

Guidance for Maintenance of Polyester Filters

Important

The primary and recommended and most effective method for cleaning Dustcontrol polyester filters is dry cleaning using the machine's built-in filter cleaning system.

Polyester filter media has a degree of resistance to water. This does not mean that the filter is designed or certified for repeated washing, nor that cleaning with water will restore the filter to its original condition or performance.

If the normal filter cleaning procedure no longer provides sufficient airflow or suction performance, replacement of the filter should always be considered.

In certain situations, limited rinsing with water may be used as an additional maintenance measure, provided that the collected material is known to be compatible with water and that the instructions below are followed:

- This instruction applies only to polyester filters, not HEPA filters or specially treated filters.
- Washing must never be carried out using a high-pressure washer or strong chemicals.
- The filter must be completely dry before it is used again.
- Certain types of dust are unsuitable for wetting because they may react to water. Examples include gypsum, cement, lime, ash and other mineral dusts. These can harden and form a compact mass that sticks in the filter and makes it unusable.

Step by Step

1. Preparation

- Clean the filter using the machine's built-in filter cleaning function according to the manual.
- Switch off the machine and remove the filter according to the manual.

2. Pre-cleaning (dry)

- Blow through the filter with clean compressed air, maximum 3 bar, from the inside out.
- The most effective and safe method is to clean the filter in Dustcontrol's DC Box decontamination cabinet.
- In the cabinet, you can clean the filter with compressed air without spreading dust into the surrounding environment.
- Alternatively, use a soft brush connected to a dust extractor.

3. Washing

- Rinse the filter with low-pressure water.
- Direct the water jet at an angle of approximately 45° toward the pleats, always from the inside out.

Note: If the filter has been used for wood, gypsum, cement, lime or similar materials, water should not be used. These materials harden on contact with water and can damage the filter. In such cases, clean only with compressed air or replace the filter.

4. Drying

- Allow the filter to air dry in a warm and well-ventilated area.
- Minimum drying time: 24 hours, preferably 48 hours.
- Place the filter upright so that water can drain out.
- Never use an oven, heat gun or open flame to speed up drying.

5. Inspection before reuse

Inspection point

Moisture

What to look for

The filter must be completely dry in the pleats and at the bottom.

Damage

No cracks, holes or damaged pleats in the filter medium.

Shape

The filter must retain its shape. There must be no compressed pleats or distortion.

Gaskets

Rubber strips and seals must be intact and securely attached.

Deposits

No lumps or hardened material in the pleats. If deposits remain, they must be removed.

If any of the inspection points show damage, deformation or remaining deposits that cannot be removed, the filter must be replaced immediately with a new one.

Recommended Frequency

Based on customer field experience, water cleaning should generally be limited to approximately five occasions. This should not be regarded as a guaranteed service life. The filter must always be replaced earlier if its condition or performance deteriorates.

Other Important Information to Consider

It is important to note that washing with water is not as effective as using a new filter, and it may affect the vacuum cleaner's performance.

The filter is one of the machine's most important components. Its purpose is to capture harmful dust and particles before the air is returned to the working environment.

Using intact original filters is essential. An incorrect or damaged filter may allow dust to pass through and spread into the air, affecting both the machine's performance and the safety of the working environment.

A damaged or incorrectly installed filter poses a direct risk to both health and life. Dust from construction materials, metals and minerals may contain substances that are dangerous to inhale. Filters must therefore always be inspected, maintained and replaced in good time.

**The filter is therefore not just a spare part –
it is an essential part of the machine's protection system
and a prerequisite for safe operation.**