ENVIRONMENTAL

Save Money by Eliminating Air Leaks



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Did you know compressed air systems are everywhere? Compressed air powers thousands of industrial applications and processes. It is vital to nearly every industry. In the printing industry, compressed air is used for presses, cleaning machinery, hoisting stereotype plates, powering pneumatic tools, packaging, and automating equipment. Here's how to ensure you're getting the most value out of your compressed air systems.

Efficiency

Did you know that the overall efficiency of a typical compressed air system is between 10 percent and 15 percent from start to end? That may seem pretty low, but compressed air may be your best choice. However, you should carefully evaluate each application to make sure it makes business sense.

For example, if you are using compressed air as your energy source for a motor, consider that the annual energy costs for a 1 hp. air motor vs. a 1 hp. electric motor, operating five days per week, over two shifts, at \$0.10/kWh would potentially cost the facility \$2,330 (compressed air) vs. \$390 (electric).

A properly managed system uses compressed air for appropriate applications.

Leaks

Did you know that a ¼-inch leak can cost the typical facility \$8,382 per year in wasted electricity? The diagram below shows the calculated cost of leaks in a typical compressed air system.

The Cost of Leaks		
Size		Cost per Year
1/16 inch	•	\$523
1/8 inch	•	\$2095
1/4 inch		\$8328

Data courtesy of the Compressed Air Challenge www.compressedairchallenge.org.

Leaks cause a drop in system pressure, which can make equipment or systems function less efficiently and adversely affect production. Leaks can shorten the life of nearly all system components by forcing the equipment to cycle more frequently. Increased running time also can lead to additional maintenance requirements and increased downtime.

Did you know operators have a tendency to add expensive and unnecessary air compressor capacity instead of addressing leaks? Make sure you're regularly checking for and repairing leaks.

Systems with leaks waste money.

Leak Prevention Program

Did you know that a typical air compressor system that has not been well maintained could have a leak rate between 20 percent and 50 percent of total compressed air production capacity? Leakage can come from any part of the system. Here are some of the most common sources of leaks:

- Couplings, hoses, tubes, and fittings
- Pressure regulators
- Open condensate traps and shut-off valves
- Pipe joints, disconnects, and thread sealants
- Non-operating equipment that is no longer in use

A good leak prevention program will include the following components: identification (including tagging) of leaks, tracking, repair, verification, and overall system re-evaluation. All facilities with compressed air systems should establish an aggressive leak prevention program.

A leak prevention program should be part of an overall program aimed at improving the performance of the facility's compressed air system.



Pressure Reduction

Did you know that for every 2 psig. reduction in system pressure, the energy consumed by the system reduces by 1 percent? Increasing system pressure increases leakage rates and compounds friction losses associated with poor piping design or poorly maintained, clogged filters.

Check the system pressure and resist the urge to turn up the pressure.

Compressed Air System Assessment

Did you know that a comprehensive air compressor system assessment can identify the true costs of compressed air and identify opportunities to improve efficiency and productivity? Generally, a fully instrumented audit, which can take 3-7 days, can identify between 30 percent and 50 percent energy savings opportunities.

A comprehensive compressed air system assessment should include an examination of both the supply side, demand side, and the interaction between the two. Auditors typically measure the output of a compressed air system, calculate energy consumption in kilowatt-hours, and determine the annual cost of operating the system. Third-party leak surveys also can be performed.

Losses and poor performance caused by inappropriate uses, system leaks, inappropriate system controls, poor system design, and total system dynamics are evaluated, and a written report with a recommended course of action is provided.

Don't let leaks drive up costs and cost you money. Use this knowledge to keep your systems running at peak performance.

Tony Kriel is a Professional Engineer at SCS Engineers with more than a decade of experience specializing in energy projects. He is a Sustaining Member Representative in SAME and has been a Member of ASHRAE for 10 years. His project experience includes compressed air system assessments, energy audits, commissioning, retro-commissioning, energy modeling, and renewable energy technology analysis. For more information or for assessing your compressed air systems, contact Tony at tkriel@scsengineers.com or Sam Cooke at scooke@scsengineers.com.