 kg/hr]	350 SCFM [595 m ³ /hr]	50–400 lbs/hr [22–180 kg/hr]
20"	1500 lbs/hr [680 kg/hr]	550 SCFM [935 m ³ /hr]	100–800 lbs/hr [45–360 kg/hr]
24"	2600 lbs/hr [1180 kg/hr]	1200 SCFM [2040 m ³ /hr]	200–1500 lbs/hr [90–680 kg/hr]
30"	4200 lbs/hr [1900 kg/hr]	1600 SCFM [2720 m ³ /hr]	400–4000 lbs/hr [180–1800 kg/hr]
36"	6000 lbs/hr [2700 kg/hr]	2200 SCFM [3740 m ³ /hr]	800–6000 lbs/hr [360–2700 kg/hr]
42"	7500 lbs/hr [3400 kg/hr]	2900 SCFM [4930 m ³ /hr]	1500–10,000 lbs/hr [680–4500 kg/hr]

TABLE OF EQUIVALENT LINEAR MEASUREMENTS

Unit	m	in	mm	μ	nm		pm
1 m (Meter)	1.0	39.37	10^3	10^6	10^9	10^{10}	10^{12}
1 in (Inch)	0.0254	1.0	25.4	25400	2.45×10^7	2.45×10^8	2.45×10^{10}
1 mm (Millimeter)	10^{-3}	0.0394	1.00	1000	10^6	10^7	10^9
1 μ (Micron)	10^{-6}	3.94×10^{-5}	10^{-3}	1.0	1000	10^3	10^6
1 nm (Nanometer)	10^{-9}	3.94×10^{-8}	10^{-6}	10^{-3}	1.0	10	1000
1 Å (Angstrom)	10^{-10}	3.94×10^{-9}	10^{-7}	10^{-4}	0.1	1.0	100
1 pm (Picometer)	10^{-12}	3.94×10^{-11}	10^{-9}	10^{-6}	10^{-3}	0.01	1.0

TABLE OF STANDARD SIEVES

Microns	Inches	Mesh US Standard ASTM E11	British Standard BSS 410	Tyler
3360	0.1320	6	(5)	6
*2830	0.1110	7	(6)	7
2380	0.0937	8	(7)	8
*2000	0.0787	10	8	9
1680	0.0661	12	10	10
*1410	0.0555	14	(12)	12
1190	0.0469	16	(14)	14
*1000	0.0394	18	16	16
840	0.0331	20	(18)	20
*707	0.0280	25	(22)	24
595	0.0232	30	(25)	28
*500	0.0197	35	30	32
420	0.0165	40	36	35
*354	0.0138	45	(44)	42
297	0.0117	50	(52)	48
*250	0.0098	60	60	60
210	0.0083	70	72	65
*177	0.0070	80	(85)	80
149	0.0059	100	(100)	100
*125	0.0049	120	120	115
105	0.0041	140	150	150
*88	0.0035	170	(170)	170
74	0.0029	200	(200)	200
*63	0.0025	230	240	250
53	0.0021	270	300	270
*44	0.0017	325	(350)	325
37	0.0015	400	400	400

* Denotes US Standard most closely corresponding to ISO/R.565
 () Denotes correlation to the US Standard

TABLE OF RELATIVE SIZES

Material	Approximate Size Limit
Proton	2.0×10^{-9} nm
Electron	38×10^{-7} nm
Cosmic Ray	5.0×10^{-5} nm
Shortest X-Ray	0.006 nm
Diameter of a Hydrogen Atom	0.108 nm
Longest X-Ray	8 nm
Colloidal Particles	2–100 nm
Lower Limit of a Microscope	100 nm
Wave Length of Violet Light	400 nm
Wave Length of Red Light	650 nm
Bacteria (cocci)	2 μ
Red Blood Cell	8 μ
White Blood Cell	25 μ
Lower Limit of Visibility (naked eye)	40 μ
Diameter of Human Hair	50 μ



Jet Pulverizer

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FOUNDED: 1946

RITTINGER'S LAW – The energy required for reduction in particle size of a solid is directly proportional to the increase in surface area.

KICK'S LAW – The amount of energy required to crush a given quantity of material to a specified fraction of its original size is the same, regardless of the original size.

JOULE-THOMPSON EFFECT – Within the range of an inversion curve of a given gas, the temperature of the gas will decrease as the pressure decreases. Outside of the inversion curve the expansion will result in the heating of the gas.