

Diving - Various



Hyperfilters

Contaminants are always present in compressed air and inappropriate treatment is the main cause of production losses, poor quality of the finished products, and continuous interruptions in the use of machine tools.

Hyperfilters are designed for the complete range of airflow requirements ensuring quality air at all times.

Hyperfilter 2000
 for a new Millenium



Grade S

The High Efficiency Particle Arresting (HEPA) coalescing S filter removes 99,9% of solid particles larger than 0,01µm, with an oil carry-over of 0,01 mg/cubic m, at 20°C an 7 bar gauge (Class 1 by ISO 8573.1).

This filter effectively removes oil carry-over and typical applications are oil-free processes such as instrumentation, air gauging, air-conveying, air-motors, and as pre-filters to adsorption dryers and active carbon filters.

Grade Q

Hiross' Q element is made out of a cylinder of sintered porous quartz bonded with an epoxy resin. It has a high porosity and dust holding capacity, with a low pressure drop. Typical uses are downstream of aftercoolers and centrifugal separators, and to prevent premature blocking of finer filter grades, prolonging their life. Another use is after adsorption dryers to stop desiccant dust carried-over from the dryer. The Q filter removes 99% of liquid and solid particles larger than 5µm (Class 3 by ISO 8573.1).

Grade C

Hiross' C element is constructed around a middle fiber layer to which micro-fine activated carbon particles are bonded. The advantages of the Hiross' C element compared to elements made with carbon granules are two-fold. Firstly, the dimensions of the activated carbon particle are smaller than those if the carbon granules, so the C element has more activated surface to adsorb oil vapor. Secondly, the carbon granules are continuously shaken and split by by the air and, over time, by-pass channels are formed, decreasing adsorption. The C element adsorbs oil vapors and odors in the final treatment of compressed air. Installed after the S grade it reduces the hydrocarbon content to below 0,003 mg/cubic m. This degree of cleanliness is necessary for cosmetics, film processing and pharmaceutical applications.

