

KAESER
COMPRESSORS

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Breathing Air System

KBS Series

kaeser.com

Breathing Air System

Breathable air

Our bodies have a limited capacity to filter the air we breath. Anything much smaller than 10µm will travel past the nose and into the lungs. When contaminants reach the lungs, respiratory illness can occur, but when they hit the bloodstream they can be deadly.

Carbon monoxide gas has no odor, taste, or color, but even in small concentrations it is quickly absorbed into the bloodstream. It has a detrimental effect on coordination, reaction time, and visual acuity, subjecting even the most safety conscious worker to accidents. In higher concentrations, it is lethal.

The KBS is a complete purification system designed to remove excessive moisture, solid particles, oil and oil vapor, and carbon monoxide from ordinary compressed air. The OSHA Grade D air it produces can efficiently feed face masks, hoods, and other breathing devices to protect worker health and safety.

Meets health and safety requirements

Environmental safety standards regulate the need for fresh air supplies to ensure workers safety. Kaeser Breathing Air Systems are engineered to supply Grade D breathing air for flows from 15 to 940 scfm in accordance with the following standards:

OSHA: CFR1910.134 (*Occupational Safety and Health Assoc.*)

CSA: Z180.1-00 (*Canadian Standards Assoc.*)

CGA: Pamphlet G-7 (*Compressed Gas Association*)

ANSI: Z88.2-1080 (*American National Standards Institute*)

Typical applications

Petrochem industries - oil and gas industries must protect their workers from inhaling hazardous fumes, gases, and vapors inherent in gas and chemical processing operations.

Construction industries - proper handling and working protection is critical to the health and safety in shot blasting and asbestos remediation.

Coating and paint spraying - automotive and manufacturing environments utilize atomized paint to spray coatings. Workers can be exposed to airborne paint emissions. Even small scale auto body shops and light manufacturing need to provide workers with clean breathing air.

Confined spaces - mines, vats, tanks, boilers, ships' hulls, and even grain storage facilities can be deadly traps of stale or contaminated air.

Six stage purification

Stage 1 A general purpose coalescing filter removes liquid contaminants and particles 1 micron and larger.

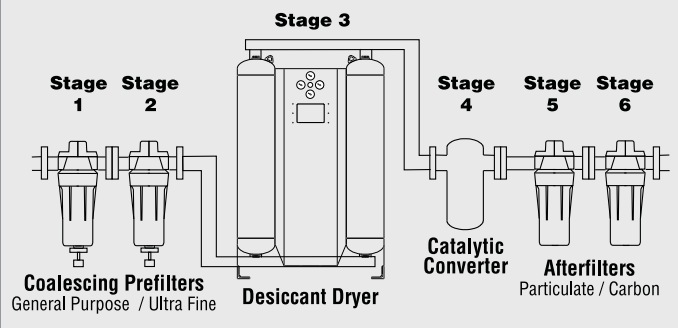
Stage 2 An ultra high efficiency coalescing type oil removal filter removes virtually all oil aerosols and provides ISO Class 1 solid particle and oil aerosol removal.

Stage 3 KAD pressure-swing regenerative desiccant dryer reduces the moisture content to ensure the effectiveness of the catalyst bed.

Stage 4 Catalytic converter lowers CO concentrations by converting CO to CO₂.

Stage 5 A particulate removal afterfilter removes contaminants 1 micron and larger from the air stream.

Stage 6 An activated carbon filter removes oil vapor and undesirable odors (and other gases normally adsorbable by activated carbon). A final layer of media provides ISO Class 1 solid particle removal.



Features and options



Instrumentation

- Left and right tower pressure gauges
- Purge pressure gauge
- Inlet pressure gauge
- Color change moisture indicator

Standard Controller

- NEMA 4/4X with critical LED indicators
- Soft on/off switch with 2 power recovery modes
- Switching failure alarms
- Adjustable service indications
- Tower / valve status LED's
- Voltage free common alarm contacts
- RS232 communications port

Filtration and monitoring (not shown)

- Coalescing filters with automatic drain valves and differential pressure gauges
- CO catalyst converter
- Particulate afterfilter with differential pressure gauge
- Activated carbon filter
- Air sample ports for optional analyzer installation

OPTIONAL Advanced Controls

Purge Saver - automatically matches purge air consumption to air demand to save energy

Recommended option: Carbon Monoxide (CO) monitor



or Wall-Mount CO Monitor Kit



Other options

Technical Specifications

Model	Rated Capacity* (scfm)	Outlet Flow (scfm)	Power Supply (V / Ph / Hz)	Inlet/Outlet Conns. (in.)	Dimensions W x D x H (in.)	Wt. (lbs.)	Inlet Temperature (°F)					
							Inlet Pressure (psig)	100	105	110	115	120
KBS 15	18	15	85-264/1/47-63 AC 11.5-28 V DC	1/2 NPT (F)	42 x 38 x 49	440	60	0.65	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.58
KBS 25	30	25				450						
KBS 35	42	35				455						
KBS 50	60	50		1 NPT (F)	42 x 38 x 64	560						
KBS 75	90	75				700						
KBS 95	114	95				820						
KBS 135	162	135		2 NPT (F)	49 x 45 x 56	820						
KBS 205	246	205				1185						
KBS 305	366	305				1405						
KBS 375	450	375		3 FLG	64 x 52 x 74	1560						
KBS 490	590	490				1650						
KBS 625	750	625				2800						
KBS 775	930	775		3 FLG	62 x 85 x 111 ^{13/16}	3275						
KBS 940	1130	940				3750						
							150	1.20	1.18	1.15	1.12	1.07

*Rated Capacity: Based on compressed air saturated at 100°F and 100 psig.

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

Carbon monoxide outlet concentration: 10 ppm_W achieved with inlet concentration of ≤ 135 ppm_W / 5 ppmw achieved with inlet concentration of <100 ppm_W

• Maximum inlet temperature: 120°F • Maximum allowable working pressure: 150 psig • Maximum/minimum ambient air temperature: 130/40°F

Selecting the proper model

To correct rated capacity for actual operating conditions, refer to "Capacity Correction Factors for Operating Conditions" and find the capacity correction factor corresponding to the inlet pressure and temperature. Multiply the capacity correction factor by any purifier's rated capacity to determine its capacity at your operating conditions. Capacity correction factors for conditions not shown may be interpolated. To determine purge air volume, subtract outlet flow from rated capacity. To determine the outlet flow at your operating conditions, subtract the purge air flow from the capacity at your operating conditions. Consult factory if assistance is needed.

KBS purifiers help meet standards for breathing quality compressed air

The table below shows a comparison of the maximum allowable concentrations of contaminants allowed by OSHA standard 1910.134 for Grade D breathing air.

Contaminant	Max. Allowable Concentration OSHA
Carbon Monoxide (CO) (ppm or mL/m ³ by volume)	10
Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) (ppm or mL/m ³ by volume)	1000
Condensed Hydrocarbons (mg/m ³)	5
Odor	Not Detectable
Moisture Content (dew point temperature)	10°F (5.6°C) below ambient temperature (at 1 atm. pressure)

Notes:

- The OSHA standard states that compressed breathing air shall meet at least the requirements for Type 1 - Grade D breathing air described in the ANSI/Compressed Air Gas Association Commodity Specification for air ANSI/CGA G-7.1.
- The KBS will remove only those gaseous contaminants normally absorbable by activated carbon. Air that is grossly contaminated or oxygen deficient cannot be purified to levels acceptable for breathing.



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