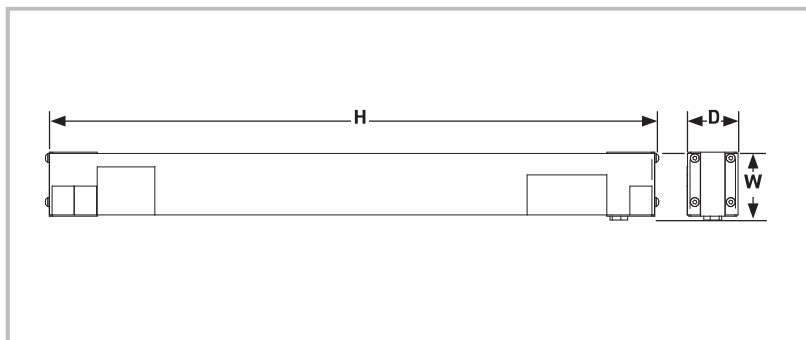


HiFluxx ST304



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	0.15	0.27	0.39	0.50	0.62
5 bar g	0.19	0.34	0.48	0.62	0.78
6 bar g	0.25	0.45	0.62	0.80	0.98
7 bar g	0.29	0.52	0.73	0.93	1.14
8 bar g	0.33	0.60	0.83	1.06	1.31
9 bar g	0.39	0.70	0.95	1.23	1.52
10 bar g	0.41	0.75	1.04	1.33	1.64
11 bar g	0.43	0.82	1.15	1.48	1.83
12 bar g	0.45	0.89	1.25	1.63	2.02

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	1.16	1.29	1.43	1.54	1.69
5 bar g	1.44	1.61	1.78	1.92	2.11
6 bar g	1.73	1.98	2.18	2.39	2.65
7 bar g	2.02	2.31	2.55	2.79	3.09
8 bar g	2.31	2.64	2.91	3.19	3.53
9 bar g	2.70	3.06	3.33	3.69	4.10
10 bar g	2.89	3.30	3.64	3.99	4.42
11 bar g	3.45	3.85	4.24	4.58	4.94
12 bar g	3.60	4.17	4.63	5.04	5.46

Maximum pressure drop <0.3 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 30%

¹- Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9 %), Argon (0.9 %), CO₂ (0.03 %), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

²- m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* version number may vary, make sure to use the most recent version

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Material

Housing	Aluminum
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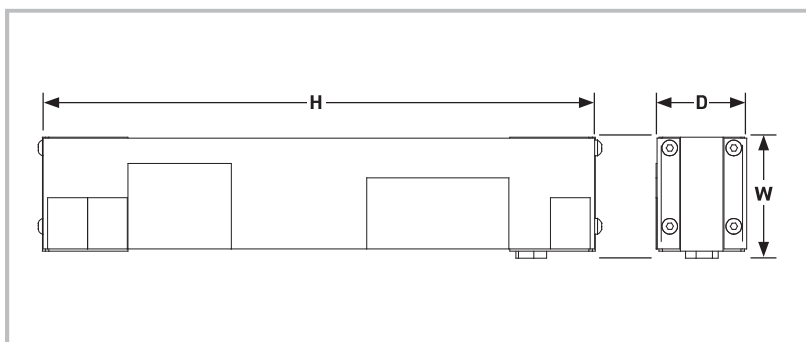
Services on Request

3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x W x D	386 x 80 x 63 mm
Weight	2.3 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G ³ / ₈ female
Vent	G ³ / ₈ female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.348

HiFluxx DT304



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	0.29	0.47	0.75	1.00	1.26	1.55
5 bar g	0.36	0.59	0.94	1.25	1.57	1.94
6 bar g	0.47	0.75	1.19	1.61	2.00	2.43
7 bar g	0.55	0.88	1.39	1.87	2.33	2.84
8 bar g	0.62	1.00	1.59	2.14	2.67	3.24
9 bar g	0.71	1.14	1.79	2.44	3.03	3.68
10 bar g	0.78	1.25	1.99	2.68	3.33	4.05
11 bar g	0.83	1.35	2.14	2.89	3.63	4.44
12 bar g	0.89	1.46	2.30	3.11	3.94	4.83

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	2.56	2.78	3.16	3.41	3.77	4.03
5 bar g	3.20	3.47	3.95	4.26	4.72	5.04
6 bar g	3.93	4.29	4.89	5.30	5.80	6.32
7 bar g	4.58	5.00	5.70	6.18	6.76	7.37
8 bar g	5.24	5.72	6.52	7.06	7.73	8.43
9 bar g	5.93	6.53	7.33	8.05	8.78	9.57
10 bar g	6.55	7.14	8.15	8.83	9.66	10.5
11 bar g	7.50	8.13	9.22	10.1	10.9	11.5
12 bar g	7.99	8.73	9.89	10.9	11.8	12.5

Maximum pressure drop <0.8 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 10%

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9 %), Argon (0.9 %), CO₂ (0.03 %), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* version number may vary, make sure to use the most recent version

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Material

Housing	Aluminum
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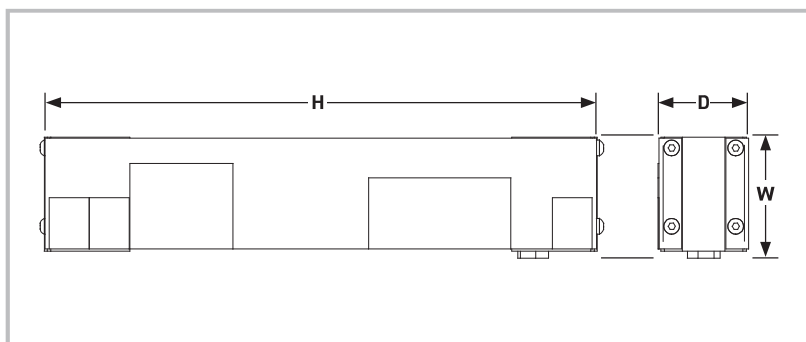
Services on Request

3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x W x D	386 x 145 x 63 mm
Weight	4.0 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G ³ / ₈ female
Vent	G ³ / ₈ female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.349

HiFluxx TT304



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	0.50	0.74	1.13	1.49	1.79	2.28
5 bar g	0.62	0.93	1.41	1.86	2.24	2.85
6 bar g	0.77	1.17	1.78	2.36	2.93	3.55
7 bar g	0.90	1.37	2.08	2.75	3.41	4.14
8 bar g	1.03	1.57	2.37	3.14	3.90	4.73
9 bar g	1.16	1.73	2.66	3.54	4.45	5.39
10 bar g	1.28	1.96	2.97	3.93	4.88	5.92
11 bar g	1.36	2.07	3.19	4.25	5.32	6.48
12 bar g	1.43	2.18	3.41	4.57	5.77	7.05

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	3.82	4.17	4.63	5.06	5.37	5.92
5 bar g	4.78	5.21	5.79	6.33	6.71	7.40
6 bar g	5.93	6.46	7.12	7.78	8.48	9.23
7 bar g	6.92	7.53	8.30	9.07	9.90	10.8
8 bar g	7.91	8.61	9.49	10.4	11.3	12.3
9 bar g	9.01	9.71	10.9	11.7	12.9	14.0
10 bar g	10.0	11.0	12.2	13.0	14.1	15.4
11 bar g	11.6	12.4	13.7	14.9	16.0	17.5
12 bar g	12.2	13.1	14.7	16.0	17.3	19.0

Maximum pressure drop <0.8 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 10%

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9 %), Argon (0.9 %), CO₂ (0.03 %), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Material

Housing	Aluminum
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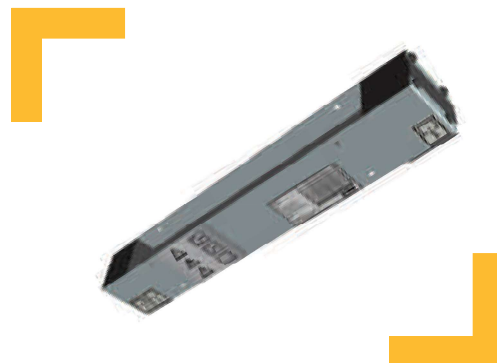
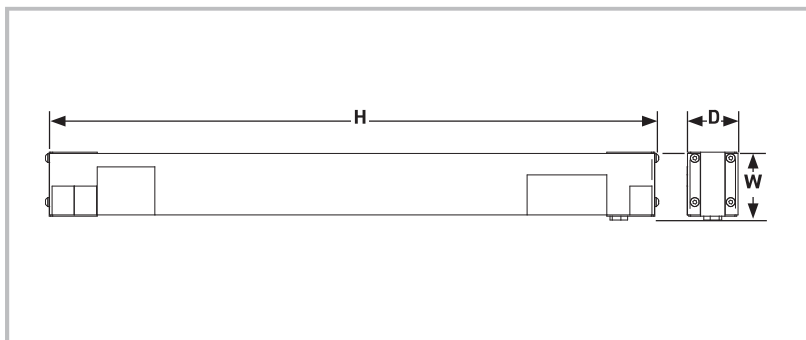
Services on Request

3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x W x D	388 x 200 x 63 mm
Weight	5.7 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G ³ / ₈ female
Vent	G ³ / ₈ female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.352

HiFluxx ST504



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	0.20	0.33	0.47	0.61	0.75
5 bar g	0.27	0.46	0.65	0.84	1.03
6 bar g	0.36	0.60	0.83	1.07	1.31
7 bar g	0.41	0.71	1.01	1.29	1.57
8 bar g	0.48	0.83	1.18	1.52	1.86
9 bar g	0.55	0.95	1.35	1.75	2.14
10 bar g	0.62	1.07	1.52	1.96	2.39
11 bar g	0.68	1.19	1.69	2.17	2.65
12 bar g	0.75	1.30	1.86	2.38	2.90
13 bar g	0.81	1.42	2.04	2.59	3.15

Purity % ¹	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	1.57	1.70	1.84	2.01	2.17
5 bar g	1.94	2.12	2.37	2.63	2.82
6 bar g	2.38	2.56	3.00	3.31	3.53
7 bar g	2.78	3.06	3.54	3.81	4.17
8 bar g	3.24	3.55	4.13	4.45	4.91
9 bar g	3.73	4.06	4.72	5.12	5.66
10 bar g	4.23	4.60	5.33	5.77	6.35
11 bar g	4.78	5.19	5.97	6.46	7.06
12 bar g	5.39	5.83	6.64	7.21	7.78
13 bar g	6.07	6.55	7.36	8.03	8.53

Maximum pressure drop <0.3 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 30%.

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100%. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9%), Argon (0.9%), CO₂ (0.03%), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Material

Housing	Steel
Tube	Aluminum
Coating (housing)	ESPC to RAL 7035 (Light Grey)
Coating (tube)	None

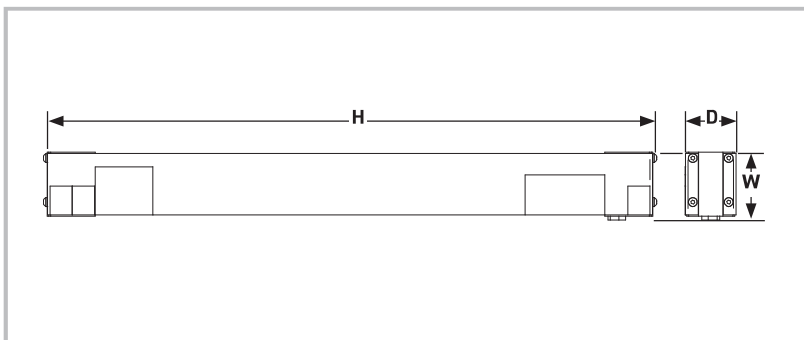
Services Available on Request

3D model CAD STEP file
Test Report

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x W x D	520 x 80 x 63 mm
Weight	2.6 kg
Connection feed-air	G ³ / ₈ female to ISO 228
Connection nitrogen enriched air	G ³ / ₈ female to ISO 228
Connection oxygen enriched air at atmospheric pressure	G ³ / ₈ female to ISO 228
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.380

HiFluxx ST604



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	0.39	0.65	0.88	1.11	1.40
5 bar g	0.48	0.81	1.10	1.39	1.74
6 bar g	0.61	1.05	1.42	1.80	2.19
7 bar g	0.72	1.22	1.66	2.10	2.56
8 bar g	0.82	1.39	1.90	2.40	2.92
9 bar g	0.93	1.61	2.19	2.77	3.39
10 bar g	1.02	1.74	2.37	3.00	3.65
11 bar g	1.12	1.91	2.62	3.33	4.07
12 bar g	1.22	2.09	2.87	3.66	4.48

Purity % ¹	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	2.47	2.80	3.09	3.34	3.63
5 bar g	3.08	3.50	3.86	4.17	4.53
6 bar g	3.81	4.39	4.83	5.21	5.70
7 bar g	4.44	5.12	5.64	6.08	6.65
8 bar g	5.08	5.86	6.44	6.95	7.60
9 bar g	5.86	6.74	7.46	8.04	8.82
10 bar g	6.45	7.32	8.06	8.69	9.50
11 bar g	7.41	8.42	9.16	9.98	10.6
12 bar g	8.05	9.18	10.0	11.0	11.7

Maximum pressure drop <0.3 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 30%

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100%. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9%), Argon (0.9%), CO₂ (0.03%), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Material

Housing	Aluminum
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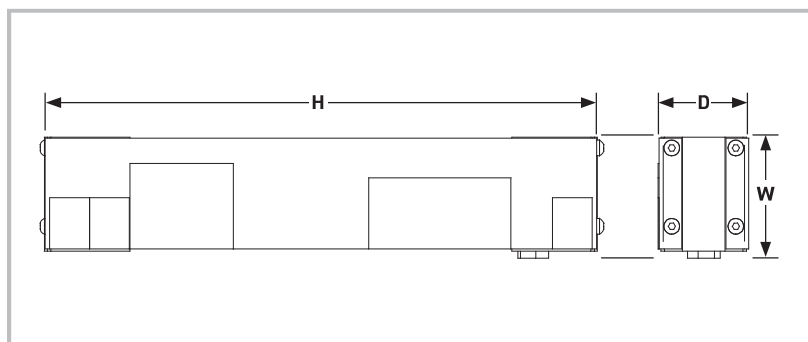
Services on Request

3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x W x D	757 x 80 x 63 mm
Weight	3.2 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G ³ / ₈ female
Vent	G ³ / ₈ female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.344

HiFluxx DT604



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	0.76	1.13	1.69	2.23	2.76	3.36
5 bar g	0.95	1.41	2.12	2.78	3.46	4.19
6 bar g	1.19	1.77	2.67	3.35	4.37	5.27
7 bar g	1.39	2.07	3.11	3.91	5.09	6.15
8 bar g	1.59	2.36	3.56	4.46	5.82	7.03
9 bar g	1.75	2.63	4.03	5.30	6.60	8.00
10 bar g	1.99	2.95	4.45	5.58	7.28	8.79
11 bar g	2.08	3.14	4.80	6.22	7.93	9.62
12 bar g	2.17	3.33	5.16	6.87	8.58	10.4

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	5.79	6.21	6.95	7.57	8.02	8.72
5 bar g	7.24	7.77	8.69	9.46	10.0	10.9
6 bar g	8.94	9.56	10.7	11.4	12.7	13.7
7 bar g	10.4	11.2	12.5	13.3	14.8	16.0
8 bar g	11.9	12.7	14.2	15.2	16.9	18.3
9 bar g	13.3	14.5	16.1	18.0	19.1	20.8
10 bar g	15.1	16.2	17.8	19.0	21.1	22.9
11 bar g	17.3	18.5	20.2	21.2	23.8	25.0
12 bar g	18.0	19.6	21.7	23.4	25.7	27.2

Maximum pressure drop <0.8 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 10%

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9 %), Argon (0.9 %), CO₂ (0.03 %), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Material

Housing	Aluminum
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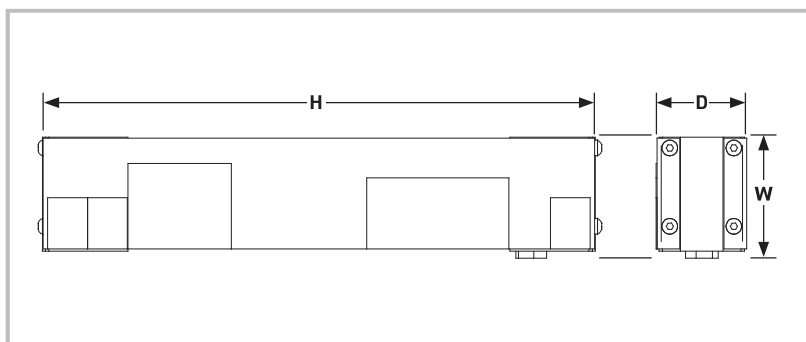
Services on Request

Material certificates EN10204-3.1 on housing material (for Stainless Steel only)
3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x W x D	758 x 145 x 63 mm
Weight	6.0 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G ³ / ₈ female
Vent	G ³ / ₈ female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.350

HiFluxx TT604



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	1.05	1.55	2.32	3.06	3.75	4.49
5 bar g	1.32	1.94	2.90	3.83	4.69	5.62
6 bar g	1.62	2.41	3.64	4.82	6.02	7.20
7 bar g	1.89	2.81	4.25	5.62	7.02	8.40
8 bar g	2.16	3.22	4.85	6.42	8.02	9.60
9 bar g	2.41	3.60	5.54	7.23	8.97	11.1
10 bar g	2.71	4.02	6.07	8.03	10.0	12.0
11 bar g	2.89	4.31	6.62	8.80	10.9	13.2
12 bar g	3.07	4.60	7.17	9.58	11.8	14.3

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	8.21	8.68	9.51	10.4	11.2	12.1
5 bar g	10.3	10.8	11.9	13.0	14.1	15.2
6 bar g	12.5	13.5	14.9	16.4	17.4	18.7
7 bar g	14.6	15.8	17.4	19.1	20.4	21.8
8 bar g	16.7	18.0	19.9	21.8	23.3	25.0
9 bar g	19.3	20.5	22.7	24.6	26.9	28.8
10 bar g	21.6	22.9	24.9	27.3	30.1	31.2
11 bar g	24.6	26.3	28.5	30.8	33.8	35.6
12 bar g	26.1	28.1	30.8	33.5	36.5	38.7

Maximum pressure drop <0.8 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 10%

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100%. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9%), Argon (0.9%), CO₂ (0.03%), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Material

Housing	Aluminum
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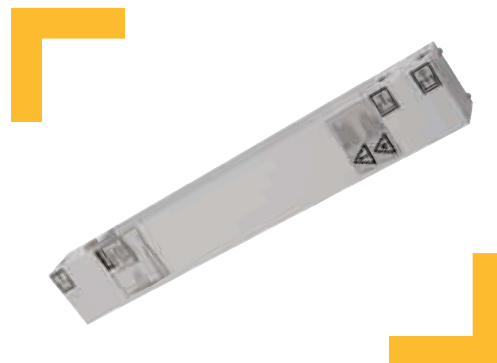
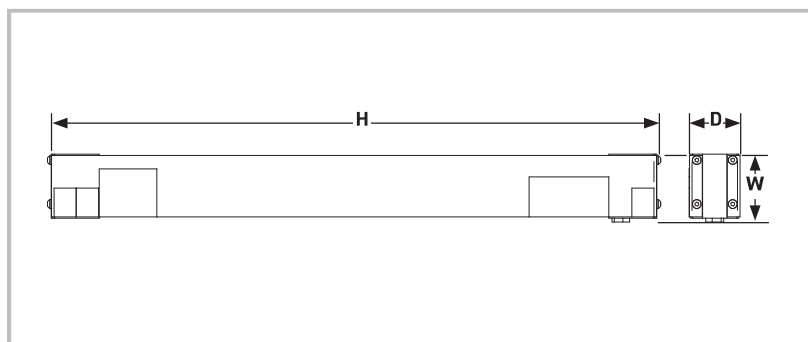
Services on Request

3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x W x D	758 x 200 x 63 mm
Weight	8.3 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G ^{3/8} female
Vent	G ^{3/8} female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.353

HiFluxx ST606



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	0.77	1.25	1.71	2.13	2.63
5 bar g	0.96	1.56	2.14	2.66	3.28
6 bar g	1.20	1.98	2.70	3.41	4.19
7 bar g	1.40	2.31	3.15	3.98	4.89
8 bar g	1.60	2.64	3.60	4.55	5.59
9 bar g	1.80	3.00	4.08	5.17	6.41
10 bar g	2.00	3.30	4.49	5.69	6.99
11 bar g	2.10	3.56	4.87	6.18	7.61
12 bar g	2.20	3.82	5.24	6.68	8.23

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	4.85	5.37	5.99	6.39	6.83
5 bar g	6.07	6.72	7.49	7.99	8.54
6 bar g	7.45	8.52	9.44	10.24	10.9
7 bar g	8.69	9.94	11.0	11.9	12.7
8 bar g	9.93	11.4	12.6	13.6	14.5
9 bar g	11.3	12.9	14.3	15.5	16.7
10 bar g	12.6	14.2	15.7	17.1	18.2
11 bar g	14.5	16.0	17.5	19.2	20.5
12 bar g	15.2	17.2	18.9	20.7	22.2

Maximum pressure drop <0.3 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 30%

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9 %), Argon (0.9 %), CO₂ (0.03 %), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Material

Connection block	Aluminium
Tube	PVC

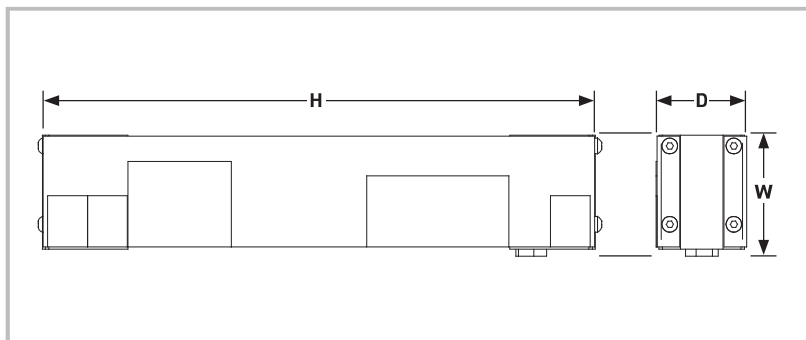
Services on Request

3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x W x D	751 x 110 x 84 mm
Weight	6.4 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G½ female
Vent	G½ female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.345

HiFluxx TT606



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	1.90	2.74	4.12	5.40	6.70	8.07
5 bar g	2.38	3.42	5.15	6.75	8.38	10.1
6 bar g	2.93	4.34	6.53	8.64	10.6	12.8
7 bar g	3.42	5.06	7.62	10.1	12.4	15.0
8 bar g	3.91	5.78	8.71	11.5	14.2	17.1
9 bar g	4.48	6.63	10.1	13.3	16.4	19.5
10 bar g	4.89	7.23	10.9	14.4	17.7	21.4
11 bar g	5.27	7.88	12.0	15.8	19.7	23.8
12 bar g	5.65	8.54	13.1	17.2	21.6	26.2

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	15.0	15.9	17.7	18.9	20.1	21.8
5 bar g	18.8	19.9	22.1	23.6	25.1	27.2
6 bar g	22.9	24.7	26.8	29.4	31.9	33.4
7 bar g	26.7	28.8	31.2	34.3	37.3	39.0
8 bar g	30.5	33.0	35.7	39.2	42.6	44.5
9 bar g	35.0	37.8	41.2	45.1	49.3	52.6
10 bar g	38.2	41.2	44.6	49.0	53.2	57.8
11 bar g	44.8	47.3	51.6	55.4	61.0	64.3
12 bar g	48.0	51.2	56.5	60.3	66.9	70.7

Maximum pressure drop <0.8 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 10%

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9 %), Argon (0.9 %), CO₂ (0.03 %), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Material

Connection block	Aluminum
Tube	PVC

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Services on Request

3D model CAD STEP file

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

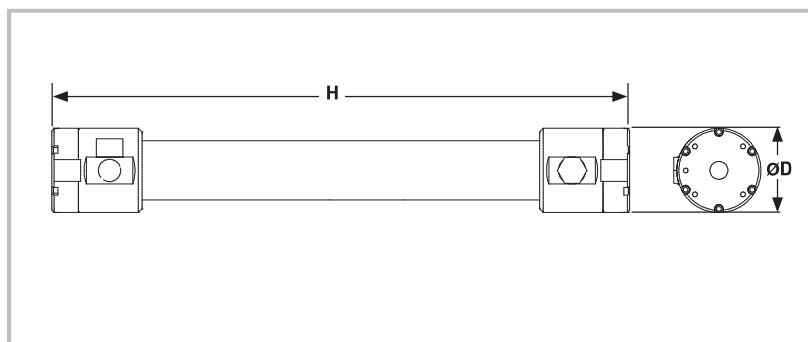
Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x W x D	751 x 270 x 83 mm
Weight	15 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G½ female
Vent	G½ female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.354

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

HiFluxx ST608



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	1.34	2.25	3.07	3.87	4.82
5 bar g	1.67	2.81	3.84	4.84	6.02
6 bar g	2.14	3.72	4.99	6.48	7.91
7 bar g	2.49	4.34	5.82	7.56	9.23
8 bar g	2.85	4.96	6.65	8.65	10.6
9 bar g	3.36	5.81	7.85	10.0	12.2
10 bar g	3.56	6.21	8.32	10.8	13.2
11 bar g	4.01	6.96	9.46	12.2	14.9
12 bar g	4.46	7.71	10.6	13.5	16.6

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	9.08	10.1	11.1	12.0	13.0
5 bar g	11.4	12.7	13.8	15.0	16.3
6 bar g	14.1	16.0	17.5	19.5	20.6
7 bar g	16.5	18.7	20.4	22.7	24.0
8 bar g	18.8	21.3	23.3	25.9	27.4
9 bar g	21.8	25.0	27.5	30.0	31.8
10 bar g	23.2	26.7	29.1	32.4	34.3
11 bar g	27.7	31.3	34.1	36.5	40.2
12 bar g	30.8	34.7	38.2	40.6	44.9

Maximum pressure drop <0.3 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 30%

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9 %), Argon (0.9 %), CO₂ (0.03 %), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Material

Housing	Aluminum
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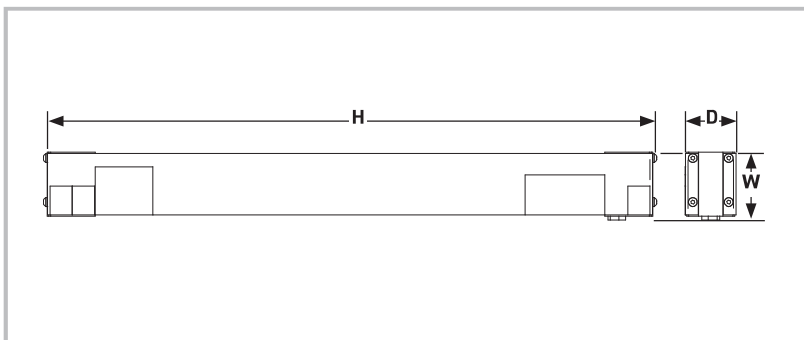
Services on Request

3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x Ø D	736 x 114 mm
Weight	5.3 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G¾ female
Vent	G1 female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.346

HiFluxx ST704



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	0.25	0.52	0.79	1.05	1.30
5 bar g	0.37	0.73	1.09	1.42	1.75
6 bar g	0.47	0.92	1.37	1.81	2.26
7 bar g	0.65	1.16	1.67	2.18	2.69
8 bar g	0.72	1.33	1.95	2.50	3.05
9 bar g	0.87	1.55	2.22	2.86	3.50
10 bar g	0.96	1.72	2.47	3.19	3.90
11 bar g	1.05	1.89	2.73	3.51	4.30
12 bar g	1.14	2.05	2.97	3.83	4.69
13 bar g	1.22	2.22	3.21	4.14	5.07

Purity % ¹	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	2.32	2.81	3.21	3.53	3.87
5 bar g	3.08	3.71	4.21	4.58	4.96
6 bar g	3.67	4.47	5.12	5.65	6.21
7 bar g	5.08	5.54	6.09	6.66	7.26
8 bar g	5.60	6.35	7.08	7.61	8.21
9 bar g	6.77	7.36	8.08	8.70	9.41
10 bar g	7.51	8.20	9.03	9.71	10.5
11 bar g	8.26	9.06	9.99	10.7	11.6
12 bar g	9.05	9.91	10.9	11.8	12.7
13 bar g	10.1	10.9	11.9	12.9	14.0

Maximum pressure drop <0.3 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 30%.

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9 %), Argon (0.9 %), CO₂ (0.03 %), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Material

Housing	Steel
Tube	Aluminum
Coating (housing)	ESPC to RAL 7035 (Light Grey)
Coating (tube)	None

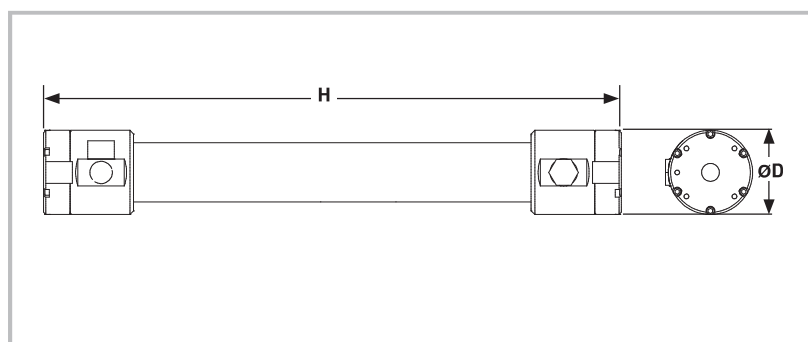
Services on Request

3D model CAD STEP file
Test Report

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x W x D	804 x 80 x 63 mm
Weight	3.2 kg
Connection feed-air	G ^{3/8} female to ISO 228
Connection nitrogen enriched air	G ^{3/8} female to ISO 228
Connection oxygen enriched air at atmospheric pressure	G ^{3/8} female to ISO 228
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.381

HiFluxx ST708



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	1.77	2.48	3.19	4.14	5.09
5 bar g	1.91	3.25	4.58	5.79	7.00
6 bar g	2.21	3.99	5.76	7.30	8.84
7 bar g	2.53	4.57	6.61	8.71	10.8
8 bar g	2.99	5.27	7.56	10.1	12.6
9 bar g	3.29	6.11	8.93	11.8	14.8
10 bar g	3.69	6.84	9.99	13.2	16.4
11 bar g	4.07	7.70	11.3	14.9	18.4
12 bar g	4.46	8.43	12.4	16.3	20.2
13 bar g	4.72	9.16	13.6	17.8	22.1

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	13.8	12.6	12.5	13.6	14.8
5 bar g	13.6	15.3	17.0	18.1	19.4
6 bar g	15.0	18.3	20.8	22.2	23.7
7 bar g	16.9	20.8	23.7	26.3	28.8
8 bar g	20.0	24.0	27.1	30.5	33.6
9 bar g	22.0	27.8	32.0	35.8	39.3
10 bar g	25.2	31.3	35.8	40.0	43.9
11 bar g	28.3	35.4	40.7	45.1	49.2
12 bar g	31.7	39.4	45.1	50.0	54.7
13 bar g	34.2	43.4	50.0	55.3	60.3

Maximum pressure drop <0.3 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 30%

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100%. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9%), Argon (0.9%), CO₂ (0.03%), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Material

Housing	Aluminum
Coating	None

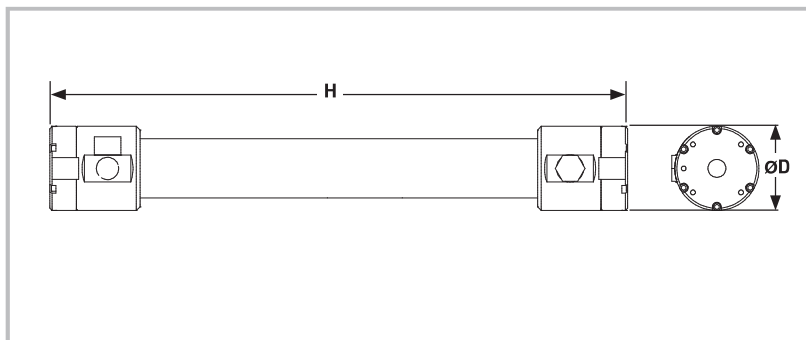
Services on Request

3D model CAD STEP file
Test report

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x Ø D	782 x 114 mm
Weight	5.5 kg
Connection feed-air	G¾ female to ISO 228
Connection nitrogen enriched air	G¾ female to ISO 228
Connection oxygen enriched air at atmospheric pressure	G1 female to ISO 228
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.383

HiFluxx ST6010



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	2.21	3.61	4.92	6.28	7.76
5 bar g	2.76	4.52	6.15	7.85	9.70
6 bar g	3.39	5.92	8.02	10.2	12.8
7 bar g	3.96	6.90	9.35	12.0	14.9
8 bar g	4.52	7.89	10.7	13.7	17.1
9 bar g	5.39	9.01	12.3	15.7	19.2
10 bar g	5.66	9.86	13.4	17.1	21.3
11 bar g	6.24	10.8	14.8	18.9	23.6
12 bar g	6.83	11.7	16.2	20.8	25.8

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	14.4	16.3	17.7	19.5	21.0
5 bar g	17.9	20.3	22.1	24.3	26.2
6 bar g	22.4	25.4	28.1	30.7	33.3
7 bar g	26.1	29.7	32.7	35.9	38.8
8 bar g	29.9	33.9	37.4	41.0	44.4
9 bar g	35.1	39.6	43.0	47.0	51.9
10 bar g	36.8	43.4	46.8	51.2	57.6
11 bar g	43.7	49.7	54.7	58.7	63.6
12 bar g	47.8	54.0	60.0	64.5	69.6

Maximum pressure drop <0.3 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 30%

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100%. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9%), Argon (0.9%), CO₂ (0.03%), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Mechanical Design Housing

Design pressure	15 bar g
Design temperature	50°C

membrane operating limits are lower

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g ³
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C ³
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

³ combination of high operating pressure and high operating temperature can reduce the life time expectancy of the membrane module

Material

Housing	Aluminum
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Services on Request

3D model CAD STEP file

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

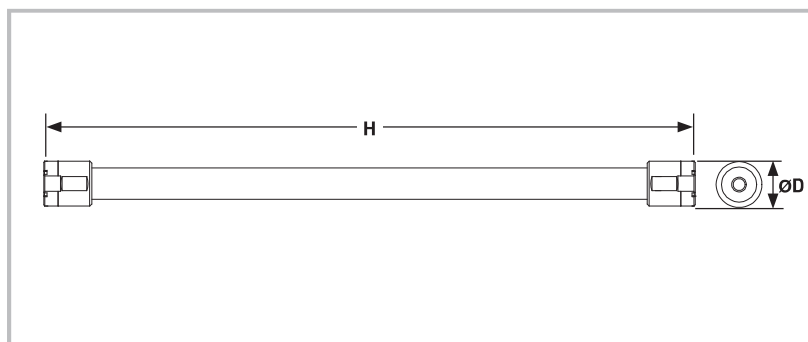
Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x Ø D	736 x 139 mm
Weight	8.1 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G1 female
Vent	G1 female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.347

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

HiFluxx ST1506



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	1.06	1.45	2.29	3.17	4.05	5.02
5 bar g	1.56	2.15	3.38	4.68	5.98	7.41
6 bar g	2.04	2.81	4.42	6.12	7.82	9.69
7 bar g	2.40	3.30	5.20	7.20	9.20	11.4
8 bar g	2.88	3.96	6.24	8.64	11.0	13.7
9 bar g	3.36	4.62	7.28	10.1	12.9	16.0
10 bar g	3.84	5.28	8.32	11.5	14.7	18.2
11 bar g	4.32	5.94	9.36	13.0	16.6	20.5
12 bar g	4.80	6.60	10.4	14.4	18.4	22.8
13 bar g	5.04	6.93	10.9	15.1	19.3	23.9

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	8.98	9.15	9.84	11.1	12.1	13.0
5 bar g	13.3	13.5	14.5	16.4	17.9	19.3
6 bar g	17.3	17.7	19.0	21.4	23.5	25.2
7 bar g	20.4	20.8	22.4	25.2	27.6	29.6
8 bar g	24.5	24.9	26.8	30.2	33.1	35.6
9 bar g	28.6	29.1	31.3	35.3	38.6	41.5
10 bar g	32.6	33.3	35.8	40.3	44.2	47.4
11 bar g	36.7	37.4	40.2	45.4	49.7	53.4
12 bar g	40.8	41.6	44.7	50.4	55.2	59.3
13 bar g	42.8	43.7	47.0	52.9	58.0	62.2

Maximum pressure drop <0.3 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 30%

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9 %), Argon (0.9 %), CO₂ (0.03 %), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Mechanical Design Housing

Design pressure	15 bar g
Design temperature	65°C

membrane operating limits are lower

Material

Housing	Aluminum
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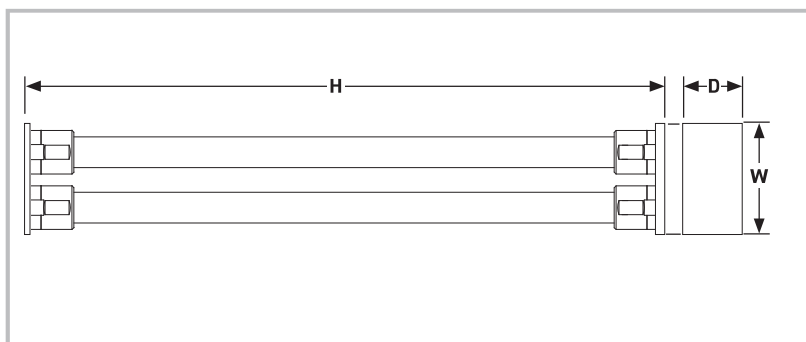
Services on Request

Material certificates EN10204-3.1 on housing material (for Stainless Steel only)
3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x Ø D	1655 x 100 mm
Weight	5.7 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G¾ female
Vent	G1 female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.334

HiFluxx DT1506-8



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	2.31	3.63	6.25	8.58	10.9	13.2
5 bar g	3.41	5.36	9.23	12.7	16.1	19.5
6 bar g	4.46	7.01	12.1	16.6	21.0	25.5
7 bar g	5.25	8.25	14.2	19.5	24.7	30.0
8 bar g	6.30	9.90	17.0	23.4	29.6	36.0
9 bar g	7.35	11.6	19.9	27.3	34.6	42.0
10 bar g	8.40	13.2	22.7	31.2	39.5	48.0
11 bar g	9.45	14.9	25.6	35.1	44.5	54.0
12 bar g	10.5	16.5	28.4	39.0	49.4	60.0
13 bar g	11.0	17.3	29.8	41.0	51.9	63.0

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	19.6	22.9	26.9	30.0	32.6	34.3
5 bar g	29.0	33.8	39.7	44.4	48.2	50.7
6 bar g	37.9	44.2	51.9	58.0	63.0	66.3
7 bar g	44.6	52.0	61.1	68.3	74.1	78.0
8 bar g	53.6	62.4	73.3	81.9	88.9	93.6
9 bar g	62.5	72.8	85.5	95.6	104	109
10 bar g	71.4	83.2	97.7	109	119	125
11 bar g	80.3	93.6	110	123	133	140
12 bar g	89.3	104	122	137	148	156
13 bar g	93.7	109	128	143	156	164

Maximum pressure drop <0.8 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 10%

¹: Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9 %), Argon (0.9 %), CO₂ (0.03 %), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

²: m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Mechanical Design Housing

Design pressure	13 bar g
Design temperature	50°C

membrane operating limits are lower

Material

Housing	Aluminum
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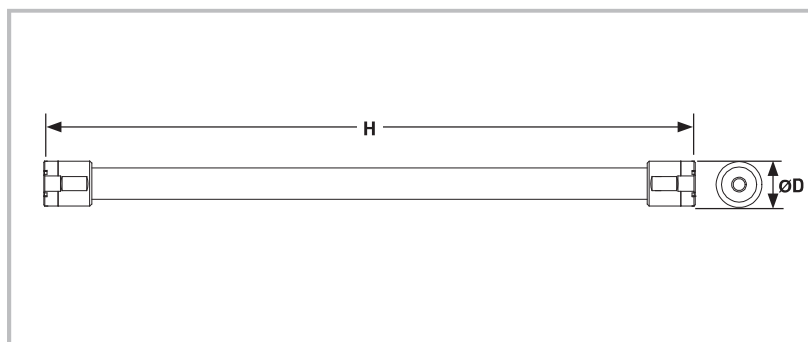
Services on Request

Material certificates EN10204-3.1 on housing material (for Stainless Steel only)
3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Model	4 - 8 bar g	9 - 13 bar g
Dimensions H x W x D (mm)	1705 x 296 x 208	1732 x 296 x 208
Weight	15 kg	15 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G ³ / ₄ female	G ³ / ₄ female
Vent	G1 female	2 x G1 female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.356	Refer to K3.1.357

HiFluxx ST1508



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	2.07	2.95	4.84	6.60	8.8	11.0
5 bar g	3.06	4.36	7.15	9.75	13.0	16.3
6 bar g	4.00	5.70	9.35	12.8	17.0	21.3
7 bar g	4.70	6.70	11.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
8 bar g	5.17	7.37	12.1	16.5	22.0	27.5
9 bar g	6.11	8.71	14.3	19.5	26.0	32.5
10 bar g	6.58	9.38	15.4	21.0	28.0	35.0
11 bar g	7.52	10.7	17.6	24.0	32.0	40.0
12 bar g	7.99	11.4	18.7	25.5	34.0	42.5
13 bar g	8.46	12.1	19.8	27.0	36.0	45.0

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	17.6	18.6	20.8	23.1	26.4	28.6
5 bar g	26.0	27.4	30.7	34.1	39.0	42.3
6 bar g	34.0	35.9	40.2	44.6	51.0	55.3
7 bar g	40.0	42.2	47.3	52.5	60.0	65.0
8 bar g	43.9	46.4	52.0	57.8	66.0	71.5
9 bar g	51.9	54.9	61.5	68.3	78.0	84.5
10 bar g	55.9	59.1	66.2	73.5	84.0	91.0
11 bar g	63.9	67.5	75.7	84.0	96.0	104
12 bar g	67.9	71.8	80.4	89.3	102.0	111
13 bar g	71.9	76.0	85.1	94.5	108.0	117

Maximum pressure drop <0.3 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 30%

¹. Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9 %), Argon (0.9 %), CO₂ (0.03 %), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

². m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Mechanical Design Housing

Design pressure	15 bar g
Design temperature	65°C

membrane operating limits are lower

Material

Housing	Aluminum
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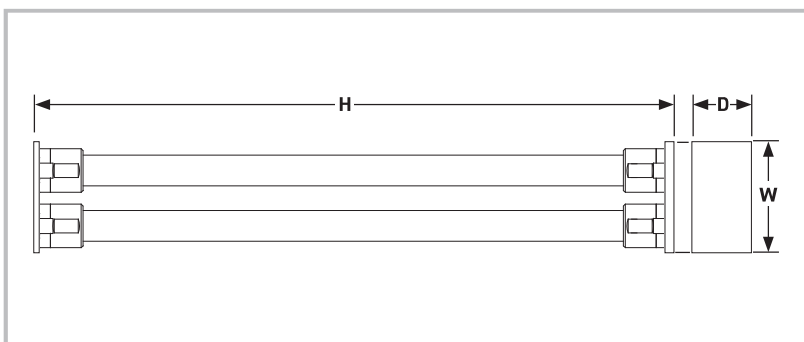
Services on Request

Material certificates EN10204-3.1 on housing material (for Stainless Steel only)
3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x Ø D	1655 x 114 mm
Weight	6.8 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G¾ female
Vent	G1 female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.330

HiFluxx DT1508



Performance data

Nitrogen Purity %	Minimum nitrogen ¹ flow rate in m ³ /hr ² (CFM) ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g (58 psi g)	3.08 (1.81)	4.84 (2.85)	8.36 (4.92)	11.4 (6.71)	14.5 (8.53)	17.6 (10.4)
5 bar g (72.5 psi g)	4.55 (2.68)	7.15 (4.21)	12.4 (7.3)	16.9 (9.95)	21.5 (12.7)	26.0 (15.3)
6 bar g (87 psi g)	5.95 (3.5)	9.35 (5.5)	16.2 (9.53)	22.1 (13)	28.1 (16.5)	34.0 (20)
7 bar g (101.5 psi g)	7.00 (4.12)	11.0 (6.47)	19.0 (11.2)	26.0 (15.3)	33.0 (19.4)	40.0 (23.5)
8 bar g (116 psi g)	8.40 (4.94)	13.2 (7.77)	22.8 (13.4)	31.2 (18.4)	39.6 (23.3)	48.0 (28.3)
9 bar g (130.5 psi g)	9.80 (5.77)	15.4 (9.06)	26.6 (15.7)	36.4 (21.4)	46.2 (27.2)	56.0 (33)
10 bar g (145 psi g)	11.2 (6.59)	17.6 (10.4)	30.4 (17.9)	41.6 (24.5)	52.8 (31.1)	64.0 (37.7)
11 bar g (159.5 psi g)	12.6 (7.42)	19.8 (11.7)	34.2 (20.1)	46.8 (27.5)	59.4 (35)	72.0 (42.4)
12 bar g (174 psi g)	14.0 (8.24)	22.0 (12.9)	38.0 (22.4)	52.0 (30.6)	66.0 (38.8)	80.0 (47.1)
13 bar g (188.5 psi g)	14.7 (8.65)	23.1 (13.6)	39.9 (23.5)	54.6 (32.1)	69.3 (40.8)	84.0 (49.4)

Maximum pressure drop <0.8 bar (12 psi)

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 10%.

Values between brackets are indicative imperial values

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100%. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9%), Argon (0.9%), CO₂ (0.03%), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr (CFM) refers to conditions at 1013 mbar(a) (14.7 psi a) and 20°C (68°F).

Nitrogen Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ² (CFM) ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g (58 psi g)	26.2 (15.4)	30.5 (18)	35.9 (21.1)	40.0 (23.5)	43.6 (25.7)	45.8 (27)
5 bar g (72.5 psi g)	38.7 (22.8)	45.0 (26.5)	53.1 (31.3)	59.2 (34.8)	64.4 (37.9)	67.6 (39.8)
6 bar g (87 psi g)	50.6 (29.8)	58.9 (34.7)	69.4 (40.8)	77.4 (45.6)	84.2 (49.6)	88.4 (52)
7 bar g (101.5 psi g)	59.5 (35)	69.3 (40.8)	81.7 (48.1)	91.0 (53.6)	99.0 (58.3)	104 (61.2)
8 bar g (116 psi g)	71.4 (42)	83.2 (49)	98.0 (57.7)	109 (64.2)	119 (70)	125 (73.6)
9 bar g (130.5 psi g)	83.3 (49)	97.0 (57.1)	114 (67.1)	127 (74.7)	139 (81.8)	146 (85.9)
10 bar g (145 psi g)	95.2 (56)	111 (65.3)	131 (77.1)	146 (85.9)	158 (93)	166 (97.7)
11 bar g (159.5 psi g)	107 (63)	125 (73.6)	147 (86.5)	164 (96.5)	178 (105)	187 (110)
12 bar g (174 psi g)	119 (70)	139 (81.8)	163 (95.9)	182 (107)	198 (117)	208 (122)
13 bar g (188.5 psi g)	125 (73.6)	146 (85.9)	172 (101)	191 (112)	208 (122)	218 (128)

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C (+36°F to +122°F)
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g (189 psi g)
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C to +50°C (+36°F to +122°F)
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³ (<0.01 ppm (w))
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C (68°F)	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C (68°F)	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Mechanical Design Housing

Design pressure	13 bar g (189 psi g)
Design temperature	50°C (122°F)

Material

Housing	Aluminum
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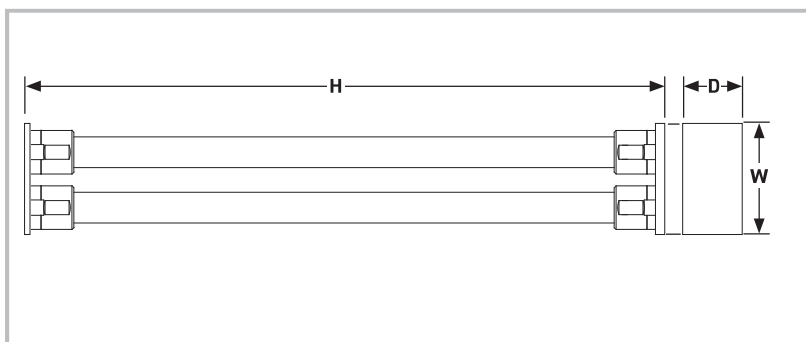
Services on Request

Material certificates EN10204-3.1 on housing material (for Stainless Steel only)
3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Model	4 - 8 bar g (58 - 116 psi g)	9 - 13 bar g (117 - 190 psi g)
Dimensions H x W x D	1705 x 296 x 201 mm (67.1" x 11.7" x 7.9")	1705 x 296 x 145 mm (67.1" x 11.7" x 5.7")
Weight	16 kg (35.3 lb)	16 kg (35.3 lb)
Connection inlet / outlet	G ₃ /4 female to ISO 228	G ₃ /4 female to ISO 228
Vent	G1 female to ISO 228	2 x G1 female to ISO 228
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.335	Refer to K3.1.336

HiFluxx DT1508SS



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	3.08	4.84	8.36	11.4	14.5	17.6
5 bar g	4.55	7.15	12.4	16.9	21.5	26.0
6 bar g	5.95	9.35	16.2	22.1	28.1	34.0
7 bar g	7.00	11.0	19.0	26.0	33.0	40.0
8 bar g	8.40	13.2	22.8	31.2	39.6	48.0
9 bar g	9.80	15.4	26.6	36.4	46.2	56.0
10 bar g	11.2	17.6	30.4	41.6	52.8	64.0
11 bar g	12.6	19.8	34.2	46.8	59.4	72.0
12 bar g	14.0	22.0	38.0	52.0	66.0	80.0
13 bar g	14.7	23.1	39.9	54.6	69.3	84.0

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	26.2	30.5	35.9	40.0	43.6	45.8
5 bar g	38.7	45.0	53.1	59.2	64.4	67.6
6 bar g	50.6	58.9	69.4	77.4	84.2	88.4
7 bar g	59.5	69.3	81.7	91.0	99.0	104
8 bar g	71.4	83.2	98.0	109	119	125
9 bar g	83.3	97.0	114	127	139	146
10 bar g	95.2	111	131	146	158	166
11 bar g	107	125	147	164	178	187
12 bar g	119	139	163	182	198	208
13 bar g	125	146	172	191	208	218

Maximum pressure drop <0.8 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 10%

¹: Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9 %), Argon (0.9 %), CO₂ (0.03 %), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

²: m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Mechanical Design Housing

Design pressure	15 bar g
Design temperature	65°C

membrane operating limits are lower

Material

Housing	Stainless Steel
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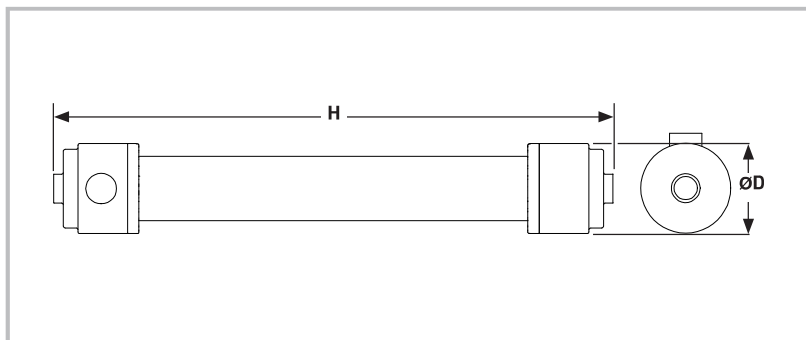
Services on Request

Material certificates EN10204-3.1 on housing material (for Stainless Steel only)
3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Model	
Dimensions H x W x D (mm)	1734 x 296 x 145
Weight	39 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G ³ / ₄ female
Vent	2 x G1 female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.362

HiFluxx ST15020-1



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Typical nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	24.0	39.0	53.0	71.0	89.0
5 bar g	35.0	58.0	78.0	105	131
6 bar g	46.0	75.0	103	137	171
7 bar g	54.0	89.0	121	161	201
8 bar g	59.0	97.0	133	177	221

Maximum pressure drop <0.3 bar.

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100%. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9%), Argon (0.9%), CO₂ (0.03%), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20 °C

Above tables reflect nominal flow rates. The nitrogen output of each individual module can vary +/- 15%. For selection purposes, calculation should be done based on nominal conditions without taking the variation into account. When ordering modules, it is necessary that the total modules needed for each individual project are clearly mentioned per order-line on the order-intake-form. Parker will assure that the total output flow rate (sum of the individual selected membranes flow rates) will be minimum the total nominal flow rate. The compressor selection can be done on the total calculated nominal flow rate without taking any variation into account.

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	9.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at typical nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²				
	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	161	175	191	220	239
5 bar g	238	259	283	324	353
6 bar g	289	324	359	411	445
7 bar g	340	381	423	483	523
8 bar g	374	419	465	531	576

Example:

Your project requires 1515 Nm³/hr nitrogen at 8 bar g inlet pressure, 95% purity and 20°C inlet temperature. You will need 7 modules. Parker will ensure a minimum total product flow of 1515 Nm³/hr. However, individual module performance can still vary +/-15%. The compressor should be selected on a total air consumption of 7 x 576 = 4032 Nm³/hr.

Mechanical Design Housing

Design pressure	14 bar g
Design temperature	65°C

membrane operating limits are lower

Material

Housing	Aluminum
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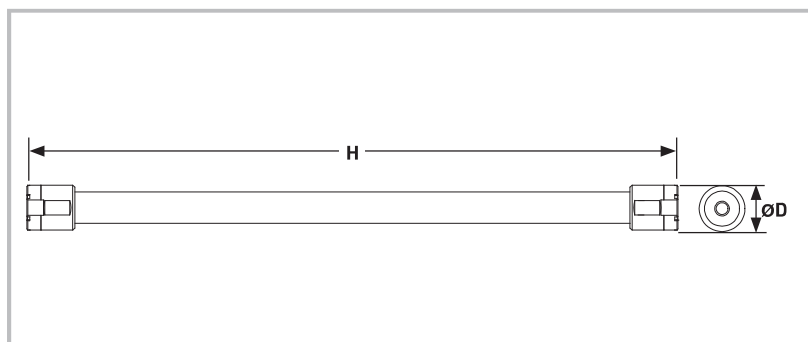
Services on Request

3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x Ø D	1740 x 280 mm
Weight	46 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G2½ female
Vent	100 mm OD
Dimensional drawing	K3.1.339*

HiFluxx ST1508SS



Performance data

Performance data is based on 20°C feed-air temperature and 1013 mbar ambient pressure

Purity % ¹	Minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	2.07	2.95	4.84	6.60	8.8	11.0
5 bar g	3.06	4.36	7.15	9.75	13.0	16.3
6 bar g	4.00	5.70	9.35	12.8	17.0	21.3
7 bar g	4.70	6.70	11.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
8 bar g	5.17	7.37	12.1	16.5	22.0	27.5
9 bar g	6.11	8.71	14.3	19.5	26.0	32.5
10 bar g	6.58	9.38	15.4	21.0	28.0	35.0
11 bar g	7.52	10.7	17.6	24.0	32.0	40.0
12 bar g	7.99	11.4	18.7	25.5	34.0	42.5
13 bar g	8.46	12.1	19.8	27.0	36.0	45.0

Purity %	Feed-air consumption at minimum nitrogen flow rate in m ³ /hr ²					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
4 bar g	17.6	18.6	20.8	23.1	26.4	28.6
5 bar g	26.0	27.4	30.7	34.1	39.0	42.3
6 bar g	34.0	35.9	40.2	44.6	51.0	55.3
7 bar g	40.0	42.2	47.3	52.5	60.0	65.0
8 bar g	43.9	46.4	52.0	57.8	66.0	71.5
9 bar g	51.9	54.9	61.5	68.3	78.0	84.5
10 bar g	55.9	59.1	66.2	73.5	84.0	91.0
11 bar g	63.9	67.5	75.7	84.0	96.0	104
12 bar g	67.9	71.8	80.4	89.3	102.0	111
13 bar g	71.9	76.0	85.1	94.5	108.0	117

Maximum pressure drop <0.3 bar.

Maximum nitrogen flow rate = minimum flow rate + 30%

¹ Parker membranes separate oxygen from pressurised air. The composition of the product is determined by measuring the residual oxygen content. The nitrogen content is calculated by subtracting the residual oxygen content from 100 %. Air is composed of nitrogen (78.1%), oxygen (20.9%), Argon (0.9%), CO₂ (0.03%), and some trace inert gases. Therefore it should be born in mind that the value that is normally called the nitrogen content actually is the inert gas content.

² m³/hr refers to conditions at 1013mbar(a) and 20°C

Ambient Conditions

Ambient temperature	+2°C to +50°C
Ambient pressure	atmospheric
Air quality	clean air without contaminants

Feed-air Conditions

Maximum operating pressure	13.0 bar g
Min. / Max. operating temperature	+2°C / +50°C
Maximum oil vapour content	<0.01 mg/m ³
Particles	filtered at 0.01 µm cut off
Relative humidity	<100% (non condensing)

Flow Rate Corrections

Nitrogen flow rate at feed temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*
Feed-air consumption at feed-air temperatures other than 20°C	Use bulletin S3.1.059*

* Revision number may vary, make sure to use the most recent Revision

Note

Parker membrane systems produce both nitrogen and oxygen enriched air. Nitrogen enriched air can cause suffocation and oxygen enriched air causes increased fire hazards. The oxygen enriched air is available at ambient pressure and pressure build-up of enriched oxygen at the outlet must be prevented, otherwise a serious (reversible) decrease in performance will result. The nitrogen enriched air produced should be treated as pressurised air.

Mechanical Design Housing

Design pressure	15 bar g
Design temperature	65°C

membrane operating limits are lower

Material

Housing	Stainless Steel
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Services on Request

Material certificates EN10204-3.1 on housing material (for Stainless Steel only)
3D model CAD STEP file

Weight, Dimensions and Connections

Dimensions H x Ø D	1654 x 114 mm
Weight	18 kg
Connection inlet / outlet	G¾ female
Vent	G1 female
Dimensional drawing	Refer to K3.1.358

Correction Factors HiFluxx

Temperature has influence on the performance of the Parker membranes. As the temperature changes so does the membrane performance. As a consequence the capacity and feed-air factor differ from the ones at nominal temperature (20°C).

Hereafter are the tables with correction factors for temperatures differing from 20°C for the HiFluxx membrane modules.

Table 1

Temperature	Nitrogen flow rate correction factor for HiFluxx at various product concentrations ¹⁾					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
5°C	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
10°C	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
30°C	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
40°C	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
50°C	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2

Table 2

Temperature	Feed-Air consumption correction factor for HiFluxx at various product concentrations ¹⁾					
	99.5	99	98	97	96	95
5°C	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
10°C	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
30°C	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
40°C	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
50°C	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

¹⁾These numbers are indicative and may vary by +/- 0.1

Example

Sizing conditions	
Inlet pressure	7 bar _g
Nitrogen purity	97%
Feed-air temperature	50°C
N2 correction factor	1.1 (table 1)
Feed-air correction factor	1.3 (table 2)
Module	HiFluxx ST1508
N2 flow rate HiFluxx ST1508	15 m ³ /hr (at 20°C)
Feed-air consumption HiFluxx ST1508	52.5 m ³ /hr (at 20°C)

Corrected Nitrogen Flow Calculation at 50°C and 97%

Corrected nitrogen flow: 15 m³/hr x 1.1 = 16.5 m³/hr

Corrected Feed-Air Calculation at 50°C and 97%

Corrected feed-air flow: 52.5 m³/hr x 1.3 = 68.3 m³/hr