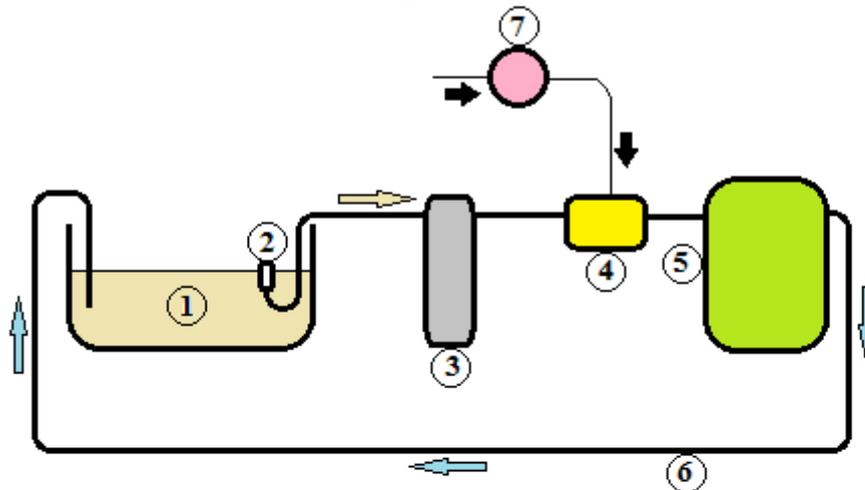


Our ref.11022-7 ANG

Directions for use to the non-miscible liquids separator

MICROPPALOIL

Diagram of connections



- ① – Effluent to be treated (separation of non-liquid phases)
- ② – Floating suction strainer, suction as a priority of the surface phase
- ③ – 1.000 micron particle filter
- ④ – Diaphragm pump
- ⑤ – “MicropalOil“ separator of non-miscible phases
- ⑥ – Return of the dense, liquid phase
- ⑦ – Compressed air feeding (of 1 bar) of the pneumatic diaphragm pump

The « MicropalOil » non-miscible liquids separator is delivered with dismantled peripheral devices (pneumatic diaphragm pump, particle filter and adjusting devices of pump compressed air feeding), in order to minimize at the most the volume of its packaging.

Customer services are granted by:

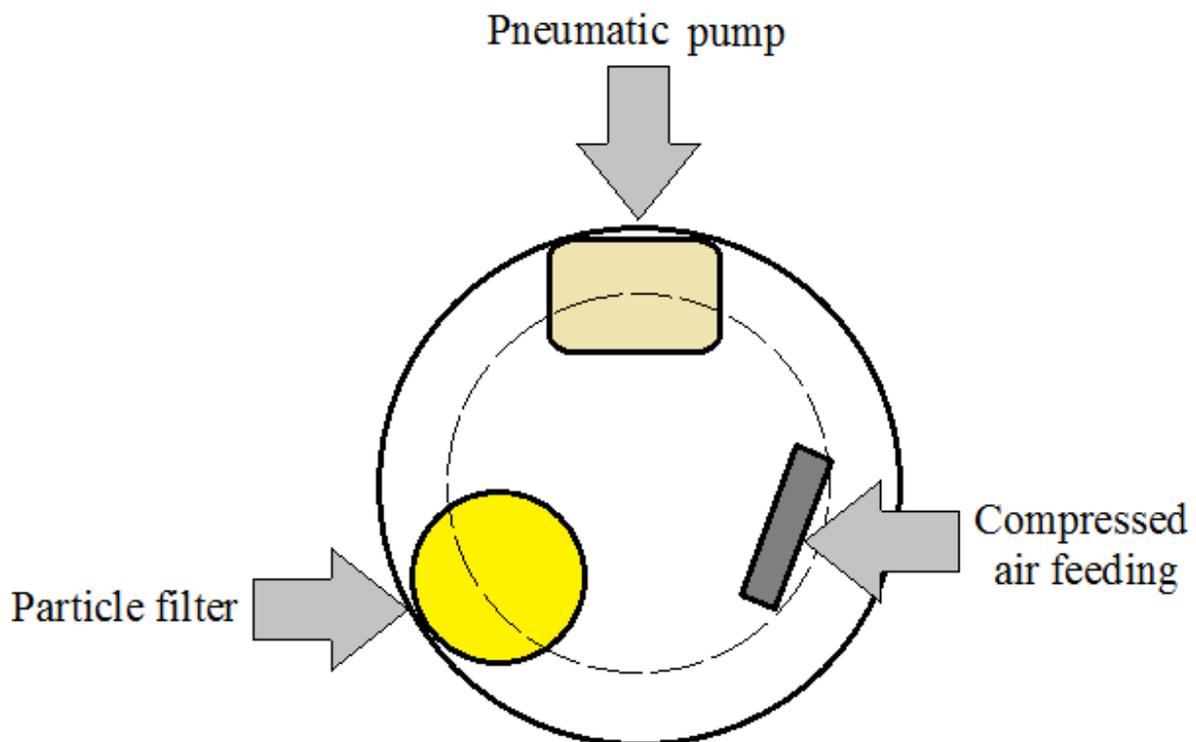
An efficient analytical laboratory, technical facilities and machines allowing a quick and efficient support by specialists, a large stock of spare parts, a long experience of over 31 years in designing and manufacturing « technical » devices.

Guarantee

The devices are entirely manufactured at the workshop located in CH 2114 - Fleurier, all the parts being covered by a one year guarantee and the spare parts available over a period of at least ten years.

The peripheral parts can easily be assembled without any tools.

- Position the 3 above-mentioned peripheral parts (pneumatic diaphragm pump, particle filter and adjusting devices of pump compressed air feeding) in the respective positions as shown in the diagram below.



1. **Connect** the connecting pipes with their marks as follows:

a) Connect the U-tube of the floating suction strainer to the inflow (in) of the 1.000 micron particle filter;

b) Connect the outflow of the particle filter (out) to the inlet port of the liquid to be treated of the diaphragm pneumatic pump; *the liquid's inlet port is located on the same side as the pump with the compressed air connecting pipe (quick coupler);*

c) Connect the outlet of the liquid to be treated of the pipe which is on the other side of the inlet pipe of the same liquid on the diaphragm pump, to the pipe positioned on the « T-union » at the foot of the « Micropalool » device, following the arrow on the non-return valve which indicates clearly the inlet of the liquid into the non-miscible liquids separator;

d) Connect the second non-return valve – which bears also an arrow indicating the return of the treated liquid - to the opposite point of the floating suction strainer, in the effluent storage tank.



2. Position the surface suction strainer (made of polypropylene) in the tank of the effluent to be treated, in order to suck up - as a priority – the settled layer of oil; it has to be fixed to the wall of the effluent tank by means of a Neodymium-magnet.

Its position in height can be set according to the user's choice; directly if the tank's wall is magnetic (steel), by means of an additional counter-magnet on the external side of the tank if its wall is non-magnetic (stainless steel, PVC, polyethylene or any other material).

The « Micropaloil » device is set at the factory for an aqueous flow of 110 litres / hour.

3. Connect the compressed air supply to the inlet of the peripheral, under the turn on and off valve (of compressed air).

4. Connect the compressed air pipe equipped with male and female « snap » couplers, supplied with the « Micropaloil » device, at the outflow of the compressed air control valve, to the supply pipe of the compressed air motor on the membrane pneumatic pump (above the supply of aqueous fluid of the pump).

5. Open the compressed air intake valve; the pressure is set at 1 bar, this allowing a double stroke (all together 4 impulsions) per second, with a nominal output of 1.8 litre / minute of the fluid to be treated, i.e. 110 litres / hour.

6. Open by $\frac{1}{4}$ turn the screw (black) on the self sealing air valve which is on top of the « Micropaloil » device, in order to drain the air, which will be replaced by the liquid phase; the draining will stop automatically as soon as the device is completely full.

The « Micropaloil » device is then running normally

The device stops when the compressed air intake valve is turned off.

Oil has to be drained manually; draining is operated, while the device is running, by means of the pipe fixed on top of the « Micropaloil » device (of which the opening is oriented towards the floor), when the level gauge shows that the upper tank is full.

This allows the operator to control MANUALLY and to FOLLOW the draining, avoiding to spill the decanted phase on the floor (most often hydrocarbon).

The « Micropaloil » device runs normally after the above-mentioned draining and without any need of settings.

Note:

-The liquid called light, which is floating on the aqueous phase, does decant in the separation tank of the MICROPALOIL device, in the upper part of it.

-The MICROPALOIL device doesn't need any setting, including on the return of the aqueous phase to the tank containing the effluent to be treated, separated from the light phase (whole slide oils of machine-tools), which is « stocked » in the upper tank making up the MICROPALOIL device.



7. Foresee a specific recovery container for the separated light phase (generally speaking for slide oils of machine-tools), in order to recover said liquid when draining the tank of the separator of non-miscible liquid phases.

Indeed, when the latter is full, the excess of the light phase flows back, as a safety precaution, avoiding this way any risk of spilling on the floor.

The dense liquid, of the generally speaking aqueous phase, is recycled in the tank of rough effluent to be treated.

8. At the end of the working day, stop the circulation pump by turning off the compressed air supplying pump, by means of the valve on the compressed air setting gauge inlet.

The oil storage capacity in the upper part of the « Micropaloil » device is of about 10 litres.

Memo : the device is set at the factory as follows : the pump runs with a pressure of compressed air of 1 bar and an effluent flow of 110 litres / hour to be treated, being known that the capacity of the MICROPALOIL separator isn't calculated in accordance with the aqueous liquid carried off, but with the quantity of oil which can be extracted from the liquid matrix, without any flow rate setting of light or dense liquids, whatever the concentration of oil, water or cutting emulsions (machine-tools) to be separated along the time could be, this resulting in the reduction of quantities of fluid to be carried off for a same result.

Thus a MICROPALOIL 110 has the capacity to « extract » 110 litres of oil (or light fluid) per hour with a nominal output of 1.8 litre / minute.

Note: only the original parts do guarantee a good working of the non-miscible liquid phases separator, particularly the parts of the diaphragm pneumatic pump. Any non original part fit onto the « Micropaloil », releases the responsibility of the manufacturer and renders the guarantee null and void.

Information: the level gauge (vertically fit on the outside of the upper body of the « MICROPALOIL » non-miscible liquid phases separator), is a polyamide gauge and has in no case at all to be brought in contact with alcohol, or with products containing alcohol, as for example some maintenance and surface cleaning products (particularly for windows and mirrors).

Technology: patent pending in Switzerland.

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