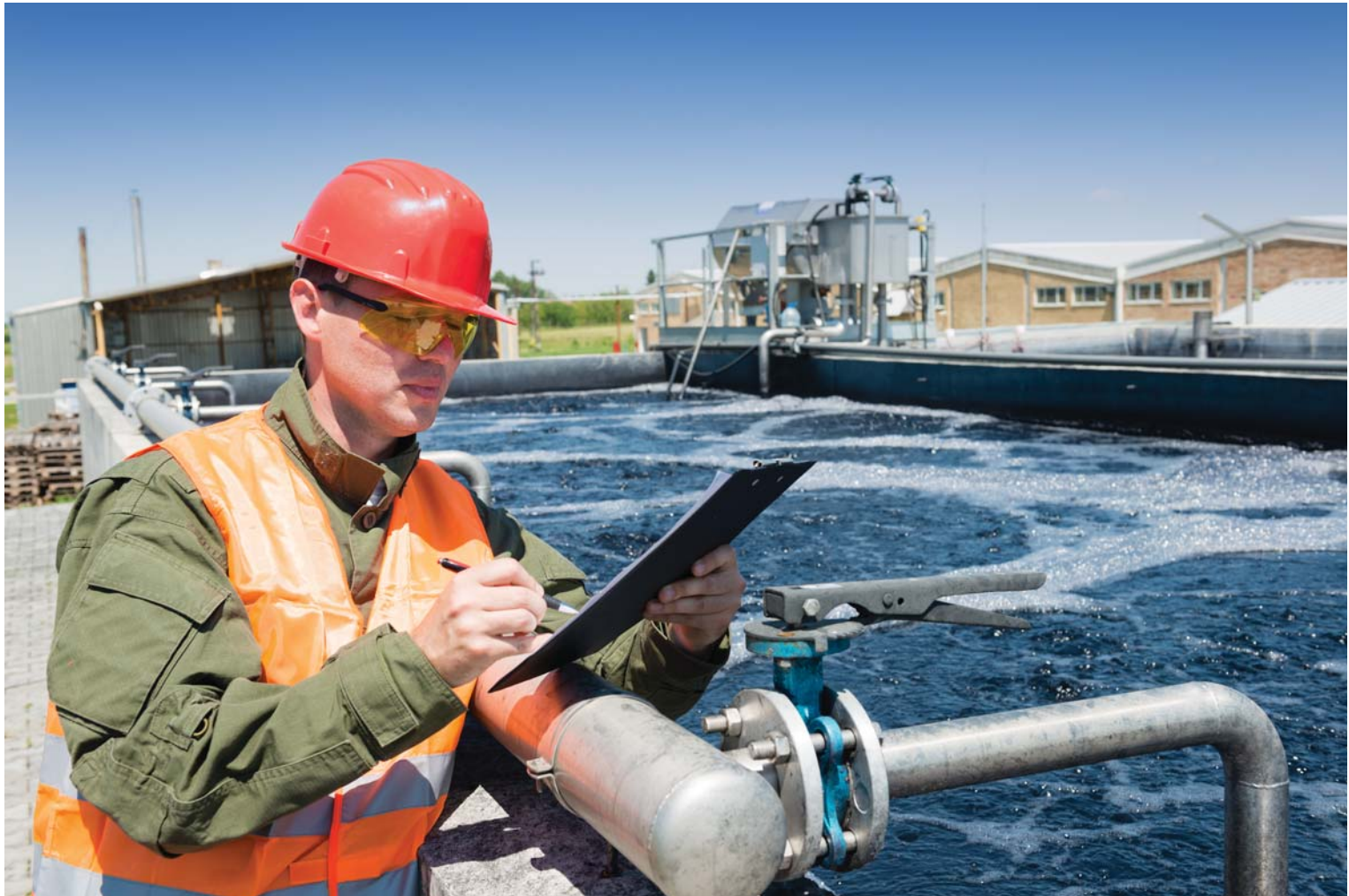


IN WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT

peristaltic hose pumps

All treatment plants must meet increasingly stringent levels of discharge consent, whether you are handling primary sludge, digester feed or sampling and dosing, cost-effective reliability is key to the process. Pump failures can cause major problems resulting in downtime and high cost. Peristaltic hose pumps contain the pumped medium entirely within the hose which is resistant to abrasive wear, has a clear flow path and operates without the need for seals or check valves. Fibrous and solids laden materials are handled with ease as there are no internal parts such as impellers or rotors.

All pumps require maintaining throughout their serviceable life. Pump and plant downtime can be costly; therefore, simple and quick servicing is highly desirable. Peristaltic hose pumps require only one component to be replaced, the hose. Hose replacement can be carried out on-site without the need for special tools. No other pump type can offer such ease of maintenance, low spares inventory and lowest whole life cost.



IN WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT

peristaltic hose pumps

It is common in the water and waste industries to have in-ground tanks to ensure a pump has a positive head, costly 'dry well' chambers are constructed, increasing the civil engineering costs. This is not necessary with peristaltic hose pumps, which can dry run, self-prime and have suction lift capabilities up to 9 metres WC. It is not uncommon in the wastewater process for the viscosity and density of the pumped medium to change. Unlike many pumps, peristaltic pumps will not vary flow, as a result, thereby causing process fluctuations.



Chemical dosing such as pH control requires accurate and consistent dosing. The nature of the chemicals used, demand that the pump must be able to handle conditions such as salt settlement, gassing, abrasive wear and clogging. These conditions can cause loss of performance in traditional pump types; however, peristaltic pumps do not suffer from these problems giving accurate and predictable flow throughout. Some chemicals used such as flocculants are shear sensitive, and their performance can be dramatically reduced by the high velocities induced by pumps that utilise impellers, vanes and lobes. Peristaltic pumps are inherently low shear, ensuring chemical quality and performance is maintained.