



# Why Dry Compressed Air?

Compressed air is a clean, convenient and versatile energy source ideal for many commercial, or industrial applications. Air compressors draw in ambient air where the gas volume is reduced to increase pressure and store energy. Any solids, vapors or aerosols drawn into the compressor is concentrated in direct proportion to the ratio of compression. This process produces saturated compressed air with particulate contaminants and excess liquid at the compressor discharge. Filtration can remove

the liquids and solid contamination but the moisture in a gaseous state (humidity) needs to be removed with a compressed air dryer. The dryer chills the compressed air condensing the humidity into a liquid. This enables a separation device to remove it from the system. Removing the moisture from a compressed air system optimizes reliability, efficiency, and productivity by avoiding costly equipment failure, product contamination, and distribution system breakdown.

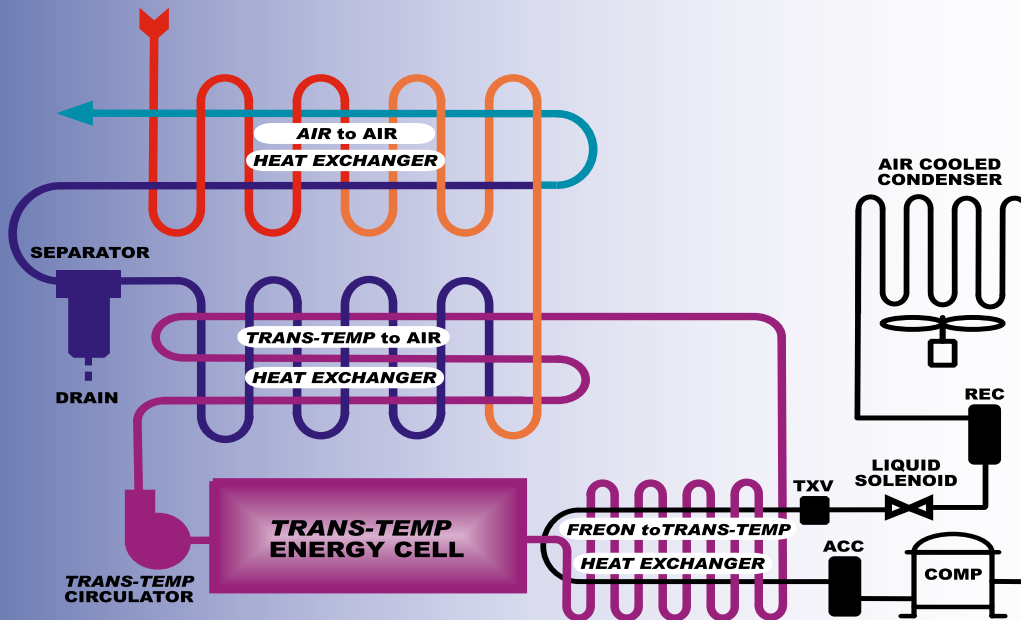
## How A Cycling Dryer Works

Rising energy costs have forced equipment efficiency and operating costs to become a significant factor in the purchase of new equipment. A basic non-cycling refrigerated dryer is specified by matching the capacity of the dryer, with the maximum capacity requirement of the compressed air system. This design is very efficient when the loads are balanced. Unfortunately in many applications, compressed air systems experience wide fluctuations that range from 0 to 100% of full load. If the compressed air load falls, the refrigeration system of a

non cycling dryer must dump or waste energy to balance the system. The GTX cycling refrigerated air dryer uses a fully loaded refrigeration system to store energy in the TRANS-TEMP energy cell during low load periods. By operating the refrigeration system fully loaded, you maximize the operating efficiency, reducing energy costs. When the ENERGY CELL reaches maximum charge, the refrigeration compressor CYCLES OFF, allowing the energy cell to continue providing the required energy for cooling and drying the compressed air system.

## Sequence of Operation

Saturated compressed air enters the dryer and is initially cooled in the **Air to Air** heat exchanger by the cold outgoing air. The TRANS-TEMP Fluid from the energy storage cell further cools the compressed air in the **Trans-Temp to Air** heat exchanger. Liquid that has been condensed by the reduced air temperature is removed in the high efficiency separator. The cold air is then reheated as it pre-cools the inlet air via the **Air to Air** heat exchanger. The refrigeration system maintains the temperature in the energy cell with a microprocessor based controller and operates only as required. The energy cell is capable of maintaining dewpoint, allowing the refrigeration compressor to be cycled off, reducing the required energy of operation.



The **Trans-Temp Energy Cell™** integrates a proprietary blend of non-hazardous, completely biodegradable fluids that attains an ideal balance of thermal storage and thermal conductivity. The energy cell is encased in a heavy duty non ferrous vessel that is insulated to maintain energy efficiency.

# Energy Savings Calculation

Compressed air volume, temperature, & pressure along with ambient temperature are variable conditions that affect the energy load on a refrigeration dryer. The two most significant variables are inlet volume and temperature. Use the following sample calculation to determine annual energy savings of a GTX cycling dryer.



## Sample Calculation for GTX-500 Step #1

Determine an average compressed air consumption

Shift	SCFM	Min	Hours of operation	System Volume FT <sup>3</sup>
1st	500	60	40	1,200,000
2nd	475	60	40	1,200,000
3rd	275	60	35	577,500
Weekend	150	60	16	144,000
Actual volume consumption (weekly)				3,121,500

Determine the total possible load for the compressed air dryer by multiplying the rated capacity of:

$$500 \times 10,080 = 5,745,600$$

$$(GTX-500) \times (60 \text{ min} \times 168 \text{ Hrs a week}) = 5,745,600$$

Divide actual volume consumption by  
Total possible load consumption

$$3,121,500 / 5,745,600 = 0.54 \text{ or } 54\% \text{ Actual Load}$$

## Sample Calculation for GTX-500 Step #2

Temperature correction has a high variance due to multiple factors like region, season, and time of day. Select an average dryer inlet temperature taking into account cool evening temperatures. If an annual average is to general to get an accurate result. Average temperature by seasons and break the cost savings calculation into individual seasons.

Temperature		Multiplier	Temperature		Multiplier
60°F	15.5°C	0.29	85°F	29.4°C	0.64
70°F	21.1°C	0.40	90°F	32.2°C	0.74
75°F	23.8°C	0.47	100°F	37.7°C	1.0
80°F	26.6°C	0.55	110°F	43.3°C	1.32

## Sample Calculation for GTX-500 Step #3

In step #1 the average compressed air consumption calculated to 54% of full load conditions. Assuming a midwest average inlet temperature of 85°F select the multiplier of .64 or 64%. Multiply the average consumption by the temperature correction factor to attain a total percentage of load.

$$.54 \times .64 = .345 \text{ or } 35\%$$

Select the GTX-500 row and extrapolate 35% from the 30% and 40% columns.

$$\$2,326 + \$2,714 / 2 = \$2,520 \text{ Annual savings}$$

Cost Savings at % of full load operating conditions							
Model	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%
GTX-100A	\$149.64	\$224.45	\$299.27	\$374.09	\$448.91	\$523.72	\$598.54
GTX-125A	\$180.46	\$270.68	\$360.91	\$451.14	\$541.37	\$631.60	\$721.82
GTX-180A	\$211.22	\$316.83	\$422.44	\$528.04	\$633.65	\$739.26	\$844.87
GTX-225A	\$371.42	\$557.14	\$742.85	\$928.56	\$1,114.27	\$1,299.98	\$1,485.70
GTX-300A	\$400.35	\$600.52	\$800.69	\$1,000.87	\$1,201.04	\$1,401.21	\$1,601.39
GTX-400A	\$606.33	\$909.50	\$1,212.66	\$1,515.83	\$1,818.99	\$2,122.16	\$2,425.32
GTX-500A	\$775.53	\$1,163.30	\$1,551.06	\$1,938.83	\$2,326.59	\$2,714.36	\$3,102.12
GTX-600A	\$862.65	\$1,293.98	\$1,725.31	\$2,156.63	\$2,587.96	\$3,019.29	\$3,450.61
GTX-800A	\$1,218.26	\$1,827.39	\$2,436.52	\$3,045.66	\$3,654.79	\$4,263.92	\$4,873.05
GTX-1000A	\$1,587.78	\$2,381.66	\$3,175.55	\$3,969.44	\$4,763.33	\$5,557.22	\$6,351.11
GTX-1350A	\$1,648.23	\$2,472.35	\$3,296.46	\$4,120.58	\$4,944.69	\$5,768.81	\$6,592.93
GTX-1800A	\$2,311.62	\$3,467.42	\$4,623.23	\$5,779.04	\$6,934.85	\$8,090.66	\$9,246.47
GTX-2000A	\$2,542.74	\$3,814.11	\$5,085.47	\$6,356.84	\$7,628.21	\$8,899.58	\$10,170.95
GTX-2250A	\$2,971.17	\$4,456.76	\$5,942.35	\$7,427.94	\$8,913.52	\$10,399.11	\$11,884.70

Savings are calculated on a basis of \$0.10 per kw/h



# 5-Year Product Warranty

The Great Lakes GTX series refrigerated air dryer is manufactured to the highest quality standards. Over 25 years ago in a decision to express this quality standard and distinguish our products from competitors, we standardized on an industry leading **5-Year Product Warranty**. This unique warranty covers the entire dryer for 5-Years and excludes only maintenance items. Many competitive warranties cover only select components, and or prorates a charge for component replacement. With continuous improvement of quality standards, along with engineering improvements that are moving ahead of current technology, you can be assured that Great Lakes Air Products will provide you with a quality product for years of uninterrupted service. For detailed warranty coverage and requirements consult the GTX warranty publication.

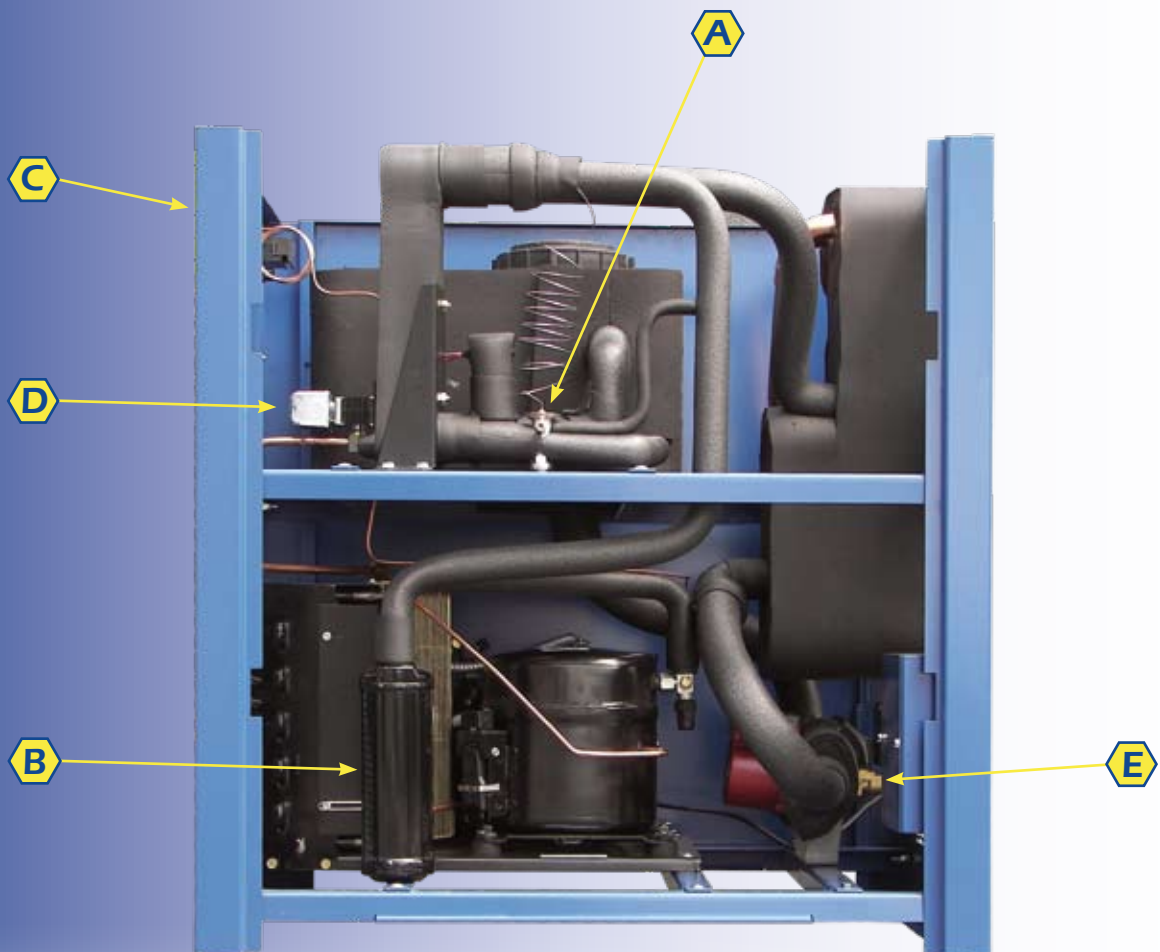
## Made With Pride in the U.S.A.

Great Lakes Air manufactures all of it's compressed air dryers at one of it's southeast, Michigan facilities. We offer our customers a steady stream of high quality industrial products with a proven history of performance. Replacement and maintenance components are readily available through the Great Lakes distribution system or are also available through several national networks of wholesale refrigeration supply houses.

***Purchase the quality and durability of an American made product.***

## Environmental Refrigerants

Great Lakes Air GTX series utilizes only non ozone depleting Hydro-fluorocarbons or HFC refrigerants approved by the EPA and Montreal protocol. Models with fractional HP refrigeration compressors utilize R134A refrigerant. The larger systems utilize R404A refrigerant which has no phase out program. Optional refrigerant types are available consult your representative for details.



# Design Features & Benefits

## Low Pressure Drops

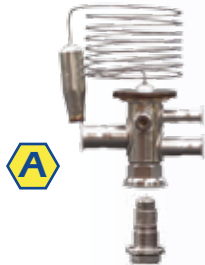
GTX series compressed air dryers are designed for ultra low pressure drops that average 3.7 PSID. Pressure drop can substantially increase the operating cost of your dryer, each pound of pressure drop (PSID) raises the required compressor horsepower by 0.5%. If a facility is required to raise discharge pressure by 3 PSI to overcome component restriction (Pressure Drop), 1.5% additional compressor HP is required.

## Adjustable Dewpoint

This feature allows the user to adjust the temperature of the Trans-Temp Energy Cell affecting the dryer dewpoint. Increasing dewpoint in applications that do not require optimum dewpoint suppression will further increase energy savings. The controller has a bright LED display, alarm text messaging, and a display that will read in °F or °C.



## Component Level Reliable Design



SS thermostatic expansion valve with interchangeable SS orifices to match system design to refrigeration load. This modulates refrigerant flow to match modulating system requirements caused by ambient temperatures and changing compressed air loads. Capillary tube systems used by other manufacturers will increase or decrease refrigerant flow on ambient conditions with no regard to system load. High ambient temperatures or slightly clogged condensers will increase refrigerant flow without a load to balance the system. Operation under these conditions can cause premature compressor failure.

**B**

The addition of a suction accumulator further reduces the possibility of refrigerant liquid returning to the compressor causing premature failure. The addition of liquid receivers provide a stable feed to the refrigeration expansion valve. This provides pump down ability and additional refrigeration storage avoiding a critical charge system. Full service refrigeration valves are standard on both the suction and discharge systems.



**C**



SS panel mounted gauges with brazed connections and coiled vibration eliminators removes the possibility of a refrigerant leak from a common leak point in competitive dryers.

**D**

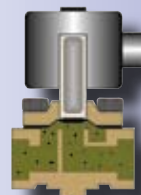
During refrigeration compressor off cycles the liquid line solenoid isolates the high side from the low side of the refrigeration system. This prevents refrigeration liquid from condensing in the TRANS-TEMP energy cell then slugging the compressor with that condensed refrigerant during restart. The the liquid line solenoid adds years of trouble free service to your refrigeration compressor and GTX series dryer.



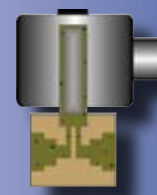
**E**



Great Lakes dryers utilize high quality diaphragm type solenoid valves as drains in addition to an isolation valve and strainer. Diaphragm valves isolate contaminants from the internal piston that would normally foul and restrict it's movement causing failure. Diaphragm valves also have much larger orifices and flow paths that in conjunction with the strainer virtually eliminates the possibility of clogging a condensate drain valve.



Great Lakes Premium Diaphragm Valves



Industry Standard Direct Acting Valves

# Non Standard Condition Capacity Correction

Inlet Temperature °F		90			100			110			120		
Ambient Temperature °F		90	100	110	90	100	110	90	100	110	90	100	110
Inlet Air Pressure	70 psig	1.00	0.92	0.84	0.80	0.73	0.67	0.66	0.60	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.41
	80 psig	1.12	1.03	0.94	0.90	0.82	0.75	0.73	0.67	0.61	0.55	0.51	0.46
	90 psig	1.24	1.14	1.04	0.99	0.91	0.83	0.81	0.75	0.68	0.61	0.56	0.51
	100 psig	1.36	1.25	1.13	1.09	1	0.91	0.89	0.82	0.74	0.67	0.62	0.56
	110 psig	1.48	1.36	1.23	1.18	1.08	0.99	0.97	0.89	0.81	0.73	0.67	0.61
	120 psig	1.60	1.46	1.33	1.28	1.17	1.06	1.04	0.96	0.87	0.79	0.72	0.66
	130 psig	1.72	1.57	1.43	1.37	1.26	1.14	1.12	1.03	0.94	0.85	0.78	0.71
	140 psig	1.83	1.68	1.53	1.47	1.35	1.22	1.20	1.10	1.00	0.91	0.83	0.76
	150 psig	1.95	1.79	1.63	1.56	1.43	1.30	1.28	1.17	1.07	0.97	0.89	0.81

To obtain flow capacities at conditions other than standard (SCFM @ 100 PSIG, 100°F Inlet & 100°F Ambient), locate the multiplier at the interception of actual operating conditions. Multiply the rated capacity of the selected dryer by the selected multiplier. The result is the corrected flow capacity of the selected dryer under corrected operating conditions. Flow rates in excess of design due to capacity correction can result in increased pressure drop.

Example: Model GTX-500 operating at 110°F, & 100 PSIG inlet with a 100°F ambient the corrected maximum dryer capacity would be:  $500 \times 0.82 = 410$  SCFM if your volume requirements are 475 SCFM the GTX-500 is too small and the next larger unit must be selected.

## Standard and Optional Features

Features		100/125	180	225/600	800/2250
Power & Instrument	Refrigerant Suction Gauge	Standard			
	Refrigerant Discharge Gauge	Optional		Standard	
	Air Outlet Pressure Gauge	Optional			Standard
	Illuminated Power On Switch	Standard			
Refrigeration	Compressor Relay/Contactor	Standard			
	Compressor Overload Protection	Standard			
	Compressor High Pressure Shutdown*	Optional		Standard	
	Compressor Low Pressure Shutdown *	Optional		Standard	
	Compressor Crankcase Heater	Optional		Standard	
	SS Thermostatic Expansion Valve	Standard			
	Liquid Line Solenoid	Standard			
	Suction Accumulator	Standard			
	Liquid Receiver	Standard			
	Air Cooled Condenser	Standard			
	Water Cooled Condenser	Optional			
Drain	Condensate Strainer with Isolation Valve	Standard			
	Diaphragm Timed Solenoid Drain Valve	Standard			
	Zero Loss Drain Installed	Optional			

\* supplied with automatic reset manual reset is available as an option



## Specifications & Dimensions

Model Number	Capacity in SCFM @100 PSIG &		Refrigeration System			Available Voltages			In / Out Ports	Max. Inlet Pressure	Dimensions Inches			Shipping Weight			
	35°F PDP	50°F PDP	HP	Watts	Freon						H	W	D				
GTX-100A-◆	100	120	5/8	954	134A	N/A	120V	208/230-1-60	N/A	230 PSIG	1"	34	26	33	320		
GTX-125A-◆	125	150	3/4	1130	134A			200-1-50			1"	34	26	33	350		
GTX-180A-◆	180	216	1	1319	134A			208/230-1-60			1-1/2"	46	33	30	500		
GTX-225A-◆	225	270	1-1/2	2234	404A		N/A	208/230-3-60 ~ 440/480-3-60 200-3-50 ~ 575-3-60			1-1/2"	46	33	30	525		
GTX-300A-◆	300	360	2	2399	404A						1-1/2"	46	33	45	750		
GTX-400A-◆	400	480	2.8	3574	404A						2"	46	33	45	880		
GTX-500A-◆	500	600	3	4647	404A						2"	46	33	45	920		
GTX-600A-◆	600	720	4	5144	404A						2"	46	33	45	950		
GTX-800A-◆	800	960	5	7199	404A						N/A	208/230-3-60 ~ 440/480-3-60 200-3-50 ~ 575-3-60	3"	60	35	56	1525
GTX-1000A-◆	1000	1200	7	9339	404A								3"	60	35	56	1780
GTX-1350A-◆	1350	1620	9	10059	404A								3"	65	42	67	3200
GTX-1800A-◆	1800	2160	10.5	13889	404A								4" Flg	75	57	74	3800
GTX-2000A-◆	2000	2400	12	15208	404A								4" Flg	75	57	74	4050
GTX-2250A-◆	2250	2700	13.5	17654	404A	4" Flg	75	57	74	4375							

- Notes:
1. Capacity reflects 100°F & 100 PSIG inlet conditions and a 100°F ambient.
  2. The symbol "◆" represents a missing voltage designation see table for appropriate designation
  3. Inlet/Outlet connections are NPT unless otherwise specified
  4. Refrigeration watts specified is an average of all power components through a fully loaded operational cycle.
  5. For full load amps and recommended max fuse see owners manual.
  6. Dimensions are in inches, complete drawings available at [www.glair.com](http://www.glair.com)
  7. Shipping weight is in pounds
  8. Dimensions, weights, and specifications are subject to change without notice

115/120-1-60	116	208/240-1-60	216	440/480-3-60	436
100-1-50	115	200-1-50	215	575-3-60	536
		208/240-3-60	236		
		200-3-50	235		

### Dryer Heat Rejection & Cooling Requirements

<b>Water-Cooled Units:</b>		<b>Air-Cooled Units:</b>
55.2 BTU/H per SCFM of dryer capacity to cooling fluid		60 BTU/H per rated SCFM of dryer capacity to ambient
4.8 BTU/H per SCFM of dryer capacity to ambient		
Fluid Requirements	0.0040 GPM per SCFM of dryer capacity @ 50°F Fluid	
	0.0050 GPM per SCFM of dryer capacity @ 60°F Fluid	
	0.0065 GPM per SCFM of dryer capacity @ 70°F Fluid	
	0.0100 GPM per SCFM of dryer capacity @ 80°F Fluid	
	0.0150 GPM per SCFM of dryer capacity @ 90°F Fluid	

## Other Products from Great Lakes Air Products



**GRF Series Non Cycling Refrigerated Air Dryer**



**EDR Series High Inlet Temperature Air Dryer**



**Regenerative Type Desiccant Air Dryers**



**Compressed Air Filtration**



**Condensate Drain Systems**

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