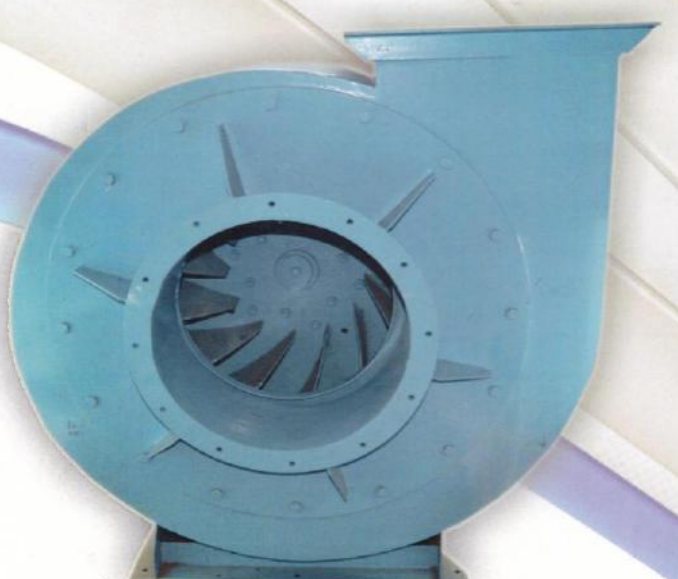
A.R. INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER

Industrial *Blowers*

- Forced Draft Blowers
- Induced Draft Fan
- Twin Suction Cooling Blowers
- High Pressure Blowers
- Cast Iron Body Blowers
- SS / FRP Body Blowers

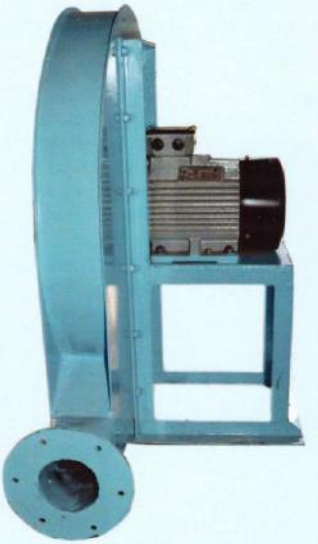


Centrifugal Blower

A typical backward-curved centrifugal fan, where the blades curve away from the direction they rotate in A centrifugal fan is a mechanical device for moving air or other gases. The terms "blower" and "squirrel cage fan" (because it looks like a hamster wheel) are frequently used as synonyms. These fans increase the speed of air stream with the rotating impellers.

They use the kinetic energy of the impellers or the rotating blade to increase the pressure of the air/gas stream which in turn moves them against the resistance caused by ducts, dampers and other components. Centrifugal fans accelerate air radially, changing the direction (typically by 90°) of the airflow. They are sturdy, quiet, reliable, and capable of operating over a wide range of conditions.

Centrifugal fans are constant displacement devices or constant volume devices, meaning that, at a constant fan speed, a centrifugal fan will pump a constant volume of air rather than a constant mass. This means that the air velocity in a system is fixed even though the mass flow rate through the fan is not. citation needed



Centrifugal fans are not positive displacement devices. Centrifugal fans have certain advantages and disadvantages when contrasted with positive-displacement blowers.

The centrifugal fan is one of the most widely used fans. Centrifugal fans are by far the most prevalent type of fan used in the HVAC industry today. They are often cheaper than axial fans and simpler in construction. They are used in transporting gas or materials and in ventilation system for buildings. They are also well-suited for industrial processes and air pollution control systems.

The centrifugal fan has a wheel composed of a number of fan blades, or ribs, mounted around a hub. As shown in the animated figure, the hub turns on a drive shaft that passes through the fan housing. The gas enters from the side of the fan wheel, turns 90 degrees and accelerates due to centrifugal force as it flows over the fan blades and exits the fan housing.

The design of a centrifugal fan is mainly determined by the geometrical conditions of the installation. The following gives an overview of our most common designs. In addition we manufacture a large number of special designs to customer specifications.

Types :- Direct Drive :- In most cases one attempts to use a direct drive. It is more compact, has less parts to be serviced and in most cases is cheaper than other designs.

V-Belt Drive :- When fan speeds that cannot be achieved with direct drives or there are installation specific requirements, a V- belt drive is used. The motor mounting can be done in a number of different ways.

Coupling Drive :- For accommodating a starting torque or variable torque e.g. when using the fan for material transport to be dampened while protecting the motor, then a drive using an elastic coupling is being used.

Drive Positions :- Installation positions and direction of rotation of the Impeller for Centrifugal Fans defined from the Drive Side is given as below Impeller .

Designs :- Radial bladed impeller is non-clogging and is suitable for heavy dust loadings and materials handling. Although this design is less efficient than a backward bladed impeller, this fan can withstand the impact of large solids and the self-cleaning blade configuration prevents the accumulation of residue on the impeller.

Backward Curved Impeller designs generally represent High Efficiency and cost effective Centrifugal Fans for both clean air and light dust loads. The absorbed power curve has a flat peak non-overloading characteristic. Peak efficiency point is on the steeply rising portion of the pressure curve and vastly superior to forward curved and radial wheel designs. Sound levels for these designs are lowest with the most efficient fan selections. Special & Customized Constructions :-

Elevated Temperature Fans :- Fans can be constructed for elevated temperature operation with the addition of shaft cooler and guard and high-temperature paint. Note that the maximum safe Impeller speeds decrease as airstream temperatures increases. Spark Resistant Construction for Fans :- Intended to minimize the potential for any two or more fan components to generate sparks within the airstream by rubbing or striking during operation. This is generally exclusively customized as per specific application and requirements of the customer.

Corrosive Applications :- Special steels or FRP Coating or Rubber Lining is offered for corrosive environment operation of fans. Balancing & Vibration :-There are many factors that can have a substantial effect on the Vibration level of air movement equipment; such as Wheel balance, Rotational speed, Drive components, Motor operation and Wiring. Providing equipment that operates well within acceptable Vibration levels requires Consistent Quality in Production and attention to details. At UDCI, we spend the extra time and money required to make this kind of commitment.

Vibration is defined as "the Alternating mechanical motion of an elastic system, components of which are Amplitude, Frequency and Phase." The two components of Vibration that demand utmost attention are Amplitude and Frequency. Amplitude defines how far the Rotating body moves from the center rotating axis, and the frequency is the number of cycles, or revolutions that occur within a specified time period.

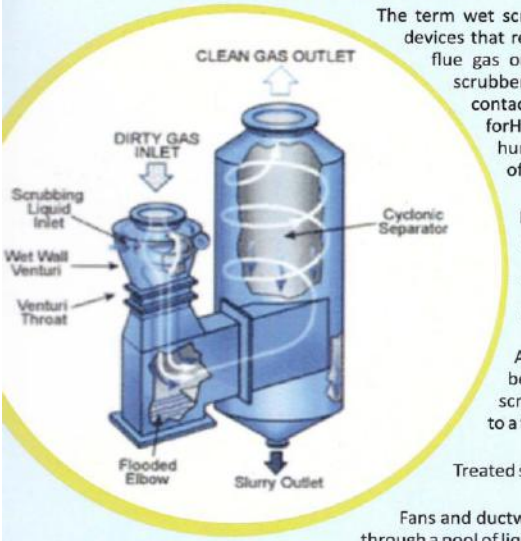
Dust Collectors

Dust collectors are used in many processes to either recover valuable granular solid or powder from process streams, or to remove granular solid pollutants from exhaust gases prior to venting to the atmosphere. Dust collection is an online process for collecting any process-generated dust from the source point on a continuous basis. Dust collectors may be of single unit construction, or a collection of devices used to separate particulate matter from the process air. They are often used as an air pollution control device to maintain or improve air quality.

Mist collectors remove particulate matter in the form of fine liquid droplets from the air. They are often used for the collection of metal working fluids, and coolant or oil mists. Mist collectors are often used to improve or maintain the quality of air in the workplace environment.

Fume and smoke collectors are used to remove sub-micrometer-size particulates from the air. They effectively reduce or eliminate particulate matter and gas streams from many industrial processes such as welding, rubber and plastic processing, high speed machining with coolants, tempering, and quenching.

Wet Scrubber



The term wet scrubber describes a variety of devices that remove pollutants from a furnace flue gas or from other gas streams. In a wet scrubber, the polluted gas stream is brought into contact with the scrubbing liquid, by spraying it with the liquid, by forHot flue gas from a furnace enters a saturator (if present) where gases are cooled and humidified prior to entering the scrubbing area. The saturator removes a small percentage of the particulate matter present in the flue gas.

Next, the gas enters a venturi scrubber where approximately half of the gases are removed. Venturi scrubbers have a minimum particle removal efficiency of 95%.

The gas flows through a second scrubber, a packed bed absorber, where the rest of the gases (and particulate matter) are collected.

An entrainment separator or mist eliminator removes any liquid droplets that may have become entrained in the flue gas. A recirculation pump moves some of the spent scrubbing liquid back to the venturi scrubber where it is recycled and the remainder is sent to a treatment system.

Treated scrubbing liquid is recycled back to the saturator and the packed bed absorber.

Fans and ductwork move the flue gas stream through the system and eventually out the stack.cing it through a pool of liquid, or by some other contact method, so as to remove the pollutants.

Burner

An oil burner or oil furnace is a heating device which burns heating oil, diesel fuel or other similar fuels. The fuel is atomized into a fine spray usually by forcing it under pressure through a nozzle. This spray is usually ignited by an electric spark with the air being forced thr A fuel oil pump of two parts:

Simplex Unit :- This sucks the oil and increases the pressure in the nozzles to 15 bar maximum. Usually a gear pump of the sickle type is used. Gear pumps are used frequently in oil burners because of their simplicity, stability and low price.

Pressure regulator :- To set the heat output of the burner, the rate of fuel delivery via the nozzle must be adjustable. This is often achieved by an adjustable pressure relief valve between the pump and the nozzle. When the set pressure is reached (usually 10 - 11 bar), this valve opens and allows excess oil to flow through a bypass back to the fuel tank or the pump suction side.ough by an electric fan

Impeller Designs

Radial bladed impeller is non-clogging and is suitable for heavy dust loadings and materials handling. Although this design is less efficient than a backward bladed impeller, this fan can withstand the impact of large solids and the self-cleaning blade configuration prevents the accumulation of residue on the impeller.

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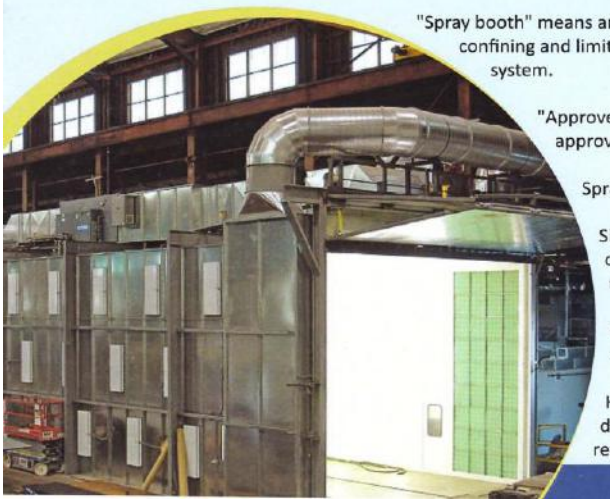
Painting Booth

Scope. This section covers painting operations connected with maintenance of structures, equipment and gear at the marine terminal and of transient equipment serviced at the terminal. It does not apply to overall painting of terminal structures under construction, major repair or rebuilding of terminal structures, or portable spraying apparatus not used regularly in the same location.

"Spraying area" means any area where flammable vapors, mists or combustible residues, dusts or deposits may be present due to paint spraying operations.



"Spray booth" means an enclosure containing a flammable or combustible spraying operation and confining and limiting the escape of paint, vapor and residue by means of a powered exhaust system.

"Approved" means, for the purpose of this section, that the equipment has been approved for the specified use by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

Spray painting requirements for door and outdoor spraying areas and booths.

Shut-off valves, containers or piping with attached hoses or flexible connections shall have shut-off valves closed at the connection when not in use.

Pumps used to transfer paint supplies shall have automatic pressure-relieving devices.

Hoses and couplings shall be inspected before use. Hoses showing deterioration, leakage or weakness in the carcass or at the couplings shall be removed from service.

Air Washer

Air washer evaporative coolers are available with two types i.e. Single Skin and Double Skin.The corner sheet metal is of cast iron with no insulation while double skin has PVC with Puf insulation that´s CFC free. Working Principle A natural and energy-efficient means of cooling can be provided by evaporating water into air, specially, in low-humidity areas. This very principal is used in the evaporative coolers, i.e. cooling outdoor air by passing it over water-saturated pads, causing the water to evaporate into it. The 1540 F-cooler air is then directed into the required space, and pushes warmer air out through the given vents.

While its operation, vents are opened part way to allow warm indoor air to escape as it is replaced by cooled air. I contrast to central air conditioning systems that recirculate the same air; evaporative coolers provide a steady stream of fresh air into the required space.

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Axial Flow Fan

A fan is a machine used to create flow within a fluid, typically a gas such as air.[1] The fan consists of a rotating arrangement of vanes or blades which act on the fluid. The rotating assembly of blades and hub is known as an impeller, a rotor, or a runner. Usually, it is contained within some form of housing or case. This may direct the airflow or increase safety by preventing objects from contacting the fan blades. Most fans are powered by electric motors, but other sources of power may be used, including hydraulic motors and internal combustion engines. Fans produce flows with high volume and low pressure (although higher than ambient pressure), as opposed to compressors which produce high pressures at a comparatively low volume. A fan blade will often rotate when exposed to a fluid stream, and devices that take advantage of this, such as anemometers and wind turbines, often have designs similar to that of a fan.

Twin Lab Rotary Air Compressor

Twin Lobe Rotary Air Blowers Work? Let us focus on twin lobe blowers, also popularly know as "Roots blowers", based on the name of its inventors. Twin lobe rotary air blowers belong to the category of positive displacement blowers. They consist of a pair of involute profiled (shape of 8) lobes/rotors rotating inside an oval shaped casing, closed at ends by side plates. One lobe is the driving lobe, which is driven by the external power, while the driven lobe is driven by a pair of equal ratio gea

Both lobes rotate at same speed but in opposite directions. As the rotors rotate, air is drawn into inlet side of the cylinder and forced out of the outlet side against the system pressure. With each revolution, four such volumes are displaced.

Old or new? Many times that is the question. In general, old equipment no longer operates economically and also has an unnecessarily adverse impact on the environment. On the other hand, new machinery requires a high level of investment and takes up significant resources. Especially in the case of reciprocating compressors, customer-specific modernization is an attractive alternative

Air Pollution Control Equipment

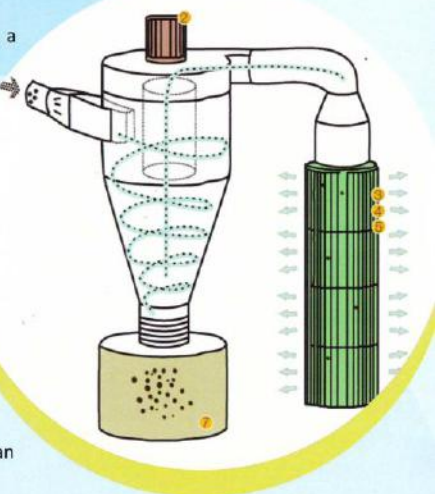
Air pollution control equipment removes and eliminates a wide variety of pollutants, known as volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) including sulfuric fumes, gases, odors and vapors from the atmosphere. VOCs and HAPs cause serious environmental and biological damage resulting in smog, acid rain, carbon emissions and global warming, but they are reduced or eliminated by air pollution control equipment.

To remain in compliance with federal emissions regulations, facilities must install emission control systems to keep air pollution output below levels specific to facility size and pollutant type. Oxidizers perform a process in which air pollutants such as hydrogen sulfide are broken up and reformed into safe, non-toxic carbon; this process, called oxidation, is performed by burning air pollutants and is at the heart of most of these systems. Depending on the type of air pollution being controlled, facilities may also use wet scrubbers or dry air scrubbers, mist collectors, electrostatic precipitators, odor control systems or simply air filtration systems. Automotive, agricultural, petrochemical processing, mining, pharmaceutical and most industrial manufacturing facilities require air pollution control systems to regulate air purity inside the facility and without. To recuperate the some of the cost of running this equipment, many manufacturers use heat recovery systems as well.

Cyclonic System

Main article: Cyclonic separation

Centrifugal collectors use cyclonic action to separate dust particles from the gas stream. In a typical cyclone, the dust gas stream enters at an angle and is spun rapidly. The centrifugal force created by the circular flow throws the dust particles toward the wall of the cyclone. After striking the wall, these particles fall into a hopper located underneath.



The most common types of centrifugal, or inertial, collectors in use today are:-

Single-cyclone separators

They create a dual vortex to separate coarse from fine dust. The main vortex spirals downward and carries most of the coarser dust particles. The inner vortex, created near the bottom of the cyclone, spirals upward and carries finer dust particles.

Multiple-cyclone separators

Multiple-cyclone separators consist of a number of small-diameter cyclones, operating in parallel and having a common gas inlet and outlet, as shown in the figure, and operate on the same principle as single cyclone separators—creating an outer downward vortex and an ascending inner vortex.

Multiple-cyclone separators remove more dust than single cyclone separators because the individual cyclones have a greater length and smaller diameter. The longer length provides longer residence time while the smaller diameter creates greater centrifugal force. These two factors result in better separation of dust particulates. The pressure drop of multiple-cyclone separators collectors is higher than that of single-cyclone separators, requiring more energy to clean the same amount of air. A single-chamber cyclone separator of the same volume is more economical, but doesn't remove as much dust.

Cyclone separators are found in all types of power and industrial applications, including pulp and paper plants, cement plants, steel mills, petroleum coke plants, metallurgical plants, saw mills and other kinds of facilities that process dust.

Secondary-air-flow separators

This type of cyclone uses a secondary air flow, injected into the cyclone to accomplish several things. The secondary air flow increases the speed of the cyclonic action making the separator more efficient; it intercepts the particulate before it reaches the interior walls of the unit; and it forces the separated particulate toward the collection area. The secondary air flow protects the separator from particulate abrasion and allows the separator to be installed horizontally because gravity is not depended upon to move the separated particulate downward.

Industrial Blowers & Burnner

Industrial Centrifugal Blower

Two Stage Centrifugal Air Blowers

Industrial Twin Lobe Blowers

Industrial Co-Axial Blowers

Small Dual Fuel Burners

Industrial Burners

High Temperature Burners

Excess Air Burners

Industrial Furnace

Industrial Oven copy

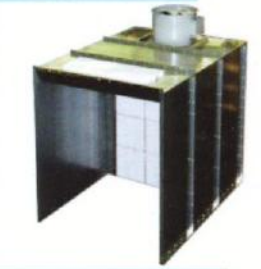
Air Pollution Control Systems

Pumping and Heating Unit

Multi Cyclone Dust Collector

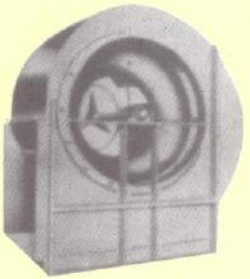
Wet Scrubbers

Cyclone Separator

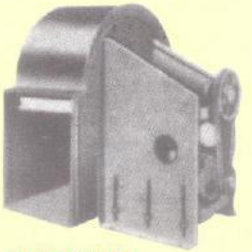


Paint Booth

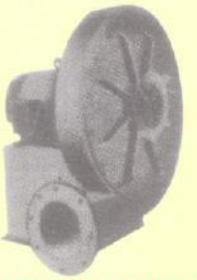
BLOWERS



BACKWARD
CURVE FAN

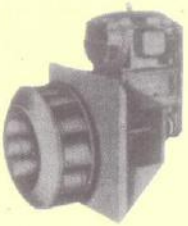


PORTABLE
VENTILATING FAN



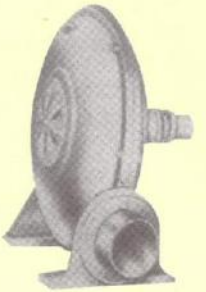
PRESSURE AIR BLOWER

C.I. BODY
MOTORISED BLOWER



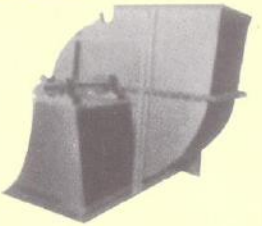
PLUG FAN

V. BELT DRIVEN BLOWER

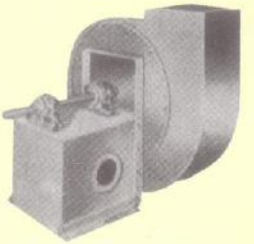


C.I. BODY
VEE BELT BLOWER

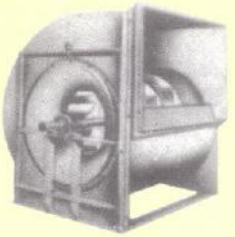
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL FAN



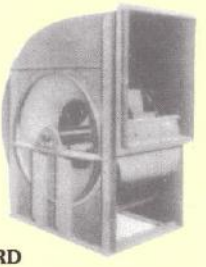
HEAVY DUTY DRAFT FAN



INDUSTRIAL
EXHAUSTER



STANDARD
DUTY FAN



STANDARD
DUTY FAN

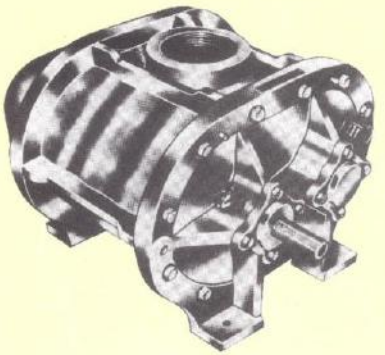
DOUBLE STAGE BLOWER

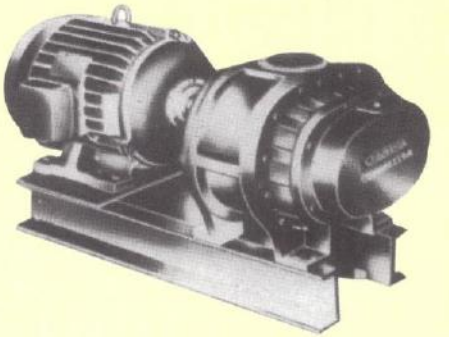
Technical Data

INDUSTRIAL BLOWERS

WG PRESSURE 1" IN INCHES		2"	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"	16"	20"	24"	28"	32"	36"	42"	48"	56"
MOTOR H.P.	APPROXIMATE CAPACITIES IN CUBIC FEET PER MINUTE AT N.T.P.																
1/4	750	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1/2	1500	800	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3000	1600	1000	800	675	300	250	225	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6000	3200	2100	1600	1000	650	525	460	340	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	8000	4800	3140	2400	1500	1280	1000	765	530	420	320	250	...	...	...	...	...
5	11500	7350	5150	4000	3000	1800	1600	1350	900	720	600	500	400	...	...	...	...
7.5	14500	10250	7500	5500	4000	3000	2550	2000	1490	1080	900	850	720	650	550	500	...
10	20000	13400	9750	7750	5250	4000	3250	2900	2000	1575	1300	1175	1000	925	820	750	...
12.5	27500	17000	12500	9750	6750	5100	4300	3575	2475	1970	1640	1400	1230	1150	900	825	...
15	33000	20000	15250	12000	8250	6250	5500	4300	3100	2370	2025	1700	1550	1400	1080	900	...
20	45000	26000	19500	15400	11000	7500	6800	5500	4320	3350	2700	2400	2100	1850	1440	1150	1000
25	...	...	...	...	12500	8750	8500	7200	5400	4250	3375	3000	2550	2325	1800	1250	1050
30	...	...	...	...	...	10500	9500	8500	6500	5200	4050	3500	3175	2800	2250	1800	1500
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	11200	10500	7800	6500	5200	4400	3850	3300	2800	2250	1900
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12200	9500	8000	6750	5900	5250	4600	3700	3000	2450
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11000	9300	7900	6600	6000	5250	4350	3250	...
70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10500	9000	7300	6250	5400	4675	...	...
80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11750	9900	8300	7150	6200	5200	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15000	12200	10400	8900	7800	6500	...	...

CLOCKWISE	ROTATION	OF	IMPELLER
 Left Bottom Horizontal 1	 Left Vertical Up. 2	 Right Top Horizontal 3	 Right Vertical Down 4
ANTI CLOCKWISE	**ROTATION**	**OF**	**IMPELLER**
 Right Bottom Horizontal 5	 Right Vertical Up. 6	 Left Top Horizontal 7	 Left Vertical Down 8



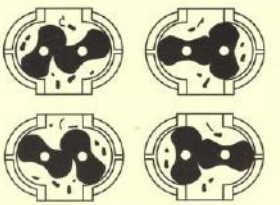


TWIN LOBE ROTARY COMPRESSORS

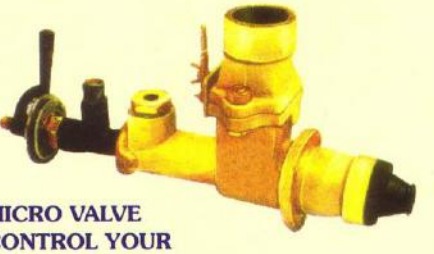
CAPACITIES AT LISTED PRESSURES AND SPEED

LOW / MEDIUM / HIGH PRESSURE TWIN LOBE ROTARY COMPRESSOR

Size No.	Pipe Opening Dia	rmp	1 lb		2 lb		3 lb		4 lb		5 lb		6 lb	
			cu. ft.	hp	cu. ft.	hp	cu. ft.	hp	cu. ft.	hp	cu. ft.	hp	cu. ft.	hp
24	1.5"	1200 1800 2500	24 43 66	.30 .46 .64	18 37 60	.47 .71 1.0	14 33 56	.63 .96 1.3						
36	2.5	900 1200 1800	57 87 144	.54 .73 1.1	45 75 134	.96 1.3 2.0	35 65 126	1.5 2.0 3.0						
47	2.5	900 1200 1600	99 144 205	.81 1.1 1.4	83 130 189	1.4 1.9 2.4	71 108 177	2.0 2.7 3.5						
59	3"	750 900 1300	181 236 354	1.2 1.5 2.1	163 218 335	2.2 2.7 3.9	149 204 322	3.2 4.0 5.6						
615	4"	620 750 1100	306 381 598	1.9 2.2 3.4	275 351 568	3.6 4.4 6.5	253 328 646	5.3 6.4 9.5						
717	5"	620 750 950	573 705 918	3.3 4.0 5.0	537 670 881	6.5 7.5 9.6	509 646 853	9.2 11.0 14.0						
22	1"	1200 1800 2500	12 21 33	.19 .28 .40	9 18 30	.30 .46 .64	7 16 28	.40 .60 .83	5 14 26	.47 .71 1.0	13 24	.82 1.2	11 23	.96 1.3
44	2"	700 1200 1600	54 81 113	.54 .73 .96	46 72 104	.86 1.2 1.5	39 65 98	1.2 1.6 2.1	33 59 92	1.5 2.0 2.7	28 54 87	1.8 2.5 3.3	50 83	3 3.9
55	2.5"	750 950 1300	95 124 186	.68 .85 1.2	86 116 172	1.2 1.5 2.2	78 107 169	1.8 2.2 3.1	71 101 163	2.3 2.8 4.0	67 96 158	2.8 3.5 5.0	61 91 153	3.4 4.2 6.0
67	3"	620 750 1100	153 191 259	1.1 1.3 1.9	139 176 284	2.0 2.3 3.4	127 164 273	2.8 3.3 4.9	117 155 263	3.6 4.3 6.4	108 146 254	4.0 5.4 8.0	100 138 247	5.4 6.5 9.6
610	3"	630 750 1100	204 254 399	1.4 1.6 2.4	184 234 378	2.5 3.0 4.4	169 219 364	3.6 4.3 6.4	157 206 350	4.8 5.8 8.5	144 194 339	6.0 7.2 10.6	134 185 329	7.2 8.6 12.7
710	4"	630 750 930	336 414 538	2.0 2.4 3.1	316 393 518	3.8 4.6 5.8	299 376 501	5.6 6.7 8.5	285 368 487	7.3 8.8 11.1	273 351 476	9.0 10.8 13.7	262 340 464	10.8 13.0 16.5
713	4"	600 800 1000	520 649 790	4 5 6.1	492 624 765	7.8 9.7 11.8	462 600 744	10.9 13.9 17.3	440 578 720	13.6 18.0 22.3	418 557 696	15 20 25	644 847 1025	2.5 3.0 3.5
315	.75"	860 1160 1750	14 22 37	.22 .29 .44	11 19 34	.35 .47 .70	9 16 31	.45 .61 .92	7 14 29	.54 .73 1.1	5 13 28	.63 .84 1.3	11 26	.95 1.5
42	1.50"	860 1160 1530	37 55 78	.41 .56 .74	31 49 72	.61 .97 1.2	27 45 67	.88 1.2 1.6	23 41 63	1.1 1.5 1.9	19 38 60	1.3 1.8 2.3	16 35 57	1.7 2.3 3.0
53	2.50"	690 860 1220	74 97 146	.55 .69 .99	66 89 137	.99 1.2 1.8	61 83 131	1.4 1.8 2.5	56 78 126	1.8 2.2 3.2	52 74 122	2.2 2.8 3.9	48 70 118	2.6 3.3 4.6
65	3"	575 690 1020	102 127 200	.75 .86 1.3	92 117 189	1.4 1.6 2.4	84 110 182	1.9 2.2 3.4	78 103 175	2.5 2.9 4.5	72 97 170	3.0 3.4 5.3	67 92 164	3.6 4.1 6.3
76	3"	575 690 1000	202 248 370	1.2 1.5 2.1	190 236 357	2.4 2.9 4.1	180 226 347	3.5 4.2 6.1	171 218 339	4.5 5.4 8	164 211 332	5.6 6.7 9.5	153 199 325	6.6 7.9 11.3
78	3"	575 690 875	270 330 431	1.6 2.0 2.5	253 310 414	3 3.7 4.8	240 300 401	4.6 5.5 6.9	228 286 390	5.9 7.1 9	219 278 381	7.3 266 11.1	208 310 372	8.7 10.5 13.3

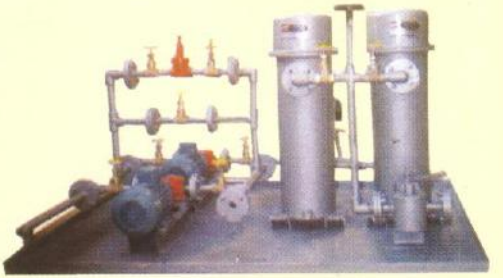


SELF
PROPORTIONING
MODEL "C.S.P."



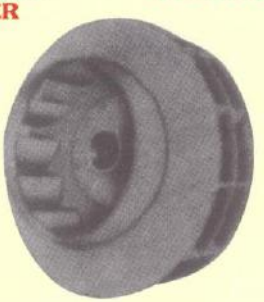
MICRO VALVE
CONTROL YOUR
BEST BACK UP
IN OIL FIRING
EQUIPMENTS

NORTH AMERICAN
TYPE BURNER

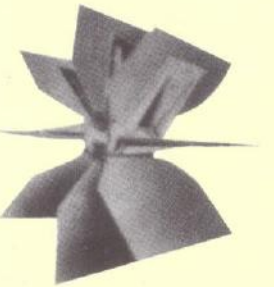


PUMPING HEATING & FILTERING UNIT

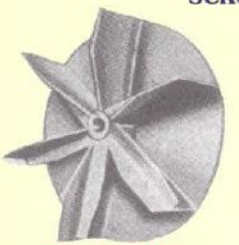
LOW AIR PRESSURE
INDIVIDUAL CONTROL
MODEL "LAP"



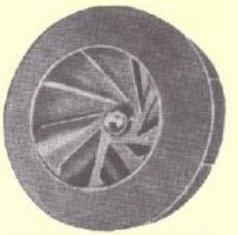
SELF CLEANING
SCRUBBER FAN



RADIAL BLADE DUSTER FAN

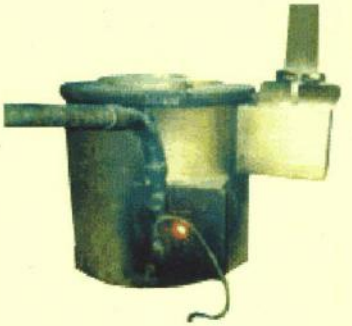


STREIGHT
VANE IMPELLER

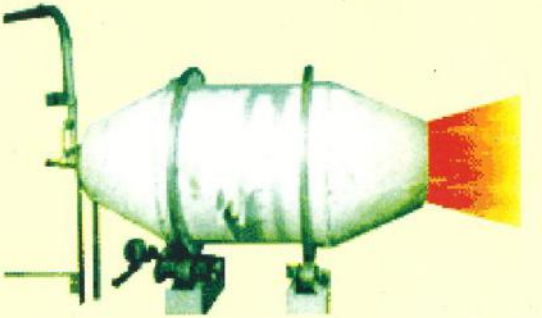


F.C. INDUCED
IMPELLER

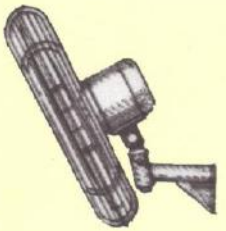
HIGH PRESSURE
IMPELLER



POT PIT FURNACE

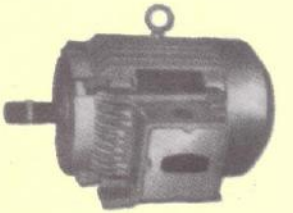


ROTARY FURNACE

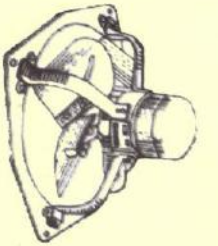


INDUSTRIAL
MAN COOLER
WALL MOUNTING

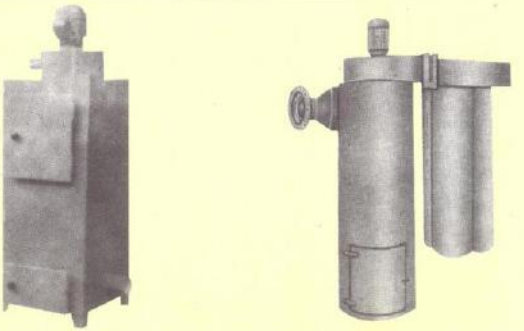
INDUSTRIAL
MAN COOLER
PEDESTRIAL



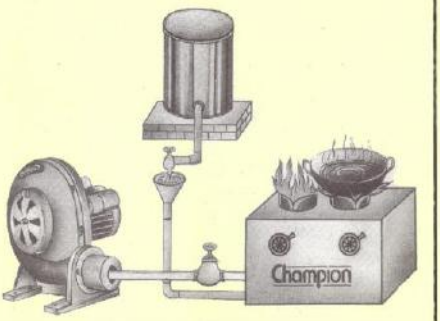
ELECTRIC MOTOR



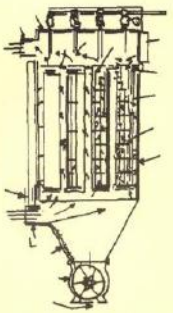
EXHAUST FAN



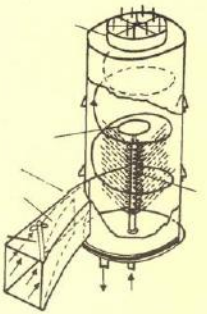
DUST COLLECTORS FOR TREAD RUBBER PLANTS



DIESEL BHATTI

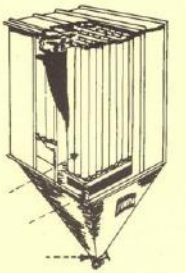


REVERSE PULSE FILTER

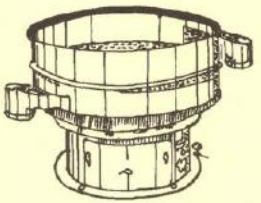


CYCLONIC SCRUBBERS

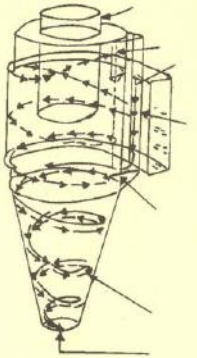
VENTURY SCRUBBERS



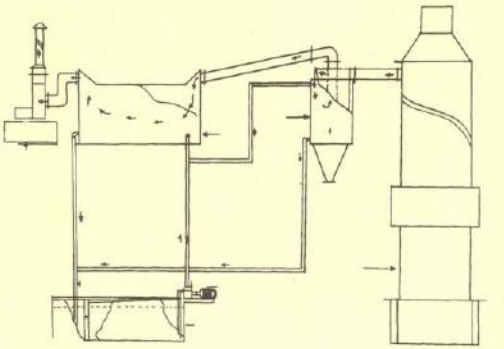
SHAKER CLEANED FILTERS (REVERSE FLOW CLEANED)



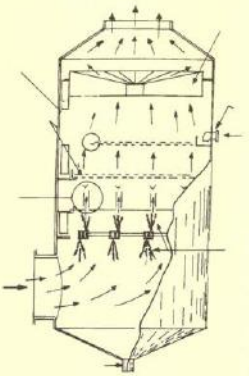
IMPINGEMENT PLATE SCRUBBERS



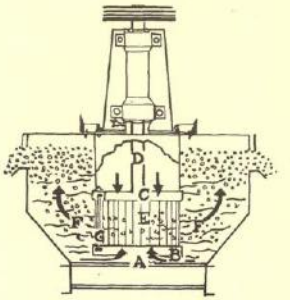
CYCLONE SEPARATORS



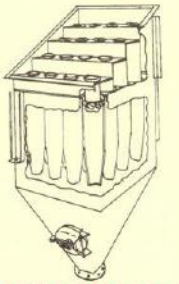
POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEM



IMPINGEMENT PLATE SCRUBBERS



IMPINGEMENT PLATE SCRUBBERS



MULTICYCLONE COLLECTORS

Introducstion

We would like to take this opportunity to introduce ourselves as one of the world's leading Manufacture of Industrial Blowers, Burners, Furnaces, and Pollution Control Equipment's & Chemical Plants. We are the leading brand (CHAMPION) in the industry with more than 100000 satisfied customers around the globe.

We are serving the world for more then 50 years having our expertise in following segments.

Air Handling Equipment's including various kinds of Industrial Pulverizes. Air lowers, Axial Flow Fans, Ventilation Fans, Twin Lobe Rotary Compressors, Impellers, and paint both & projects work etc. Combustion equipment's and accessories. Fuel Handling Equipment-Oil Heating, Pumping & Filtering Units.

Various Kind of Valves including Micro Valves for Burners, Butterfly-Valves for various industrial applications & custom built equipment for industrial use.

Pollution Control Application including various type of Furnaces, Ovens, Dust, Collectors, All Type Filters, Scrubbers-Cyclone Separators and heat exchange Paint Both etc.

Please give us the opportunity to serve you, for any Queries / Quotations or any Technical Assistance, please feel free to contact us :

For further details please contact :

A.R. INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURER AND EXPORTER

Mfg. of Industrial Blowers, Burners, Furnaces Pollution Control Equipments & Turn-Key Plants

Head Office : 10578/13, Nabi Karim, Jhadewala Road, New Delhi - 110055.

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