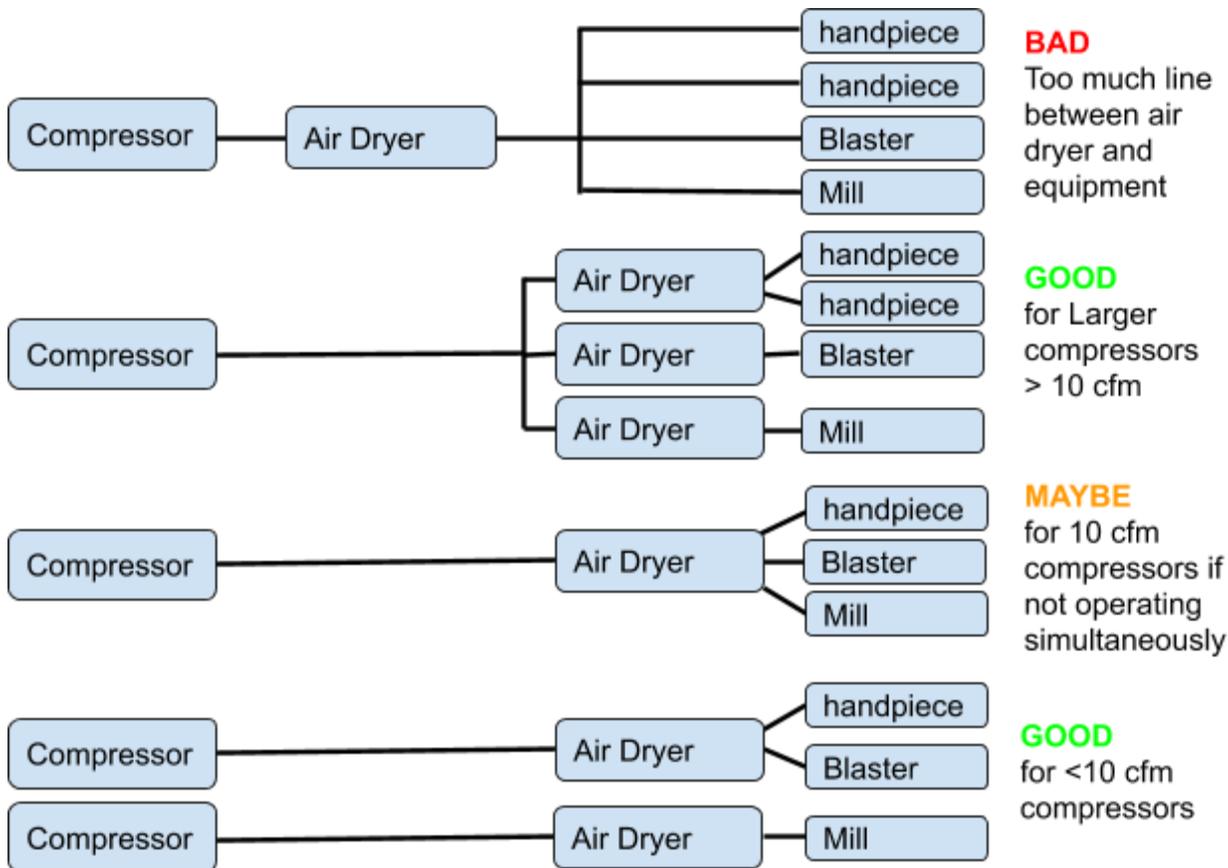


## Air Dryer Installation Guide

Compressed air is used in dental labs with a variety of equipment. Equipment such as abrasive blasters, dental mills, and air-driven handpieces require clean dry air but compressors produce hot, dirty and wet air. Mills and Blasters are typically supplied with a filter-regulator that cleans air down to 5  $\mu\text{m}$ . To protect equipment and for best process results it is recommended that air be cleaned down to  $< 1\mu\text{m}$ . Point-of-use air dryers are the best option to ensure continued dry air. Point-of-use means that the air dryers are placed close to the equipment to eliminate long-term effects of microscopic moisture condensing and pooling in the lines over time. The following examples illustrate what should and should not be done:



1. Keep airlines short and straight between air dryer and equipment  $< 2\text{-}3\text{ft}$ .
2. Check rating on compressor and equipment to make sure enough air can be supplied to run the equipment down line. Ratings are given in cfm at typically 80 or 90 psi. (Add up the cfm of all the equipment operating simultaneously and multiple by 1.5 to calculate the cfm compressor rating needed)
3. Check the rating on the air dryer. Add up cfm of equipment. If the total exceeds the air dryer rating then split equipment between multiple air dryers to ensure clean dry air can be supplied.
4. Use a dedicated Air Dryer for expensive equipment such as Mills to prevent risk of damage from wet or dirty air passing through an overloaded air dryer.
5. Large compressors such as those found in building basements often employ a dryer immediately after the compressor. Point-of-use air dryers are still necessary to ensure clean and dry air.
6. Proper maintenance is not limited to draining the compressor. Periodically the filters in the air dryers will need to be replaced and the lines between the compressor and air dryers replaced or dried out.