

Adsorber HS-D

Section 1: Information on the manufacturer

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Section 2: Product overview



Sizes	
Size 1	HS-D_S
Size 2	HS-D_M

Materials used

Nylon (PA6), PVC, ePTFE, FKM

REACH Note

No ingredients requiring disclosure under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

Section 3: Construction and materials

Use	Disposable
Housing material	PA6
Filter	Hydrophobic & oleophobic ePTFE (0,3 micron)
Seals	FKM
Operating temperature	-40°C - +80°C
Connection	BSP - Metric

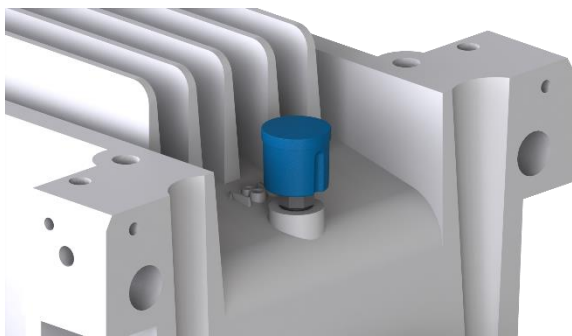
Section 4: Technical data



	HS-D S	HS-D M
Total weight [kg]	0,1	0,1
Housing diameter [mm]	30	60
Mounted height [mm]	49	76
Filter	ePTFE (0,3μ)	ePTFE (0,3μ)
Connection	BSP G1/4", G3/8" – male BSP G3/8" – female Metric M22x1.5 - male	BSP G1", G3/4", G3/8", G1/2" – male BSP G3/8" – female

Section 5: Assembly and commissioning

1. Turn off the system.
2. Unbox the Adsorber and screw it onto the System.
The torque should be 5Nm and not exceed 10Nm. "hand-tight"



Section 6: Maintenance

1. Turn off the system.
2. Remove the Adsorber.
3. Check the Adsorber according to maintenance plan.
4. Screw Adsorber back onto the system if it hasn't failed the maintenance check.
Otherwise place a new Adsorber onto the system.

Section 7: Spare parts and storage

If the Adsorber is clogged, damaged or otherwise beyond use, it must be replaced.

Please visit our shop at <https://giebel-adsorber.com/shop> where you can order a replacement.

Storage of adsorbers

This product can be stored for up to **two years** in dark and dry environments. The temperatures for storage should be between -10° and 30°C.

Section 8: Disposal

At the end of its useful life, the device must be disposed of in accordance with the relevant legal regulations. Plastic parts should be separated according to type and disposed of. The components are not classified as hazardous substances according to European Union legislation (Regulation EC No. 1272/2008). According to the EC Directive (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) these are not subject to labelling.

Section 9: Risk and hazard analysis

1. Vacuum/Pressure is building up in the System

Breathing holes blocked

If the Adsorber's breathing holes at the bottom aren't free and clean of dirt, pressure can be building up in the system.

Flowrate to high

If the air flow rate is too high, overpressure or underpressure in the system can be built up.

2. Adsorber is damaged

Material resistance

When selecting the adsorber, the ambient and operating conditions should be considered. An aggressive environment or liquid can damage the adsorber.

Temperature range

The ambient and operating temperatures should not exceed or fall below the specified range, otherwise the adsorber may be damaged.

Improper handling

Incorrect or improper handling can damage the adsorber. Please pay attention to the recommended installation.

Strong vibrations

Strong vibrations in the system can damage the adsorber.

Cleaning of the adsorber

For external cleaning of the adsorber, the use of a mild soap in combination with water is recommended. The use of brake cleaner can damage the adsorber.

3. Humid air flows into the system

Porous seals

Moist air can flow into the system at the porous point.

Section 10: Maintenance plan

1. Visual inspection of the adsorber

Check The adsorber, must be visually checked for damage. Damage can occur due to various environmental or operating conditions.

Cycle Weekly

Measures If the adsorber is damaged, it must be completely replaced to ensure full functionality.

2. Check breathing holes for impurities

Check Remove the adsorber from the system and check the breathing holes for impurities. For smooth operation, they should be free of dirt.

Cycle Weekly

Measures If the breathing holes are contaminated, clean it with water, or replace with a new Adsorber.

3. Check seals for wear

Check The O-ring installed in the adsorber must be checked for its perfect condition. The O-ring should be tested for brittleness.

Cycle Yearly

Measures The O-ring or the Adsorber should be replaced if there are damages.