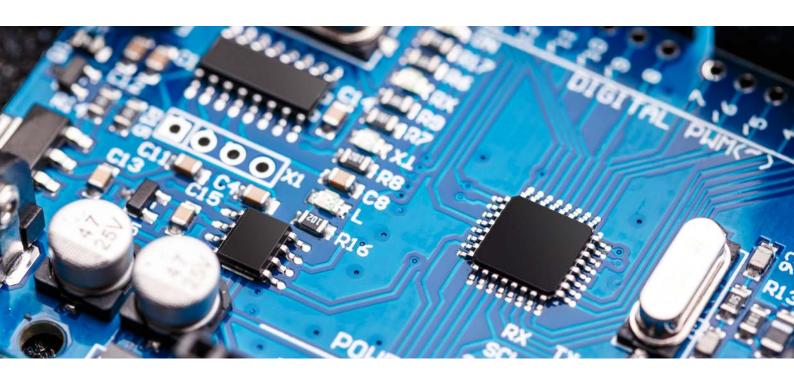
GSA Air Dryers

PHL seriesHeatless desiccant air dryers

Global Standard Air & Gas







Why Desiccant Air Dryer?

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A refrigerated air dryer chills and dehumidifies compressed air, using a refrigerant. To prevent condensate generated while cooling compressed air from being frozen or a heat exchanger from being frozen-burst, dew points are usually kept at 0°C or higher. For moisture-sensitive processes, therefore, a desiccant air dryer is essential.

In general, a desiccant air dryer offers -40°C or lower temperature of dew points. It is used in various fields such as food & beverage, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, electronics & semiconductor and medicine. In these industries, even a small amount of water might result in process discontinuance or product defect. Therefore, a highly reliable desiccant air dryer is a must-have system.

GSA's desiccant air dryer is able to provide even super-dry compressed air (- 100° C or below) according to user needs. We have enhanced customer satisfaction through the design of diverse desiccant air dryer systems.









Classification

Desiccant Dryer

Heatless Regenerative Type (PHL Series)

- A commonly used model with a short process cycle (nearly 10 minutes)
- Simple structure and low power consumption
- About 14% purge consumption

Heater External Type (PEH Series)

- A model with a long process cycle (8 hours or longer)
- A heater needed to heat regeneration air mounted
- About 8% purge consumption

Blower Regenerative Type (PEHB Series)

- A model with a long process cycle (8 hours or longer)
- Desiccant regeneration by a blower and heater using ambient air
- About 3% purge consumption

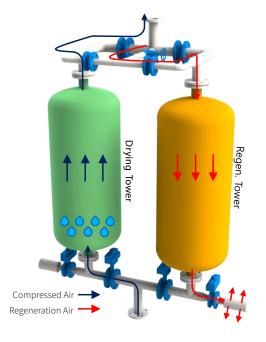
Zero Purge Type (ZEHB / ZEHC Series)

- A model with a long process cycle (8 hours or longer)
- Desiccant regeneration by a blower and heater using ambient air
- Zero purge consumption

Operating Mechanism

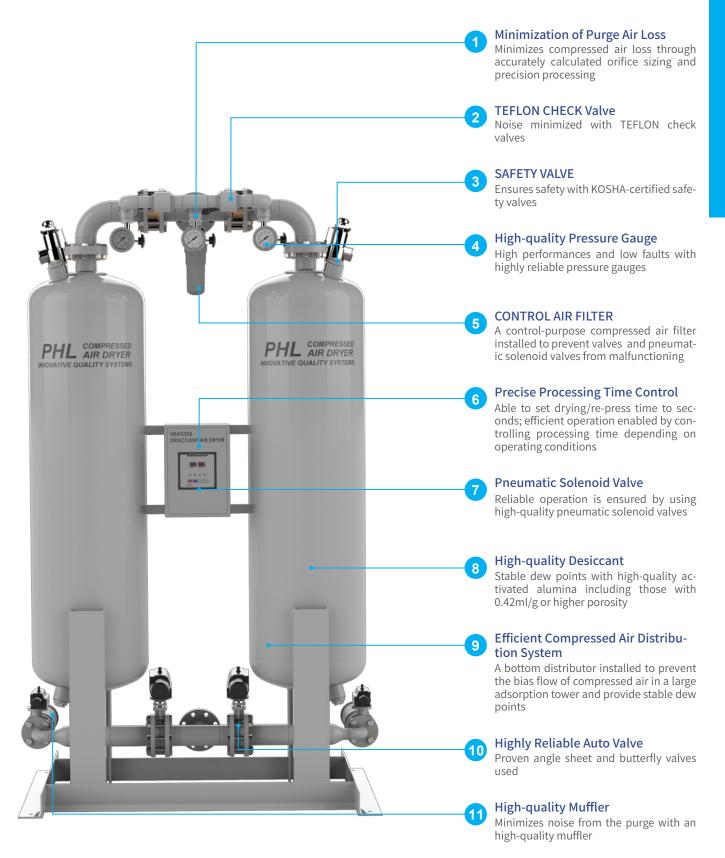
Compressed air with high moisture flows into the drying tower. While it moves from the bottom to the top of the tower, moisture is adsorbed by the charged desiccant, producing dry compressed air. While the air is being dried in the drying tower, other towers perform in regeneration process to remove adsorbed moisture. During the regeneration process, dry compressed air from the drying tower is partially used. The dry compressed air is discharged to the outside through a muffler at the bottom of the regeneration tower after moisture adsorbed into the desiccant is removed. Once the regeneration tower process is complete, the purge valve of the regeneration tower is closed. Re-pressurization process is in progress to increase the pressure of the regeneration tower. Once the re-pressurization process is done, two towers are switched. The drying tower performs regeneration process and the tower that the regeneration is completed performs a drying process.

A series of above processes are automatically repeated according to specific time and sequence, producing dry air consecutively. In terms of an operating cycle, it is basically operated for 10 minutes. Drying process is executed by two towers (5 minutes each). Specifically, it is regenerated for 4 minutes with 1 minute dynamic pressure.



Desiccant Air Dryer for Stable Dew Points

Desiccant Air Dryer with Diverse Features



Technical Specification

Design Conditions

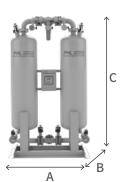
• Inlet Pressure: 7barg • Inlet Temperature: 38°C • Dew Points : -40°C @ ATM • Design Temperature: 250°C • Design Pressure: 9.7barg • Differential Pressure : 0.2bar

Inlet air conditions

: ISO 8573.1:2010 Class 4.4.1

References

- Those with 40°C or below dew points are also customizable.
- ASME specifications in addition to KS are also customizable.
- A unit with 9.7barg or higher operating pressure is custom-made.
- Special-purpose models in addition to the proposed specifications are also customizable.
- The specifications are subject to changes without notice for product improvement.



Model		Connection	Flow Rate	Power Consumption	Power Supply	D	imensions (mn	Amount of adsorbent	Weight *Note2	
		А	m³/hr	W	V / Ph / Hz	А	В	С	kg/2Tower	kg
S H L	5	PT 15A	10	50	220/1/60	500	225	745	3	23
	10	PT 15A	20			500	225	745	4	27
	15	PT 15A	25			500	225	745	7	36
	20	PT 15A	35			500	225	745	10	46
P H L	25	PT 20A	45			840	305	1010	15	102
	50	PT 20A	85			840	305	1535	25	136
	75	PT 20A	130			1150	435	1665	40	160
	100	PT 25A	170			1150	435	1870	50	250
	125	PT 25A	215			1150	435	1870	60	260
	150	PT 25A	255			1150	435	1870	65	272
	200	PT 40A	340			1150	485	1865	90	306
	250	PT 40A	425			1270	550	1800	125	405
	350	PT 40A	595			1270	585	1870	175	473
	500	PT 50A	870			1400	670	2090	250	650
	650	PT 50A	1110			1400	670	2350	325	720
	800	FLG. 65A	1360			1500	1100	2600	400	900
	1000	FLG. 80A	1700			1500	1100	2610	500	1125
	1200	FLG. 80A	2040			1800	940	2390	595	1305
	1400	FLG. 80A	2380			1800	940	2750	700	1575
	1600	FLG. 100A	2720			2000	1000	2900	800	1755
	1800	FLG. 100A	3060			2000	1000	2900	860	2205
	2000	FLG. 100A	3400			2000	1110	2900	1000	2340

^{*}Note 1: Desiccant Amount of 2 Towers

Correction Factors

Correction Factor by Inlet Air Temperature											
Inlet Air Temperature (°C)	25	30	38	45	50						
Correction Factor	1.12	1.05	1.00	0.7	0.55						
Correction Factor by Inlet Air Pressure											
Inlet Air Pressure (barg)	4	5	6	7	8	9					
Correction Factor	0.6	0.72	0.87	1.00	1.1	1.15					













^{*}Note 2: Total Weight