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RECLAMATION OF AUTOMOBILE WASHED WATER BY FILTRATION

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บทคัดยอ

วิทยานิพนธ์นี้ได้ทำการค้นควาเกี่ยวกับการทำความสะอาดน้ำที่ถ้างรถ แล้วเพื่อนำกลับมาใช้ใหม่ ซึ่งวิธีการทำความสะอาคน้ำคั้งกล่าวจะอำนวยประโยชน์ ได้หลายประการทั้งช่วยลดคาใช้จายในการใช้น้ำของสถานีบริการเอง ช่วยสงวน น้ำบาคาลอันเป็นแหล่งน้ำธรรมชาติไว้ใช้ในการณ์ที่จำเป็น อีกทั้งยังช่วยลดการทำงาน ของโรงกำจัดน้ำโสโครกของเทศบาลควยเพราะมิต้องทำการกำจัดน้ำที่ลางรถแล้วเป็น **จำนว**นมากซึ่งปกติจะระบายลงสู่ทางระบายน้ำสาธารณะจากสถานีบริการทั่วกรุงเทพ-กรรมวิธีการกรองโดยใชขึ้เถาแกลบเป็นชั้นกรองก็เป็นการทำความสะอาด น้ำพี่ล้างรถแล้ววิธีหนึ่ง ซึ่งปรากฏวาสามารถกรองโดยน้ำดังกลาวมิต้องผ่านกรรมวิธี อื่นใดมาก่อนเลยและยังกรองได้น้ำที่มีคุณภาพทางด้านความขุ่นและ pH อยู่ในระดับที่นำ กลับมาใช้ด้างรถได้อีกด้วย การกรองน้ำที่ล้างรถแล้วซึ่งโดยปกติมีค่าความขุ่นอยู่ใน ชวง 60-100 ปรบ โดยใช้ขึ้เถ้าแกลบเป็นชั้นกรองนั้น อัตราการกรองที่เหมาะสม ที่สุดคือ 1.25 ฉบ.ม./ฅร.ม./ชม. ความหนาของชั้นกรองที่เหมาะสมที่สุดคือ 80 ซม. และระยะการใช้งานที่เหมาะสมที่สุดก่อนทำความสะอาดชั้นกรองคือ 152 ซม. กรรมวิธีกรองน้ำค้วยเงื่อนไขคั้งกล่าวยังสามารถกรองไค้น้ำล้างรถที่มีคุณภาพทางค่าน ความขุนและ pH อยู่ในระดับมาตรฐานน้ำคื่มขององค์การอนามัยโลกอีกค้วย กลาวคือ น้ำที่ผานการกรองนี้จะมีคาเฉลี่ยความขุนเทากับ 0.78 ปรบ คาเฉลี่ย pH เทากับ 7.28 และยังมีประสิทธิภาพในการกรองความซุนถึงรอยละ 99.04 โดยเฉลีย

จากการเปรียบเทียบค่าใช้จายในการผลิตน้ำของระบบเดิมคือระบบใช้ นำประปาหรือใช้น้ำบาดาลในการล้างรถ กับระบบใหม่คือระบบกรองน้ำที่ล้างรถแล้ว Thesis Title RECLAMATION OF AUTOMOBILE WASHED WATER BY FILTRATION

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ABSTRACT

Reclamation of automobile washwater for reuse not only will help relieve the burden of water expenditure of a service station but will also help preserve natural groundwater resource for other needs of more importance. The loads of wastewater on municipal sewage treatment plants can also be relieved since service stations are major water consumers and, as a result, they are major "wastewater producers". A filtration process using burnt rice husk as a filter medium, was developed to serve the reclamation purposes. It was found effective even though no kinds of pretreatment were provided, at least as far as turbidity and pH were concerned. For washwater of ordinary range of turbidity, that is, between 60 and 100 JTU, the optimum filtration rate of the process was found to be equal to 1.25 $m^3/m^2/hr$, the optimum depth of media being 80 cm and the optimum duration of run to produce 1.2 m of head loss being 152 hours. The filtration process even produced an effluent of quality matching drinking-water standards, as far as turbidity and pH were concerned: the average effluent turbidity was 0.78 JTU and the average effluent pH was 7.28 . The efficiency of turbidity removal was found to be 99.04 % averagely.

Comparisons between the existing systems and the Reclamation System at the capacities of 20, 40, 60 and 80 $\rm m^3/day$ showed an evidence of superiority of the Reclamation System regarding the total unit production costs. The total unit

production costs of the Reclamation System at each capacity were equal to 1.15, 0.67, 0.51 and 0.42 \$\mathbb{E}/m^3\$ respectively, whereas its corresponding operating costs were equal to 0.61, 0.40, 0.31 and 0.25 \$\mathbb{E}/m^3\$ respectively. The most important factor affecting the total unit production cost was the percentage of operation. However, even if the percentage of operation was reduced to only 40 %, the superiority of the reclamation process was still unaffected. This evidence will surely help encourage the attempt to reclaim used washwater for reuse in future.

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