

H19 - Drying the facility after wash



Heat cannon for drying (7368)

Drying and heating

1. First, remove puddles of water manually with a wet vacuum cleaner or a rubber scraper.
2. Heating:
 - At an outdoor temperature above 20° C, use the ventilation system for eliminating the humidity (increased air flow).
 - At an outdoor temperature below 20° C, added heat is necessary.
As a rule of thumb, approx. 3 kW is required per m² floor surface.
3. Drying:
 - Heat the facility to approx. 30° C, and increase the ventilation rate to, for instance, 30 per cent ventilation.
4. The facility is dry when the temperatures on the floor and in the room, are identical.
5. If necessary, add a handful of drying agent per square metre.



Heat cannon too close to door.

Indication of inadequate drying

- Damp windows

Be careful when drying:

- Do not place the heat cannon close to inflammable materials.

Additional comments - Drying the facility after wash

It is important to thoroughly dry the facility and equipment so that new animals will not have to spend energy on warming the facility.

1. The time it takes to dry the facility can be considerably reduced if “glittering water” is removed first.

2. A heat cannon (oil burner) is efficient, and the facility must be so warm that condensate does not form if a piece of plastic is placed on the floor. The heat required for this depends on the time of the year and the point of departure.

Calculations:

$\text{m}^2 \text{ facility} \times 3 \text{ kWh} = \text{heat requirement, kWh.}$

$\text{Heat requirement, kWh} / 8 = \text{oil consumption, litre}$

$\text{Heat requirement, kWh} / \text{output heat cannon, kWh} = \text{hours for drying}$

Example:

In a 160 m² facility, 480 kWh corresponding to 60 litres of oil are required to efficiently dry the facility when outdoor temperatures are below 10° C. If a heat cannon with an output of 40 kWh is used, drying will take 12 hours.

In long sections, it may be an advantage to use two small oil burners instead of one big.

3. Drying is a combination of ventilation and addition of heat

- 70 per cent saturated air contains 7 g water at 11° C.
- 70 per cent saturated air contains 21 g water at 30° C.