



AIR JET INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE

INSTALLATION AND SIZE OF COMPRESSED AIR LINES

It is important to minimize the pressure loss to an Air Jet or series of Air Jets. Keep airline sizes adequately large. It is recommended to use ¼" pipe or 3/8" hose for runs up to 25 feet. For 50 foot runs, use 3/8" pipe or ½" hose and for runs over 50 feet, use ½" pipe or larger. Never use fittings which can be "restrictive" thereby starving the Air Jets of air and creating a large pressure loss.

CARE OF THE COMPRESSED AIR SUPPLY

Because Air Jets utilize a small "gap" for the air outlet, it is important to keep the air lines free of moisture, oil and dirt which may clog the unit. By using proper filtration the Air Jets can run maintenance free for many years. For water removal, a minimum 10 micron filter complete with an automatic (float type) drain is recommended. It should be sized to handle the total air flow of the Air Jets at the pressure they will be used. If oil could be a concern, an oil removal filter should be added downstream from the water removal filter and should also have an automatic (float type) drain. Again, they should be sized to handle the total flow of the Air Jets. Filters should be mounted near any Air Jet, typically within 10 to 15 feet.

USING THE AIR JET , INCREASING & REDUCING FORCE, AND THE CONSERVATION OF AIR

In many cases the Air Jet can be supported by the compressed air supply piping. NEX FLOW Air Jets are adjustable to control the force and flow required for the particular application. A lock ring secures the gap setting. Best performance is to keep the target within 12" of the Air Jet. Force begins to decrease after 12" away. By moving the Air Jet toward or away from the target, an optimum distance for operation can be found. To decrease force, a regulator may be added and simply reduce the pressure to reduce the force required. To conserve compressed air, it is best to use a regulator to reduce the pressure to the point where the Air Jet still performs as it must, but by minimizing compressed air use by utilizing the air at a lower pressure.

CLEANING

If the Air Jet does get clogged from contamination, simply dismantle the unit, clean, and reassemble. Sometimes a buildup of a dirty film can occur on the throat of the Air Jet due to vapor in the surrounding atmosphere. Clean this surface using a mild solvent and clean rag. To prevent contaminants from getting pushed back into the Air Jet gap, do the cleaning with a small amount of compressed air passing through the Air Jet.

TROUBLESHOOTING

With zero moving parts, there is little that can go with an Air Jet. However, certain factors can cause a reduction in flow or force and thereby reducing the performance. If the force or flow seems to be below normal, install a pressure gage near the inlet of the Air Jet. If the pressure is low, it may be due to undersized airlines, perhaps restrictive fittings, or from clogged filter elements. These things should be checked, in particular the fittings used and the filter elements.

If you have any questions or problems, please contact:



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