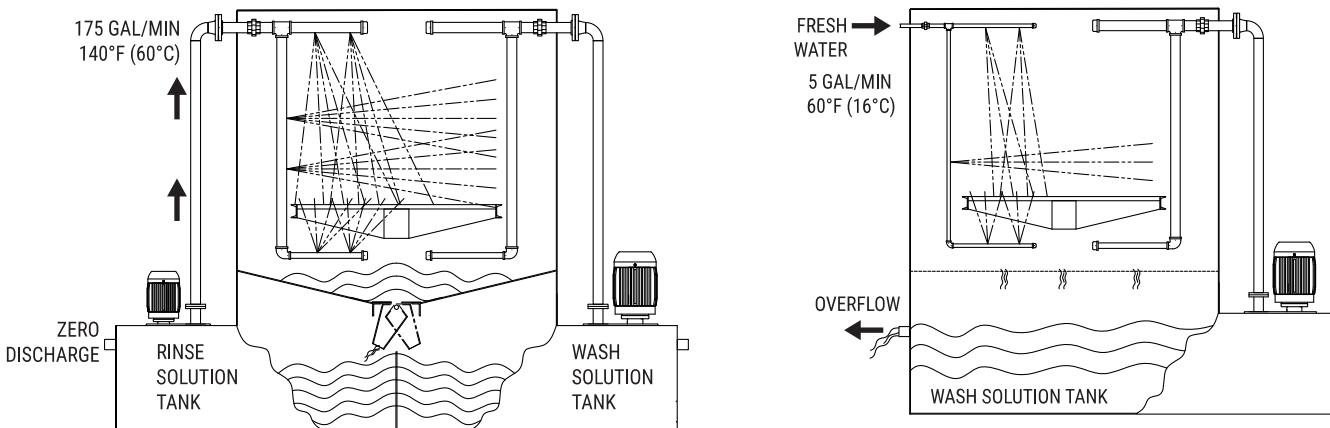


RECIRCULATED RINSE: AN OPTION WORTH CONSIDERING FOR TURNTABLE CABINET PARTS WASHERS

Aqueous power spray washing remains one of the most cost-effective methods of removing soils from metal parts. Some soils such as machining oils are easy to remove, however when cleaning becomes more challenging such as in the remanufacturing industry, more aggressive alkaline-based cleaning chemistry is required.

The downside of using aggressive cleaning chemistry is that it leaves detergent residues that can raise serious safety and quality implications. In the electric motor rebuilding industry for example, any detergent residues can contaminate the windings and cause premature loss of winding integrity. In fact, detergent residues contribute to the contamination level of the workpieces and must be properly rinsed off in order to achieve the required levels of cleanliness.

To address this problem, PROCECO offers fully recirculated rinses as an option across their entire product line. Fully recirculated rinses have separate tank, pump, heating and spray headers that recirculated heated rinse water resulting in lower energy costs and water use/disposal. Contrary to our competitor's claims, fully recirculated rinses are the only way to effectively remove detergent residues. See the following technical comparison:



PROCECO

- Fully recirculated rinse with separate tank, heating, pump, and spray nozzles
- Automatic diverter returns rinse water to respective tank providing a closed loop
- Rinse sprayed at 175 gal/min, 140°F, 60 psi
- Uses high impact V-jet nozzles
- Dedicated heating system with digital controllers
- Unlimited rinse time

COMPETITION

- Uses city water rinse* controlled by electric solenoid valve
- Rinse water is sent to the wash tank, diluting the chemistry
- Rinse sprayed at 5 gal/min, 60°F, 20 psi
- Uses hollow-cone fog nozzles
- May use heat exchanger heated by wash solution. No heat control.
- Rinse dependant on evaporation of wash water. Usually less than 1 minute.

*Pitfalls of city water rinse

- Reduced levels of cleanliness
- Dilution of cleaning solution
- Excessive heat lost through exhaust to increase evaporation of spent rinse water
- Higher water, detergent and energy consumption resulting in higher operating costs
- Rinse water will cool part reducing its potential to flash dry