

# Thermal Mass Cycling Refrigerated Dryer

FLOW CAPACITY: 55 to 1080 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h





In industries where precise moisture control is paramount, the necessity of a cycling refrigerated dryer becomes evident. Unlike conventional dryers, cycling refrigerated dryers offer dynamic performance tailored to varying demand levels. By adjusting their cooling capacity to match real-time requirements, these dryers optimise energy usage, ensuring efficiency even during fluctuating operating conditions. This adaptability not only enhances equipment longevity by preventing over cooling but also minimises energy consumption, translating to significant cost savings over time. Take power savings to the next level with nano's new range of TMC Thermal Mass Cycling Refrigerated Dryers!

## nano TMC Cycling Refrigerated Air Dryers

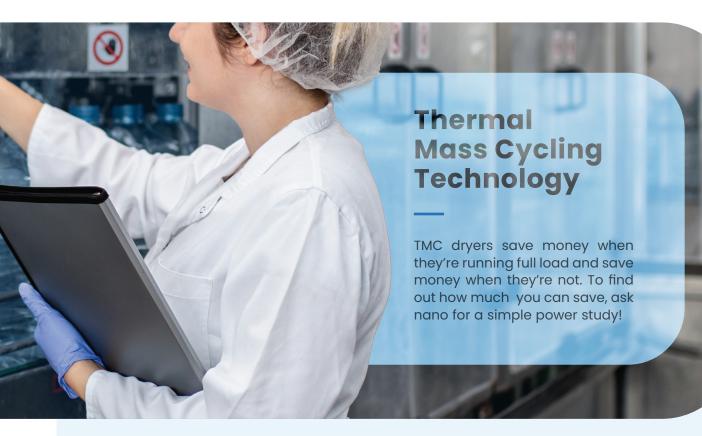
- Clean, dry compressed air at ISO class 5
- Saves energy by matching power to actual demand and conditions
- Lowest pressure drop
- Steady, reliable pressure dew point

## Thermal Energy Circuit

Provides a continuous flow of thermal energy to ensure a consistent dew point range while delivering energy & cost savings by cycling the refrigeration compressor. *With...* 



2



## Smart Investments, Big Savings

In most applications, the air flow varies significantly throughout the day reaching peak demand only for a very short time. Often times, demand can be close to zero overnight or during breaks. The TMC thermal mass cycling refrigerated dryer matches its power consumption to the air flow demand providing optimal energy savings. (example shown below)

\*at  $\pm 0.25$  per kWh for a plant running 24/7/365, the TMC dryer saves the company nearly  $\pm 2,655$  in electrical costs annually. A similarly installed 500 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h TMC dryer would save over  $\pm 8,850$  annually.

Dryer used	<b>Electrical Consumption</b>	Actual Air Flow
Thermal Mass	0.96 kW	150 Nm³/h
Direct Expansion	0.96 kW	150 Nm³/h

Energy Consumption According To Air Flow Variations During The Day

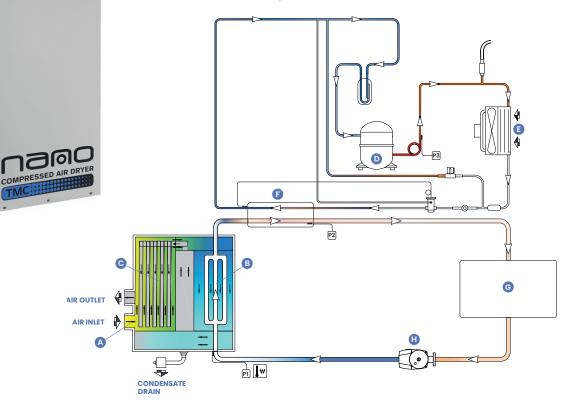
Working	Duration	Non-Cycling	Thermal Mass
100%	0.5 hours	0.48 kWh	0.48 kWh
75%	1.5 hours	1.44 kWh	1.08 kWh
50%	5.0 hours	4.80 kWh	2.40 kWh
25%	3.0 hours	2.88 kWh	0.72 kWh
0%	14.0 hours	13.44 kWh	0.00 kWh
Daily Total	24.0 hours	23.04 kWh	4.68 kWh
Daily Avg Power	-	0.96 kW	0.195 kW

## How it works

#### **Thermal Mass Refrigeration**

Unlike direct expansion dryers which run continuously, when the TMC's glycol thermal mass reaches a set temperature, the compressor stops or cycles off but continues to provide clean and dry compressed air to your process. The glycol thermal mass stores the cold energy and keeps the dew point at the desired temperature. The temperature of the thermal mass begins to rise, the refrigerant compressor cycles on.

Dryer demand is a function of both required air flow and ambient conditions. Unless both of these variables are at their maximums at the same time, there are energy savings to be had. The TMC takes advantage of this savings opportunity by significantly reducing power consumption to match actual demand.



#### **Air Drying**

Hot, moist compressed air enters the pre-cooler section of the heat

Thermal

 A the pre-cooler section of the neutron exchanger where it is pre-cooled by the exiting dry air.

 Pre-cooled compressed air then enters the air to glycol evaporator where it reaches its coldest point and achieves its lowest dew point.

Condensed moisture is being removed by an integrated moisture separator

c by an integrated moleture separator and zero air loss condensate drain prior to re-entering the air to air heat.

### **Refrigerant Circuit**

D The refrigerant compressor pressurises the refrigerant gas.

An air cooled condenser removes **E** the heat from the refrigerant and condenses it back to a liquid state.

The refrigerant passes through a thermostatic expansion valve before **F** entering the refrigerate to glycol heat

exchanger cooling down the glycol circuit.

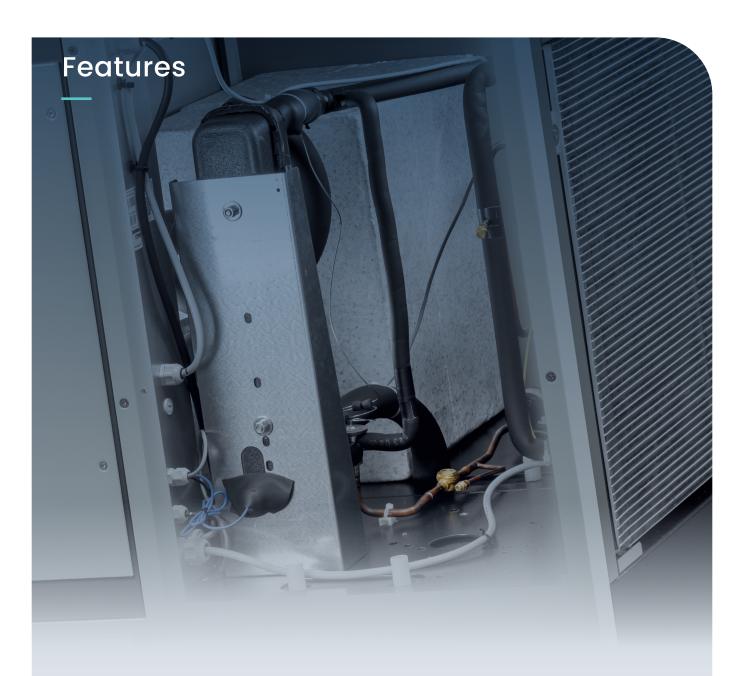
#### **Glycol Circuit**

Chilled glycol is stored for use in the glycol tank. This cold
glycol can be used for cooling and drying the compressed air even when the refrigerant circuit is off.

A glycol circulation pump sends the chilled glycol to the air to glycol heat exchanger to

dry the air.





### Thermal Energy Circuit

- Utilized by TMC unique glycol thermal mass saving energy and money which treats the compressed air according to actual air flow.
- The TMC intermediate thermal mass delivers a continuous flow of cold liquid to ensure a consistent compressed air outlet dew point.

## Simple to Use Dixell™ Microprocessor

• Features dew point temperature.

### **Microchannel Condenser**

 These condensers have a number of advantages over traditional finned tube designs that significantly improve system performance by using 40-60% less refrigerant and having lower pressure drops.

#### **Performance Validated Filtration**

• Pre- and after-filter filter packages available to provide additional energy savings and improved air quality.

#### Energy Efficient and Reliable Rotary Piston Compressors

Reliable and efficient piston compressor.







Energy efficient NED Zero Air Loss Drain expels liquid condensate from the heat exchanger without wasting compressed air.

## **Benefits**

## Consistent Dew Point & Low Pressure Drop

Patented heat exchanger comprised of air to air exchanger and an air to glycol exchanger provide a consistent dew point performance while maintaining a low pressure drop.

### **Glycol Thermal Mass Circuit**

The stored glycol allows for the fastest response times if demand increases suddenly and the lowest power consumption across the entire spectrum of operation.

#### **Robust Construction**

Powder coated steel panels are corrosion resistant.

#### **Total Accessibility**

Side panels can be removed to facilitate maintenance.

### **Environmentally Friendly**

R513a & R410a utilised on all models.

### **Optimum Energy Efficiency**

Lower electrical consumption from 0% to 100% duty cycle and low pressure drop

#### **Space Saving Design**

Fully packaged into a simple compact design, TMC will fit into the smallest spaces.



Reliable liquid pump delivers cold glycol to intermediate circuit to ensure consistent dew point and energy savings.

# **Product Specifications**

DRYER MODEL	INLET & OUTLET	RATED FLOW <sup>(1)</sup>	ABSORBED POWER <sup>(2)</sup>	DIMENSIONS (mm)		APPROX. WEIGHT		SUPPLY 50Hz) <sup>(3)</sup>	
MODEL	GAS (F)	Nm³/h	kW	А	В	С	KG	230/1	400/3
TMC 0055 E	1/2"	55	0.26	315	747	994	55		
TMC 0090 E	1/2"	90	0.50	315	747	994	60		
TMC 0125 E	1 1⁄4"	125	0.59	315	747	994	70		
TMC 0180 E	1 1/4"	180	0.66	315	747	994	75		
TMC 0215 E	1 1/2"	215	0.66	508	864	1258	180		
TMC 0290 E	1 1/2"	290	0.72	508	864	1258	180		
TMC 0340 E	1 1/2"	340	0.83	508	864	1258	190	٠	
TMC 0450 E	1 1/2"	450	1.09	508	864	1258	190	•	
TMC 0540 E	2"	540	1.76	801	1093	1392	324		•
TMC 0685 E	2"	685	2.13	801	1093	1392	324		٠
TMC 0865 E	2 1/2"	865	2.54	801	1093	1392	334		٠
TMC 1080 E	2 1/2"	1080	2.91	801	1093	1392	334		٠

SPECIFICATIONS	
Design operating pressure range (barg)	0 to 14.5
Maximum inlet air temperature (°C)	60
Maximum ambient temperature (°C)	46

INLET TEMPERATURE CORRECTION FACTORS <sup>(3)</sup>									
Inlet air temperature (°C)	25	30	35	40	46	50	55	60	
Correction factor	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.82	0.69	0.58	0.49	0.42	

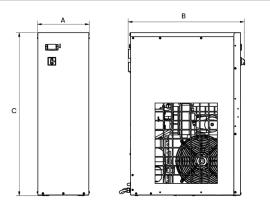
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE CORRECTION FACTORS <sup>(3)</sup>							
Ambient temperature (°C)	25	30	35	40	43	46	
Correction factor	1.00	0.91	0.81	0.72	0.67	0.62	

PRESSURE CORRECTION FACTORS <sup>(3)</sup>									
Operating pressure (barg)	6	7	8	10	13	14.5			
Correction factor	0.97	1.00	1.03	1.07	1.12	1.20			

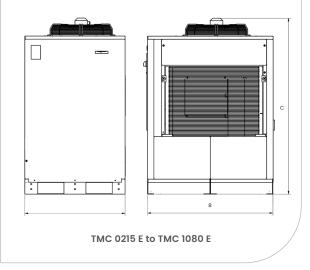
 Rated flow capacity: conditions for rating dryers are in accordance with ISO7183 (Option A2). Compressed air at dryer inlet: 7 barg and 35°C; ambient air temperature: 25°C; operating on 50Hz power supply.

(2) Nominal absorbed power at rated operating conditions.

(3) To be used as a rough guide only. All applications should be confirmed by nano sizing software. Contact sales\_uk@nano-purification.com for sizing assistance.



TMC 0055 E to TMC 0180 E



# Experience. Customer. Service.



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