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THE AIRNET SYSTEM

• brings the required pressure to the exact point of use with a minimal pressure drop.

• transports the air to the exact point of use to increase the efficiency of the manufacturing process.

• makes sure the air quality remains the same at the quality air equipment outlet as at the various points of use over time.

• performs the installation with minimum downtime. The system can be pressurized immediately after assembly.

• anticipates future requirements, and provide the necessary flexibility for future evolution.

• reduces downtime, the selected installation material enables an extension or maintenance of the network in minimum time.
What is the furthest point pressure drop?

The furthest point pressure drop is the difference in pressure between the point of generation and the furthest point in your installation.

A high pressure drop means the regulating pressure on the compressor needs to be set higher to compensate for the pressure drop. As a 1 bar (15 psi) additional operating pressure results in about 7% higher energy consumption, pressure drops drastically increase the electrical bill.

The pressure drop is influenced by various factors which we can classify from highest to lowest impact:

**The pipes’ inner diameter**
Increasing the pipes’ inner diameter reduces the pressure drop but increases the investment.

**Free air delivery**
The air demand of all downstream equipment connected to the portion of network.

**The friction factor**
Related to the pipe’s material. Aluminium has a very low friction factor as opposed to galvanized pipes.

**The length of the network**
The longer the network, the higher the pressure drop.

**The structure**
It is recommended to build a ring in order to reduce your pressure drop.

**Working pressure**
When the working pressure is lower, the pressure drop increases.

To evaluate the pressure drop in a typical installation

Base your calculation on the loading pressure of the compressor.

- $\Delta P$ before service for filters
- Each fitting has $\Delta P$

A simple geometry reduces $\Delta P$.

$\Delta P = 1.15 \text{ bar (16.66 psi)}$

Always design your network so that the loading pressure at the compressor (7.0 bar) is minimized in order to reduce energy consumption.

Always anticipate some pressure flexibility, e.g. if the furthest point pressure requirement is 5.9 bar (85.57 psi), the network specification of the above example would have to be reviewed.
Evaluate special network configurations

- Bypassing major obstacles may require hoses in order to limit the pressure drop in a complex AIRnet geometry.
- Can the quick drops’ length and design be standardized or should they be customized to each point of use?
- Valves can be used to isolate network sections.
- Long straight lines may require expansion loops in order to absorb the dilatation.

Long straight pipes can expand or contract due to temperature variations. To compensate for this effect, expansion loops are required. The number of expansion loops depends on the total length of the straight line and the maximum temperature variation.

\[ \Delta L \text{ is the variation in length.} \]
\[ H \text{ is the maximum distance between fixed points as determined by the numbers of pipe clips required to hang a pipe} \]
\[ (\Theta 20 - 25 \text{ mm (} \frac{3}{4} - 1''\text{): } H < 1.5 \text{ m} / \Theta 40 - 100 \text{ mm (1½'' - 4''): } H < 2 \text{ m})\]

Provided that the hanging point matches the maximum H distance, the below table clarifies the maximum possible straight distance vs. the temperature variation. When the length of the straight line exceeds the maximum, expansion loops are required to compensate for the variation in length.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DT / °C</th>
<th>Ø20 mm / ¾”</th>
<th>Ø25 mm / 1”</th>
<th>Ø32 mm / 1⅜”</th>
<th>Ø40 mm / 1¼”</th>
<th>Ø50 mm / 2”</th>
<th>Ø63 mm / 2½”</th>
<th>Ø80 mm / 3”</th>
<th>Ø100 mm / 4”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5°C / 41°F</td>
<td>211 m / 692 ft</td>
<td>188 m / 616 ft</td>
<td>187 m / 616 ft</td>
<td>170 m / 557 ft</td>
<td>113 m / 371 ft</td>
<td>94 m / 308 ft</td>
<td>71 m / 236 ft</td>
<td>75 m / 247 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10°C / 50°F</td>
<td>159 m / 522 ft</td>
<td>137 m / 451 ft</td>
<td>141 m / 466 ft</td>
<td>122 m / 398 ft</td>
<td>80 m / 262 ft</td>
<td>67 m / 220 ft</td>
<td>57 m / 188 ft</td>
<td>57 m / 188 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20°C / 68°F</td>
<td>107 m / 351 ft</td>
<td>85 m / 279 ft</td>
<td>89 m / 292 ft</td>
<td>79 m / 258 ft</td>
<td>47 m / 154 ft</td>
<td>38 m / 127 ft</td>
<td>32 m / 106 ft</td>
<td>32 m / 106 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30°C / 86°F</td>
<td>80 m / 262 ft</td>
<td>64 m / 210 ft</td>
<td>64 m / 210 ft</td>
<td>53 m / 173 ft</td>
<td>30 m / 98 ft</td>
<td>23 m / 75 ft</td>
<td>20 m / 66 ft</td>
<td>20 m / 66 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40°C / 104°F</td>
<td>64 m / 210 ft</td>
<td>52 m / 173 ft</td>
<td>53 m / 173 ft</td>
<td>43 m / 141 ft</td>
<td>26 m / 85 ft</td>
<td>19 m / 62 ft</td>
<td>17 m / 56 ft</td>
<td>17 m / 56 ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Identify the major air demand locations

- Parts Storage
- LCD Panel Manufacturing
- Compressor Room
- Clean Room Air Lock
- Frame Assembly
- Quality Control Area
- Final Assembly
- Plastic Injection Moulding
- Shipping
- Packaging
- Clean Room
- Machinery
- Compressed Air equipment
- Storage Bay

Indentify the major air demand locations, including the location of the compressor. Evaluate the consumption level of these locations to make a distinction between high volume consumers (requiring a distribution line) and low volume, point of use consumers (requiring a quick drop).

GET YOUR PLANT DIMENSION DRAWING

Create a network skeleton

- Main Ring
- Distribution Line
- Cross Ring Lines
- Drop Legs

Validate the hanging solution for your network layout

Make sure that the construction of your plant allows you to install the network layout you create. Keep in mind that the selected hanging solution should be safe, and should require the least possible installation time. We offer multiple hanging systems to fit any plant construction.

Connection manufacturing processes

Inventory the numbers of thread inlets and outlets in your compressor room to define the nipple sockets’ requirements.

What type of connection will you use to connect your system to the various points of use? Can these be standardized to wall mounted connections?
Finalize the bill of material

Tick off the below checklist to make sure nothing is forgotten:

Do you have all necessary equipment for a smooth and successful installation?

- AIRnet pipes
- AIRnet fittings
- Pipe clips
- S-bend to reduce the distance between the pipe and the wall
- Special equipment, like hoses and valves
- Nipple sockets to connect from and to the manufacturing process
- Bushing or reducing equipment
- Hanging brackets
- Assembly tools
- Lifting equipment
- Additional quick drops for possible future extensions

Have you calculated the required assembly and hanging time?

The standard length of an AIRnet pipe is 6 m or 20 ft. As some pipes need to be cut, the required number of pipes does not equal the total length of the network divided by 6 (when calculated in meters) or 20 (when calculated in feet).

Diameters 20-80mm / 3/4” - 3”
**Diameters 20-80mm / 3/4” - 3”**

- Ø 20-50mm: 2810 0141 00
- Ø 63mm: 2810 0241 00
- Ø 80mm: 2810 0341 00

- 90°
- 45°
- 180°
- 90°
- 45°
**Diameter 100mm / 4”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ø</th>
<th>100mm</th>
<th>4”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>208mm</td>
<td>8 3/16”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>6mm</td>
<td>1/4”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>158mm</td>
<td>6 1/4”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Piping Details:**
- **Min. Diameter:** 6mm / 1/4”
- **Max. Diameter:** 100mm / 4”

**AT (Tmax-Tmin) ø100mm / 4”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temp (°C / °F)</th>
<th>L (max)</th>
<th>L (min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5°C / 41°F</td>
<td>23m / 76ft</td>
<td>0,15m / 6”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10°C / 50°F</td>
<td>29m / 94ft</td>
<td>0,15m / 6”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20°C / 68°F</td>
<td>38m / 123ft</td>
<td>0,15m / 6”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30°C / 86°F</td>
<td>57m / 186ft</td>
<td>0,15m / 6”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40°C / 104°F</td>
<td>73m / 240ft</td>
<td>0,15m / 6”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Clips per Tube:**
- 100mm / 4” 2 x 2810 8022 00

**Installation Notes:**
- Use clips to secure the piping as shown in the diagram.
- Ensure the diameter specifications are met for proper installation.
- Check the temperature limits for safe operation.

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**Installation:**
- Pre-installation
- Installation
- Safety & Security

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**Need to Know:**
- Assembly safety & security guidelines.
**Diameter 100mm / 4”**

1. **STEP 1**
   - 0-5 Nm
   - 0-3.7 lbs/ft

2. **STEP 2**
   - 40Nm
   - 29.5 lbs/ft

**Quick Drop Assembly**

**Diameters 20 - 80mm / 3/4” - 3”**

1. **STEP 1**
   - 0-5 Nm
   - 0-3.7 lbs/ft
Operating Conditions & Safety Instructions

- AIRnet has been designed to convey compressed air.
- The installer must employ safe working practices and observe all related local work safety requirements and regulations.
- Installation, operation, maintenance and repair work must be performed by authorised, trained, specialised personnel.
- Before any installation, maintenance, repair work, adjustment or any other non-routine checks, relieve the system of pressure and effectively isolate the system from all sources of pressure.
- Never use the components below or in excess of its limit ratings.
- 13bar(e) safety valve should be present in installations for applications >13bar(e).
- AIRnet pipes and fittings are not suitable for embedded or buried installations.
- Do not use the AIRnet system as support for electrical equipment or earth conductor.
- Use the correct tools.
- Use only genuine parts.
- The fittings are sensitive to direct UV radiation, in case of direct exposure, shield the fittings. AIRnet pipes offer excellent resistance to UV radiation.
- Never weld or bend the pipes.
- AIRnet piping must be appropriately protected against violent impacts.
- Any plugs or caps must be removed before installing the pipes.
- Never use solvents or chemicals which can damage materials of the AIRnet.
- Check the surface of the AIRnet pipe (no relevant scratches, abrasions, dents,…) before installing.
- Never connect AIRnet pipes directly to a source of vibrations, use hoses instead.
- Before using a system, an installer must ensure that all necessary test controls and applicable rules for compressed air installations are complied.
- At initial start up, apply a test pressure of 1.5 bar to the system to identify leakage or imperfect joints. After performing the inspection, increase the pressure gradually and constantly (max. 1 bar every 30 seconds).
- AIRnet is suitable for use with compressed air (lubricated, oil free, dry and wet), vacuum (20-80mm only, 0.13bar) and nitrogen gas. *

*Always consult local regulations for above use.
**fast**

Thanks to a smart design and low weight materials, AIRnet can be installed 70% faster than conventional systems.

**easy**

AIRnet pipes and fittings are assembled in just a few steps by a single installer, without the need for heavy machinery.

**reliable**

The durable, corrosion-free AIRnet pipes and fittings come with a 10-year warranty. Low friction and seamless connections minimize pressure drop.