

OETIKER SWING COUPLINGS: THE BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

- Performance: Better Torque
25% increased output per coupling under full load
- Speed: Time saving
Designed with full flow for higher rpm's
- Reliability: Durable construction
Withstands the rigors of heavy usage
- Safety: Less risk of accidents
- Zero pressure on connection
- No whiplash effect on disconnection
- No power loss even with reduced system pressure
- In accordance with safety standard ISO 4414, EN 983
- Ergonomic: No counter pressure
- Economical: Full flow
Reduced energy costs through elimination of leaks
- Simplicity: Simple operation, no force required
- Easy to clean



FOR INCREASED EFFICIENCY WHEN HANDLING COMPRESSED AIR

OETIKER Swing Couplings:

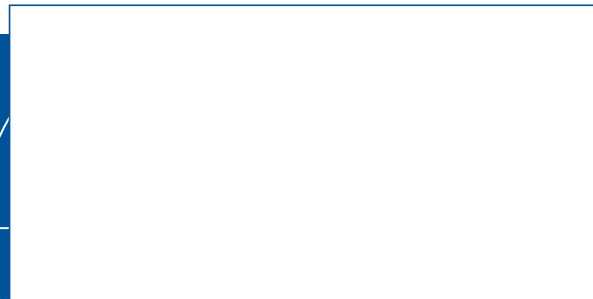
- Maximum Flow
- Minimum Leakage

FEATURES

- Quick (dis-) connection under pressure
- Increased efficiency of production
- Decreased energy consumption
- Unrestricted full air flow
- Overall cost reduction
- Enhanced safety
- Reliability
- Simplicity



Distributed by:



For increased efficiency when handling compressed air

- Maximum Flow
- Durability
- Minimum Leakage
- Reliability
- Safety



OETIKER **SWING COUPLINGS**

THE OETIKER FULL FLOW SWING COUPLING IS A UNIQUE QUICK CONNECT SAFETY COUPLING DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY AND SAFETY OF COMPRESSED AIR LINES.

OETIKER Swing Couplings allow unrestricted full air flow and safe, quick connection and disconnection under pressure. The design ensures that connection and disconnection are free of pressure and compressed air blasts.

It is applicable to various media like compressed air, gases, liquids and media with low to medium viscosity due to free flow with no restrictions.

A broad product range and an extensive choice of seals and lubricants mean that OETIKER Couplings are suitable for many applications throughout various industries.



THE COST OF COMPRESSED AIR

Typically, the initial purchase cost of a compressed air system is 10 to 20% of its five-year operating cost, with servicing costs in the same range.

Have you got money to blow away?

According to an EU study (“Compressed Air Systems in the European Union”), in 80% of all enterprises the compressed air distribution systems are the weakest link in compressed air technology.

This means that thousands of \$ are blown out of the window for energy costs.

THE HARD FACTS:

Energy efficiency

- Compressed air system: 4–5%

Total facility energy consumption

- Compressors: between 2% and 40%

Compressor life cycle cost

- 70% of total compressor lifecycle costs are related to energy

Air leakages

- Can take on average, 20% of the total air consumption

| Diameter of hole (mm) | Air loss at 6 bars (l/s) | Loss of energy kWh at 6 bars | Costs at 6 bar |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | \$216 |
| 3 | 11.1 | 3.1 | \$2,232 |
| 5 | 30.9 | 8.3 | \$5,976 |
| 10 | 123.8 | 33.0 | \$23,760 |

Energy costs caused by leaks

Source: VDMA “Compressed Air Seminar”
(Energy costs AUD \$0.09 / kWh x 8.000 Wh/a)

THE TRUTH ABOUT COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEMS

Leaks are a significant source of wasted energy in a compressed air system, often wasting as much as 20%-30% of the compressor’s output. Compressed air leaks can also contribute to problems with system operations, including:

Fluctuating system pressure which can cause air tools and other air-operated equipment to function less efficiently, possibly affecting production.

Excess compressor capacity, resulting in higher costs.

Increased running time which can lead to additional maintenance requirements and increased unscheduled downtime.

Decreased service life and increased maintenance of supply equipment (including the compressor package) due to unnecessary cycling and increased run time.

While leakage can come from any part of the system, the most common problem areas are:

- Couplings, hoses, tubes and fittings
- Pressure regulators
- Open condensate traps and shut-off valves
- Pipe joints, disconnects and thread sealants

