Refrigerated Dryers

i018_0821

Cycling dryers

The advanced dual transfer technology in the cycling dryer allows it to automatically reduce its power consumption to meet the actual demand; saving you up to 80% over a traditional dryer.

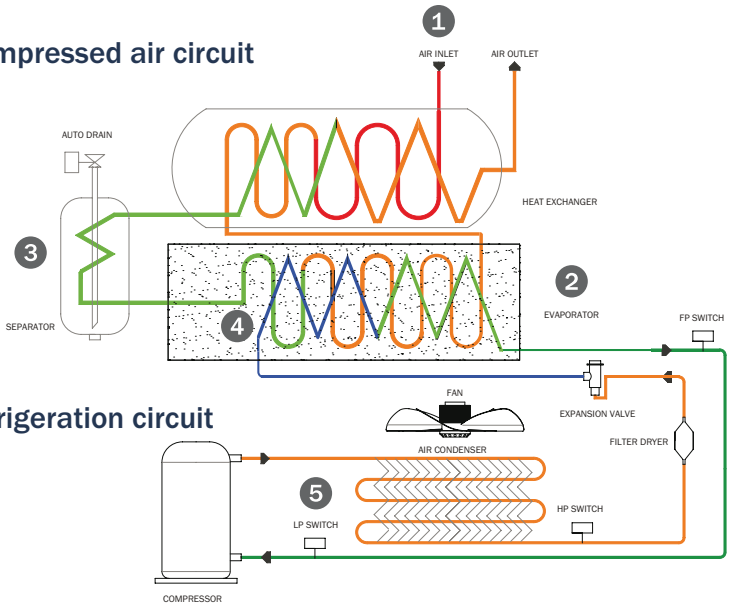
Dryer demand is a function of both required air flow and ambient conditions. Unless both of these variables are at their maximums at the same time, there are energy savings to be had. The RDX dryers take advantage of this savings opportunity by significantly reducing power consumption to match actual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

Features & Benefits

- Dryers available with flow ratings from 20-500 SCFM
- Reliable drying and moisture separation ensures quality air is supplied to your system, 39° F dew point or better
- Inlet air temps up to 158°F/inlet pressures up to 232 PSI
- Large energy savings up to 80% over traditional direct expansion dryers
- Compact design and easy set-up minimizes installation time and floor space needed
- Robust, reliable, and adjustable automatic timer drain on all models

compressed air circuit

refrigeration circuit

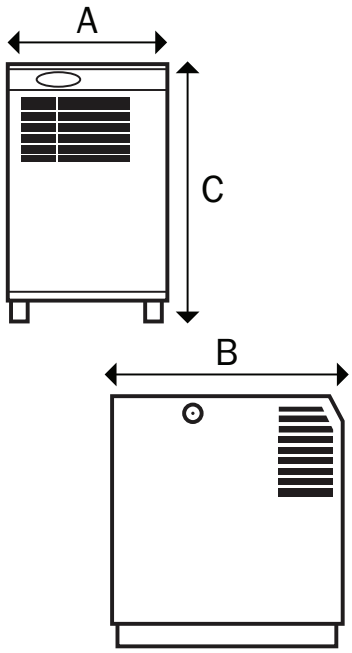


1. Hot, moist compressed air enters the separate air to air heat exchanger where it is pre-cooled
2. Pre-cooled compressed air then enters the air to refrigerant evaporator where it reaches its coldest point and achieves its lowest dew point
3. Condensed moisture is removed by an integrated moisture separator and condensate drain prior to reentering the air to air heat exchanger where incoming hot air reheats the exiting cold compressed air
4. The refrigerant comes into direct contact with both the silica dry mass and compressed air inside the air to refrigerant evaporator
5. If demand drops and compressed air flow rate is reduced, the refrigerant compressor cycles off and the silica dry mass is employed to continue drying the air. THIS is dual transfer technology

CA PROPOSITION 65 WARNING

WARNING: Cancer and Reproductive Harm
www.P65Warnings.ca.gov/product

Model	Airflow (scfm) [2]	Power Supply (V/Ph/Hz) [4]		Nominal Absorption Power (kW)[3]	NPT [1]	Overall Dimensions (inches)			Weight (lbs)
		115/1	460/3			A	B	C	
RDX 0020	20	x		0.23	½"	17	16	22	82
RDX 0030	30	x		0.24	¾"	18	18	26	106
RDX 0045	45	x		0.25	¾"	18	18	26	112
RDX 0065	65	x		0.47	1"	23	21	30	196
RDX 0090	90	x		0.49	1"	23	21	30	201
RDX 0110	110	x		0.51	1"	23	21	30	205
RDX 0130	130	x		0.97	1½"	29	24	37	291
RDX 0165	165	x		1.02	1½"	29	24	37	302
RDX 0200	200		x	1.41	2"	29	30	39	386
RDX 0265	265		x	1.41	2"	29	30	39	386
RDX 0325	325		x	1.47	2"	29	30	39	397
RDX 0400	400		x	1.52	2"	29	30	39	408
RDX 0500	500		x	2.50	2½"	29	42	47	539



(1) ½" to 2" are FNPT threaded connections.
(2) in compliance with CAGI (ADF 100) / NFPA (class H): inlet temperature: 100°F, ambient temperature: 100°F, inlet pressure: 100 psig, pressure dew point: 33°F to 39°F, and pressure drop not to exceed 5 psid.
(3) nominal absorbed power at rated operating conditions using 115/1/60 or 460/3/60 power supply (as applicable).
(4) some larger models are offered in 230V/1 PH. Consult factory.
(5) up through RDX 0110 used R134A refrigerant, RDX 0130 and larger use R407C.

Specifications	
Design Operating Pressure Range	0 to 232 PSIG
Maximum Inlet Temperature	158° F
Maximum Ambient Temperature	110° F for RDX 0130 and larger 122° F, up through RDX 0110

Pressure Correction Factors													
Inlet Air Pressure (PSIG)	58	72	87	100	115	130	145	160	175	190	204	218	232
Correction Factor	0.75	0.84	0.92	1.00	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.15	1.18	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.26

Inlet Temperature Correction Factors															
Inlet Air Temperature (°F)	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150	155
Correction Factor	1.29	1.21	1.11	1.00	0.93	0.80	0.82	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.50	0.46	0.43	0.41	0.38

Ambient Temperature Correction Factors						
Ambient Temperature (°F)	70	80	90	100	105	110
Correction Factor	1.18	1.16	1.07	1.00	0.96	0.89