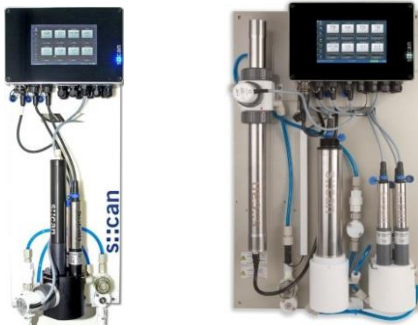


Water Quality Monitoring Instrumentation

Surface and Waste Water Monitoring

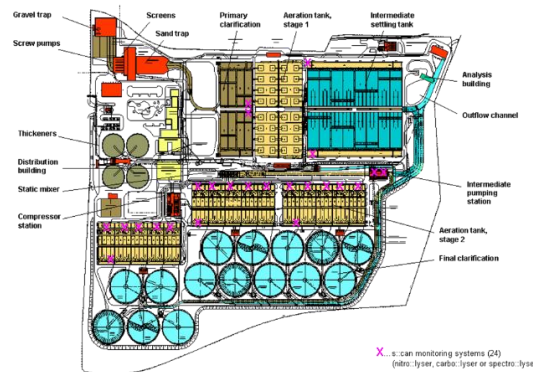
Compact analytic systems to monitor TOC, COD, BOD, NH₄, pH, ORP, DO, Phenols, BTX hydrocarbons, turbidity and other compounds

Automatic samplers for later laboratory analysis of the water pollution, portable, stationary and self-cleaning instruments



Toxicity monitors based on Vibrio Bacteria or Respirometric methods to detect increasing of water toxicity by various agents

Waste Water Treatment Plant Nitrification, Denitrification and Sludge monitoring to optimise operation and minimize cost



X...s can monitoring systems (G4)
(nitro: lyser, carbo: lyser or spectro: lyser)

Multicomponent Metal in Water Analyzer to detect presence of trace level of metallic pollutants

Oil in Water and Oil in Water Surface Monitors for all kind of applications and water matrixes



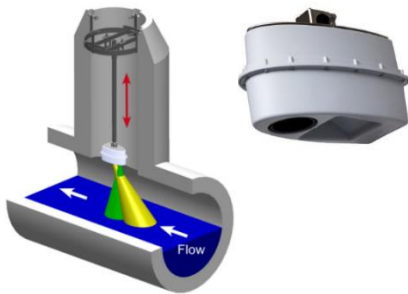
Oil Layer on Water Surface Monitors to optimize oil removal for different applications bit oil refineries and hydropower station turbines



Clamp-on Flow Monitors – the smartest way to monitor flow from outside of the pipes



Microwave non Contact Monitors for Open Channels using the only instrument with world-wide quality certification



Ultrasonic Level Monitors using low energy sensors allowing battery powering



Anaerobic stage biogas flow & composition for reliable monitoring of slowly moving gases with a variable moisture content



Drinking Water Monitoring

Analytic solutions for drinking water systems help to increase efficiency of the water treatment process and improve safety of drinking water networks.

Typical drinking water treatment plants consist from pre-treatment, coagulant dosing, particle removal, filtration, disinfection and from a distribution network.

Drinking water treatment plant inlet is usually monitored for TOC, T/pH, alkalinity, colour and turbidity. A spectrometric system in combination with electrodes is an ideal tool for this job. An automatic sampler must be provided as well.



Toxicity of source water caused by biologic or chemical contaminants is a growing concern. Special threat is pollution by Coli bacteria and Algae. While standard laboratory methods need days to create a warning, on-line analyzers can detect pollution quickly.



Turbidity of water is removed by means of coagulants and consequent filtration. Coagulants and Floculants allow to get rid of turbidity. Proper coagulant dosing is determined in laboratories usually using jar methods or zeta potential instruments.

Once optimal coagulant dosing has been determined this can be kept stable by online instrumentation for dosing of coagulants. The method is streaming current monitoring. The streaming current monitors are controlling coagulant dosing to control the dosing.



Drinking water quality is achieved by sand filters. The filtration system is monitored by turbidity monitor and particle counters to optimize cleaning cycles of the filters.



After the sedimentation iron or aluminium analyzers are monitoring metallic pollution of the water.

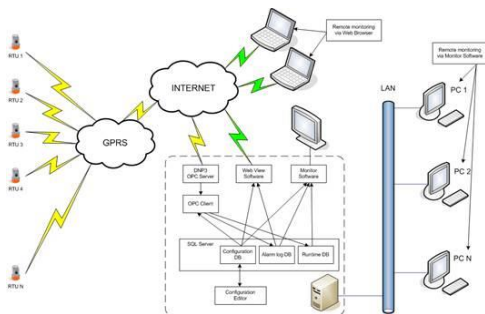
Growing concern is drinking water security and safety. Optimal instruments for this are spectrometric probes generating an instant alarm if unusual water pollutants appear.



These instruments can be extractive, or installed directly into the pressurized water pipes.



To keep water losses under control, clamp on ultrasonic flow monitors allow to keep a track of leakages and provide early warning in case of a damaged infrastructure.



Data collection and interpretation modules allow to create “Smart Water Grids” to optimize economic and safety requirements for modern distribution networks.

With detailed information on solutions of your interest we are gladly available on our contact:

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