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Steriflo High Flow UVWater Treatment System

Model Numbers: ACX2, ALX2/6, ALX2/8, ALX4/6, ALX4/8, ALX6/10, ALX8/10, ALX8/12, ALX10/12

Applications

- Farm washdown
- Large scale irrigation
- · Playing field and golf course watering
- Non-validated potable water supply
- Final stage UV treatment of greywater to discharge
- Giardia and Cryptosporidium protection for swimming pools

Benefits of Microlene's High Flow UV System

Davey Steriflo UV disinfection systems neutralise bacteria viruses and a variety of water bourne pathogens including Cryptosporidium and Giardia.

Steriflo systems incorporate a sophisticated controller with a rugged treatment chamber constructed from 316L schedule 10 stainless steel pipe.

Easy set up with "plug and play" technology, including, inbuilt temperature sensor, relative UV sensor and view port.

Visual and audible alarm system to notify cleaning, lamp life and faults.

System control options include two special pump start functions to ensure only treated water is discharged while the lamps come up to full power during initial start-up.

The lamps in ALX series UV systems are high output, high efficiency Indium Amalgam lamps. These lamps are able to work at water temperatures of up to 60°C, where normal UV systems won't operate. The lamps also lock the small amount of mercury always present in UV lamps in an amalgum making them much safer for the environment.

Larger models are available on request.

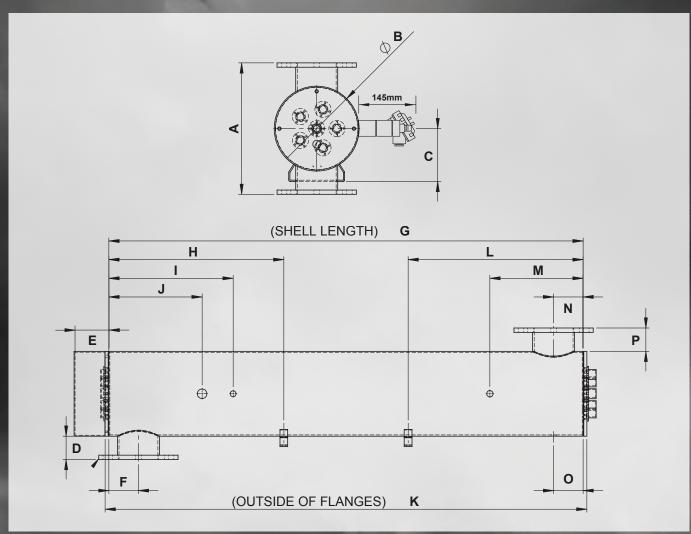
Smaller units for domestic purposes are detailed seperately.

Technical data on following pages >



		ACX2	ALX2/6	ALX2/8	ALX4/6	ALX4/8	ALX6/10	ALX8/10	ALX8/12	ALX10/12	
	Material				Electropoli	shed 316 sta	inless steel				
	Number of Indium Amalgam lamps	2		4	4	6		8	10		
	Number of sleeves	2			2	4	6	8		10	
	Sleeve material				Hiç	gh purity qua	artz				
	Number of Orings	4			8	8	12	16		20	
3ER	Oring material				Fo	od grade silid	ion				
Σ	Viewing port					Yes					
苦	Standard Inlet and outlet connections	80mm			100mm 125mm						
ş	Connection flange				Table E						
ME	Maximum pressure (chamber)				1000 kPa (145 psi)						
TREATMENT CHAMBER	Design flow (m³/hr) DI water @ 40mJ/cm² dosage	25	35	45	70	85	150	200	240	275	
TRE	Typical Rainwater (90%T)	22.5	31.5	40.5	63	76.5	135	180	216	247.5	
	flow (m³/hr) @ 40mJ/cm² dosage	22.5	51.5	40.5	03	70.5	155	160	210	247.5	
	Typical Rainwater (90%T) flow (m³/hr) @ 30mJ/cm² dosage	30	42	54	84	102	180	240	288	330	
	Minimum flow					Nil					
	Design lamp life					9000 hours					
	Head loss at max flow					<0.5 metres					
		ACX2	ALX2/6	ALX2/8	ALX4/6	ALX4/8	ALX6/10	ALX8/10	ALX8/12	ALX10/12	
	Voltage/Cycles (standard)				23	30 - 240V/50	Hz		<u>'</u>		
	Power consumption		415Watts		815V	Watts	1225Watts	1625	Watts	2025Watts	
	Circuit breaker			6A				10A		15A	
	Control voltage					24VDC					
	4-20mA %UV output					Standard					
CA	Modbus RS485 communications					Standard					
TR.	WEB based remote access	Not available					Opt	ional			
ELECTRICAL	Fan forced ventilation	10W 23 m ³ /h			nr 18W 105 m³/hr						
ш	UV Sensor type	Filtered LDR 4-20mA signal									
	Temperature	Thermopile 4-20MA									
	User configurable inputs					2					
	User configurable outputs				2						
	Earth leakage circuit breaker					Optional		1			
		ACX2	ALX2/6	ALX2/8	ALX4/6	ALX4/8	ALX6/10	ALX8/10	ALX8/12	ALX10/12	
	Panel dimensions (WXHXD) mm	3	310 X 410 X 19	0	500 x 70	00 x 210	5	00 x 700 x 30	00	600 x 800 x 300	
	Protection rating					IP54 (indoor			X 300		
	Materials		ABS		Mild Steel Polyester Powder coated RAL 7035						
	Operator interface				2x16 Alpha numeric LCD display						
	On/off/auto switch				Internal - Push button						
ᇳ	Status indication	Yes - Via display									
CONTROL PANEL	Run indicator	LED									
JL F	Fault indication	LED & Display									
TRO	PAUSE INDICATION	LED & DISPLAY									
N	Mode indicator				LED & Display						
ŭ	Hours counter				Yes-Resettable						
	UV meter (0-100%)	Calibratable after tube cleaning									
	UV/ballast fault detection	Individual									
	Volt free remote alarm contacts				Standard, 5A rated						
	Low UV/lamp fail alarm				Standard						
	Programmable operation				Yes						
		ACX2	ALX2/6	ALX2/8	ALX4/6	ALX4/8	ALX6/10	ALX8/10	ALX8/12	ALX10/12	
ن	Control panel weight		9 kg		50	kg	55 kg	60 kg	tbc	tbc	
MISC.	Chamber weight	50	kg	70 kg	50 kg	70 kg	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	
2	Interconnecting cable supplied				5 metres with connector						

	Dimensions (mm)																
Model	А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	н	I	J	K	L	М	N	О	Р	Table E Flange Size
ACX2	318.3	168.3	110	75	100	75	856	254	250	150	880	254	150	75	75	75	80
ALX2/6	318.3	168.3	110	75	100	75	1526	564	400	300	1550	564	300	75	75	75	80
ALX2/8	369	219	140	75	100	75	1526	563	400	300	1550	563	300	75	75	75	80
ALX4/6	318.3	168.3	110	75	100	85	1526	563	400	300	1550	563	300	85	85	75	100
ALX4/8	369	219	140	75	100	85	1526	563	400	300	1550	563	300	85	85	75	100
ALX6/10	423.1	273.1	170	75	100	95	1526	563	400	300	1550	563	300	95	95	75	125
ALX8/10	423.1	273.1	170	75	100	110	1526	563	400	300	1550	563	300	110	110	75	150
ALX8/12	473.85	323.85	190	75	100	110	1526	558	400	300	1550	558	300	110	110	75	150
ALX10/12	473.85	323.85	190	75	100	110	1526	558	400	300	1550	558	300	110	110	75	150



CONSUMABLES								
Model	ACX2	All other models						
Lamp	GIA840NW	GIA1554NW						
Quartz Sleeve	TT900	TT1575						
O-ring	S24X3S70							

UV TRANSMITTANCE OF VARIOUS WATERS

Water clarity must be taken into account when selecting a UV system, particularly its ability to pass UV light (% transmittance).

Transmittance depends on several factors (colour, turbidity, suspended solids and organics content in particular) and a conventional water

Distilled water	100%	Stream/river water	50-95%
Adelaide tapwater	85%	Deep well	98-100%
Auckland tapwater	98%	Shallow well	80-90%
Christchurch tapwater	98%	Primary treated sewage	20-30%
Dunedin tapwater	85%	Secondary treated sewage	40-70%
Melbourne tapwater	90%	Sugar syrup	10-40%
Sydney tapwater	95%	Salting brine	5-20%
Wellington tapwater	95%	Cooling water	10-90%

analysis may only give an indication of the UV transmission. The worse the water quality the less UV penetrates to kill bacteria, which in practice means that a UV system needs to be more powerful to treat water with a low UV transmission.

Most dissolved components present in water, hardness salts or other dissolved solids do not affect UV transmission, nor does pH. Seawater for example has an excellent UV transmission. The figures shown are measured from actual samples and can vary depending on season and water treatment. Figures for cooling water are particularly dependent on the treatment chemicals being used in the system. Effluents vary depending on upstream processes and many process waters such as condensates or permeates can be affected by dissolved organic matter.

UV 254nm dose (mJ/cm2) required for a 1 log reduction (90% kill) of various micro-organisms*									
BACTERIA	DOSE	BACTERIA	DOSE	YEASTS	DOSE				
Aeromonas hydrophala	1.1	Staphylococcus aureus	3.9	Baker	3.9				
Bacillus anthracis	4.5	Streptococcus faecalis	4.5	Brewers	10				
Bacillus enteritidis	4	Streptococcus haemolyticus (a)	6.7	Common yeast cake	6				
Bacillus megaterium (spores)	3.75 (9.07)	Streptococcus haemolyticus (d)	9.5	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	6				
Bacillus subtilis spores	29	Streptococcus lactis	6.15	Saccharomyces sake	8.5				
Campylobacter jejuni	1.6	Streptococcus salivarius	2	Saccharomyces sp	8				
Clostridium botulinum	12	Streptococcus viridans	2	Saccharomyces turbidans	9				
Clostridium terani	4.9	Tuberculose bacillus	10	Saccharomyces willianus	34				
Corynebacterium diphtheriae	3.75	Vibrio cholerae	6.5	Torula sphaerica (milk and cream)	2.3				
Dysentery bacilli	2.2			OTHER ORGANISMS					
Escherichia coli	3-4			Blue-green algae	10-20				
Escherichia coli 0157:H7	1.5	VIRUSES		Chiorella vulgaris algae	12				
Legionella bozemanii	1.8	Adenovirus type 40	30	Cryptosporidium	2.5				
Legionella dumoffii	3	Adenovirus type 41	22	Giardia	2.1				
Legionella gormanii	2.5	Bacteriophage (e. coli virus)	3	Nematode eggs	51				
Legionella longbeachae	1.5	Coxsackie virus a9	12	Paramecium	110				
Legionella pneumophila	2.04	Coxsackie virus b5	6.9	*Algae in water features is easily controlled wi	th UV				
Leptospira spp (infectious jaundice)	3	Echovirus 1	5.5	FISH DISEASE					
Listeria	3.4	Hepatitis	11	Fungi (typical)	24				
Micrococcus candidus	6.05	Poliovirus type 1	4.0 - 5.7	Ichtyophthirus (white spot)	40				
Micrococcus lysodeikticus (m lutea, phosphate buffer)	23	Reovirus 1	15.4	Infectious pancreatic necrosis (ipn)	60				
Micrococcus piltoniensis	8.1	Rotavirus sa11	7.1-9.1	Saprolengnia (fungal disease)	13				
Micrococcus radiodurans	20.5			Viral hemorrhagic septicaemia (vhs)	10				
Micrococcus sphaeroides	10			PLANT DISEASE					
Mycobacterium tuberculosis	6.2			Botrytis cinerea	82.3				
Neisseria catarrhalis	4.4	MOULD SPORES		Corynebacterium fascians	6				
Phytomonas tumefaciens	4.4	Aspergillus amstelodami (meat)	70	Cylindrocladium scoparicum	25				
Proteus vulgaris	3	Aspergillus flavus	60	Erwinia chrysanthemi	5				
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	5.5	Aspergillus glaucus	44	Fusarium culmorum	25				
Pseudomonas fluorescens	3.5	Aspergillus niger (bread)	100	Fusarium oxysorum sp.pisi	10				
Salmonella enteridis	7.6	Cladosporium herbarum (cold sores)	30-50	Penicillium sp	30				
Salmonella paratyphi (enteric fever)	6.1	Mucur mucedo (meat,fat, bread, cheese)	50-70	Phytophthora cinnamoni	7.5				
Salmonells typhi	1.8	Mucor racemosus a/b	17	Phytopthoria nicotanae	17.5				
Salmonella typhosa (typhoid fever)	6	Oospara lactis	5	Pythium ultimum	25				
Sarcina lutea	19.7	Penicillum chrysogenum	30-50	Rhizoctonia solani	30				
Serratia marcescens	2.42	Penicillum digitatum	44	Thielaviopsis basicola (chlamydospores)	>750				
Shigella dysenteriae (dysentery)	4.2	Penicillium expansum	13	Thielaviopsis basicola (yeast)	25				
Shigella flexneri	1.7	Penicillium roqueforti	13	Tobacco mosaic virus	240				
Shigella paradysenteriae	1.68	Rhizopus nigricans	110	Verticillium dahliae	>150				
Shigella sonnei	2.1	Scopulariopsis brevicaulis (cheese)	50-80	Xanthomonas campestris pv. pelargonii	6.5				

