

The Compressor Data Sheet is divided into 11 reporting sections. These sections are:

Line #	Description
1	<u>Name of the manufacturer</u>
2	<p>General description of compressor type –</p> <p><u>Air-cooled</u> – Data should include power required by cooling fan</p> <p><u>Water-cooled</u> – No cooling fan power required, but may require cabinet vent fan</p> <p><u>Oil-injected</u> –</p> <p><u>Oil-Free</u> –</p> <p><u>Number of stages</u> --</p>
3	<u>Rated Capacity at Full Load Operating Pressure</u> – This is the number of cfm measured at the terminal point of the package, at an agreed upon set of standard inlet conditions (ISO std. conditions) with the compressor operating at the rated pressure (again, measured at the terminal point of the package) stated on line 4. This takes into account all package air losses and pressure drops.
4	<u>Full Load Operating Pressure</u> – The pressure at the terminal point of the package when the flow and power were measured.
5	<u>Maximum Full Flow Operating Pressure</u> – This is the maximum pressure at which full flow can be maintained with a given package. It is usually the unload pressure set point for load/unload controls or the pressure at which modulation or other capacity control begins for other control schemes.
6	<u>Drive Motor Nameplate Rating</u> – A nominal horsepower rating applied by the motor manufacturer. This number is not the maximum design capability for the motor. To determine the maximum power output that can be continuously sustained for a motor, multiply the nominal horsepower rating by the service factor. Sustained loads below this maximum will not shorten the design life of the motor.
7	<u>Drive Motor Nameplate Efficiency</u> – The efficiency of the motor at the nameplate rating.
8	<u>Fan Motor Nameplate Rating (if applicable)</u> – A nominal horsepower rating applied by the motor manufacturer. Applies to air-cooled machines and to vent fans on water-cooled machines if used.
9	<u>Fan Motor Nameplate Efficiency (if applicable)</u> – The efficiency of the motor at the nameplate rating.
10	<u>Total Package Input Power at Zero Flow</u> – This is commonly referred to as unloaded power. It is the power consumed by the compressor with the inlet valve closed and the sump pressure relieved to its lowest pressure required.
11	<u>Total Package Power Input at Rated Capacity and Full Load Operating Pressure</u> – This is the complete input power requirement, in kW, of the compressor package when the compressor is running at the Rated Capacity listed in line 3 and the Full Load Operating Pressure listed in line 4. This is the power the customer will have to provide to operate the compressor package at the rated capacity and flow. It includes all efficiency, power factor and accessory losses. When comparing these numbers between manufacturers, it is important to make certain that power consumption of remote cooler packages is included. Some manufacturers may not count remote cooling packages in this number. This may include remote-mounted air-cooled coolers and closed-loop water-cooling systems. Also, power should be measured on the supply side of remote-mounted variable frequency drive controls.
12	<u>Specific Package Input Power at Rated Capacity and Full Load Operating Pressure</u> – Specific Package Input Power is the measure of how efficiently a compressor package produces compressed air. It is the power input divided by the flow in units of 100 cfm. A 563 cfm machine that requires 91.58 kW at the rated pressure would have a specific power of 16.3 ($91.58 \div 5.63 = 16.3$). Comparing specific power ratings allows users to determine which compressor delivers air at the lowest cost per cfm.