KAESER COMPRESSORS

www.kaeser.com

Membrane Dryers KMM Series

Flow volume at inlet up to 4.4 m^3/min

Decentralised

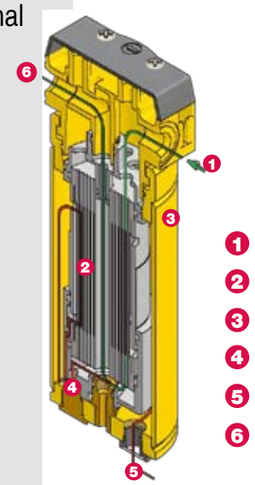
Compressed Air Drying

Why is it necessary to dry compressed air?

The atmospheric air drawn into a compressor is a mixture of gases that always contains water vapour. However, the amount of water vapour that air can carry depends on the temperature. As air temperature rises – as happens during compression – the air's ability to hold moisture increases also. When the air is cooled, its capacity to hold moisture reduces, which causes the water vapour to condense. This condensate is then removed in the centrifugal separator, or the air receiver, downstream from the compressor. Even then, the air can still be completely saturated with water vapour. This is why, as the air cools further, significant amounts of condensate can accumulate in the air distribution piping and at take-off points. Removing the moisture from the compressed air not only prevents costly breakdowns and production downtime, but also keeps maintenance and repair costs to a minimum.

How the Membrane Dryer Module Works

Moist compressed air flows into the module casing where it comes into contact with the membrane fibres. A minimal amount of this now dry compressed air is used as purge air and is drawn upwards around the fibres and expands to atmospheric pressure. The resulting increase in volume increases the air's water retention capacity. In combination with with the selectivity of the membrane, the differing water content of the purge air flow and the flow of air to be dried (both flowing in opposite directions), allows water molecules – almost exclusively - to diffuse through the fibre wall.
There are separate outlets for the dried compressed air and the purge air.



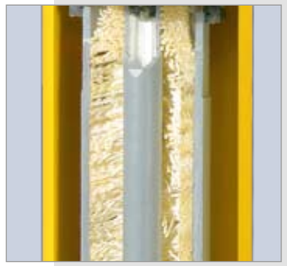
1. Compressed air inlet
2. Membrane fibre module
3. External casing
4. Purge air nozzle
5. Purge air outlet
6. Compressed air outlet

KMM – Efficient, Reliable, Maintenance-free

The KAESER Membrane Module (KMM) not only features the unique ***Flow*** concept which is designed for long-term efficient air drying and maximum service life, but also uses new highly effective hollow fibre membranes that are woven in a densely packed "helix" structure. Requiring minimal space and no additional power source, the KMM achieves pressure dew points from +3 to -40 °C.

KAESER KOMPRESSOREN – The compressed air systems provider: From the compressor right through to the air treatment equipment, all components in a Kaeser compressed air system are designed to work perfectly with one another to ensure unrivalled reliability and efficiency.

High performance 'Flow' system



The "Flow" concept of inside to outside permeation enables the highly resistant membrane fibres in the dryer insert to ensure exceptional drying results.

Efficient "Helix" Structure

The internally coated membrane fibres are wound in a "helix" structure that increases the fibre surface area in contact with the compressed air. This results in even air distribution and increased efficiency in a reliable, compact drying unit.

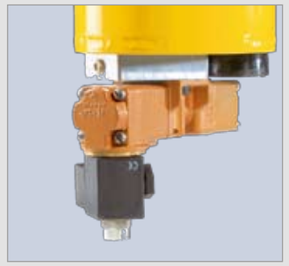
Precision Purge Air Nozzle

Precision purge air delivery via a specifically dimensioned nozzle significantly reduces operating costs, as only the required volume of compressed air for purge use is diverted.

Exceptional dependability

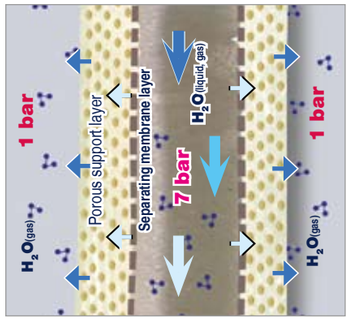
The new KMM dryer design provides many advantages over conventional membrane dryer models, as the 'Flow' concept ensures outstanding drying results through highly effective moisture removal, enhanced pressure stability and reduced differential pressure. Furthermore, in combination with KAESER compressed air filters, the design also provides protection from any contamination that may enter the dryer, as it is trapped before it can reach the sensitive membrane fibres.

Energy-Saving Purge Air Stop Valve (Option)



To avoid unnecessary flow of purge air, the solenoid stop valve on the purge air outlet can be set to close during times when there is no compressed air demand.

KMM – Eight Decisive Advantages

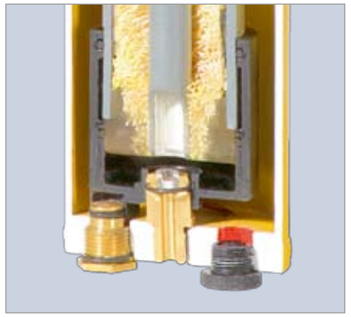


1 "Flow" Concept

Each hollow membrane fibre consists of a highly porous support layer and an internal separating membrane layer that is permeable only by water. Due to the differential pressure between the purge air and the damp compressed air, the moisture contained in the compressed air evaporates as it enters the fibres and permeates the separating membrane layer. This means that the pores in the support layer are always able to let water vapour through, even if moisture condenses on the module or fibres.

2 Outstanding Performance

The spiralled helix structure of the fibres in the inner chamber of the dryer module means that the module is now shorter, yet has the same drying capacity as previous longer models. At the same time it presents the maximum membrane surface area to the moist air and ensures an even flow of air through the fibre module. This feature, combined with the “Flow” concept, results in outstanding drying performance from a compact and highly efficient package.



3 Maximum Reliability

All functional components of the KMM dryer are integrated within a high-resilience enclosure. KAESER micro-filters installed upstream from the unit protect it from potential damage from dust, aerosol and oil contamination, whilst the KMM design ensures continuous compressed air drying. The actual composition (ratio of primary components, i.e. nitrogen and oxygen) of the air remains unchanged.

4 No Additional Power Necessary

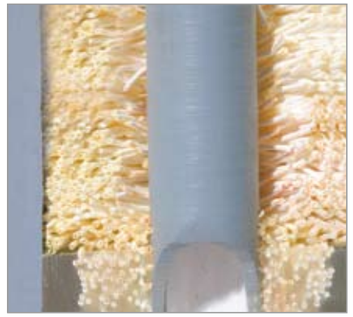
The KMM membrane dryer features a rugged housing, requires no external power source, has no moving parts and releases the moisture removed from the compressed air as harmless water vapour into the ambient surroundings. With only the pre- and after-filters requiring intermittent replacement, the dryer uses no additional consumable items.

5 Energy-Saving Purge Air Stop Valve (Option)

To avoid unnecessary flow of purge air, the solenoid stop valve on the purge air outlet can be set to close during times when there is no compressed air demand. Furthermore, the valve provides unrivalled reliability and operated perfectly for well in excess of 1 million switching sequences under rigorous testing conditions.

6 Super-fine Membrane Fibres

Compared with conventional membrane fibres, the fibres in Kaeser Membrane Modules (KMM) are much finer and far more densely packed. Consequently, the surface area available for compressed air drying is significantly larger and achieves superior drying results. The fibres are also mechanically stable, which means that they provide exceptional performance and long service life.



7 Simple Installation

The KMM dryer can be quickly and easily mounted on the wall (preferable) using optionally available mountings. Furthermore, a specially designed installation and connection set allows the KMM to be installed in combination with various compressed air filters (e.g. FG activated carbon filter). An optional version featuring an upstream micro-filter is also available ex-works and saves considerable installation time.

8 Condensate Drainage Without Pressure Loss (Option)

For outstandingly safe and reliable condensate drainage, the upstream micro-filter can be equipped with an electronic ECO Drain system. The pre-filtration stage can also be monitored using a filter monitor (E-Pack version) and an optional electronic filter monitor box.

Versions and Options

KMM with FE/FF filter – Standard version

- KMM membrane dryer using the "Flow" concept and helically wound fibres
- Ready fitted with FE/FF pre-filter
- Pre-filter equipped with a float-controlled condensate drain and pressure differential indicator
- All module enclosures comply with pressure equipment regulation 97/23/EG and are CFC-free
- Outlet silencer also included

KMM without pre-filter

- For customer-specific filter combinations
- Filter must be installed at customer's premises
- Outlet silencer also included

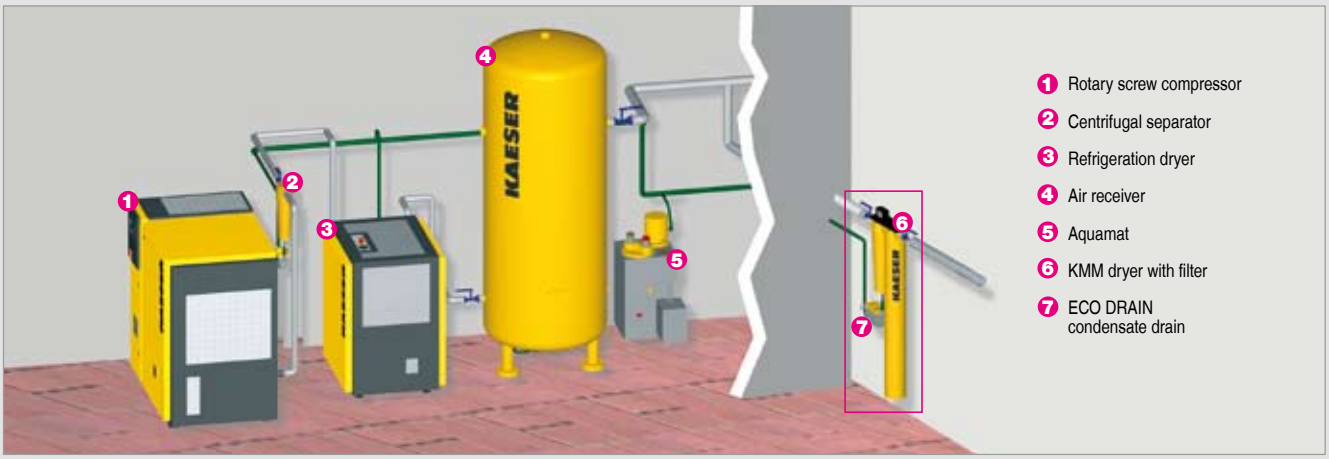
KMM with Purge Air Stop Valve for enhanced energy savings

- KMM membrane dryer using the "Flow" concept and helically wound fibres
- Solenoid pilot-valve: 230 V, 50 Hz, 240 V, 60 Hz, open when de-energised
- Adjusted and pre-assembled ready for immediate operation
- Outlet silencer also included

KMM with FE/FF filter and filter monitor and ECO Drain condensate drain

- Electronic monitoring of micro-filter
- Microprocessor-controlled LCD display
- Monitors operating time, pressure differential and most economical operating mode
- Filter change indicator
- Sends alarm signals via the additional monitor box to master compressed air management systems

Comprehensive design know-how



Typically ensuring a load capacity of 95 % or more, KAESER compressed air systems provide exceptional efficiency and produce application specific quality compressed air at lowest possible cost. Use this expertise to your advantage: Let KAESER design your compressed air system.

KAESER COMPRESSORS

Installation and connection set

Modular design for simple connection of additional filters (e.g. connection of FFG combination filter)

Metal wall bracket

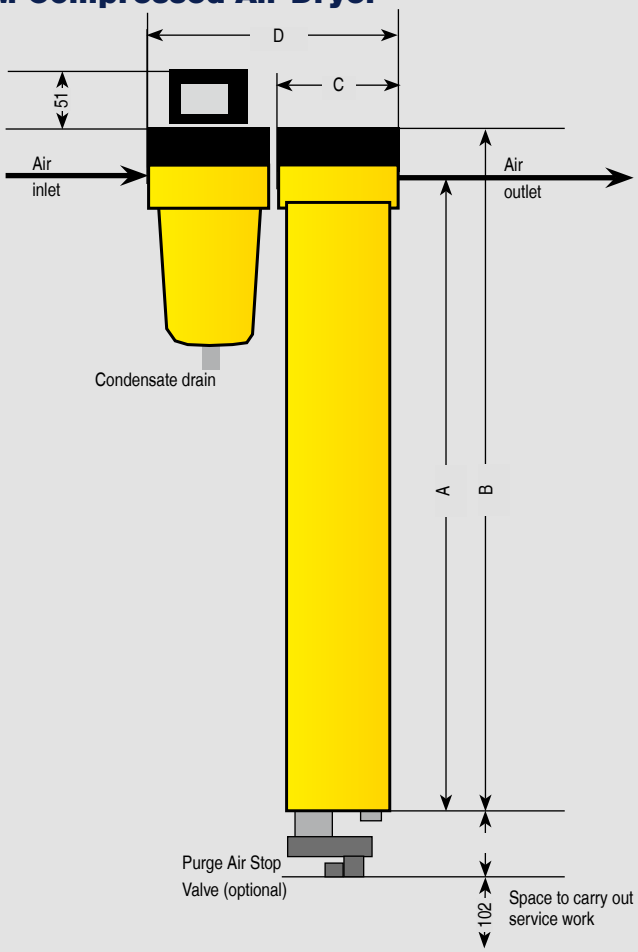
Wall mounting of the KMM unit is made simple via the wall brackets

ECO Drain Condensate Drain

- High performance level sensor
- Intelligent control system
- Self monitoring
- Condensate drainage without pressure loss

Dimensions:

KMM Compressed Air Dryer



Specifications – KMM Membrane Dryer

Model	Inlet volume * (m^3/min) for pressure dew point reduction			Purge air volume in m^3/min	Compressed air connection Internal thread	Dimensions in mm					Suitable filter model	Weight** in kg	
	+ 35° C → + 3° C	+35° C → – 20° C	+35° C → – 20° C			A	B	C	D	E	FF/FE	Only dryer	With filter
KMM 1	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.01	R 3/8	260	298	105	210	120	6	2.5	6.1
KMM 2	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.02	R 3/8	362	400	105	210	120	6	2.8	6.4
KMM 3	0.28	0.16	0.26	0.04	R 3/8	464	502	105	210	120	6	3.0	6.6
KMM 4	0.38	0.24	0.38	0.06	R 3/8	664	702	105	210	120	6	3.6	7.2
KMM 5	0.68	0.40	0.67	0.10	R 3/4	473	514	133	266	120	28	4.9	9.3
KMM 6	1.17	0.74	1.12	0.16	R 3/4	670	711	133	266	120	28	6.2	10.6
KMM 7	1.97	0.98	1.83	0.30	R 1	718	762	164	297	120	48	7.6	12.4
KMM 8	3.12	1.69	2.93	0.46	R 1	819	876	194	327	132	48	15.9	20.7
KMM 9	3.97	2.27	3.81	0.59	R 1	978	1935	194	327	132	48	18.1	22.9

*) As per ISO 7153, Option A: Reference point 1 $bar_{(abs)}$, 20° C, Operating point: Inlet pressure 7 bar (g), Ambient temperature 20° C. – Please contact our technical department with regards to deviating operating conditions and special applications. — **) Weight of purge air stop valve approx. 1 kg — ***) Purge air stop valve with multi-region standard voltage 230V/1Ph/50Hz and 240V/1Ph/60HZ, open when not powered.

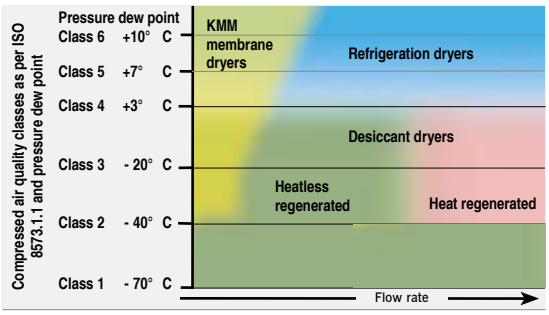
Correction factors for deviating operating conditions

Working pressure in bar (g)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Selected Pressure Dew Point → Factor fPDP + 3° C	0.58	0.78	1.00	1.22	1.46	1.71	1.98	2.26	2.55
Selected Pressure Dew Point → Factor fPDP – 20° C	0.57	0.78	1.00	1.20	1.41	1.64	1.86	2.10	2.34
Purge air → Factor fPurge	0.75	0.88	1.00	1.13	1.25	1.38	1.50	1.63	1.75

Voltages

Voltage (valve open when de-energised)		
Standard	230V/1ph/50Hz*	240V/1ph/60Hz*
Option	460V/1ph/60Hz**	120V/1ph/60Hz*
		110V/1ph/50Hz*

*) Multi region — **) No CE licence



Membrane dryer applications

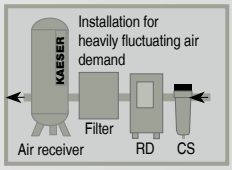
- Limited space and/or mobile operation (container, vehicle)
- Seasonal operation at sub-zero temperatures downstream of a refrigeration dryer for pressure dew points below +3 °C (workshops, petrol stations)
- Drying of relatively small air volumes directly at air-consuming equipment, e.g. CNC machines

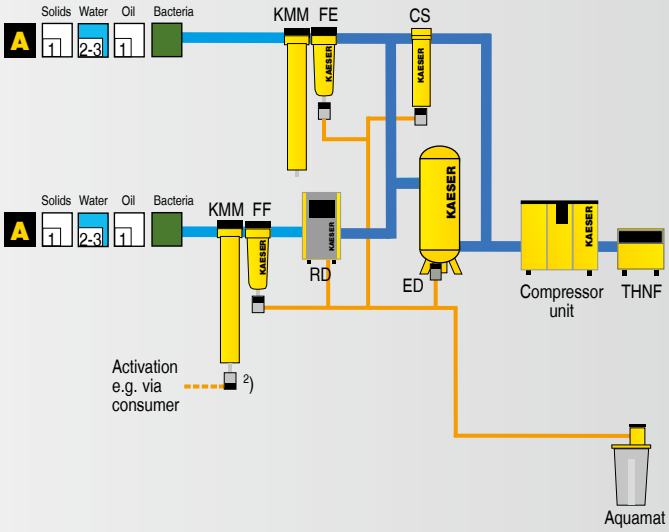
Different fields of application require different grades of air treatment

Choose the required grade of treatment according to your field of application:

Air treatment using a membrane dryer (pressure dew point down to-40 °C)

Examples: Selection of treatment classes to ISO 8573-1 [1])





Explanation:

CS = Cyclonic separator
Separates accumulating condensate

THNF = Bag filter
Cleans dusty and heavily contaminated intake air

ED = ECO-Drain
Electronic level-controlled condensate drain

KMM = Membrane dryer
For drying compressed air

FE = Micro-filter 0.01 ppm
Separates aerosol oil and solid particles to 0.01 µm, aerosols to 0.01 mg/m³

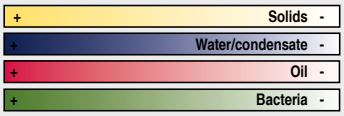
FF = Micro-filter 0.001 ppm
Separates aerosol oil and solid particles to 0.01 µm, remaining oil content to 0.001 mg/m³

FG = Activated carbon filter
For adsorption of oil vapours, remaining oil content to 0.003 mg/m³

RD = Refrigeration dryer
For drying compressed air, pressure dew point to +3 °C

Aquamat = Condensate treatment system

Contaminants:



Degree of filtration:

Class ISO 8573-1	Solid particles[1])		Humidity	Total oil content
	Max. particle size µm	Max. particle concentration mg/m³	Pressure dew point (x = liquid water in g/m³)	mg/m³
0	e.g. Consult Kaeser regarding pure air and cleanroom technology			
1	0,1	0,1	≤ - 70	≤ 0.01
2	1	1	≤ - 40	≤ 0.1
3	5	5	≤ - 20	≤ 1
4	15	8	≤ + 3	≤ 5
5	40	10	≤ + 7	–
6	–	–	≤ + 10	–
7	–	–	x ≤ 0.5	–
8	–	–	0.5 < x ≤ 5	–
9	–	–	5 < x ≤ 10	–

[1]) Particle load as per ISO 8573-1:1991

A Remaining oil content to 0.003 mg/m³, retention of particles up to 0.01 µm.

[2]) Purge air stop option: Prevents air losses during downtime

KAESER Compressors SA (PTY) Ltd.
79 Watt Street – 1401 Meadowdale-Johannesburg – P.O. Box 5031
Phone: 0027 11974 5002 – Fax: 0027 11974 6696
www.kaeser.co.za – Email: info.southafrica@kaeser.com

LGA InterCert Certified QM-System ISO 9001:2000
LGA InterCert Certified EM-System ISO 14001:2004

KAESER KOMPRESSOREN GmbH
P.O. Box 2143 – 96410 Coburg – GERMANY – Tel: +49 9561 640-0 – Fax: +49 9561 640130
www.kaeser.com – e-mail: productinfo@kaeser.com

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