

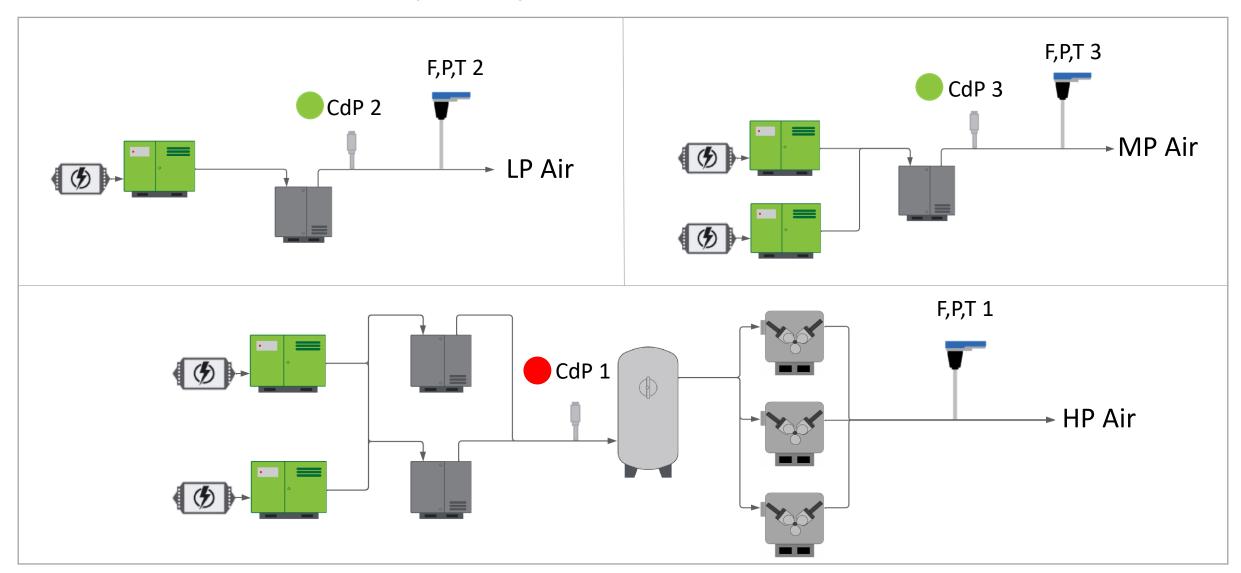


Get the moist out of your dew point measurements

VPInstruments



Cosmetic factory Italy



A dew point reveals what is really going on

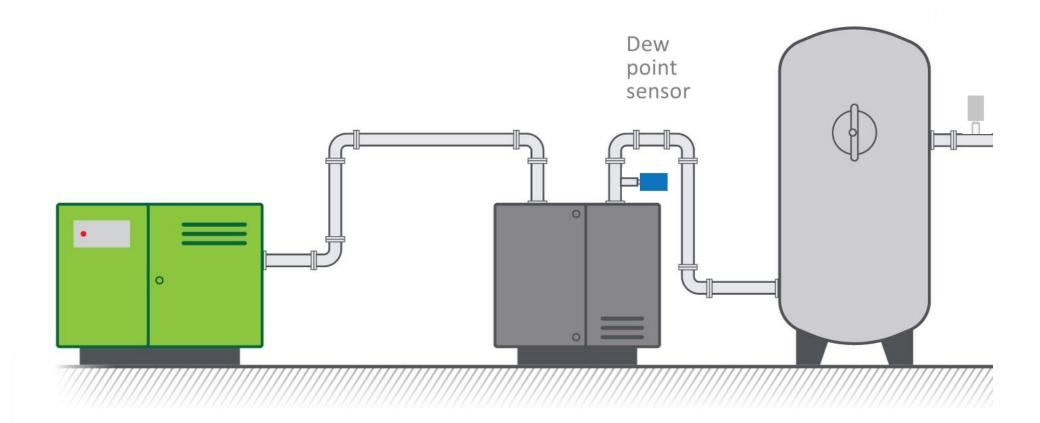
"I am sure your dew point sensor is broken"







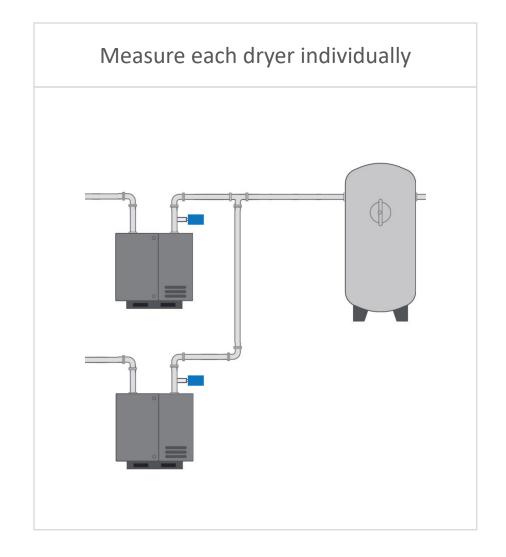
Measurement location





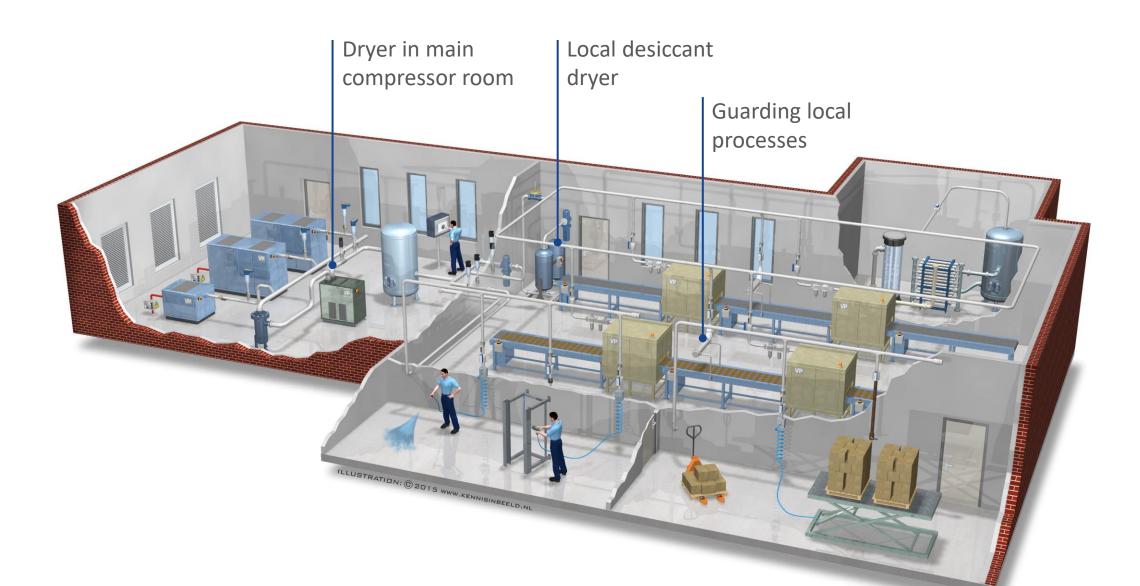
Measurement location







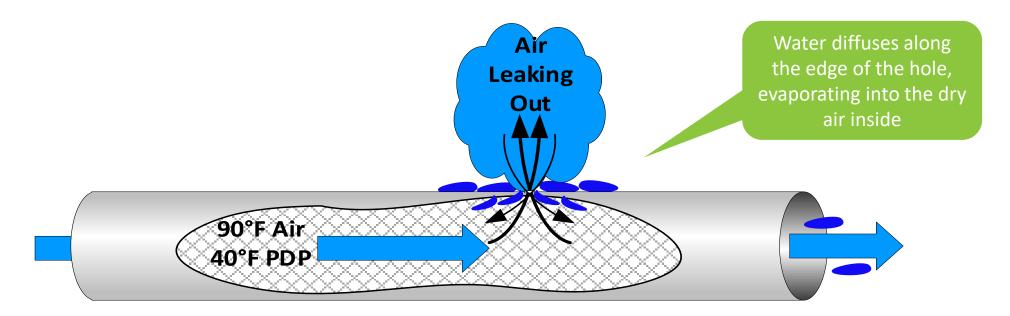
Measurement location





Downstream dew point measurements

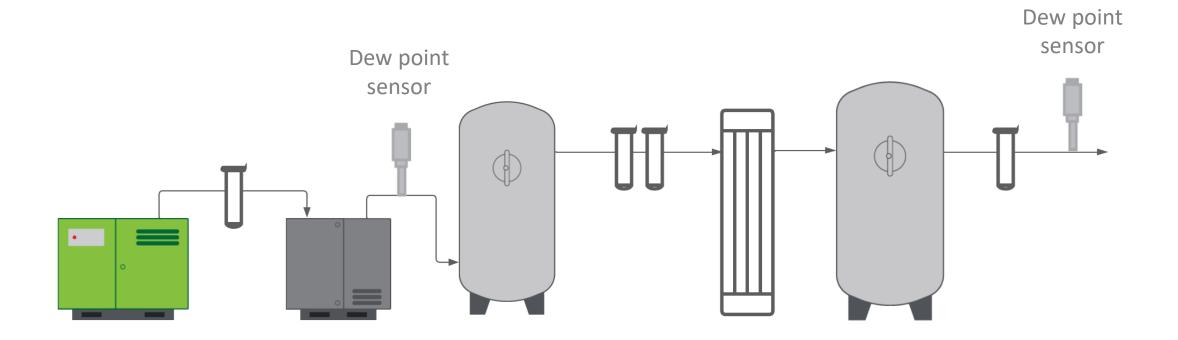
- Guard local dryer functionality
- Deterioration of dew point trough leaks
- Monitor critical processes: the investment for a dew point sensor is a lot cheaper than loss of product





Nitrogen & Oxygen generators

- Monitor compressed air dryer performance: maintenance management
- Monitor dew point of nitrogen / oxygen outlet



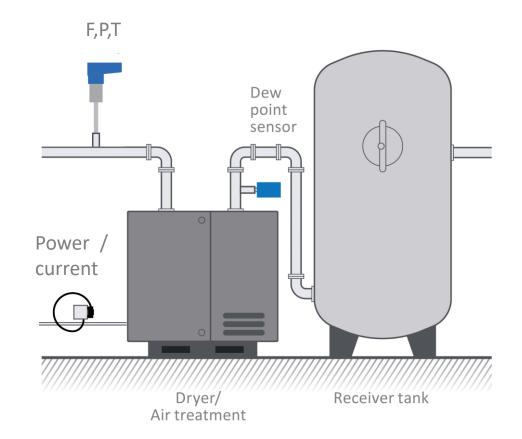


$$1 + 1 = 3$$

Combine data for better analysis

Combine dew point with 3-in-1 flow meters: flow, pressure, temperature → see more:

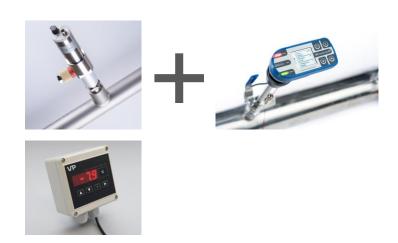
- Too high inlet temperature or too large flow rate: Undersized dryer
- Pressure drop: internal condition of dryer
- Power/ kW data for efficiency analysis

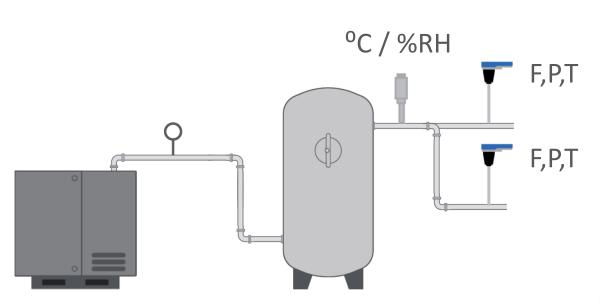




Power is in the combination

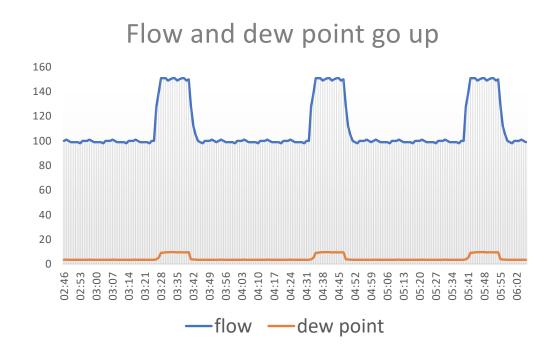
- Factory base load measurement
- Leak rate per main line
- Predictive maintenance measurement when using: °C / %RH together with Flow
- Is dryer malfunctioning due to:
 - Drying capacity
 - Saturated desiccant
 - Internal / external broken drains

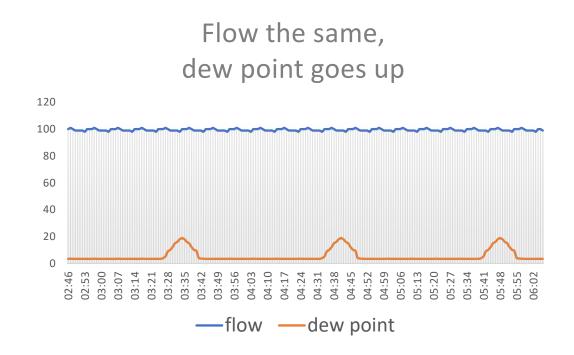






Power is in the combination







The right dryer for the right application

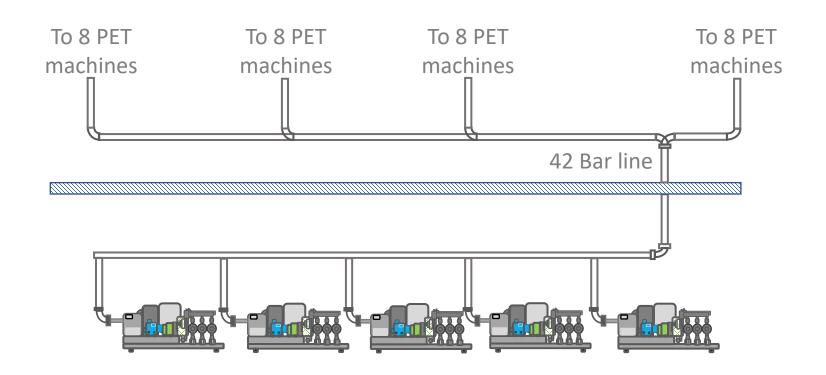
Consider:

- Entire system vs. local drying
- Do you need a low dew point all year round
- Can you prevent condensation by isolation

Type dryer	Typical dew point	kW/ 100 CFM
Refrigerate	5 °C 41 °F	0.8
Desiccant	-40 °C -40°F	3 - 4

User Case PET Bottle Plant - Mexico

- Too high inlet conditions compressors
- Compressor dryer skid: difficult to do proper dryer maintenance
- Issues with quality @ PET machines





User Case PET Bottle Plant - Mexico

Solution customer:

Per PET machines a dryer: 24 local dryers!

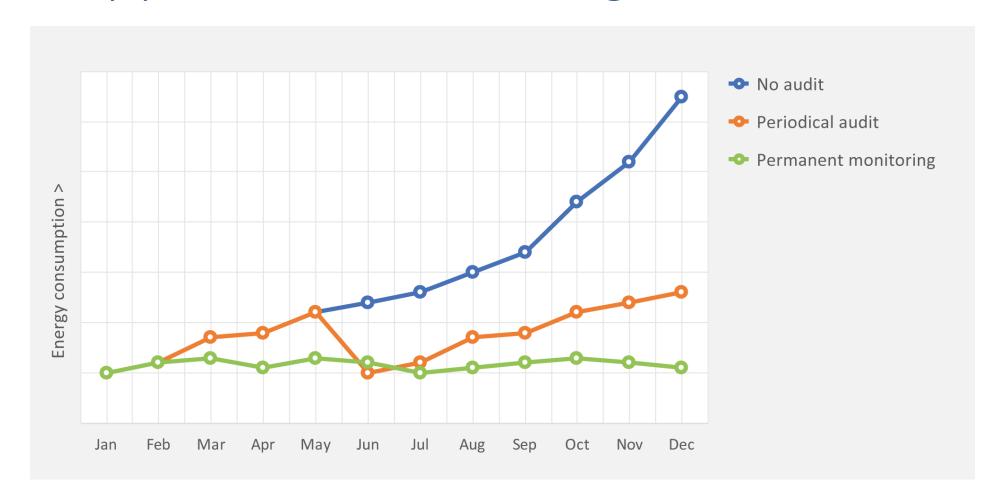
Extra costs:

- Investment
- Electricity costs
- Maintenance costs





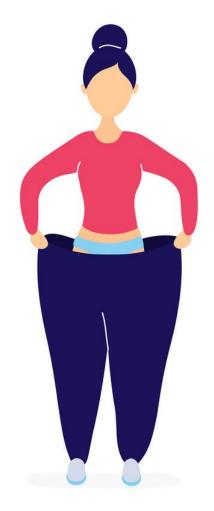
Why permanent monitoring?





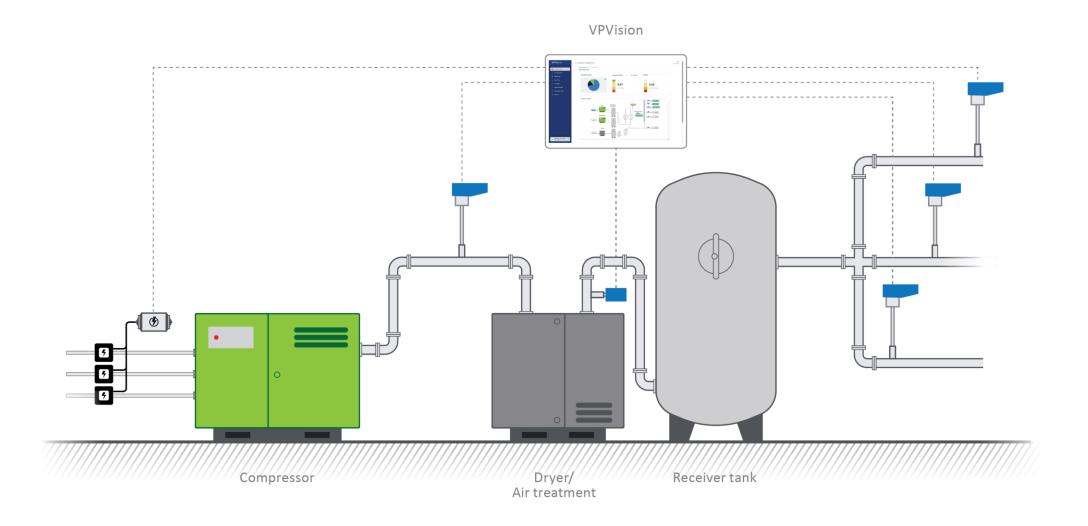
Why permanent monitoring?

- Get to know your factory baseline
- Keep a permanent eye on your system:
 maintain the savings
- Sizing of equipment (compressors, pipework, downstream consumers)
- Monitor and optimize the control system
- Maintenance management & optimization
- Multi-site benchmarking
- Leakage management
- Allocate costs
- Compliance with energy directives (EED, ISO 50001)





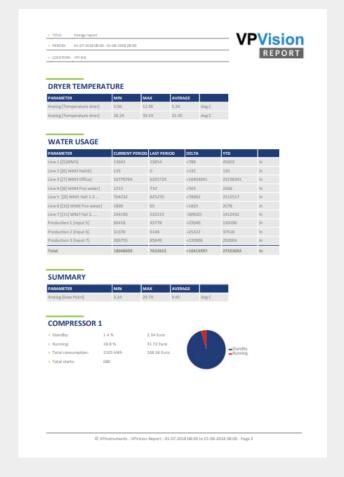
Permanent monitoring is key to optimization

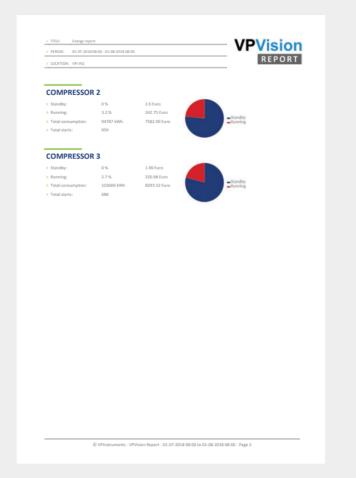




Alarms & Reports: Total peace of mind

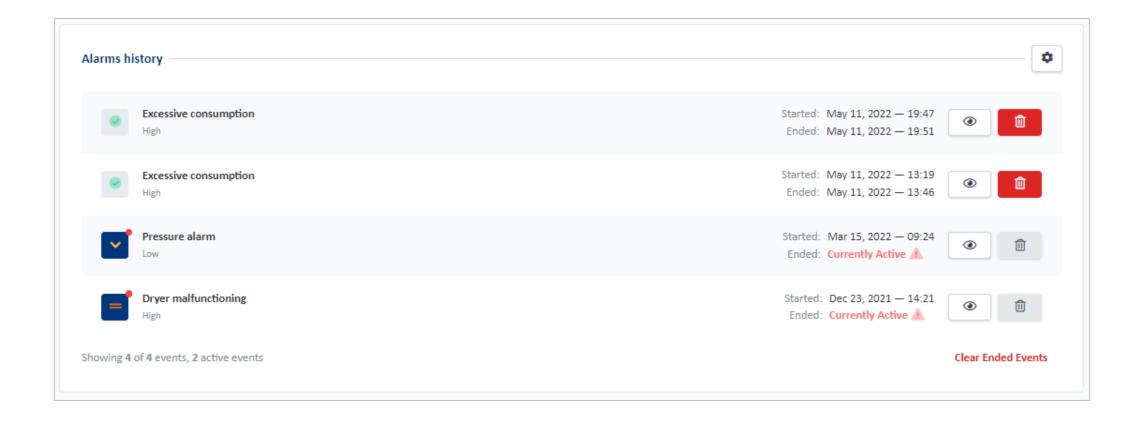








Alarms & Reports: Total peace of mind





Summary:

- Maintain the dew point of your compressed air system:
 - Prolong the lifetime of equipment
 - Reduce maintenance costs
 - Prevent production losses
- Dry only where necessary and only to the pressure dew point required.
- Permanent dew point monitoring is key:
 - Prevent damage to equipment and products.
 - Make the right decisions on time.
- Operators of compressed air systems should address decaying dewpoint issues before it causes serious and costly issues.



Win a voucher of 500 Euros!

Can you calculate how much grains of moisture in our competition case? Follow the QR code and participate.

Out of the participant we will draw a lucky winner who gets a voucher of 500 Euros on the first order at VPInstruments. The winner will be announced on VPInstruments' LinkedIn on Nov 1, 2022.









THANK YOU!

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