



Refrigeration Dryers

THP series

Flow rate 0.8 to 106.1 m³/min, Pressure to 50 bar

THP Series

Outstanding quality

Why is it necessary to dry compressed air?

The atmospheric air drawn into a compressor is a mixture of gases that always contains water vapour. The amount of water vapour air can carry varies and is mostly dependent on temperature. As air temperature rises – which occurs during compression – the air's capability to hold moisture increases also. When the air is cooled its capacity to hold moisture reduces, which causes the water vapour to condense.

This condensate is then removed in the downstream centrifugal separator or the air receiver. Even then, the air is often still completely saturated with water vapour. This is why, as the air cools further, significant amounts of condensate can accumulate in the air distribution piping and at take-off points. Therefore, additional drying is essential to avoid production downtime and interruptions, as well as reduce costly maintenance and repair work. Refrigeration drying is usually the most efficient solution for the majority of compressed air applications.

Up to 50 bar: THP series refrigeration dryers

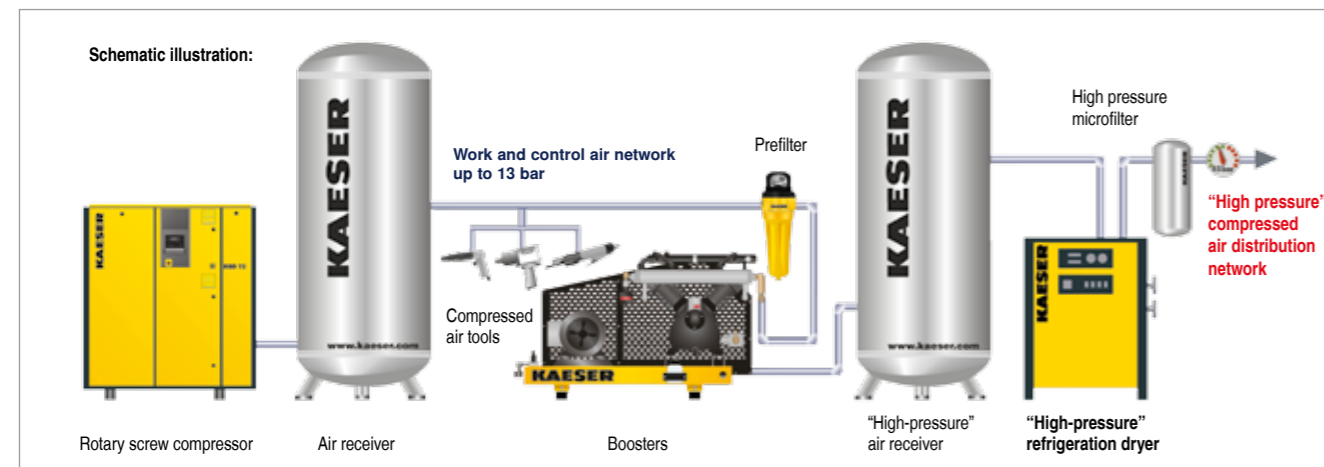
As with lower pressure applications, the following also applies for compressed air at higher pressures, e.g. for blowing air and PET container production: if a pressure dew point of +3 °C is sufficient to meet the application's needs, then a modern compressed air refrigeration dryer provides

the most efficient and economical solution for compressed air drying. KAESER KOMPRESSOREN offers an impressive range of compressed air refrigeration dryers for flow rates up to 106 m³/min and pressures up to 50 bar. Designed and constructed to the very highest quality standards, KAESER THP series dryers deliver outstanding reliability and can be seamlessly integrated as part of an efficient KAESER compressed air system solution.

Dependable performance even at high ambient temperatures

The quality of a refrigeration dryer is best judged by how effectively and reliably it can separate condensate, particularly at high ambient temperatures. With this in mind, the developers at KAESER KOMPRESSOREN created the THP refrigeration dryer series: Featuring a highly efficient refrigeration circuit and a corrosion-resistant copper-soldered stainless steel plate heat exchanger, these dryers are designed for optimum performance. The key aim of any refrigeration dryer is to provide reliable condensate separation, which is why KAESER uses a separate stainless steel condensate separator. The flow-optimised piping also ensures minimal pressure differential. With their generously-dimensioned components, KAESER refrigeration dryers combine all of these features to provide exceptional air treatment in accordance with EN 60204-1, which means dependable, sustained pressure dew points to +3 °C even at high ambient temperatures up to +43 °C.

Application example for a "high pressure" refrigeration dryer



Standard version
THP 40-50



Powerful cooling system

The refrigeration dryers in THP series units feature a powerful cooling system. It includes a high quality refrigerant compressor, generously-dimensioned heat exchanger surfaces, as well as cleverly designed cooling air flow. This combination therefore ensures dependable operation even at high temperatures and guarantees stable pressure dew points at all times.



Flow-optimised piping

The smaller the pressure differential within a dryer, the more efficient its performance. All THP dryers operate with exceptionally low pressure differential values thanks to quality, flow-optimised stainless steel piping.



ECO-DRAIN: High pressure version

The 45 bar THP series dryer is equipped as standard with a high pressure version of the ECO-DRAIN 12 condensate drain. This ensures even more efficient condensate removal without any pressure loss and also saves energy. The electronic condensate drain is optionally available for the 50 bar models.

Technical specifications

Model	Flow rate at max. gauge working pressure m ³ /min	Pressure loss bar	Effective power consumption kW	Refrigerant	Electrical connection	Air connection (inner thread)	Condensate outlet	Dimensions W x D x H mm	Weight kg	Refrigerant fill capacity kg	CO ₂ equivalent t	Hermetic refrigerant circuit
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...up to 45 bar*

Model	Flow rate	Pressure loss	Effective power consumption	Refrigerant	Electrical connection	Air connection	Condensate outlet	Dimensions	Weight	Refrigerant fill capacity	CO ₂ equivalent	Hermetic refrigerant circuit
THP 85-45	8.5	0.26	1	R-134a	400V 3 Ph 50 Hz	DN 25	R 1/2	1036 x 1128 x 1277	168	1.5	2.1	–
THP 142-45	14.2	0.4	1.46						172	2.0	2.9	–
THP 212-45	21.2	0.5	1.6						211	2.5	3.6	–
THP 283-45	28.3	0.81	2.55						218	2.5	3.6	–
THP 354-45	35.4	0.74	3.9	R-407A	400V 3 Ph 50 Hz	DN 50	R 1/2	1036 x 1144 x 1277	268	5.0	10.5	–
THP 496-45	49.6	0.65	5.3						465	7.5	15.8	–
THP 565-45	56.6	0.81	7.4						590	7.5	15.8	–
THP 850-45	85	0.81	9.2						710	14.0	29.5	–
THP 1061-45	106.1	0.74	9.7						719	14.0	29.5	–

...up to 50 bar*

Model	Flow rate	Pressure loss	Effective power consumption	Refrigerant	Electrical connection	Air connection	Condensate outlet	Dimensions	Weight	Refrigerant fill capacity	CO ₂ equivalent	Hermetic refrigerant circuit
THP 8-50	0.8	0.25	0.23	R-134a	230V 1 Ph 50 Hz	R 1/2	R 1/4	501 x 521 x 660	39	0.28	0.4	–
THP 13-50	1.3	0.2	0.27						41	0.29	0.4	–
THP 18-50	1.8	0.22	0.42						43	0.30	0.4	–
THP 27-50	2.7	0.27	0.59						48	0.35	0.5	–
THP 40-50	4	0.25	0.68						R 1/2	651 x 500 x 955	114	0.38
THP 50-50	5	0.28	0.98	127	0.60	0.9	–					

* The max. working pressure is reduced to 40 bar for inlet temperatures of +50 °C and higher.

Max. air inlet-/ambient temperature 50/43 °C.

Performance data for reference conditions as per ISO 7183, Option A1: max. gauge working pressure, ambient temp. +25 °C, compressed air inlet temp. +35 °C, pressure dew point +3 °C.

Flow rates and differential pressure differ for other operating conditions.

THP 85-45 to 283-45 Global Warming Potential (GWP) 1430. THP 354-45 to 1061-45 Global Warming Potential (GWP) 2107. THP 8-50 to 50-50 Global Warming Potential (GWP) 1430.

Correction factors for other operating conditions (Flow rate as per DIN / ISO in m³/min x Correction factor k...)

Correction factors for other working pressures...

...for pressures up to 45 bar

Working pressure (bar)	20	25	30	35	40	45
Pressure loss multiplied by	1.92	1.60	1.37	1.20	1.07	1.00

...for pressures up to 50 bar

20	25	30	35	40	45	50
1.92	1.60	1.37	1.20	1.07	1.04	1.00

Correction factors for...

...other inlet air temperatures

Temperature (°C)	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
k _{T1}	1.18	1.0	0.84	0.73	0.64	0.55	0.49

...other ambient temperatures

25	30	35	40	45
1	0.95	0.89	0.84	0.78

(Please consult KAESER regarding additional correction factors)



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