

Compressed Air Dryer Test Bench

CAPABILITY SHEET · INLET AIR · FAST SENSOR · WHOLE CYCLES · ENGINEERED TO ORDER

THE ONE IDEA

PRINCIPLE	A compressed air dryer is judged by its worst dew point, not its average.
WHY IT MATTERS	A twin-tower dryer can spike at each tower swap, and a slow sensor or an average hides it.

THE BENCH

INLET AIR	Warm, wet inlet air at the duty flow and pressure, set and held.
SENSOR	A fast dew point sensor on a short, dry sample line at the dryer outlet, read at line pressure.
RUN	Whole tower cycles, including the swap, with dew point, pressure, flow and power logged.
COUNTS	Pressure drop, regeneration air and power drawn, read alongside the dew point.

THE METHOD

ORDER	Specify, load, sense, cycle, count and prove. The fast sensor and the whole cycle are what a quick test skips.
LIMITS	The flow, pressure and inlet air a dryer is tested at come from the customer's duty and are not printed here.

CONFIGURATIONS

FIXED-DUTY BENCH	One dryer size on one stated duty, with a fast sensor at the outlet and a pass record.
PROGRAMMED BENCH	Duty steps run by a PLC, with dew point, pressure, flow and power logged through whole cycles.
RANGE BENCH	Test ports and a conditioner for a range of dryer sizes and types, with the same method.

STANDARDS & SCOPE

STANDARDS	Public references: ISO 7183 for specifying and testing compressed-air dryers, and ISO 8573-1 for purity classes.
SCOPE BOUNDARY	It tests dryers. It is not a dry air system, not a compressor rig, and not a parts test rig.
STATUS	Neometrix has quoted against successive compressed air dryer test requirements, and no delivered compressed air dryer test bench is claimed.

DEFENCE PROGRAMMES DESK

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