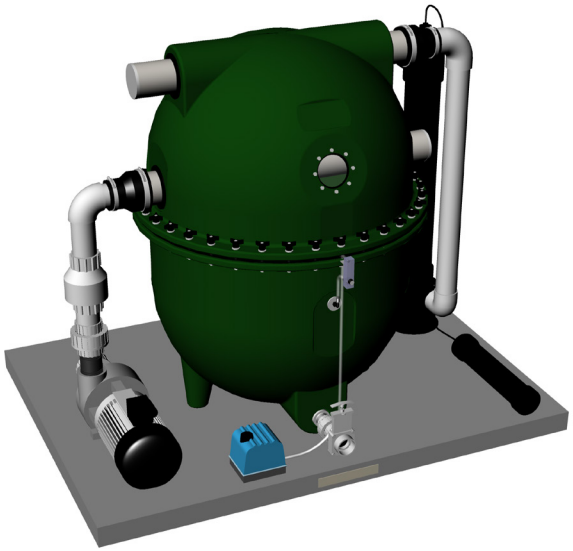
POLYGEYSER® FILTER

ENHANCED MEDIA
SIZING SPECIFICATIONS

BEAD FILTER SOLUTIONS

		Filter Model	DF-3 PG 6000	DF-6 PG 12000
		Bead Media (ft^3)	3	6
		Flow Rate (gpm)	30	60
		Total Ammonia Nitrogen mg/L	Bioclarification Aquaculture Capacity for EN Media in lbs feed/day:	
Warmwater (15-30° C)	**Hardy Growout** Volume (gallons)	**1.5**	**6.0** 1200	**12.0** 2400
	Growout Volume (gallons)	**1**	**4.5** 900	**9.0** 1800
	Fingerling Volume (gallons)	**0.5**	**2.3** 900	**4.5** 1800
	Broodstock/Fry Volume (gallons)	**0.3**	**1.5** 1200	**3.0** 2400
	Larvae Volume (gallons)	**0.1**	**0.3** 180	**0.6** 360
Coolwater (5-10 °C)	**Hardy Growout** Volume (gallons)	**1.5**	**3.0** 600	**6.0** 1200
	Growout Volume (gallons)	**1**	**2.3** 450	**4.5** 900
	Fingerling Volume (gallons)	**0.5**	**1.1** 450	**2.3** 900
	Broodstock/Fry Volume (gallons)	**0.3**	**0.8** 600	**1.5** 1200
	Larvae Volume (gallons)	**0.1**	**0.4** 225	**0.8** 450
Specific Aquaculture Applications	**Bait Fish/Shrimp Holding (lbs)**		**300**	**600**
	Recommended Volume (gallons)		1200	2400
	Max Oyster Holding [A] (lbs)		**1800**	**3600**
	Recommended Volume (gallons)		720	1440
	Warmwater Lobster Holding [B] (lbs)		**900**	**1800**
	Recommended Volume (gallons)		1800	3600
	Coldwater Lobster Holding [B] (lbs)		**450**	**900**
	Recommended Volume (gallons)		900	1800
	Shrimp Growout [C] (lbs)		**180**	**360**
	Recommended Volume (gallons)		3600	7200
	Standard Koi Pond (lbs)		**75**	**150**
	Recommended Volume (gallons)		6000	12000
	Volume for Underwater Viewing (gallons)		900	1800

[A] Assuming an oyster weight of 0.4 lb (meat and shell)
[B] Warmwater is 10°C and Coldwater is 5°C
[C] 14 week growout from a gram to 21/25 count shrimp
*Maximum feed rates are dependent upon system management and operation



ABOUT BACKWASH:

Your patented PolyGeyser® filter technology employs a static bed of beads to capture suspended solids and provide substrate for development of a biofilm to remove targeted dissolved pollutants (organics, ammonia). After time, the accumulation of solids in the bed begins to reduce t the flow passed through the unit. Each application has its optimum interval for backwashing. In some cases, an extended backwash interval produces optimum performance and in others, and extremely short backwash interval is best. In broad terms, short backwash intervals (<6 hours) are associated with heavy loads. Best performance for lightly loaded applications is usually associated with extended backwash intervals (>12 hours).

Lightly loaded applications with a focus on water clarity (reduced turbidity) are generally associated with extended backwash intervals, perhaps, twice a week. In lightly loaded application seeking high water clarity, start with a backwash interval of once a day. Increase the backwash frequency (turn up the air) if the flow through the filter declines significantly as this is a sign solids are not being backwashed enough for your application. In recirculating applications, the backwash tuning success is reflected in the TAN and Nitrite concentration. It is not uncommon to see the TAN concentration reduced by 50% with a small change in backwash frequency.