

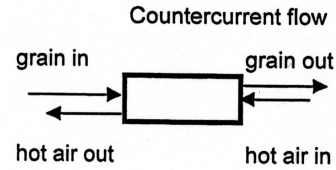
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

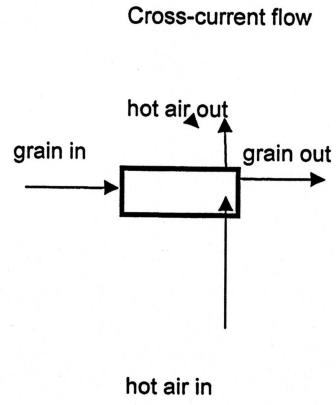
**GRAIN DRYING**

Data needed on present grain drying system:

- Bushels per year dried.
- Wt./bushel before drying
- Gallons of propane per year
- or therms of natural gas per year
- cost per gallon of propane
- or cost per therm
- % moisture by wt. before drying
- % moisture by wt. after drying
- percent fines or grain dust, if known
- temperature of atmosphere
- relative humidity of atmosphere
- temperature of air as it contacts grain
- temperature of exhaust
- relative humidity of exhaust
- type of air -grain flow

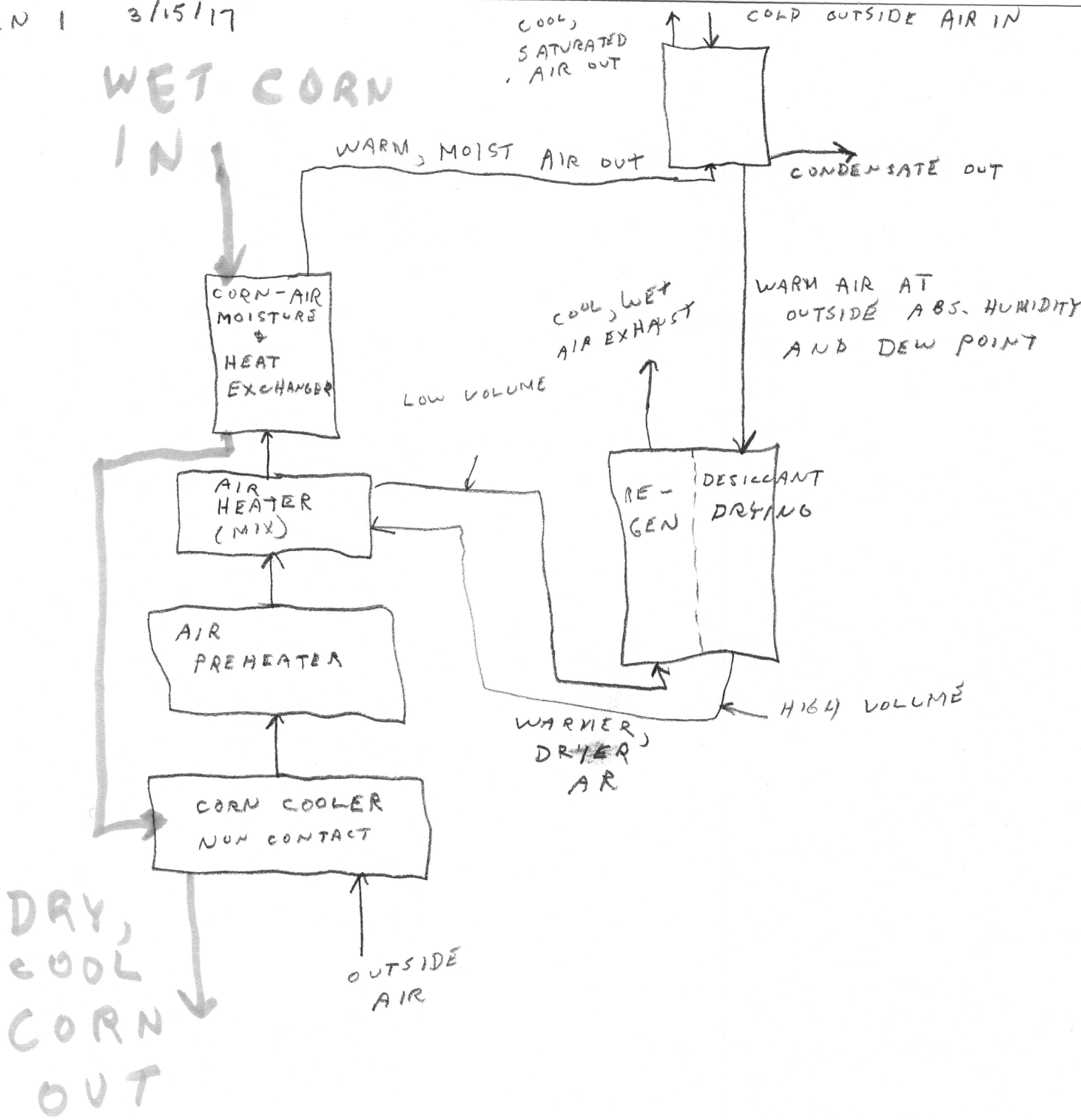
- if operating
- if operating
- if operating
- if operating
- if operating



**Existing Dryers**

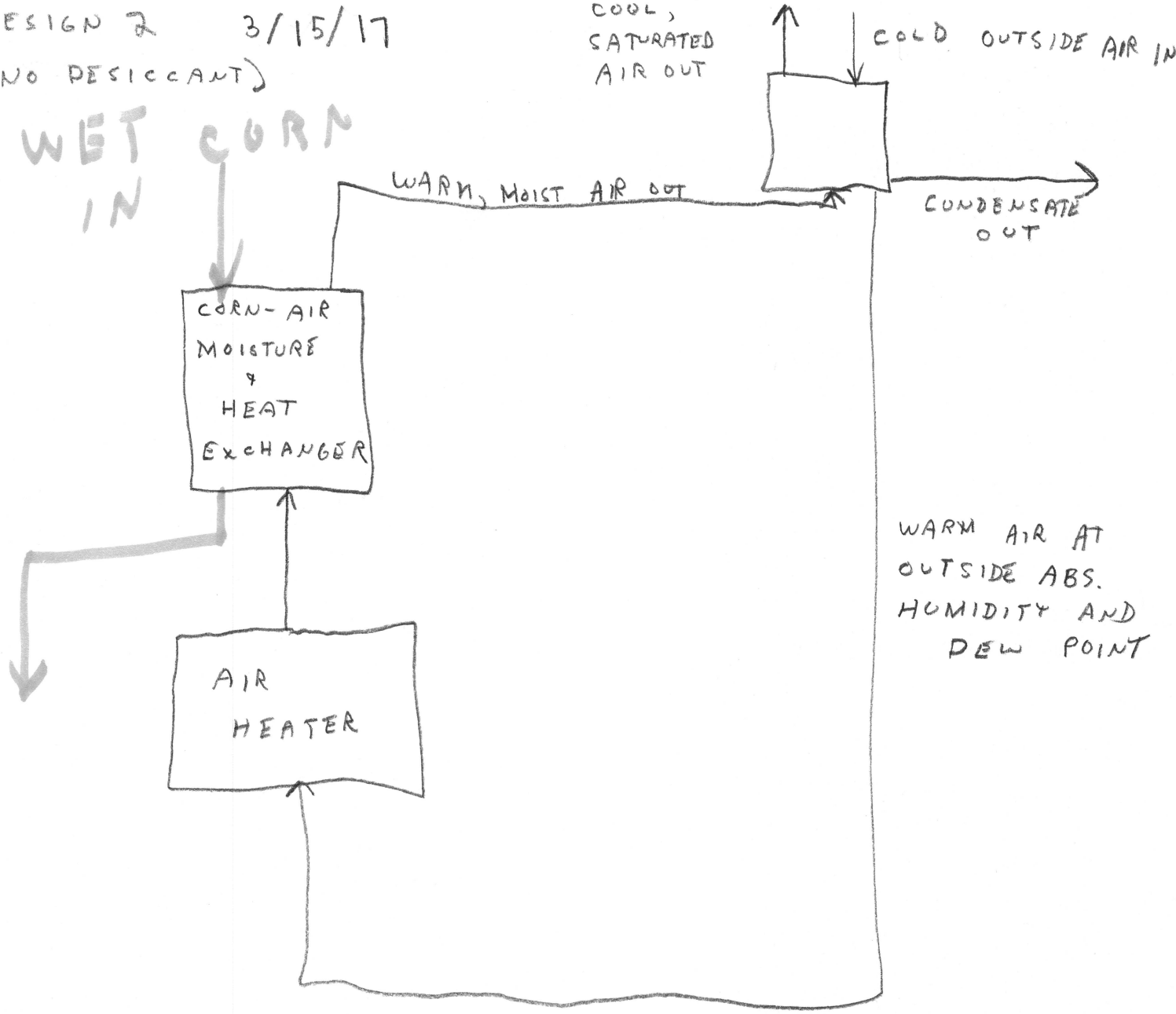
	Manufacture	Model #	Fuel	Total Running Amps	Burner Capacity (BTUH)	Drying Capacity Corn (bushels/hour)	Holding Capacity (bushels)
1							
2							

# WET CORN IN



DESIGN 2 3/15/17  
(NO DESICCANT)

WET IN  
CORN



AIR HEATER COULD BE PROPANE FIRED, NATURAL GAS FIRED, OR BE AN ELECTRIC POWERED HEAT PUMP OR A GAS POWERED HEAT PUMP.

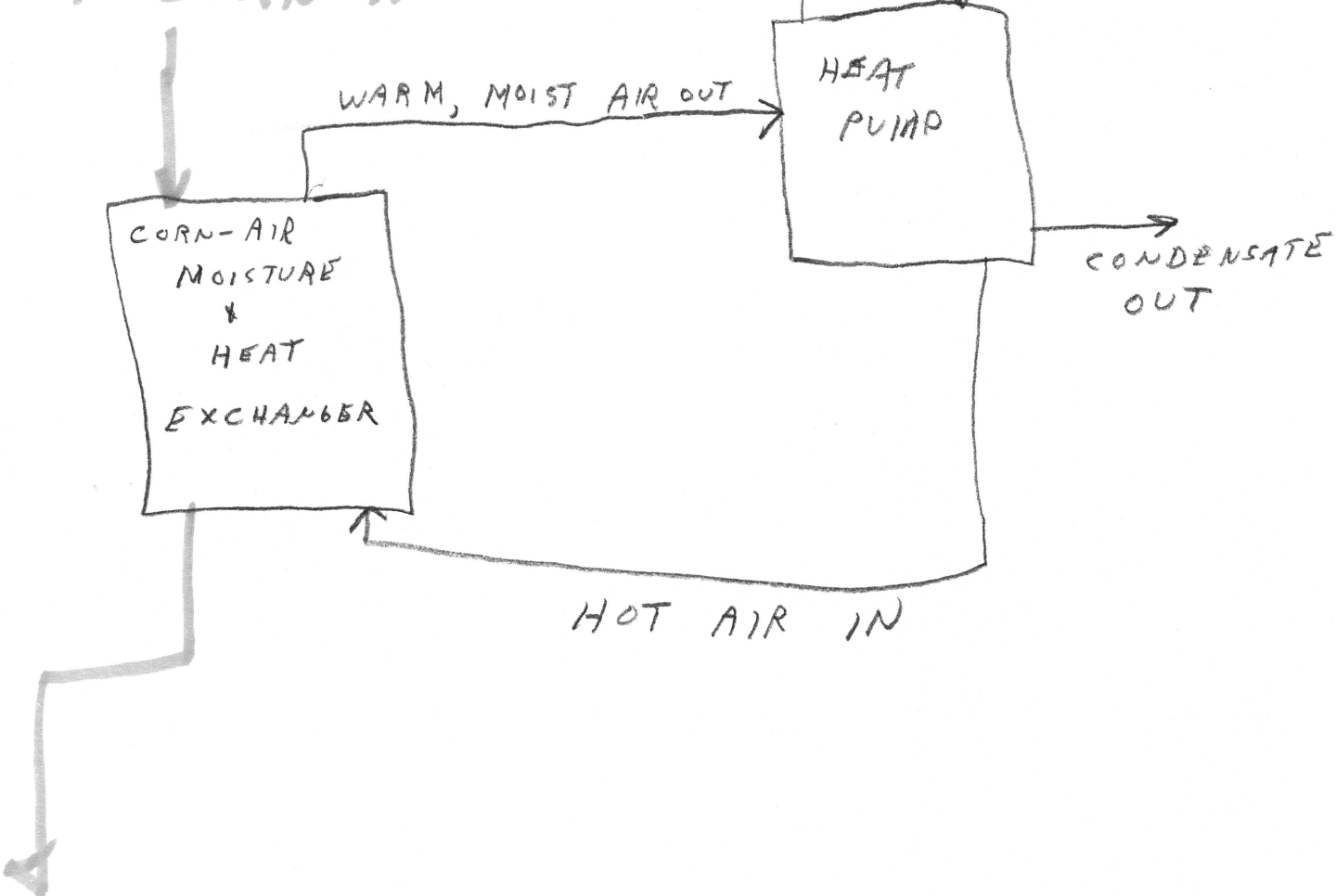
DESIGN 3

3/15/17

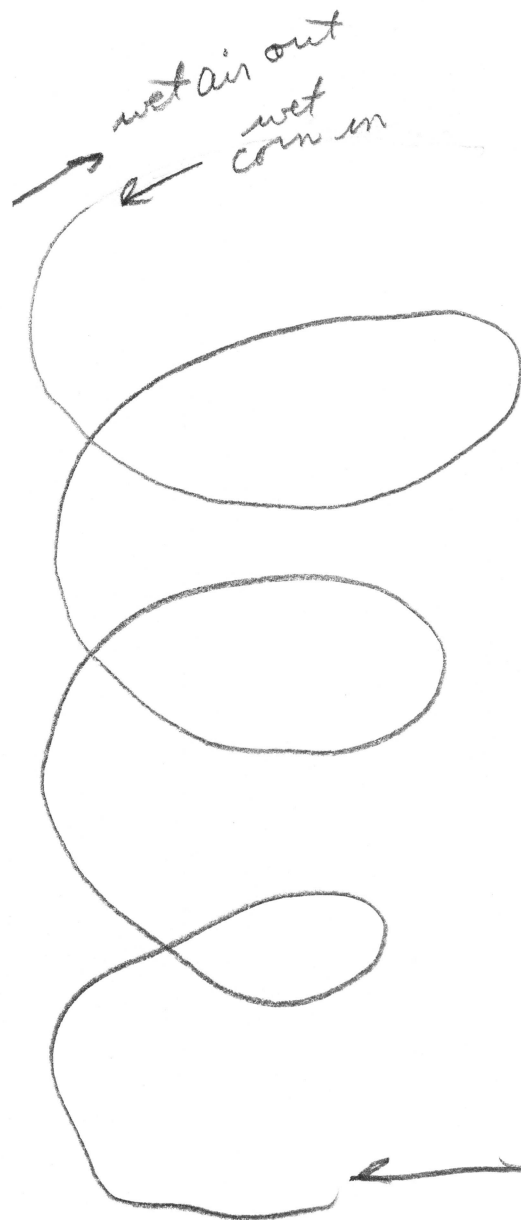
COLD  
AIR  
OUT

COLD AIR  
IN

WET CORN IN



# Countercurrent Grain Dryer



Bend a large diameter tube into a spiral

Find the angle at which corn will flow down by gravity and not get stuck.

Hot dry air in  
dry corn out

(outside air, perhaps after drying the air with a desiccant)

G S 1 grain dryer

Put the exhaust into a heat pump

off my know way that off looks  
at the way from the heat pump  
looks like shape itself is  
putted in and needs heat and other  
arranged itself also  
putted the 11.5 fold  
off through 1 also  
then the  
and about 100 " 100 " 100 "

Walnuts need to be dried to  
8% moisture after pecking in  
order to be stable in storage.