

GAS DRYER INQUIRY DATA SHEET

A. ENTERING CONDITIONS:

	1.	Gas to be dried		
		(List constituents of gas and % of each. Indicate whether by Vol. or wt.)		
		(See separate sheet for other constituents)		
	2.	Molecular weight- of process gas		
	3.	Specific Gravity of process gas		
	4.	Specific Heat of process gas		
	5.	Flow rate of process gas (if intermittent application refer to C)SCFM		
	6.	Inlet pressure of process gas (list maximum and minimum)		
	7.	Inlet temperature of process gas (list maximum-and minimum)o°F		
	8.	Is process gas saturated at inlet temperature:		
	9.	List amount of water in gas, % of sat or inlet dew point temperature of as		
		°F		
В.	DESIRED OUTLET CONDITIONS:			
	10.	Desired outlet moisture content, or dew point temperature°F		
	11.	Dew point is measured at operating pressure, or atmospheric pressure		
	12.	Dew point isaverage (elevation permissible at tower reversal), ormaximum permissible		
	13.	If contaminants are to be removed, explain under remarks		
C.	OPERATING CYCLES:			
	1.4	Drying is required:continuouslyintermittently		
	14.	(If intermittently,of hours on,of hours off)		
		(If intermittently,Of flours on,Of flours on)		
D.	TYPE OF REGENERATION DESIRED:			
	15	Internal heat reactivated		
		Pressure Swing heatless		
		External beat reactivated blower		
		External heat reactivated closed loop reactivation		
		External beat reactivated split flow closed loop reactivation		
		Other, Specify		



E. METHOD OF OPERATION DESIRED:

21.	Automatic control, or other specify	
	Reactivation heat source (electric or stream)	

IMPORTANT

In the drying of gases, the higher the temperature, the more moisture the gas will hold. This may result in a dryer much larger and more expensive than need be if the temperatures were held to the lowest practical level. For example: Saturated air at 100°F contains almost twice the moisture as saturated air at 80°F. Likewise, operating pressures play an important part in determining moisture content of compressed gasses. Saturated air at 105 psig contains approximately 20% less moisture than saturated air at 80 psig at the same temperature condition. Operating at the highest practical pressure will result in a smaller, more efficient and more economical dryer design.

Please return completed form to:

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