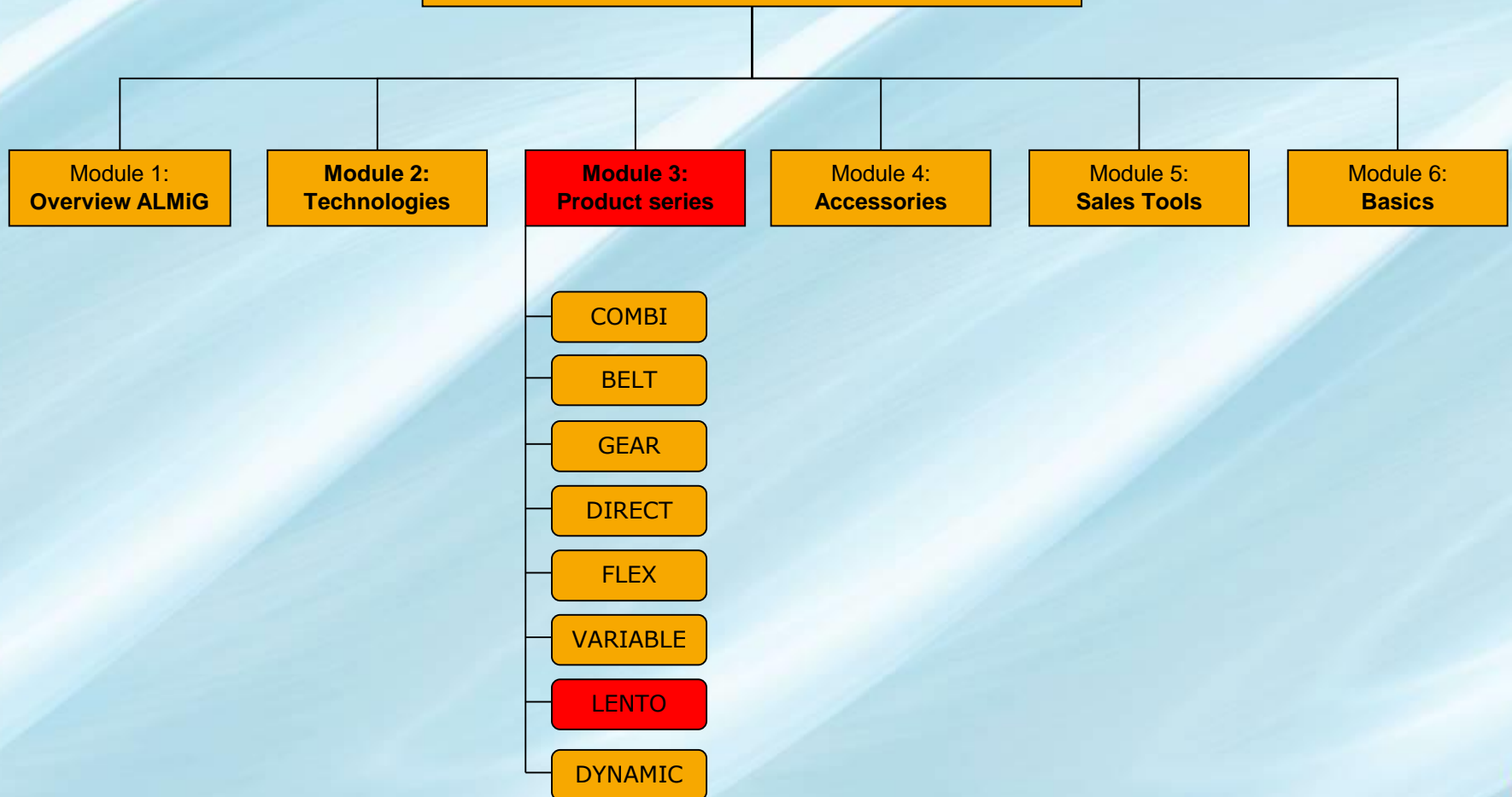




Product series: LENTO

**ALMiG**  
since 1923

## ALMiG Technology Conception





Product series: LENTO

**ALMIG**  
since 1923

# The LENTO series:

100 % oil-free compressed air by means of "water injection technology!"



- LENTO - Overview
- Applications / References
- The LENTO technology in detail
- TOP reasons



Product series: LENTO

**ALMIG**  
since 1923

## The LENTO series - Overview



### **Facts**

Application:

100% oil-free compressed air for industry  
(pharmaceuticals, food, chemicals etc.)

Output:

LENTO I: 15 – 30 KW  
LENTO II: 30 – 55 KW  
LENTO III: 45 – 80 KW  
LENTO IV: 80 – 110 kW

Operating pressure:

LENTO I & II: 5 - 10 bars  
LENTO III & IV: 5 – 13 bars

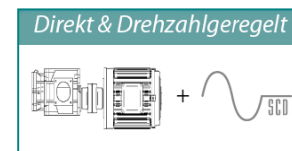
Control unit:

Air Control 3

Cooling system:

Water-cooled: (Standard)  
Air-cooled: (option)  
from LENTO 80 water-cooled only

Drive:





Product series: LENTO

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## Applications & References



It is not only in the fields of pharmaceuticals, food, electrical engineering and medicine that 100 % oil-free compressed air is required; it also applies wherever top quality products are manufactured.



### **Example: Medical technology**

For example the production of droppers and plastic measuring cuvettes under cleanroom conditions



### **Example: Cosmetics**

The manufacture of cosmetics. Compressed air comes into contact with the product and therefore has to be absolutely "clean"- Almost the same rules apply to it as for the pharmaceuticals industry



### **Example: Food technology**

"Cleanliness" has top priority for the production of food - and that also applies to the compressed air!



### **Example: Solar panels and PCB**

In the very diverse field of "micro electronics" the production conditions have to meet extremely high requirements.



Product series: LENTO

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## Applications & References

A selection of companies which rely on  
100 % oil-free compressed air from ALMiG:



References	
Customer	Application
Romina Mineralbrunnen	Beverage industry
Riemser Pharma	Pharmaceuticals industry
Jenoptik	Solar panel + PCB manufacturers
Schwan Stabilo Cosmetics	Cosmetics manufacturers
Uniklinikum Essen	Hospital
Fraunhofer Institute	Research & Development
Global Light Industries	Nanotechnology
Plantextrakt	Food
Leuna Epilox GmbH	Chemicals industry
AREVA	Nuclear technology
Salutas / Sandoz Pharma	Pharmaceuticals industry
Kölner Hofbräu	Brewery
Kulmbacher	Brewery
EPS Electronics	Electrotronics manufacturers



## Product series: LENTO

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## The LENTO series: Component layout

LENTO 15 - 55

### Airend 1

single-stage, water-injected • the housing made from stainless alloy encompasses the two rotors for economical compression (male and female rotors) • minimal final compression temperatures below 60°C (hence close to the isotherm - i.e. economically efficient compression)

### SCD motor 2

highly efficient drive motor • IP 55 protection class ISO H • compact, powerful and reliable in operation

### Integrated refrigerant dryer 3

with triple tasking: produces fresh water for the permanent generation and circulation of the coolant required • for optimum biological and chemical water quality • provides dry compressed air on entering the compressed air network

### Water circuit 4

closed water circuit with independent, integrated water treatment • multi-stage separation for dry compressed air

### SCD direct drive 5

loss-free power transmission, optimal cost savings

### SCD frequency converter 6

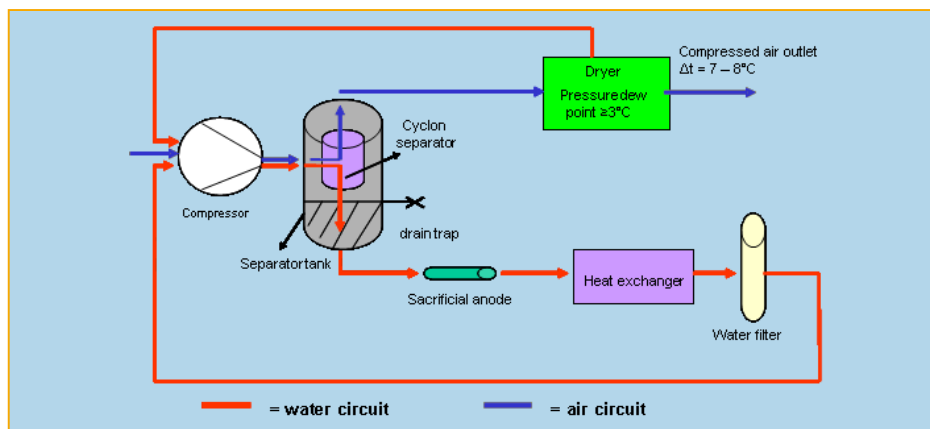
the integrated power pack, conforms to EMC ordinances, of course

### Air Control 7

the compressor's intelligence; thinks, monitors and records



# The LENTO technology: Unique - Simple - Efficient



## The water circuit:

1. Water is injected into the compressor air end and thereafter reaches the stainless steel separation receiver as an air / water mix
2. The cyclone separator separates water and compressed air (no build-up of pressure losses)
3. The separated water is supplied with minerals via a sacrificial anode
4. The water cools down in the heat exchanger
5. The water filter filters out suspended matter and the water re-enters the compressor air end by injection

## Air circuit

1. Air is sucked into the compressor air end via the intake air filter and thereafter enters the stainless steel separation receiver as an air / water mix
2. The cyclone separator separates water and compressed air
3. The compressed air, 100% saturated with water, passes into the integrated refrigerant dryer
4. The compressed air is dried in the integrated refrigerant dryer. The pure water that then accumulates is returned to the process.
5. The 100% oil-free compressed air leaves the compressor dry and with a pressure dew point of  $\geq 3^\circ\text{C}$



## TOP 1: The integrated “water producer”



The integrated refrigerant dryer is an essential part of water treatment and serves primarily to produce fresh water

- Positive side effect:
  - “Automatic” dry compressed air
  - It is frequently possible to do without an external refrigerant dryer
  - Saves the operator investment costs
- Pressure dew points of  $\geq 3^{\circ}\text{C}$  at 100% capacity utilisation are given
  - In the case of the speed-controlled LENTO plants the pressure dew point improves at  $< 100\%$  capacity utilisation
- The refrigerant dryer is controlled directly via the compressor
  - All the important parameters can be read off via AIR CONTROL 3



Product series: LENTO

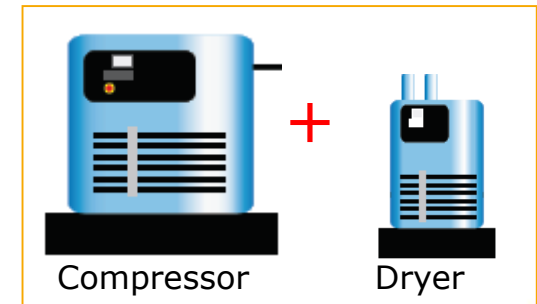
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## TOP 1: The integrated “water producer”



Important: The data for the refrigerant dryer

- Power consumption [kW]
  - Pressure loss  $\Delta p$  [bars]
- are included in the LENTO performance data
- When comparing the spec. performance data with other systems, this must be taken into account



### Example:

55 kW compressor “Stand alone dryer”

Power consumption =  $\sim 1.4$  kW

Pressure loss =  $\sim 0.3$  bars

1. The **1.4 kW** power consumption must be added on for other systems
2. 1 bar pressure = 7% higher power consumption  
 $\Rightarrow 0.3$  bar pressure = 2.1% higher power consumption  
 $55 \text{ kW} * 2.1\% = + \text{1.2 kW}$



**2.6 kW** must be taken into account!  
 $\sim 4.5\%$  higher power consumption than is apparent at first glance!



Product series: LENTO

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## TOP 2: Certified compressed air quality

Distinguished institutions confirm  
LENTO's high compressed air quality

- Test

“INSTITUT DR. APPELT”



The compressed air contains no  
copper !



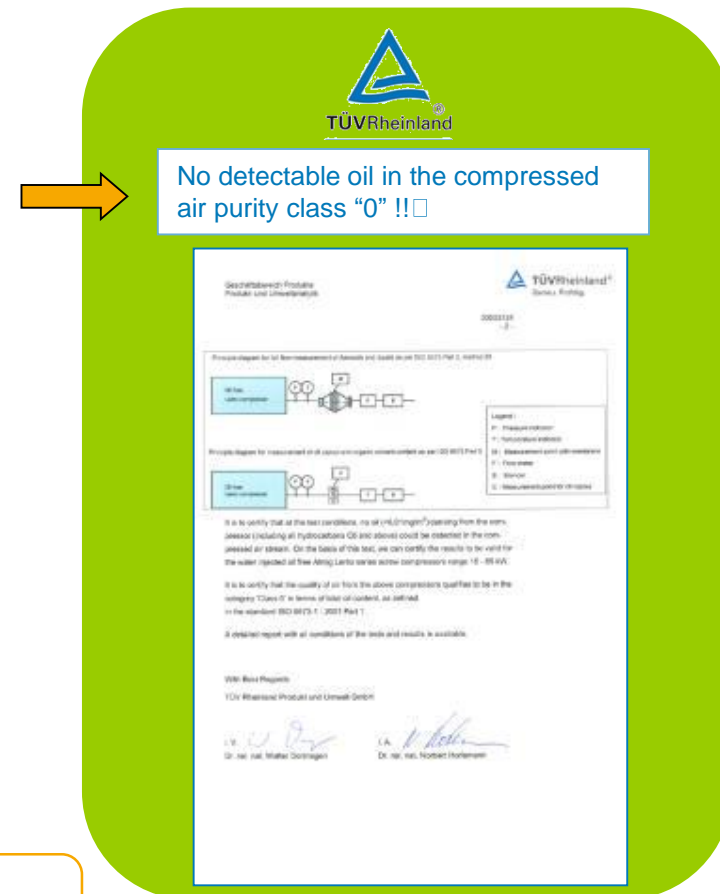


- Test  
"TÜV Rheinland"

Compressed air quality classes comply with DIN ISO 8573-1

Class	Maximum number of particles / m <sup>3</sup> Particle size d (µm)			Pressure dew point (°C)	Oil residue (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
	0,1 < d ≤ 0,5	0,5 < d ≤ 1	1 < d ≤ 5		
0	specified according to application and better than class 1				
1	100	1	0	≤ -70	0,01
2	100.000	1.000	10	≤ -40	0,1
3	–	10.000	500	≤ -20	1
4	–	–	1.000	≤ +3	5
5	–	–	20.000	≤ +7	–

The **LENTO** series is certified by TÜV in conformity with **class 0** regarding their residual oil content





Product series: LENTO

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## TOP 2: Certified compressed air quality

Distinguished institutions confirm  
LENTO's high compressed air quality

- Test  
"FRESENIUS Institute"



**FRESENIUS**

Germs and solid particles are significantly reduced owing to the process!

INSTITUT  
FRESENIUS

Summary  
Our investigations on air quality with the compressor  
LENTO 30

Our Report date: 17<sup>th</sup> June 2005  
Report No. 070305007

#### Oil Content

Based on the investigations done the oil concentration of the compressed air at the outlet is identical to the concentration of the induction air.

#### Particles

The concentration of particles in the compressed air is significantly reduced against the concentration in the induction air.

#### Microbiology

The microbial quantities based on colony forming units (CFU) in the compressed air are less compared to the neutral atmosphere.

Thuringen, 17<sup>th</sup> June 2005  
8036 Institut Fresenius GmbH  
*[Signature]*  
(Dr. Ralf Wejandt)

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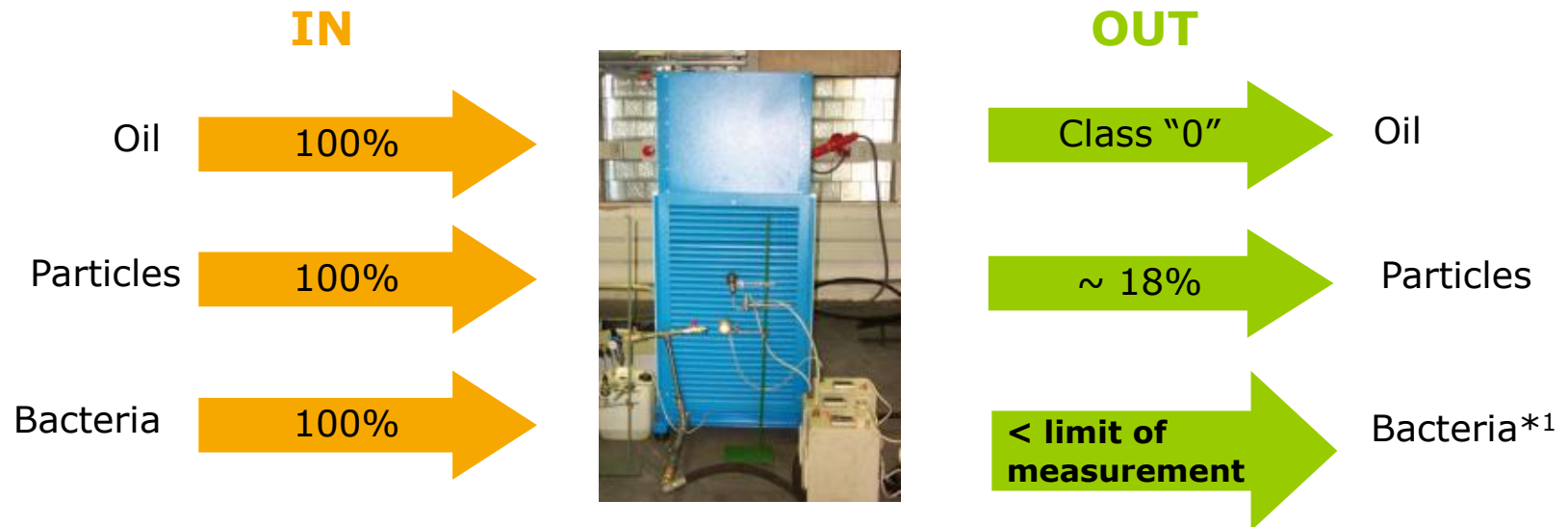


Product series: LENTO

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## TOP 3: LENTO as a washing machine

“FRESENIUS Institute” test: Proven reduction of contamination



The compressed air is “washed clean” by the LENTO!!

\*1 Why is the compressed air free from bacteria / viruses / germs / fungi?

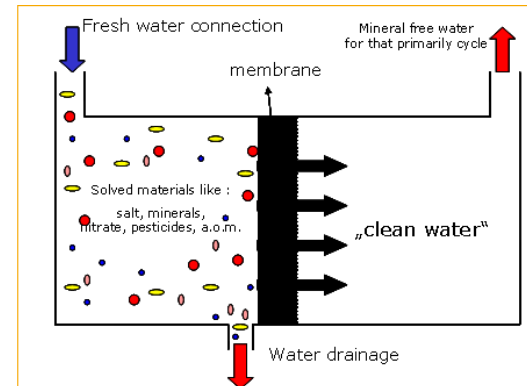
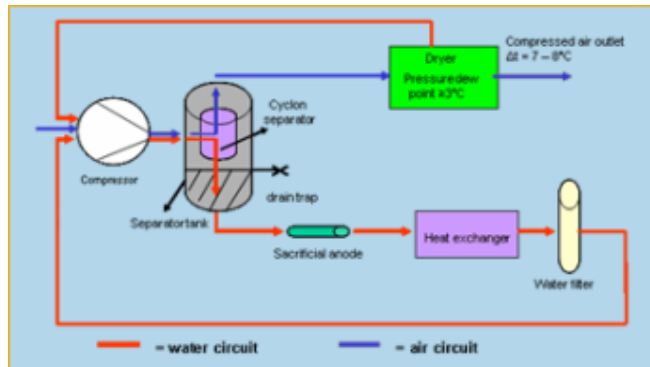
- Owing to the constant replacement of the “cooling water” inside the LENTO
- The internal pressure kills off the “living cultures”
- The cooling water / condensate from the refrigerant dryer is “biologically dead” (quality of an iron)



Product series: LENTO

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## TOP 4: Water treatment "simple and efficient"



### LENTO, simple and safe:

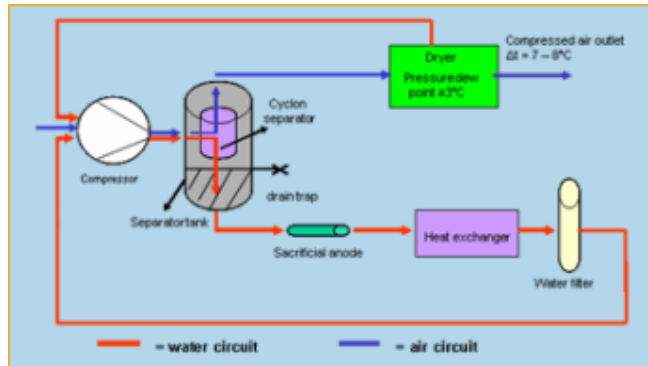
- ✓ It produces fresh water independently by means of the integrated refrigerant dryer
- ✓ Chalk-free supply of fresh water via the air humidity
- System is always "clean"
- ✓ Minerals are constantly being fed into the fresh water by means of a sacrificial anode
- The water does not attack any materials
- Water remains in the system only for a very short time, because fresh water is constantly being produced
- ✓ → No viruses / bacteria / algae

### Elaborate treatment "Osmosis"

- ⚡ A permanent supply of fresh water from the outside is required -> costs of laying pipes
- ⚡ Dissolved chalk can enter the system via the fresh water
- System can become congested
- ⚡ Demineralised water makes material age
- **Poor operational reliability**
- ⚡ The water remains in the system for a long time because only the water consumed via the residual water content of the compressed air is replaced hence
- **a fast aging process**



## TOP 4: Water treatment "simple and efficient"



Example calculation for fresh water production:

- LENTO 55
- Volumetric flow rate = 7.7 m<sup>3</sup>/min (8 bars)
- Water volume when filled = 72 L
- Ambient temperature = 30° C
- Moisture = 60%

**Basis of calculation:**  $m_{\text{water in}} = \frac{f_{\text{max}} \times \eta_d \cdot \phi_1 \cdot V_1 \cdot 60}{1000}$

Air temperature at intake [°C]  
(Temperature at installation location)

30

Relative humidity of intake air  $\phi_1$  [%]

60

Compressor delivery volume  $V_1$  [m<sup>3</sup>/min]

7,7

Final compression pressure  $P_2$  [bar ü]

8

calculate

Quantity of water taken into the compressor ( $m_{\text{water in}}$ )  
8,41 [l/h]

$$\frac{72 \text{ L}}{8.4 \text{ L/h}} = 8.5 \text{ h}$$

The water inside the LENTO is exchanged every 8.5 hours

- Short time in system because a great deal of freshwater is constantly being produced
  - Level sensors have to be built in to ensure that excess water is drained off
  - The water can be discharged into the sewerage system without any treatment



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## TOP 5: Easy maintenance



The time and costs for maintenance of the LENTO are limited to a minimum compared to other compressor systems

Maintenance items	LENTO	Water screw with "osmosis"	Oil-free, 2-stage screw	Rotary	Oil-lubricated screw
Change air filter	X	X	X	X	X
Check intake control valve	X	X	X	X	X
Change water filter	X	X	-	-	-
Check condensate drain	X	X	X	X	X
Lubricate compressor bearings	via nipple (LENTO 15 - 55) permanent lubrication (LENTO 46 - 110)	X	-	?	-
Lubricate motor bearings	X	X	X	X	X
Change osmosis filter	-	X	-	-	-
Change oil filter	-	-	X	X	X
Change	-	-	-	-	X
Change/check drive (gear / V-belt)	-	X	X	X	X
Oil change	-	-	X	X	X



Product series: LENTO

**ALMIG**  
since 1923

## TOP 5: Easy maintenance



Access to all components / maintenance items is easy via panels which are easy to remove

- Less time required for maintenance
- Maintenance is cheaper
- LENTO downtimes are reduced to a minimum



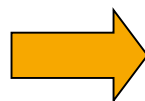


## TOP 6: Electronic Fail-Safe System

As standard, the LENTO is designed for 100% continuous load (400V / 40° C ambient temperature)

Used under extreme conditions, e.g.:

- Load > 100%
- Voltage > 400V
- Ambient temperature > 40° C



If power consumption and the load on the electronic components increases

### LENTO

#### **Not to be switched off (!)**

FSS of the compressor is activated and switches into the secure mode

- Compressor works at a reduced speed
- “Better less air than none at all”
- Compressed air supply is maintained
- Parameters reset as soon as power consumption becomes normal

### Conventional compressors

#### **Switching off the compressors (!)**

- 🚫 compressors switch to error, e.g. “over current”
- 🚫 Compressed air supply is stopped = “0” delivery volume



## TOP 7: Economic efficiency



### Speed-controlled direct drive:

- Low on maintenance and high on efficiency ( $\eta = 99.9\%$ )
- Optimal adaptation of the delivery volume to the current compressed air requirements
  - Energy savings up to  $\sim 25\%$



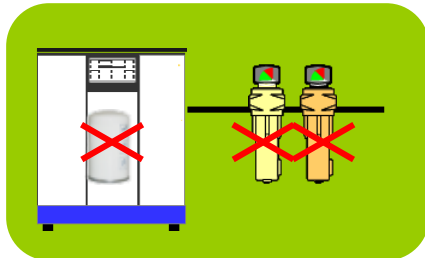
### Condensate = pure water:

Absolutely clean condensate

- Can be discharged directly into the sewage system (without costly treatment)
- No consequential costs



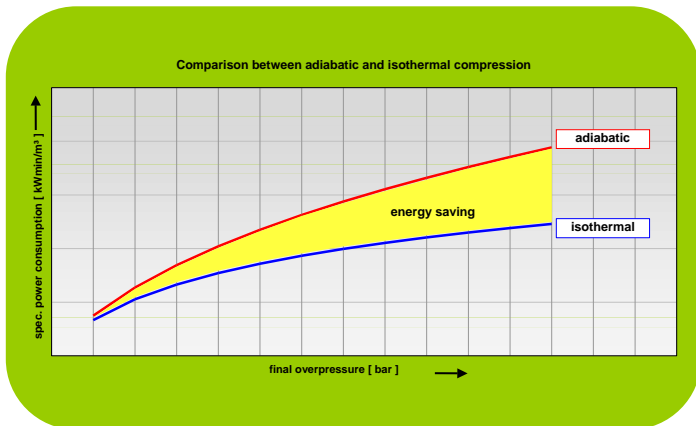
## TOP 7: Economic efficiency



Compared to oil-lubricated systems:

1. No fine separator
2. No filter battery necessary for producing oil-free compressed air
  - No pressure loss = money saved

Example: 55 kW / 3,000 operating hours /  $\Delta p = 1$  bars / 0.10 €/kWh  
 1 bar pressure loss. Pressure = 7 – 8% more energy  
 (7% of 55 kW) x 3000 operating hrs x 0.10 €/kWh = ~ 1150.- €



### Isothermal compression:

- Compared to oil, water possess a much better heat absorption capacity
- Water is also much easier to be atomised during injection
  - Very low final compression temperatures of significantly below 140° F
  - Compression process very close to the isothermal compression
  - Better compression efficiency
  - Greater economic efficiency



## TOP 7: Economic efficiency



$$P_{\text{spez.}} = P/V$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\text{kW}}{\text{m}^3/\text{min}} \right]$$

$P_{\text{spez.}}$  compared to other alternative systems

	LENTO 46	Rotary ZR 50 VSD	2-stage oil-free ZR 55 "fixed speed"
$P_{\text{spez.}}$ = (with refrigerant dryer)	6.0	7.7	7.1
$P_{\text{spez.}}$ = (without refrigerant dryer)	-	7.6	6.8

with reference to:  
55 kW / 7.5 bars /  $P_{\text{shaft}}$  /  
water-cooled

**Example: A customer requires 2,000,000 m<sup>3</sup> of dry compressed air per year**

LENTO 46:  $\frac{2,000,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{year}}{8.3 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}} = 4016 \text{ h} \times 49.4 \text{ kW} \times 0.1 \text{ €/kWh} = 19840 \text{ €}$

ZR 50 VSD:  $\frac{2,000,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{year}}{7.3 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}} = 4566 \text{ h} \times 56.4 \text{ kW} \times 0.1 \text{ €/kWh} = 25750 \text{ €}$

ZR 55:  $\frac{2,000,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{year}}{7.8 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}} = 4273 \text{ h} \times 56.3 \text{ kW} \times 0.1 \text{ €/kWh} = 24060 \text{ €}$



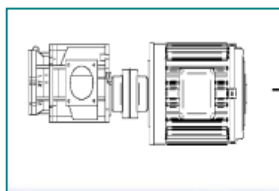
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## TOP 8: Operational reliability

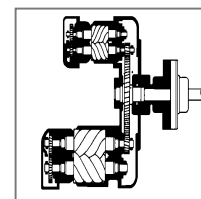
Drive: Direct drive vs synchronous gear

Like this



or

Like this



Note:

2-stage structure applies to:

- a) Oil-free 2-stage screw
- b) Oil-free 2-stage tooth-type rotary compressor (only the compressor element is different)

- The simplest drive system available

- ✓ Absolutely resilient
- ✓ No maintenance
- ✓ Highest possible efficiency ( $\eta \sim 99.9\%$ )

- Low speeds ( $\sim 1,000 - 5,000$  rpm)

- ✓ Little strain on the mechanical components
- ✓ No oil in the compressor

- With a highly complex gear

- ⚠ Expensive if worst comes to worst
- ⚠ Requires much maintenance
- ⚠ Transmission losses per gear ( $\eta \sim 98\%$ )

- High speeds ( $>20,000$  rpm)

- ⚠ Great strain on the mechanical components
- ⚠ Oil cooling for bearings / gears mandatory (Example: ZR 55 = 30L oil)



## TOP 8: Operational reliability



Bearing technology of the water-injected airends:  
Grease lubrication vs. water lubrication

### LENTO:

- Roller bearings w. grease lubrication
- ✓ Tried and tested, absolutely bearing technology
- ✓ Grease with far better lubrication properties than water
- ✓ maximum operational reliability
- ✓ low maintenance requirements

#### Note:

LENTO 15 - 55

(grease-lubricated bearings; lubricate every 4,000 h)

LENTO 46 - 110

(life-time lubrication)

### Competition:

- Water-lubricated sliding bearings
- ❌ If water supply fails immediate stoppage due to damaged bearings
- ❌ System significantly more complicated and susceptible than with standard bearings



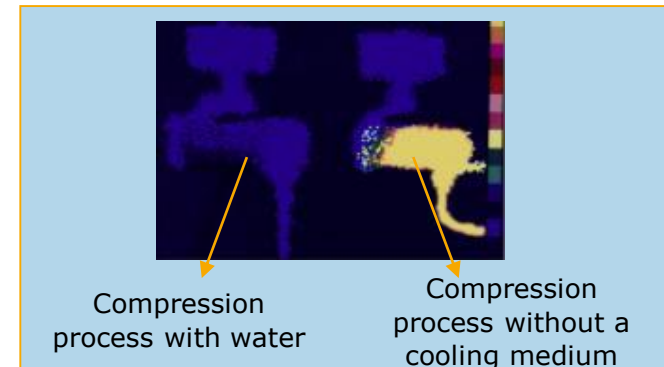
## TOP 8: Operational reliability

### Final compression temperatures:

1-stage water injection:

vs.

2-stage "dry" compression



### • 1-stage water injection

As a cooling medium water ensures the lowest final compression temperatures ( $\Delta t$  airend max. 20K above intake temperature)

- ✓ Close to the isotherm -> economic efficiency
- ✓ Single-stage compression is possible
- ✓ It is possible to forego an aftercooler
- ✓ Few components -> high operating reliability
- ✓ Can be installed even at worse ambient temperatures

### • 2-stage "dry" compression

Since there is no cooling medium in the airend, the final compression temperature is very high ( $\Delta t$  airend at least 170K above intake temperature)

- ⚠ High temperature – poor economic efficiency
- ⚠ 2<sup>nd</sup> stage compression is necessary
- ⚠ 3 coolers are required (1x oil, 2 x air)
- ⚠ Significantly more components -> poor operational reliability / higher costs
- ⚠ Can only be installed at worse ambient temperatures under certain circumstances



## TOP 8: Operational reliability



### Water level sensors:

- Safe monitoring by means of 2 sensors (min. and max.)
  - "Overflow" or is not possible to „overrun“ or „run dry“



### Stainless steel piping:

- Entire compressor is equipped with stainless steel piping
  - No hoses installed

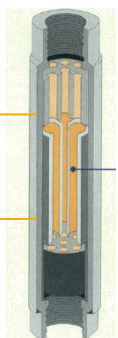


### Liquid-tight frame:

- The base frame is designed as a liquid-tight frame (ISO 14001)



## TOP 8: Operational reliability



Zinc  
sacrificial  
anode

The **sacrificial anode** ensures that:

- The water is balanced in terms of minerals
- Spent minerals are returned to the water,
  - Water-conductive parts are not adversely affected
- Chalk is kept "suspended" and does not form deposits
- The system is absolutely low on maintenance

This clever system is used in many applications, for example as corrosion protection in shipbuilding.

### Function:

A conductive connection is made between the metal to be protected and the sacrificial anode.

The result is a **primary element**, in which the metal requiring protection functions **cathode** and the less precious metal as an **anode**. This causes a flow in the direction of the metal to be protected. Now the less precious sacrificial anode metal now emits its electrons into the oxygen, is oxidised and dissolves. In this local element the water is the electrolyte, which facilitates conveyance of the loaded particles and thus closes the circuit. Over time the sacrificial anode is spent and must be renewed.





## TOP 8: Operational reliability



The water pump ensures that:

- The internal water pressure has built up before the compressor starts up
  - All important components are supplied with water
  - The mechanical seals are moistened with water
  - Full operational reliability is provided



AIR CONTROL 3:

- Pressure infinitely adjustable in 0.1-bar stages
- All important operating information can be read off the graphic display
- Base load change possible for 1 master + 8 slaves
- The refrigerant dryer is also managed via the control system



## TOP 9: ... and what else?



### Energy-saving duo:

The modular system enables the energy-saving duo to be used. It consists of:

1. A LENTO plant is a direct-driven, “fixed” and
2. A LENTO plant is a direct-driven, speed-controlled compressor
  - The fixed-speed compressor covers the base load requirements
  - The speed-controlled compressor follows the “peaks”
  - Total economy



## TOP 9: ... and what else?



### Small footprint:

- Thanks to the “simple” water treatment system it is possible to design the LENTO plants to be significantly smaller than other oil-free systems
  - If space is a problem, the LENTO is exactly the right thing!



### ALMiG warranty:

- ALMiG provides the same warranty for the water-injected LENTO as for all other “oil-injected” plants



Product series: LENTO

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since 1923

## TOP 10: The ALMiG quality standard



# INTELLIGENTE DRUCKLUFT MADE IN GERMANY

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