



Multimedia (Sediment) and Carbon Filters



Manual backwash valve. Backwashing is carried out manually using a simple valve on the filter vessel. (TF Models)



Automatic backwash valve. Backwashing is controlled by automatic electric valve. (AF Models) No manual input is necessary apart from setting the backwash clock.



MULTIMEDIA FILTRATION

Sediment, grit and turbidity in water cause problems with water systems when they settle in tanks or plug pipes and fittings. Washing and plumbing fixtures can be stained and washing machines or dishwashers permanently damaged by silt.

Multimedia filtration (sand, anthracite, garnet and gravel support media) is an economic means of removing the bulk of particles from a water supply (every particle large enough to be visible to the naked eye) and all particles likely to damage household appliances.

The filter bed is maintained in a clean condition by regular backwashing to waste. This process reverses the flow through the filter, flushing out accumulated dirt and regrading the filter material. The filter bed is not used up in the filtration process. The media is low cost and unlikely to need replacement for several years.

Multimedia filtration is particularly recommended for surface water supplies containing high levels of suspended solids. If abrasive grit or large particles are present an inlet strainer is recommended to prevent damage to the backwash valve.

CARBON PURIFICATION

Granular activated carbon removes the taste and odour of chlorine and its byproducts (THMs) from municipally treated water. In addition, colour, organic chemicals, pesticides and herbicides are greatly reduced.

The carbon filtered water is very low in colour and turbidity, but if more than 10mg/Litre suspended solids is present in the raw water a prefilter should be used to avoid shortening the media life.

The carbon used in the filters is high quality purification grade. At additional cost bacteriostatic silver impregnated carbon is available.

In chlorine removal applications media life is several years but is likely to be shorter if organic matter is being removed.

TYPE	MODEL	SERVICE FLOW RATE	BACKWASH FLOW RATE	MINIMUM-MAXIMUM OPERATING PRESSURE kPa	INLET OUTLET mm	SHIPPING WEIGHT kg	OPERATING PARAMETERS
		L/min	L/min				
MULTIMEDIA	TFM7	25	10	140 - 690	20(F)	25	WATER TEMP: 5-50°C
	TFM9	40	23	140 - 690	20(F)	41	WATER pH: 5.5-9.0
	TFM12	70	41	210 - 690	20(F)	102	SUSPENDED SOLIDS: MAX 50 mg/L
	AFM7	25	10	140 - 690	25(M)	27	IRON: NO EFFECT
	AFM9	40	23	140 - 690	25(M)	43	OIL: FREE OF HYDROCARBONS
	AFM12	70	41	210 - 690	25(M)	105	
CARBON	TFC6	up to 10	10	140 - 690	20(F)	10	WATER TEMP: 5-50°C
	TFC7	10 - 20	10	140 - 690	20(F)	15	WATER pH: ABOVE 6.0
	TFC9	20 - 40	16	140 - 690	20(F)	20	SUSPENDED SOLIDS: MAX 10 mg/L
	TFC12	40 - 60	25	210 - 690	20(F)	45	IRON: MAX 0.5 mg/L
	AFC7	10 - 20	10	140 - 690	25(M)	17	OIL: FREE OF HYDROCARBONS
	AFC9	20 - 40	16	140 - 690	25(M)	22	
	AFC12	40 - 60	25	210 - 690	25(M)	47	

WARNING: A Pressure Reduction Valve should be installed in areas of high water pressure (above 690kPa)
WARNING: A water hammer arrestor should be installed if water hammer prevails
FAILURE TO OBSERVE WARNINGS WILL VOID WARRANTY