SmartFluxx SA1508

Nitrogen membrane module

Parker hollow-fibre membrane modules produce nitrogen gas from compressed air to offer a costeffective, reliable and safe alternative to traditional cylinder or liquid nitrogen gas supplies.

Nitrogen is used as a clean, dry, inert gas primarily for removing oxygen from products and/or processes.

Parker modules can be built into a custom-made nitrogen generator or can be integrated with your (production) process to provide an on-demand, continuous source of nitrogen gas. Gas which can be used in a wide range of industries including food, beverage, pharmaceutical, laboratory, chemical, heat treatment, electronics, transportation, oil & gas, mining and marine.



Contact Information:

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Official Parker Distributor

Avilo is a worldwide supplier of parker membranes. Always in stock. Fast delivery

Benefits:

- Less membrane modules needed per nitrogen system More nitrogen per fibre is produced from Parker hollowfibre membranes than any other in the world
- Use of low pressure standard industrial compressor No high pressure compressor needed to obtain required nitrogen flow
- Energy savings Operation at a low pressure requires less energy
- Reduced CO₂ emissions No heater required to open polymer membrane structure, thus reducing the energy consumption
- Robust fibre
 Most tolerant fibre to particle
 contamination
- Large membrane diameter Lowest membrane module pressure drop

- Strong engineering plastic Life-expectancy of more than 10 years
- Factory membrane ageing, pre-delivery No performance decrease over time due to fibre ageing
- Quick start-up time Required nitrogen purity is produced instantly, no time needed to heat-up
- Flexible mounting arrangements Can be mounted horizontal or vertical
- Low noise operation Radiated noise generated by membrane technology is extremely low
- No maintenance required No user serviceable parts
- Small system footprint Less modules needed to produce nitrogen requirements





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Performance data

Purity %	Nominal Nitrogen' flow rate in m ³ /hr ² (SCFM) ²						Purity %	Nominal Feed-air consumption at nitrogen flow rate in m³/hr² (SCFM) ²					
	99.5	99.0	98.0	97.0	96.0	95.0	i anty /o	99.5	99.0	98.0	97.0	96.0	95.0
4 bar g	2.8	4.0	5.7	7.1	9.5	10.9	4 bar g	21	21	22	22	26	27
(58 psi g)	(1.6)	(2.4)	(3.4)	(4.2)	(5.6)	(6.4)	(58 psi g)	(12)	(12)	(13)	(13)	(15)	(16)
5 bar g	3.7	5.3	7.9	10.2	12.8	15.2	5 bar g	24	26	29	31	34	36
(72.5 psi g)	(2.2)	(3.1)	(4.6)	(6)	(7.5)	(8.9)	(72.5 psi g)	(14)	(15)	(17)	(18)	(20)	(21)
6 bar g	4.7	7.0	10.2	13.0	15.7	20.5	6 bar g	29	33	36	38	41	48
(87 psi g)	(2.8)	(4.1)	(6)	(7.7)	(9.2)	(12.1)	(87 psi g)	(17)	(19)	(21)	(22)	(24)	(28)
7 bar g	6.1	8.5	12.3	16.5	19.5	24.3	7 bar g	36	38	41	48	50	56
(101.5 psi g)	(3.6)	(5)	(7.2)	(9.7)	(11.5)	(14.3)	(101.5 psi g)	(21)	(22)	(24)	(28)	(29)	(33)
8 bar g	6.9	9.7	14.3	20.2	23.3	28.1	8 bar g	38	42	47	56	58	63
(116 psi g)	(4.1)	(5.7)	(8.4)	(11.9)	(13.7)	(16.5)	(116 psi g)	(22)	(25)	(28)	(33)	(34)	(37)
9 bar g	7.8	11.1	17.0	22.2	27.0	32.2	9 bar g	44	48	55	62	67	72
(130.5 psi g)	(4.6)	(6.5)	(10)	(13.1)	(15.9)	(19)	(130.5 psi g)	(26)	(28)	(32)	(36)	(39)	(42)
10 bar g	8.6	12.6	18.5	24.2	30.2	37.4	10 bar g	50	56	61	68	75	84
(145 psi g)	(5.1)	(7.4)	(10.9)	(14.2)	(17.8)	(22)	(145 psi g)	(29)	(33)	(36)	(40)	(44)	(49)
11 bar g	9.6	14.2	20.7	27.3	33.0	41.0	11 bar g	51	60	66	74	80	91
(159.5 psi g)	(5.7)	(8.4)	(12.2)	(16.1)	(19.4)	(24.1)	(159.5 psi g)	(30)	(35)	(39)	(44)	(47)	(54)
12 bar g	10.5	15.2	22.9	29.5	36.6	45.6	12 bar g	57	65	76	83	92	103
(174 psi g)	(6.2)	(8.9)	(13.5)	(17.4)	(21.5)	(26.8)	(174 psi g)	(34)	(38)	(45)	(49)	(54)	(61)
13 bar g	11.3	16.3	24.9	32.0	39.5	48.8	13 bar g	66	72	85	92	101	113
(188.5 psi g)	(6.7)	(9.6)	(14.7)	(18.8)	(23.2)	(28.7)	(188.5 psi)	(39)	(42)	(50)	(54)	(59)	(67)

Maximum pressure drop at Purity <0.2 bar

Values between brackets are indicative of imperial values

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9 %), Argon (0.9 %), CO₂ (0.03 %), and some trace inert gases. Remember that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013 mbar(a) and 20°C

For purities >99.5% please contact Parker

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C (+36°F to 122°F)
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Operating Conditions Feed-air

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g (190 psi g)		
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C (+36°F to 122°F)		
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³ (<0.01 ppm (w))		
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off		
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)		

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.240 ³
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.240 ³

^{3.} Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent revision

Mechanical Design Housing

15 bar g ⁴ (217 psi g) ⁴
65°C ⁴ (149°F) ⁴

⁴ Membrane ambient and operating conditions are lower

Material

Housing	Aluminum
Coating	ESPC to RAL 7039 (Quartz Grey) Dry Film Thickness: 60 micron

Services Available on Request

Material certificates EN10204-3.1 on housing material (for Stainless Steel only) 3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x Ø D	1655 x 114 mm (65.12" x 4.49")		
Weight	6.8 kg (15 lb)		
Connection feed-air	G ³ /4" female to ISO 228		
Connection nitrogen enriched air	G ³ /4" female to ISO 228		
Connection oxygen enriched air at atmospheric pressure	G 1" female to ISO 228		
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.330		

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

For more information please visit **www.avilo.nl**

Parker has a continuous policy of product development and although the company reserves the right to changes specifications, it attempts to keep customers informed of any alterations.

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