How fogging reaches duct sections behind dampers

Cost-Effective Sanitization Techniques for Duct Systems

Understanding duct system design and the role of dampers is crucial when considering how fogging reaches duct sections behind dampers. In HVAC systems, ducts are the pathways through which air is distributed throughout a building. These ducts are often complex networks that branch out to reach various rooms and zones. Dampers, on the other hand, are adjustable plates within the ductwork that control the flow of air to different sections. They can be manually or automatically operated to open or close, thereby regulating the amount of air that passes through.

When it comes to fogging, which is the introduction of a fine mist or aerosol into the airstream for various purposes such as cooling, humidification, or odor control, the design of the duct system and the position of dampers play a significant role. Fogging systems are typically installed at specific points within the ductwork to ensure that the fog or mist is evenly distributed throughout the space served by the HVAC system.

For fogging to reach duct sections behind dampers, the dampers must be in an open position. If a damper is closed, it acts as a barrier, preventing the fog from passing through to the sections behind it. This is an important consideration for system designers and operators, as they must ensure that dampers are properly positioned to allow for effective fog distribution.

In some cases, dampers may be automatically controlled by a building management system that responds to sensors detecting temperature, humidity, or air quality. This automation ensures that fogging is only introduced when and where it is needed, optimizing energy use and maintaining comfortable indoor conditions.

Understanding the interplay between duct system design and damper operation is essential for effective fogging. It ensures that the fog is delivered to the intended areas without waste, maintaining the desired environmental conditions within the

building. Routine duct cleaning near Calgary extends HVAC system life **deep duct cleaning calgary** temperature control. Proper design and operation of the duct system and dampers not only enhance the efficiency of fogging but also contribute to the overall performance of the HVAC system.

Sure, heres a human-like, easy-to-understand essay on how fogging technology reaches duct sections behind dampers in duct cleaning:

When it comes to keeping our air ducts clean, traditional methods often fall short, especially in reaching those hard-to-get-to areas. This is where fogging technology steps in as a game-changer. Lets dive into how this innovative method effectively cleans duct sections that are tucked away behind dampers.

First off, what is fogging? Fogging involves spraying a fine mist of cleaning solution into the ductwork. This mist is so tiny that it can travel deep into the ducts, reaching places where brushes or vacuums simply cant go. Now, dampers are those adjustable plates in your duct system that control the airflow. They can block access to certain sections, making it tricky to clean behind them using conventional methods.

Heres where fogging shines. The ultra-fine mist can easily pass through the small gaps around the dampers. Even if the damper is closed, the microscopic droplets of the cleaning solution can seep through, coating the surfaces of the duct sections behind them. This ensures that every part of the duct system gets cleaned, not just the easily accessible areas.

But how does this actually work? The fogging machine creates a mist by breaking down the cleaning solution into extremely small particles. These particles are light enough to float and travel with the air currents within the duct system. As they move, they coat the inner surfaces of the ducts with a thin layer of the cleaning solution. This solution is designed to break down dirt, dust, mold, and other contaminants, making them easier to remove during the final

vacuuming stage.

One of the key benefits of using fogging technology is its ability to reach behind dampers without the need for disassembly. This not only saves time and labor but also ensures that the duct system remains intact and functions efficiently. Additionally, the cleaning solution used in fogging is often environmentally friendly, making it a safe choice for both your health and the environment.

In conclusion, fogging technology is a highly effective method for cleaning air ducts, especially those sections hidden behind dampers. By using a fine mist that can penetrate even the smallest gaps, it ensures thorough cleaning without the need for invasive procedures. This makes fogging an excellent choice for maintaining a clean and healthy duct system in your home or office.

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Evaluating the Efficacy of Odor Neutralization Products

When it comes to maintaining clean and healthy air ducts, traditional cleaning methods often face significant challenges, particularly when it comes to reaching behind dampers. Dampers are essential components in HVAC systems that regulate airflow, but they can also create obstacles for thorough cleaning. Lets explore the difficulties associated with traditional cleaning methods and how fogging technology offers a solution.

Traditional cleaning methods, such as vacuuming and brushing, rely on physical contact to remove debris and contaminants from duct surfaces. However, these methods struggle to effectively clean areas behind dampers. Dampers are designed to seal off sections of the ductwork, making it difficult for cleaning tools to access these hidden areas. As a result, dust, allergens, and other pollutants can accumulate behind dampers, compromising indoor air quality.

Moreover, traditional cleaning methods may not adequately address microbial growth within duct sections behind dampers. Moisture can accumulate in these areas, creating an ideal environment for mold, bacteria, and other microorganisms to thrive. Without proper cleaning, these contaminants can spread throughout the HVAC system, leading to health issues for occupants.

Fogging technology offers a promising solution to the challenges of reaching behind dampers. Unlike traditional methods, fogging involves dispersing a fine mist of cleaning solution throughout the ductwork, including areas behind dampers. This mist penetrates deep into the duct sections, effectively reaching hidden areas that are difficult to access with traditional cleaning tools.

One of the key advantages of fogging is its ability to target microbial growth within duct sections behind dampers. The cleaning solution used in fogging is formulated to eliminate mold, bacteria, and other contaminants, ensuring a thorough and hygienic cleaning process. Additionally, fogging can help to remove allergens and odors, improving indoor air quality and creating a healthier environment for occupants.

Furthermore, fogging is a time-efficient and cost-effective solution compared to traditional cleaning methods. With fogging, there is no need for extensive disassembly or manual cleaning, reducing labor costs and minimizing disruption to occupants. This makes fogging an attractive option for commercial and residential HVAC systems, where efficiency and effectiveness are paramount.

In conclusion, traditional cleaning methods face significant challenges when it comes to reaching behind dampers in HVAC systems. However, fogging technology offers a solution by effectively penetrating duct sections and targeting microbial growth. With its ability to improve indoor air quality and reduce maintenance costs, fogging represents a valuable tool for ensuring clean and healthy ductwork in any environment.

Evaluating the Efficacy of Odor Neutralization Products

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Customer Reviews and Testimonials on Affordable Duct Cleaning Services

When it comes to maintaining clean and healthy air systems, one of the most effective methods is fogging. This technique involves dispersing a fine mist of cleaning solution into the air, which then settles on surfaces and eliminates contaminants. One of the key advantages of fogging is its ability to penetrate duct sections that are behind dampers, ensuring thorough cleaning even in hard-to-reach areas.

Fogging works by creating a mist that is so fine it can travel through small openings and gaps. When fogging is used in HVAC systems, the mist can travel through the ducts and reach sections that are typically inaccessible. This is particularly important for areas behind dampers, which are often overlooked during routine cleaning. Dampers are used to control airflow within the ducts, and while they are essential for regulating temperature and air quality, they can also create barriers that prevent traditional cleaning methods from reaching all areas of the ductwork.

The effectiveness of fogging in penetrating duct sections behind dampers lies in the size of the mist particles. These particles are small enough to pass through the gaps around dampers, allowing the cleaning solution to reach even the most hidden corners of the duct system. Once inside, the mist settles on surfaces, where it can dissolve dirt, grime, and other contaminants. This not only improves air quality but also helps to extend the lifespan of the HVAC system by reducing the buildup of debris that can clog filters and reduce efficiency.

Moreover, fogging is a time-efficient method. Traditional cleaning often requires disassembly of the ductwork, which is labor-intensive and time-consuming. Fogging, on the other hand, can be done while the system is operational, minimizing downtime and allowing for a more thorough cleaning in a fraction of the time. This makes it an attractive option for facilities managers and building owners who need to maintain clean air systems without disrupting daily operations.

In conclusion, fogging is a highly effective method for reaching duct sections behind dampers. Its ability to create a fine mist that can travel through small openings ensures that even the most inaccessible areas of the ductwork are cleaned thoroughly. This not only improves air quality but also enhances the efficiency and longevity of the HVAC system. For those looking to maintain a clean and healthy indoor environment, fogging is an invaluable tool.

Okay, so youre thinking about getting your ducts cleaned in Calgary, and youve heard about fogging, right? And maybe youre wondering how this fogging thing actually helps, especially when there are dampers and tricky sections in your ductwork. Well, let me tell you, the beauty of fogging lies in its ability to get where traditional methods sometimes struggle.

Think of it like this: imagine trying to dust a really intricate chandelier with just a feather duster on a stick. You might get some of it, but youre going to miss a lot of nooks and crannies. Now, picture using a gentle mist to reach every single surface. Thats essentially what fogging does in your duct system. The fog, carrying sanitizers or disinfectants, is propelled throughout the entire network. Now, those dampers, the ones that control airflow to different rooms? They can create little pockets and block off sections that are tough to reach with brushes and vacuums alone.

But the fog, being a fine mist, can often sneak past slightly ajar dampers or find its way into those hard-to-reach areas. It fills the entire duct, coating all surfaces, even those behind partially closed dampers. This means a more thorough cleaning and sanitization job. Instead of

just cleaning the easily accessible parts, the fog gets into the hidden spots where dust, allergens, and even mold spores can accumulate.

The real advantage here is that it helps to ensure that the entire system, not just the easily cleaned areas, becomes a cleaner, healthier environment for your home. Its about getting to those places that traditional cleaning methods might miss, contributing to better indoor air quality and a reduction in allergens circulating through your home. So, while brushes and vacuums are important, fogging adds that extra layer of assurance that even the most inaccessible parts of your ductwork are getting the attention they deserve. Its like the secret weapon for a truly clean and healthy duct system.

In the bustling city of Calgary, homeowners are increasingly turning to innovative solutions to maintain a healthy living environment. One such solution is the use of fogging technology to address pest problems, particularly in hard-to-reach areas like duct sections behind dampers. This method has proven to be highly effective, leading to numerous success stories that highlight its benefits.

Fogging, or aerosol treatment, involves the dispersion of a fine mist of pesticide into the air. This mist can penetrate deep into ductwork, reaching areas that are often inaccessible through traditional methods. In Calgary homes, where HVAC systems play a crucial role in maintaining comfort during extreme weather conditions, ensuring these systems are free from pests is vital.

Case studies from Calgary reveal that fogging has been particularly successful in eliminating pests such as cockroaches, dust mites, and other allergens that thrive in warm, moist environments like ductwork. Homeowners have reported significant improvements in air quality and a reduction in allergy symptoms after fogging treatments.

One notable case involved a family struggling with persistent allergy issues despite regular cleaning and maintenance of their HVAC system. After a professional fogging treatment, they noticed a dramatic decrease in allergy symptoms and an overall improvement in indoor air quality. This success story is just one example of how fogging can reach duct sections behind dampers, ensuring comprehensive pest control.

In conclusion, the use of fogging technology in Calgary homes has demonstrated remarkable success in addressing pest problems within ductwork. By effectively reaching behind dampers and other hard-to-access areas, fogging provides a thorough solution that enhances both air quality and the overall living environment. Homeowners in Calgary are increasingly recognizing the benefits of this innovative approach, making it a popular choice for pest control.

When it comes to maintaining a clean and healthy indoor environment, the importance of a well-maintained duct system cannot be overstated. Over time, ducts can accumulate dust, mold, and other contaminants, which can affect air quality and potentially lead to health issues. One effective method for cleaning ducts is fogging, a process that involves dispersing a fine mist of cleaning solution throughout the ductwork. However, choosing the right fogging service is crucial, especially when it comes to ensuring that fogging reaches duct sections behind dampers.

Dampers are control valves within the duct system that regulate airflow. While they are essential for managing ventilation, they can also pose a challenge during duct cleaning. If not properly addressed, dampers can prevent fogging solutions from reaching all areas of the duct system, leaving some sections uncleaned.

Here are a few key considerations when choosing a fogging service to ensure comprehensive duct cleaning:

1. **Experience and Expertise**: Look for a fogging service with a proven track record in duct cleaning. Experienced professionals understand the intricacies of duct systems, including the challenges posed by dampers. They will have the knowledge and skills to navigate these obstacles effectively.

2. **Advanced Equipment**: The right fogging service will use state-of-the-art equipment designed to reach all parts of the duct system. This includes specialized fogging machines that can disperse cleaning solutions with precision, ensuring that even sections behind dampers are thoroughly treated.

3. **Thorough Inspection**: A reputable fogging service will conduct a detailed inspection of your duct system before beginning the cleaning process. This inspection helps identify the location of dampers and other potential barriers, allowing the service provider to develop a tailored cleaning strategy.

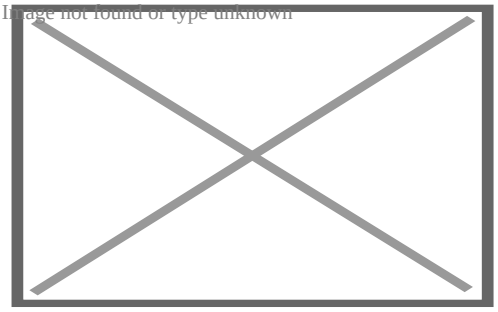
4. **Customizable Solutions**: Every duct system is unique, and a one-size-fits-all approach may not be effective. The best fogging services offer customizable solutions that address the specific needs of your ductwork. This may involve adjusting the fogging process to ensure that dampers are opened or otherwise managed to allow for complete coverage.

5. **Post-Cleaning Evaluation**: After the fogging process is complete, a thorough evaluation should be conducted to ensure that all duct sections, including those behind dampers, have been effectively cleaned. This may involve visual inspections, air quality testing, or other methods to confirm the success of the cleaning.

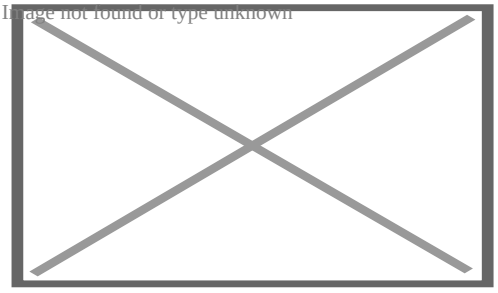
In conclusion, choosing the right fogging service for your duct system is essential for ensuring that all sections, including those behind dampers, are thoroughly cleaned. By selecting a service with experience, advanced equipment, and a commitment to customized, comprehensive cleaning, you can enjoy a healthier indoor environment and peace of mind knowing that your duct system is in top condition.

About dust

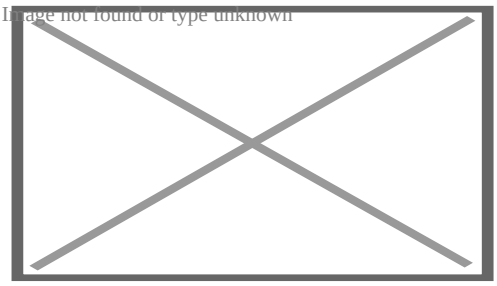
For other uses, see Dust (disambiguation).



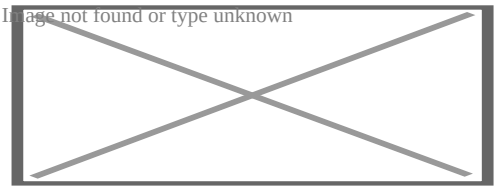
A dust storm blankets houses in Texas, 1935



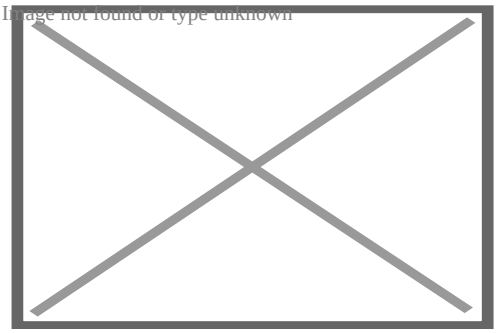
Global oceanic distribution of dust deposition



Map of dust in 2017



Three years of use without cleaning has caused this laptop heat sink to become clogged with dust, and it can no longer be used.



Domestic dust on a finger

Dust is made of fine particles of solid matter.[1] On Earth, it generally consists of particles in the atmosphere that come from various sources such as soil lifted by wind (an aeolian process), volcanic eruptions, and pollution.

Dust in homes is composed of about 20–50% dead skin cells.[2] The rest, and in offices and other built environments, is composed of small amounts of plant pollen, human hairs, animal fur, textile fibers, paper fibers, minerals from outdoor soil, burnt meteorite particles, and many other materials which may be found in the local environment.[3]

Atmospheric

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Presentation on imported dust in North American skies

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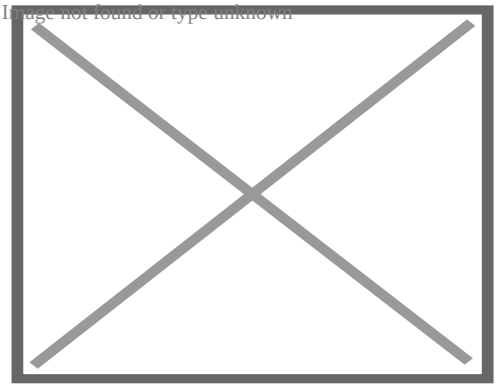

Large dust storm over Libya

Atmospheric or wind-borne fugitive dust, also known as *aeolian dust*, comes from dry regions where high-speed winds can remove mostly silt-sized material, abrading susceptible surfaces. This includes areas where grazing, ploughing, vehicle use, and other human behaviors have further destabilized the land, though not all source areas have been largely affected by anthropogenic impacts.[4] Dust-producing surfaces cover one-third of the global land area. These are made up of hyper-arid regions like the Sahara, which covers 0.9 billion hectares, and drylands, which occupy 5.2 billion hectares.[5]

Dust in the atmosphere is produced by saltation and abrasive sandblasting of sand-sized grains, and it is transported through the troposphere. This airborne dust is considered an aerosol, and once in the atmosphere, it can produce strong local radiative forcing. Saharan dust, in particular, can be transported and deposited as far as the Caribbean and the Amazon basin and may affect air temperature, cause ocean cooling, and alter rainfall amounts.[4]

Middle East

[edit]

Dust in the Middle East has been a historic phenomenon. Recently, because of climate change and the escalating process of desertification, the problem has worsened dramatically. As a multi-factor phenomenon, there is not yet a clear consensus on the sources or potential solutions to the problem.

Iran

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The dust in Iraq and Iran are migratory systems that move from west to east or east to west in the spring and have the highest intensity, concentration, and extent until mid-summer. The causes of their occurrence are the lack of humidity, dry environment, low rainfall, and annual droughts. Due to the decrease of rainfall in areas such as Iraq and Syria, most of the dust in Iran also originates from the regions of Iraq, Syria, and Jordan.[6]

In addition to the foreign foci, there are areas inside the country that have either formed new dust foci in recent years or were from the past and their extent has increased. Among these areas, parts of southern Tehran, south of Alborz province – which in the past were plains, riverbeds, seasonal lakes, and seasonal reservoirs – and Gavkhoni wetland of Isfahan province can be mentioned because they have become dry and prone to dust. Among other areas that have become dust centers, Qom province, the Qom salt lake and its surroundings can be mentioned, as well as the Urmia lake, which due to strong winds and due to the dryness of the lake and the reduction of its size, some areas of its bed which were underwater in the past are subject to wind erosion.[6]

In Iran, the dust directly affects more than 5 million people and has become a serious government issue recently. In the Khuzestan province, it has led to the severe increase of air pollution. The amount of pollutants in the air has surpassed more than 50 times the normal level several times in a year. Recently, initiatives such as Project-Dust have been established to study dust in the Middle East directly.[*citation needed*]

The continuation of drought has caused water scarcity or drying up of some wetlands and lakes such as Hamon and Urmia Lake. This has turned them into centers of dust.[6]

Director General of the Office of Desert Affairs of Iran's Natural Resources and Watershed Organization stated that according to the data of the 2018 studies, 30 million hectares of land in the country are affected by wind erosion, and 14 million hectares of this area are considered to be the focal points of wind erosion, which causes serious damage to infrastructure.[7]

Roads

[edit]

Main article: Road debris

Dust kicked up by vehicles traveling on roads is a significant source of harmful air pollution.[8] Road dust consists of deposits of vehicle and industrial exhaust gas, particles from tire and brake wear, dust from paved roads or potholes, and dust from construction sites. Road dust is a significant contributor to the generation and release of particulates into the atmosphere.[9] Control of road dust is a significant challenge in urban areas, and also in other locations with high levels of vehicular traffic upon unsealed roads, such as mines and landfills.

"Engine exhaust emissions, especially from those operating on diesel fuel, can be a significant source of fine particle generation from construction sites." Construction and demolition activities can also produce a large amount of construction waste. The dust and particulates can become fugitive and airborne with vehicle movements both on and outside the sites, especially when it is windy and dry.[10]

Road dust may be suppressed by mechanical methods like street sweeper, vehicles equipped with vacuum cleaners,[11] vegetable oil sprays,[12] or with water sprayers. Calcium chloride can be used. Improvements in automotive engineering have reduced the amount of PM_{10}s produced by road traffic; the proportion representing re-suspension of existing particulates has increased as a result.

Coal

[edit]

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Coal dust is responsible for the respiratory disease known as pneumoconiosis, including coal worker's pneumoconiosis disease that occurs among coal miners. The danger of coal dust resulted in environmental law regulating workplace air quality in some jurisdictions. In addition, if enough coal dust is dispersed within the air in a given area, in very rare circumstances, it can cause a dust explosion. These circumstances are typically within confined spaces.

Control

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Atmospheric

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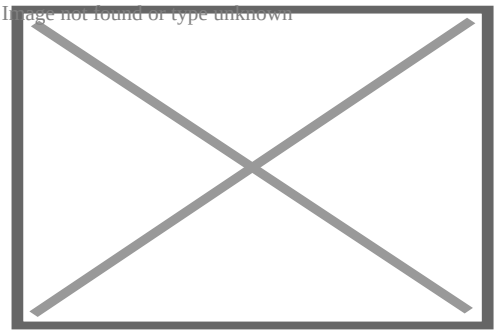

Tarps and netting are often used to reduce the amount of dust released from construction sites.

Most governmental Environmental Protection Agencies, including the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) mandate that facilities that generate fugitive dust, minimize or mitigate the production of dust in their operation. The most frequent dust control violations occur at new residential housing developments in urban areas. United States federal law requires that construction sites obtain planning permissions to conduct earth moving and clearing of areas, so that plans to control dust emissions while the work is being carried out are specified. Control measures include such simple practices as spraying construction and demolition sites with water, and preventing the tracking of dust onto adjacent roads.

Some of the issues include:[*citation needed*]

- Reducing dust related health risks that include allergic reactions, pneumonia and asthmatic attacks.
- Improving visibility and road traffic safety.
- Providing cleaner air, cleaner vehicles and cleaner homes and promoting better health.
- Improving agricultural productivity.[*citation needed*]
- Reducing vehicle maintenance costs by lowering the levels of dust that clog filters, bearings and machinery.

- Reducing driver fatigue, maintenance on car suspension systems and improving fuel economy in automobiles.
- Increasing cumulative effects—each new application builds on previous progress.

US federal laws require dust control on sources such as vacant lots, unpaved parking lots, and dirt roads. Dust in such places may be suppressed by mechanical methods, [*citation n*
including paving or laying down gravel, or stabilizing the surface with water, vegetable oils[12] or other dust suppressants, or by using water misters to suppress dust that is already airborne.[*citation needed*]

Domestic

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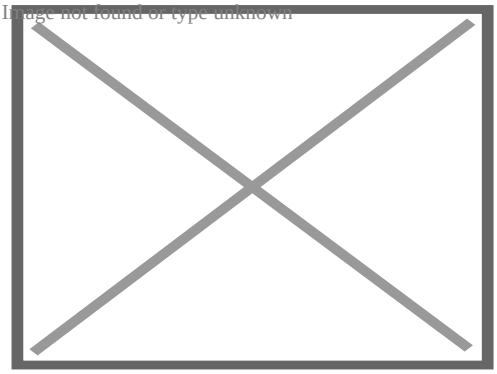
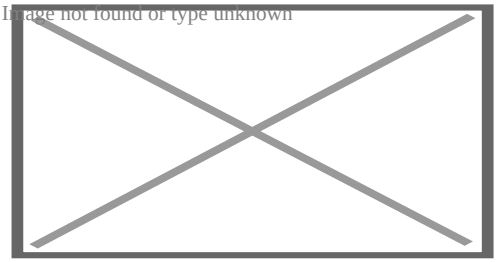


House dust under a microscope



Domestic dust on a ribbon

A video on reducing dust exposure in the workplace

Dust control is the suppression of solid particles with diameters less than 500 micrometers (*i.e.* half a millimeter). Dust poses a health risk to children,[13] older people, and those with respiratory diseases.

House dust can become airborne easily. Care is required when removing dust to avoid causing the dust to become airborne. A feather duster tends to agitate the dust so it

lands elsewhere[*citation needed*].

Certified HEPA (tested to MIL STD 282) can effectively trap 99.97% of dust at 0.3 micrometers. Not all HEPA filters can effectively stop dust; while vacuum cleaners with HEPA filters, water, or cyclones may filter more effectively than without, they may still exhaust millions of particles per cubic foot of air circulated. Central vacuum cleaners can be effective in removing dust, especially if they are exhausted directly to the outdoors.

Air filters differ greatly in their effectiveness. Laser particle counters are an effective way to measure filter effectiveness; medical grade instruments can test for particles as small as 0.3 micrometers. In order to test for dust in the air, there are several options available. Pre-weighed filter and matched weight filters made from polyvinyl chloride or mixed cellulose ester are suitable for respirable dust (less than 10 micrometers in diameter).[14]

Dust resistant surfaces

[edit]

A dust resistant surface is a state of prevention against dust contamination or damage, by a design or treatment of materials and items in manufacturing or through a repair process [*citation needed*]. A reduced tacticity of a synthetic layer or covering can protect surfaces and release small molecules that could have remained attached. A panel, container or enclosure with seams may feature types of strengthened structural rigidity or sealant to vulnerable edges and joins.

Outer space

[edit]

Cosmic dust is widely present in outer space, where gas and dust clouds are the primary precursors for planetary systems. The zodiacal light, as seen in a dark night sky, is produced by sunlight reflected from particles of dust in orbit around the Sun. The tails of comets are produced by emissions of dust and ionized gas from the body of the comet. Dust also covers solid planetary bodies, and vast dust storms can occur on Mars which cover almost the entire planet. Interstellar dust is found between the

stars, and high concentrations produce diffuse nebulae and reflection nebulae.

Dust is widely present in the galaxy. Ambient radiation heats dust and re-emits radiation into the microwave band, which may distort the cosmic microwave background power spectrum. Dust in this regime has a complicated emission spectrum and includes both thermal dust emission and spinning dust emission.[15]

Dust samples returned from outer space have provided information about conditions of the early solar system. Several spacecraft have sought to gather samples of dust and other materials. Among these craft was *Stardust*, which flew past 81P/Wild in 2004, and returned a capsule of the comet's remains to Earth.[16] In 2010 the Japanese *Hayabusa* spacecraft returned samples of dust from the surface of an asteroid.[17]

Atmospheric gallery

[edit]

Dry, windy weather sends clouds of dust across south-eastern Australia.

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Dry, windy weather sends
clouds of dust across
south-eastern Australia.
A pale brown plume of dust sweeps out of Argentina's Pampas.

- Image not found or type unknown

A pale brown plume of
dust sweeps out of
Argentina's Pampas.

A thick dust plume over Kuwait and the north-western tip of the Persian Gulf

- Image not found or type unknown

A thick dust plume over Kuwait and the north-western tip of the Persian Gulf

Dust mites

[edit]

Further information: Dust mite allergy

House dust mites are present indoors wherever humans live.[18] Positive tests for dust mite allergies are extremely common among people with asthma. Dust mites are microscopic arachnids whose primary food is dead human skin cells, but they do not live on living people.[19] They and their feces and other allergens are major constituents of house dust, but because they are so heavy they are not suspended for long in the air. They are generally found on the floor and other surfaces until disturbed (by walking, for example).[18] It could take between twenty minutes and two hours for dust mites to settle back out of the air.

Dust mites are a nesting species that prefer a dark, warm, and humid climate. They flourish in mattresses, bedding, upholstered furniture, and carpets.[20] Their feces include enzymes that are released upon contact with a moist surface, which can happen when a person inhales, and these enzymes can kill cells within the human body.[21] House dust mites did not become a problem until humans began to use textiles, such as western style blankets and clothing.[22]

See also

[edit]

- Mineral dust

- Sawdust
- Moondust
- Adhesion force measurement of powders
- Medical geology
- Nephelometer
- Contamination control
- Occupational dust exposure
- Dust bunny
- Lint (material)
- Dust explosion
- HanÃÆ′Ãâ€™Ãâ€ Ã¢â‚¬â„¢ÃÆ′Ã¢â‚¬Â ÃÂ¢Ã¢â€Â¬Ã¢â€Â¢ÃÆ′Ãâ€™Ãâ€Ã‚Â

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Aerosol terminology

Aerosol types

- Bioaerosol
  - Indoor
- Cloud
- Dust
- Mist
  - Fog
- Fume
- Haze
- Nanoparticle
- Particle
- Particulates
- Smog
- Smoke
- Spray

Aerosol terms

- Aerosol impaction
- Agglomerate
  - Primary particle
- Flocculate
- Primary aerosol
- Secondary aerosol
- Deposition
- Dispersity
  - Monodisperse
  - Polydisperse

Aerosol measurement	**Particle counters**		○ Condensation particle counter ○ Laser particle counter ○ Optical particle counter
	Particle sizers		○ Scanning electrical mobility spectrometer ○ Diffusion battery ○ Inertial classifier
		Time-of-flight	○ Time-of-flight mass spectrometer ○ Time-of-flight particle sizer
		Cascade impactors	○ Low pressure impactor ○ Microorifice imapctor ○ Andersen impactor
	Combination		○ Scanning mobility particle sizer
	Microscopy		○ Optical microscope ○ Scanning electron microscope ○ Transmission electron microscope

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About debris

Debris (UK:, United States:) is rubble, wreck, damages, litter and thrown out garbage/refuse/trash, scattered remains of something ruined, or, as in geology, large rock fragments left by a melting glacier, and so on. Depending upon context, debris can refer to a variety of various things. The first obvious use of the French word in English remains in a 1701 summary of the army of Prince Rupert upon its retreat from a battle with the army of Oliver Cromwell, in England.

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About efficiency

Performance is the usually measurable capacity to prevent making blunders or losing materials, power, initiatives, cash, and time while carrying out a task. In an extra basic feeling, it is the capability to do things well, efficiently, and without waste. In more mathematical or scientific terms, it signifies the degree of performance that makes use

of the least quantity of inputs to accomplish the highest possible amount of output. It commonly especially consists of the capability of a certain application of effort to create a particular outcome with a minimal amount or amount of waste, expenditure, or unnecessary initiative. Effectiveness refers to extremely various inputs and results in different fields and sectors. In 2019, the European Payment said: "Source efficiency suggests making use of the Planet's minimal sources in a sustainable procent fashion while minimising impacts on the setting. It allows us to produce extra with less and to deliver better worth with less input. " Author Deborah Rock notes that efficiency is "not an objective in itself. It is not something we desire for its very own sake, however rather due to the fact that it assists us acquire more of things we value."

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About 75 Timberline Pt SW

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