## Maintenance Bulletin - International H-Series

(1 1/4" to 3" NPT, BSPF, BSPT Sizes only)

OPERATION

Air coalescing is a continuous, balanced, steady-state process

occurring at or below rated flow, which depends on two factors for

high performance: (1) The bowl must be kept free of waste liquid

buildup and (2) The element must be replaced when the differential

pressure reaches 6-10 psid, 12 psid Maximum. Differential pressure can be sensed at the inlet and outlet ports by two gauges, or by Finite's

DPI-13 differential pressure indicator, DPG-15 differential pressure

Bowl draining is accomplished by opening the manual drain valve (standard on all housings), at least once every 8 hours depending on the liquid load. The Finite Auto-Drain AD-12 is a useful tool that

replaces manual draining. Finite has an assortment of electrically timed

A Finite coalescer, under normal system conditions, will operate for 6 to 12 months before reaching its Maximum differential pressure. A "PU" series Interceptor, or a "QU" series coalescing element with a

pleated prefilter can be employed ahead of the coalescer to increase its life. The interceptor should be replaced when its differential pres-

Finite coalescers are designed for nominal operation with 10-20 wt.

oil. Any viscosity increase over that of 20 wt. oil must be offset by

a proportionate oversizing of the filter element. Consult your Finite

DANGER

Filter housings must be depressurized before

performing any maintenance activities.

drain valves that can be used to drain the bowl automatically.

gage, or by observing system characteristics.

sure reaches 8 - 10 PSID.

representative.

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## INSTALLATION

Finite H-Series filters should be installed in a level pipeline, mounted vertically, the bowl downward with one bowl length clearance for element removal. The filter should be installed at the highest pressure point available, and as near as possible to the equipment to be protected and have a drip leg immediately upstream. The coalescers and particulate filters should be visible and easily accessible for periodic draining and maintenance. Filters should be piped according to these instructions also following the flow direction label on the filters.

Filters up to and including 2" connection sizes flow as follows: Coalescers/WS: from port 1 to port 2 Interceptors: from port 2 to port 1 Adsorbers: from port 2 to port 1. Filters with connection sizes 2 1/2" and 3" flow as follows: from port 1 to port 2 from port 1 to port 2 Coalescers/WS: Interceptors: Adsorbers: from port 1 to port 2. The following are recommended filter locations relative to other com-

pressed air equipment (unless specific instructions are given to the

- contrary): (1) COALESCERS and WATER SEPARATORS (WS) (liquid removal) are placed before the dryer.
- The INTERCEPTOR (particulate removal) should be installed ahead of the COALESCER when prefiltration is required. (2)
- The INTERCEPTOR (particulate removal) can also be installed (3)downstream of desiccant dryers to prevent desiccant migration.
- (4)The ADSORBER (vapor removal) is always preceded by a COALESCER.

When Coalescer or Interceptor differential pressure reaches clogged condition (6-10 PSID) replace element immediately. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAN FILTER TUBE. System contamination can result. DO NOT BY-PASS THE CO-ALESCER unless the by-pass line is also filtered.

## TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

## Problem **Probable Cause** Solution Too High Initial Air flow Excessive for housing size. Install larger filter. Pressure Drop Filter media grade too fine. Install coarser element. Too much oil/water from compressor. Precoalesce with grade 10 - oversize housing. Premature Clogging (Air Flow Drops Off) Lubricant improperly selected for compressor, Change oil, consult with lubricant supplier. causing varnish or carbonizing of lubricant. Excessive inlet particulate contamination. Prefilter with Interceptor. Excessive lubricants present on element caused Prefilter with Grade 10 and oversize by either high lubricant viscosity or very high inlet aerosol level. coalescer to compensate. Oil/water emulsion forming on element. Remove water by drip leg, aftercooler. Install mechanical separator upstream. Ice forming or oil viscosity too high due to Excessively low unit temperature. Raise temperature. Oil Present Down-stream of Filter Bowl not properly drained of waste liquids. Drain regularly, use auto drain. Element not sealing. Replace element. Filter piped backwards. See "INSTALLATION"; Re-pipe. Filter being by-passed by valving. Close valve. Contaminated air entering system from second Change pipe or relocate filter. source downstream. Oil vapors condensing downstream. Install an adsorber. Excessive inlet oil level. Precoalesce with Grade 10 and possibly oversize. Element damaged, chemically attacked or not Change and consult distributor installed in housing. or factory for other than neutral pH. Oil present in precontaminated Clean piping. downstream piping. Relocate filter, precoalesce with grade 10 and oversize coalescers. Excessive flow surges.



Compressed Air and Gas Filters

Parker