Ultrasonic Leak Detector

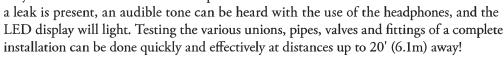


Ultrasonic Leak Detector

Locate costly leaks in your compressed air system!

What Is The Ultrasonic Leak Detector?

The Ultrasonic Leak Detector (ULD) is a hand-held, high quality instrument that can locate costly leaks in a compressed air system. A person using the ULD need only aim it in the direction of a suspected leak. When





Plants that aren't maintained can easily waste **up to 30%** of the compressor output through leaks that go undetected. Compressing air is an expensive operation. Saving the wasted compressed air reduces overall operating costs. In large plants, the cost of a small air leak may be insignificant, but many small leaks when located and repaired can amount to huge energy savings.





Ultrasonic sound is a range of sound that is above human hearing capacity. Most people can hear frequencies from 20 Hz to 20 kHz. Sound from 20 kHz to 100 kHz can not be heard and is called "ultrasonic". The Model 9061 Ultrasonic Leak Detector converts ultrasonic sound emissions to a range that is audible to people. (The sound generated by the ULD is 32 times lower in frequency than the sound that is received.)

Advantages

- Detects any pressurized air leak up to 20 feet (6.1m) away
- · Converts ultrasound to an audible frequency
- LED display confirms the leak location
- Detects leaks in noisy industrial environments
- Sensitivity controls provide accurate detection
- Not affected by contaminants or windy conditions
- Includes accessories to detect leaks in hard to reach areas
- Rugged carrying case
- Meets ASTM standards

Applications

- Locates leaks in air, steam and non-flammable gas systems including pipes, fittings, valves, cylinders and pressure vessels
- · Finds the source of bearing and gear wear
- · Locates arcing in an electrical system
- Detects refrigeration and air conditioning system leaks
- Locates leaks in brake systems, tubes, tires and radiators
- Senses cracks in moving rubber v-belts
- · Detects leaks in vacuum systems
- · Checks condition of engine seals



LED indicators on the Ultrasonic Leak Detector show the exact source of the leak or problem.











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In a plant where loud noise levels exist, it is very difficult to locate leaks by merely listening for them. Most plant noises are in the normal audible range of human hearing, while air escaping from a small orifice is ultrasonic. The ULD can be adjusted to filter out background noise using the three sensitivity settings of X1, X10 and X100 along with an "on/off" thumb wheel for fine sensitivity adjustment. The parabola or tubular extension (shown below) can also be attached to the ULD to mask out intense background noise. The ULD detects only the ultrasonic sounds that are generated.









Parabola

Tubular Adaptor

Tubular Extension

Headphones

Ultrasound is directional in transmission and is loudest at the source. Turbulence created by the air forced through a small orifice generates ultrasonic sound. This emitted sound is called "white noise" and occurs when the air moves from a high pressure area such as a pipe or vessel and escapes to a low pressure area such as the room. The Ultrasonic Leak Detector converts the turbulent flow to a frequency that can be heard using the headphones. As the ULD moves closer to the leak, more LEDs on the display light to confirm the source of the leak.



The Model 9061 Ultrasonic Leak Detector quickly pinpoints a costly leak in a noisy industrial environment.

In some cases, the suspected leak is in a hot area and/or close to moving parts. The tubular extension and parabola make it possible to probe these difficult locations from a distance to isolate the leak.



The Model 9061 Ultrasonic Leak Detector comes complete with a hard-shell plastic case, headphones, parabola, tubular adaptor, tubular extension and 9 volt battery.

Find One Leak -Pay For Your Ultrasonic Leak Detector

Consider one small leak that is equivalent to a 1/16" (1.6mm) diameter hole. At 80 PSIG (5.5 BAR), it consumes 3.8 SCFM or 108 SLPM.

Most large plants know their air cost. If you don't know your actual cost per 1,000 SCF, a reasonable average is \$0.25 per 1,000 SCF (28,329 SL).

Dollars consumed per hour = SCFM consumed x 60 minutes x cost/1,000 SCF

- $= 3.8 \times 60 \times \$0.25/1,000$
- = \$0.06 per hour
- = \$1.44 per 24 hour period
- = \$10.08 per week
- = \$524.16 per year





