EnOxy 304

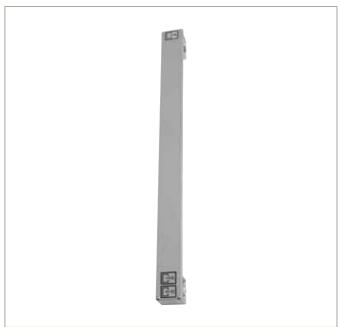
Oxygen Membrane Module



Parker hollow-fibre membrane modules produce oxygen enriched air from compressed air to offer a cost effective, reliable and safe alternative to traditional oxygen gas supplies.

Parker modules can be built into a custom-made oxygen generator or can be integrated with your process to provide an on-demand, continuous source of oxygen gas.

Oxygen enriched air is used in many health and wellness related applications such as nitrox diving, oxygen bars and oxygen training rooms.



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 enrichment system More enriched air per fibre is produced from Parker hollow-fibre membranes than any other in the world
- Use of low pressure standard industrial compressor
 No high pressure compressor needed to obtain required enriched-oxygen 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 enriched-oxygen 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
 oxygen enriched air requirements





Performance data

Standard test criteria are at 7 bar g, other specification points are an indication $\label{eq:specification}$

| Oxygen | Minimum enriched oxygen flow rate in I/min | | | | | | |
|----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| purity % | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 |
| 4 bar g | 16.9 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 18.8 | - |
| 5 bar g | 21.5 | 22 | 22.5 | 23.0 | 23.5 | 24.0 | 24.5 |
| 6 bar g | 26.3 | 26.9 | 27.5 | 28.1 | 28.7 | 29.3 | 29.9 |
| 7 bar g | 31.1 | 31.9 | 32.6 | 33.3 | 34.0 | 34.7 | 35.4 |
| 8 bar g | 36.1 | 37.0 | 37.8 | 38.6 | 39.4 | 40.2 | 41.1 |
| 9 bar g | 41.3 | 42.2 | 43.1 | 44.1 | 45.0 | 45.9 | 46.9 |
| 10 bar g | 46.5 | 47.5 | 48.6 | 49.7 | 50.7 | 51.8 | 52.8 |
| 11 bar g | 51.9 | 53 | 54.2 | 55.4 | 56.6 | 57.8 | 58.9 |
| 12 bar g | 57.3 | 58.6 | 59.9 | 61.3 | 62.6 | 63.9 | 65.2 |

| Oxygen | Feed-air consumption at minimum enriched oxygen flow rate in I/min | | | | | | |
|----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| purity % | 28 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 38 | 40 |
| 4 bar g | 24.5 | 28.4 | 33.4 | 41.3 | 54.2 | 77.1 | - |
| 5 bar g | 31.2 | 35.5 | 41.1 | 49.5 | 61.7 | 80.6 | 139 |
| 6 bar g | 38.1 | 43.3 | 50.2 | 58.1 | 72.8 | 92.2 | 138 |
| 7 bar g | 45.1 | 51.2 | 59.5 | 68.8 | 83.1 | 104 | 149 |
| 8 bar g | 52.4 | 59.4 | 69.0 | 79.9 | 96.5 | 120 | 166 |
| 9 bar g | 59.8 | 67.8 | 78.8 | 91.2 | 111 | 137 | 187 |
| 10 bar g | 67.4 | 76.6 | 88.8 | 103 | 125 | 158 | 219 |
| 11 bar g | 75.7 | 85.7 | 99.6 | 116 | 143 | 182 | 261 |
| 12 bar g | 83.7 | 95.0 | 110 | 129 | 160 | 208 | 310 |

Enriched oxygen flow exits at atmospheric pressure Maximum pressure drop over nitrogen enriched flow <0.3 bar. Maximum enriched oxygen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 30% ¹ · I/min refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20°C

Ambient Conditions

| Ambient temperature | +2°C to +50°C |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ambient pressure | atmospheric |
| Air quality | clean air without contaminants |

Material applicable for EnOxy 304, 604 606

| Housing | Steel |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Tube | Aluminium |
| Coating (housing) | ESPC to Ral 7035 (Light Grey) |
| Coating (tube) | None |

Feed-air Conditions

| Maximum operating pressure | 13.0 bar g |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Min. / Max. operating temperature | +2°C / +50°C |
| Maximum oil vapour content | <0.01 mg/m ³ |
| Particles | filtered at 0.01 µm cut off |
| Relative humidity | <100% (non condensing) |

Services on Request

Flow Rate Corrections

| Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C | Use bulletin S3.1.085* |
|---|------------------------|
| Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C | Use bulletin S3.1.085* |

^{*} version number may vary, make sure to use the most recent version.

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

| Dimensions H x W x D | 386 x 80 x 63 mm | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Weight | 2.3 kg | | |
| Connection feed-air | G ³ / ₈ " female to ISO 228 | | |
| Connection nitrogen enriched air | G ³ / ₈ " female to ISO 228 | | |
| Connection oxygen enriched air at atmospheric pressure | G ³ /8" female to ISO 228 | | |
| Dimensional drawing | Refer to K3.1.348 | | |

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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