

COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEMS

Compressed air powered equipment and machinery are critical elements in the productivity, efficiency and economy of today's industry, and quality air is the essential ingredient. High speed pneumatic production lines operate efficiently because of air dryers and filters that remove moisture and impurities from the air and regulators and lubricators which help eliminate downtime.

AIR DRYERS

Water in a compressed air system, if not removed, can damage production machinery, rust pipes, shorten component life, clog air lines and reduce air flow, resulting in costly downtime and defective product. Dryers remove water vapor from the air. Installing a dryer removes this water vapor before it condenses in the line or in downstream equipment.

FILTERS

Particulate filters remove harmful oil and water condensate, pipe scale, dirt and rust from your compressed air system. This prevents corrosive damage to compressed air equipment and finished products. Typically, particulate filters are installed upstream of regulators to prevent valve failure. They are also used as pre-filters to oil removing and coalescing filters to insure high efficiency and long element life in applications such as paint spraying, instrumentation and pharmaceuticals.

Certain pneumatic systems require air virtually free of oil and oil vapors. In these instances, oil removal may be achieved with the use of a coalescing filter.

REGULATORS

Pneumatic equipment that operates at higher than recommended pressure can cause excess torque, force and wear and can waste compressed air. Operating below specified pressure can cause machines to fail to meet their design performance specifications. Therefore, precise air pressure control is essential to efficient operation of air-powered equipment. An air line regulator is a specialized control valve which reduces upstream supply pressure level to a specified constant downstream pressure.

LUBRICATORS

Most pneumatic system components and most pneumatic tools require oil lubrication for proper operation and long service life. Too little oil can cause excessive wear and premature failure. Too much oil is wasteful and can become a contaminant, particularly when carried over with the air exhaust. Pneumatic equipment can be lubricated by the use of an air-line lubricator. Filtered and regulated air enters the lubricator and is mixed with oil in an aerosol mist. The lubricated air is then routed to the operating system.

ARROW

