

DRYitTM

Radial Flow

Maximize air distribution
inside grain bins

Improve grain aeration
and drying

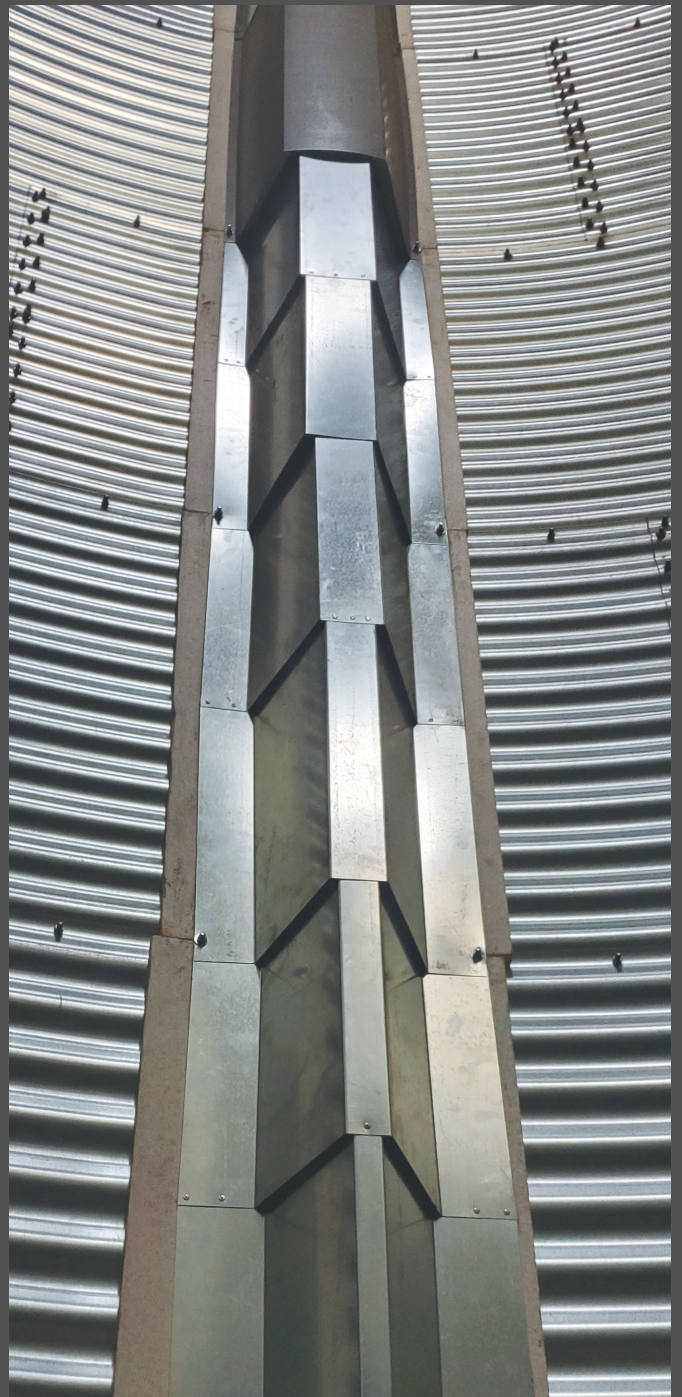
Avoid damp and warm
spots in your bin

Moisture does not
condense inside the bin

Does not overdry the
hopper

40% higher airflow

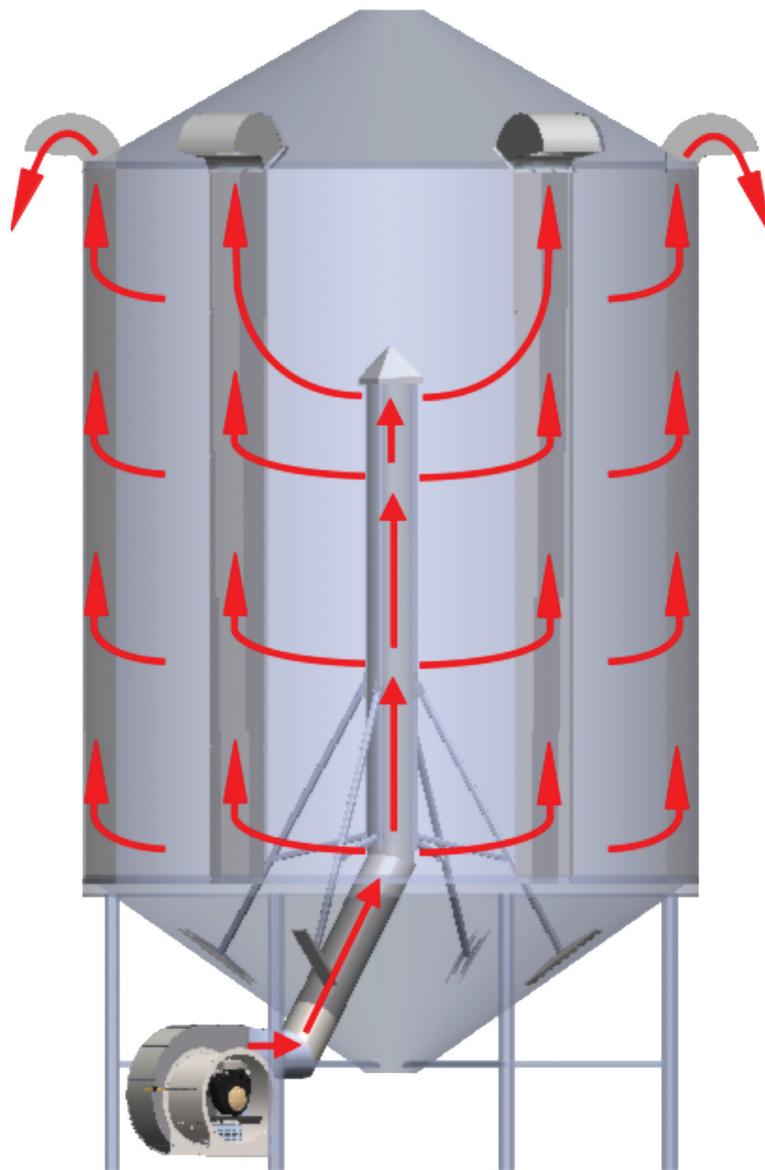
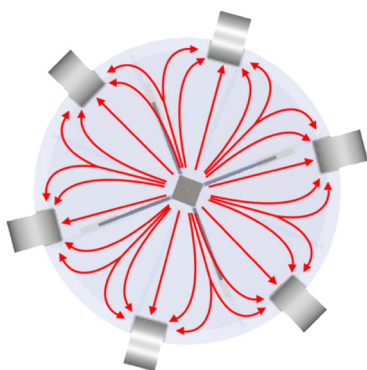
Lower static pressures



What is It

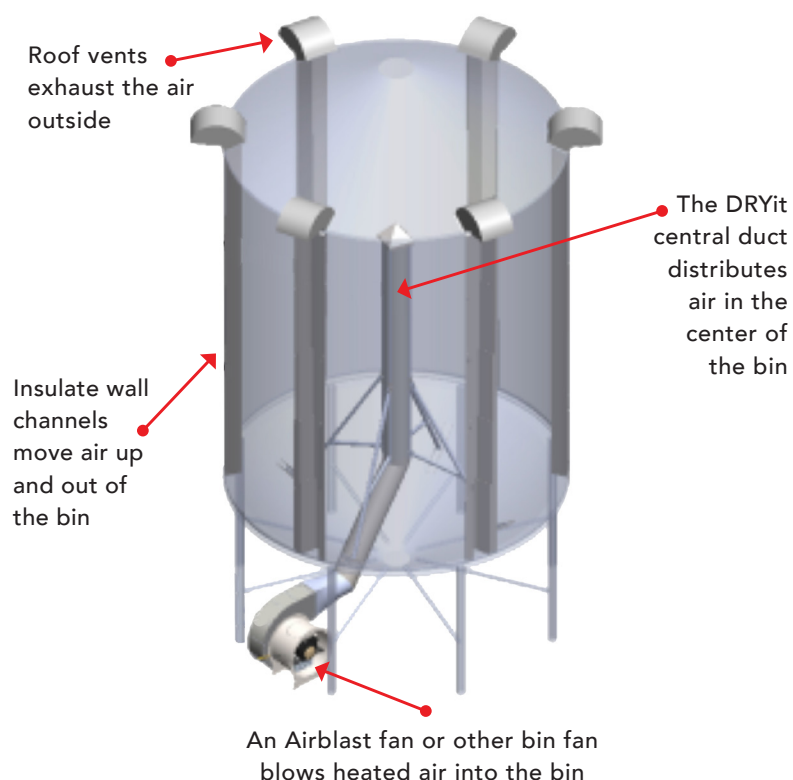
The DRYit™ Radial Flow gets air to the center of the bin where problems are most likely to occur. Using DRYit allows for more airflow, more even drying and more efficient fan use. Improve drying and aeration while reducing expenses.

- DRYit Radial Flow is an air distribution system that installs inside hopper bottom grain bins to evenly distribute airflow allowing for efficient grain drying.
- The DRYit Radial Flow puts air in the center of the bin where hot spots and moisture are more likely to occur.
- Air travels from the center of the bin horizontally instead of vertically. This reduces the distance air travels through the grain, which reduces static pressure and increase air flow by up to 40%.
- All warm moist air is vented directly out of the bin, preventing it from condensing on the roof or bin walls.



Patent Pending

How it Works



- Air from a fan enters the bin through the DRYit central distribution ducting that extends upwards through the center of the bin.
- The central duct is perforated, allowing air to travel from the duct into the grain.
- Air travels horizontally through the grain to insulated wall channels that are installed on the inside of the bin wall.
- Once air enters the wall channels, it travels upwards to a roof vent that exhausts the warm moist air outside the bin, preventing it from condensing inside the bin.

Benefits of the DRYit Radial Flow

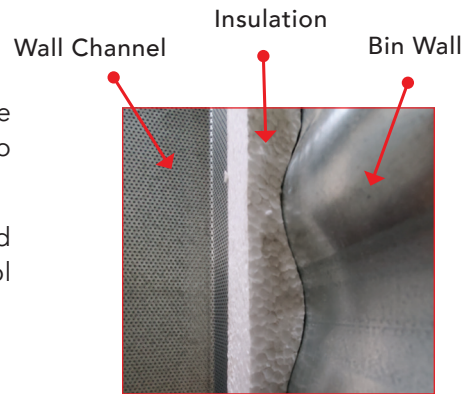


- DRYit can achieve 40% higher airflow than traditional air distribution systems.
- Using DRYit decreases static pressure and increases airflow because the air travels a shorter distance through the grain.
- The drying front travels horizontally instead of vertically making the travelled distance shorter. This avoids overdrying the hopper.
- Moisture does not condense on the bin walls or roof because it is exhausted directly outside.

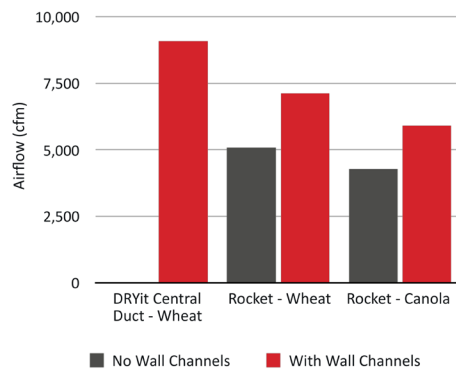
Main Components

DRYit Wall Channels

- DRYit perforated wall channels install vertically onto the inside of the bin walls to allow air to pass from the grain into the channel.
- A layer of insulation installed between the wall channel and the bin wall prevents moisture from condensing on the cool bin walls.
- The channels run vertically to allow air to be vented directly outside through insulated roof vents, preventing moist air from collecting between the grain and bin roof.
- Wall channels and insulation are bolted to the bin walls using existing bin bolts, preventing the need for drilling in the bin wall.
- Any number of wall channels can be used inside a bin. The recommended number for bins larger than 5000 bushels is six wall channels. For bins under 5000 bushels, a minimum of three wall channels is recommended.
- Wall channels can be used in conjunction with other bin ducting such as the GrainGuard Rocket or the S3 UFO.

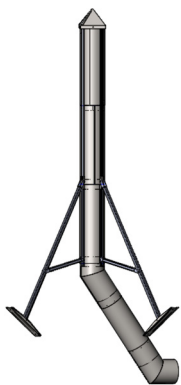


Wall Channel Performance in 5000 Bushel Bin



DRYit Central Distribution Duct

- The DRYit Central Distribution Duct connects to an Airblast fan or an existing bin fan.
- The DRYit Central Distribution Duct allows air to enter the center of the bin and travel outwards. This puts air in the center of the bin where moisture and heat build-up the most.



- The DRYit Central Distribution Duct sits at the top of the hopper, allowing air to enter the core of the bin and avoiding over drying of the hopper.
- With a standard height of 12 feet, the DRYit Central Distribution Duct is tall, extending higher through the core of the bin providing more even airflows throughout the grain bin.
- The Central Distribution Duct is assembled inside the bin, allowing it to be installed in existing hopper bottom bins. The duct passes through an eighteen-inch circular bin opening.
- Having four legs with large mounting brackets distributes the load over a large area of the hopper, reducing strain on the hopper when emptying.

