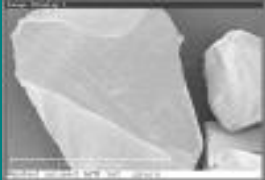
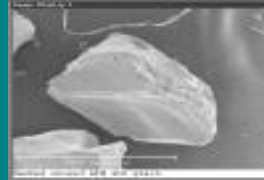
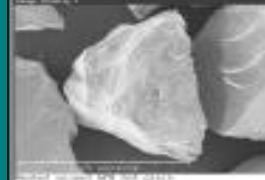
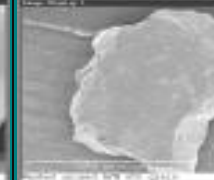
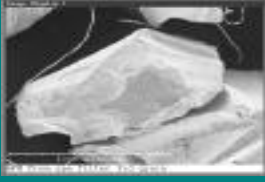

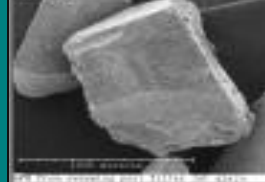

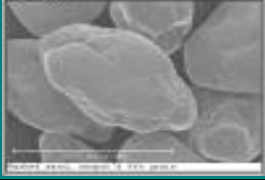
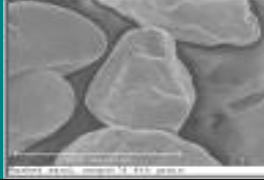
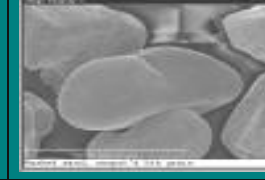
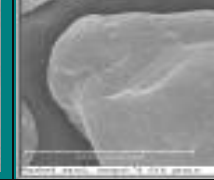
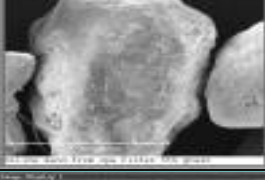

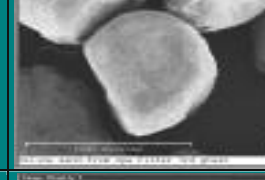
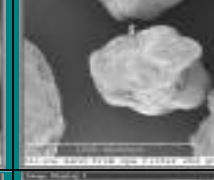



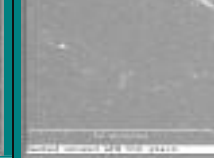

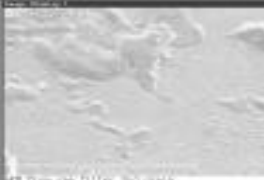

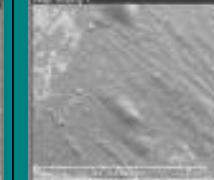




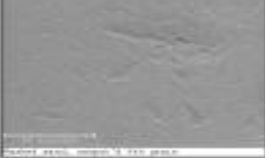
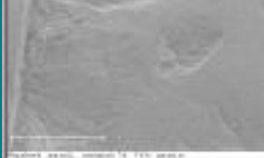
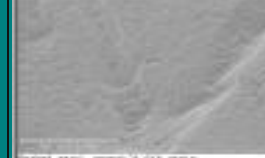
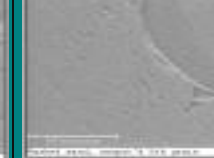
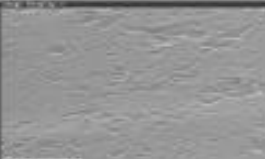




AFM nouveau 1000 microns				
AFM utilisé 1000 microns				
Sable nouveau 1000 microns				
Sable utilisé 1000 microns				
AFM nouveau 50 microns				
AFM utilisé 50 microns				
Sable utilisé 50 microns				
sable nouveau 50 microns				
images de 20 microns des médias lavés				
	AFM	Sable	Zéolite	

Notes

Les photographies ci-dessus montrent la surface de l'AFM, du sable et des zéolites. D'un point de vue biologique, plus la surface est rugueuse, plus les bactéries s'établissent sur le matériau de filtration. Les photographies prouvent clairement que l'AFM a la structure micro la plus douce, suivie du sable et du zéolite.