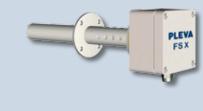


Control of air humidity on drying process







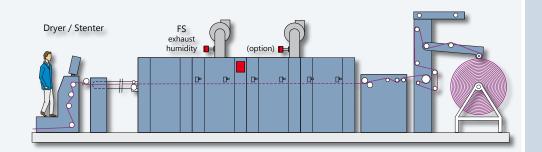


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1 Fixing dry material
2 Drying and fixing mo

Air humidity sensor FSX

- PLEVA FS Box
- Great effect in energy saving up to 35%
- Short payback time within 2..3 months
- · High fabric quality by constant humidity



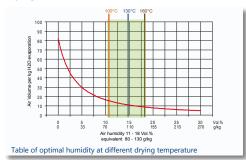


Control of air humidity • Great effect in energy saving

Optimized drying process

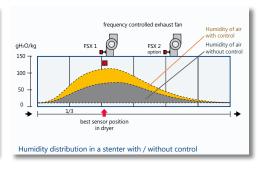
Optimal humidity at drying process

Circulation air loaded with humidity is a perfect energy transfer medium. The most efficient humidity range in the dryer is between 80..130 g/kg water per kg air, corresponding to 11..18 Vol % for drying temperatures between 120 °C and 160 °C.



Optimal loading of air with humidity

The measurement and control of the humidity in the dryer allows to load the air to an optimum degree with water vapour (humidity). The higher the humidity, the smaller the quantity of exhaust air and with that the smaller energy consumption.



Air humidity



Air humidity measurement and control







The air humidity measurement FS is used to minimise the energy consumption of drying processes in dryers and stenter.

The maintenance free exhaust humidity sensors type FSX measures the humidity of the process air to control the exhaust air rate for an economic efficiency on drying process.

Device variants:

A) Set Exhaust air humidity measurement FS

- 1x FSX ST sensor, incl. cable 10m length to FS-Box
- 1x PLEVA FS-Box as measuring unit

B) Set Exhaust air humidity measurement+control FSC

- 1x FSX ST sensor, incl. cable 10m length to FS-Box - 1x PLEVA FSC-Box as measuring and control unit

Frequency inverters for exhaust fan is required to control automatically exhaust air volume of the dryer.

based on heavy oil

Great savings



Great effect in energy saving • Short payback time • Sample calculation with customer data Economic Efficiency Calculation - OIL Heating

Big savings in energy are guaranteed through the automatic regulation of the exhaust air volumes in existing and new drying systems.

The example shows the cost savings on the dryer with automatic control of the exhaust air volume compared to a dryer without control.

The payback is within 2..3 months or less depending on the production capacity.



Customer:	Sample with	Sample with 90g/kg	
	Value	Dimension	
1. Customer data	red triangle: fill!		
Reachable exhaust air values (FSX sensor)	90	g/kg	
Fabric weight	0.25	kg/m²	
Fabric width	1.6	m	
Incoming fabric pick-up in %	60.0	%	
Residual moisture in the outlet in %	8.00	%	
Fabric speed	30.0	m/min	
Installed exhaust air volume (m3/h)	18000	m³/h	
Price 1 kg of OIL	0.31	€/kg	
Efficiency of combustion at direct heating	0.8		
Air temperature inside the dryer (°C)	150	°C	
Air temperature of the inlet air (°C)	40	°C	
Working hours per year	4900	h	
Investment costs for control device	10000	€	
2. Fixed values			
Density of air inside the stenter	0.80	kg/m³	
Energy burning of 1 kg of OIL (calorific/heat value)	40	MJ/kg	
Specific heat capacity of the air (kj/h)	1.00	kJ/(kg*°C)	
3. Intermediate result: Energy demand for unnecessary heated exhaust air (MJ/h):	1126.4	MJ/h	
4. Intermediate result: costs per MJ	0.0097	€/MJ	
5. Savings			
5a. Savings per year (€/year):	53'469 €	/year	
5b. Savings per month (€/month)	4'456 €	/month	
6. Return on Investment RoI			
6a. RoI in years	0.19	years	
6b. RoI in months	2.24	months	

Ask for your best price at

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