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☒	Claim(s) : paged to paged ...?	
☒	Drawing(s) : paged to paged ..?	
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T i t l e : Carrier material for immobilization of microorganisms

The invention relates to a carrier material for immobilization of microorganisms, especially for segregation of impurities from gaseous or liquid media, which is dimensionally stable and is provided with a plurality of pore-like openings of different sizes.

In order to segregate contaminants which consist of dissolved liquid or gaseous media from mixtures of gases, it is known to employ for material transformation microorganisms which are brought in contact with the substrate. The substrate can constitute a gas or a liquid. The liquid can be water wherein the substrate for the microorganisms is formed by contaminants in the form of dissolved gases or solid substances or by other liquids or solid substances. The situation is similar in the case of media in the form of gases which are contaminated, e.g., by odorous substances or in the case of other gases which serve as a feeding ground for microbic decomposition.

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Contact between the substances to be decomposed and the microorganisms can be established in different ways. The microorganisms can freely swim around in the medium, especially if the substrate is a liquid. However, it is also possible to combine the microorganisms with carrier substances, namely to immobilize the microorganisms so that the microorganisms move in the liquid with the carrier substances, e.g., in a fluidized bed. These microorganisms can further remain at a standstill in a reactor (fixed bed) wherein the medium flows through them. However, tests indicate that especially an immobilization of microorganisms brings about a higher degree of purification because the surrounding zone of the medium which can be reached by the microorganisms is larger and, accordingly, the microorganisms can find a larger "foraging ground".

The most frequently examined possibilities of immobilization for the purpose of decomposing contaminants in media or substrates include:

- a) Confinement of cells in interlaced gels or membrane like formations,
- b) Intercellular interlacing,
- c) Covalent bonding of cells to organic material,
- d) Adsorption of cells on the surface of a suitable carrier material.

In the case of adsoption of microorganisms on carrier materials, there become effective physical bonding mechanisms in order to retain the microorganisms. The probably best known example of utilization are filler bodies (percolating filters) in liquid waste cleaning plants to which the microorganisms adhere to form micellae.

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At the present time, the filler bodies are made of plastic material in specific shapes but without pores, or of vulcanic porous natural stone.

However, if the microorganisms which adhere to smooth surfaces are to be utilized in other reactors, wherein external forces act counter to the physical bonding forces, such as for example the shearing forces generated by a flowing liquid in stirrer type reactors, the bonding forces at the smooth surfaces of the polypropylene percolating filters do not suffice any longer and the microorganisms are rinsed away.

A substantial improvement is achieved by utilizing porous carriers on which the microorganisms grow into the pores and are thus capable of gaining a stronger hold. This is achieved in the aforementioned porous vulcanic stone which, however, exhibits the drawback of high density to liquid waste and the resulting greater weight which must be taken up by larger reactors and which must be coped with during evacuation.

It has further become known to use a porous foamed substance with a density of 10 to 200 kg/m³ and with open macropores of 0.1 to 5 mm which serves as a carrier substance. Though the lower density facilitates convenient circulation in the substrate to be treated, it is necessary, even in the event of utilization in a fixed-bed reactor, to provide suitable fastening and holding devices in order to prevent continuous floating and unintentional evacuation from the reactor.

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An object of the invention is to provide a carrier material of such nature that it exhibits a pronounced adsorption capability for microorganisms and, in addition, promotes an advantageous multiplication of microorganisms in its macropores and, moreover, its micropores store foodstuffs for microorganisms.

In accordance with the invention, this object is accomplished with a carrier material of the aforescribed type in that the carrier material consists of at least two material components wherein at least one of these material components is provided with the micropores and can consist especially of activated carbon or clay with fine pores, and a second material component consists of coarser grains, in that various components of the mixture are connected to each other in accordance with a bonding or sintering technique so as to develop macropores in addition to micropores, and in that all of the pores are suitable for adsorption of microorganisms as well as of dissolved harmful substances and can be put to use for biological decomposition of substances in liquid or gaseous media.

With these undertakings, there is provided a carrier material which, in dependency on the field of its utilization, can assume different geometric shapes and can provide a sufficiently large space for reception of microorganisms. In addition, the weight per unit volume of the carrier material can be determined by appropriate selection of its porosity to meet the existing requirements and, especially if used in liquids, to constitute a swimming, floating or sinkable body. In view of the possibility of confining secondary materials in the primary material of the carrier body, it is conceivable to add to primary material even such materials which are especially suited to promote the growth of microorganisms.

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It has been further ascertained that the drawbacks of heretofore known carrier materials can be avoided with the invention in that

- a) a relatively coarse-grained basic material, such as for example a thermoplastic substance or another material which is provided with an adhesive outer layer, can be converted into a coarse-pore material skeleton under the action of temperature and/or pressure by resorting to a sintering or bonding technique. Such a material, with a pore size of approximately 10 to 200 μm , can serve for the settling of smallest () and up to largest () microorganisms.
- b) an additive material which is provided with very small pores from the beginning, such as for example activated carbon with pore sizes of 0 - 500 A or a fired clay material with a pore width of up to 10^{-7}m . It is well known that, for example, activated carbon is best suited for adsorption or absorption not only of small microorganisms but also of harmful substances and can store substantial quantities due to its large internal surfaces and number of pores. A drawback is a low scuff resistance in the event of an action by external forces, be it due to forces which are developed by the flowing liquid or as a result of collision with other parts. Scuffing is largely avoided by embedding the microporous substance in the macroporous base frame and, therefore, the storing action is fully effective. Especially pronounced fluctuations of harmful substances, which can be decomposed by the microorganisms but can have a toxic effect upon the microorganisms in large concentrations, can be stored in the micropores to be processed at a later time.
- c) further additive materials, which are of advantage for the metabolism of the microorganisms, can be added to a certain extent.

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Thus, it is known that nickel, e.g. in fine pulverized form, is effective catalytically in metabolic activities. In addition, it is possible to influence the density of the carrier material within certain ranges. A 10 % nickel powder content could be realized.

Additional advantageous further developments of the invention can be found in the remaining dependent claims.

The drawing shows schematically two possible embodiments of the invention. There are shown in:

Fig. 1 a side elevational view of a shaped body with two differently designed carrier materials,

Fig. 2 a sectional view of the shaped body according to Fig. 1 in the plane II - II,

Fig. 3 a section of the shaped body according to Fig. 1 in the plane III - III and

Fig. 4 a cylinder-shaped shaped body.

The carrier material according to the invention is formed essentially by a shaped body which consists of at least two material components one of which is a polymerized synthetic material and the other, e.g., an activated carbon. The two components, of which the synthetic material can constitute a powder and activated carbon can be of a gritty consistency, are mixed with each other in a ratio which is determined in advance and are thereupon introduced into a shaping tool. In this shaping tool, the two components are bonded to each other by sintering, namely in such a way that larger and smaller openings, i.e., pores, remain between the material parts which are connected to each other.

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These two material components can be configured to assume any desired geometrical shapes as shown, e.g., in Figs. 1 and 4.

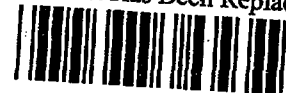
Due to such mode of bonding, namely the sintering of material components, there develops a material which, on the one hand, exhibits macropores attributable to the granular shape of synthetic material and activated carbon but, on the other hand, is exceptionally microporous in the activated carbon. Both characteristics significantly promote immobilization of the microorganisms. This is shown, e.g., on the basis of tests during which it was ascertained that extinction takes place as a function of time. A substantial decrease, indicative of a pronounced growth of bacteria, can be ascertained already after a few hours.

Furthermore, the thus obtained carrier material 1 exhibits a density which is below and very close to 1.0 and hence the material swims in customary substrate liquids in such a way that it is nearly submerged.

The utilization of the carrier material in a fluidized bed necessitates only a minute consumption of energy and a low flow velocity so that its shearing forces upon the solid materials are also relatively small.

A further modification of the novel carrier material 1 is constituted by a porous body to which, in addition to its percentages of thermoplastic synthetic material and activated carbon, there is added a quantity of up to a maximum 10 percent by weight of metallic powder (e.g., nickel) prior to sintering. In this manner, the density can be increased up to a value of slightly above 1.0 (specific weight) to thus influence the swimming capability.

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Furthermore, the metallic powder can additionally develop an effect which promotes the change of material. It is known that, e.g., nickel acts catalytically in the course of certain material changing processes.

Another field of utilization is seen to reside in microbic purification of waste air containing constituents which can be decomposed by biotechnical means. In such instances, the described sintered plastic/activated carbon material again acts as a carrier material 1 for microorganisms.

The carrier material 1 can be furnished in the form of a flowable granulate, preferably also in various dimensionally stable shapes which may be of a complex geometric configuration. The Figures show a few examples, such as substantially cylindrical at 2, box-shaped at 3, accordion at 4, and others.

The geometric shape of a carrier material 1 or a shaped body will be determined to a large extent by the circumstances of installation, not only in connection with the use in liquids but also in gases, so that it need not be further discussed here.

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P A T E N T C L A I M S

1. Carrier material for immobilization of microorganisms, especially for segregation of contaminants from gaseous or liquid media, which is furnished in a dimensionally stable form with a large number of pore-like openings having different pore sizes, characterised in that the carrier material exhibits macro- and micropores and consists of at least two material components wherein at least one of these material components exhibits the micropores, especially in the form of activated carbon or fine-pore clay material, and a second material component consists of coarser grains, in that various components of the mixture of different components are bonded to each other in accordance with a bonding or sintering process to thus develop also macropores in addition to micropores, in that all pores are suitable for adsorption of microorganisms as well as of dissolved harmful substances and can be put to use for biological decomposition of substances in liquid and gaseous media.



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2. Carrier material according to claim 1, characterized in that the coarse grained material component consists of sinterable thermoplastic material or of another material with adhesive surface which can be converted with a microporous material into a carrier substance under the action of pressure or temperature.
3. Carrier material according to claim 1, characterized in that additional metallic powders of up to a maximum of 10 percent by weight, which catalytically promote the conversion of material, are added to the basic materials which form the macro- and micropores.
4. Carrier material according to claim 1, characterized in that the density of carrier material approximates that of the liquid wherein the microorganisms develop their cleaning effect.
5. Carrier material according to claim 1, characterized in that the shape of the carrier material can conform to different geometrical configurations and that they by themselves exhibit a stability as to form.



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Official Serial No.:

Applicant No.:

Our ref.: 31.4267

Date: April 1, 1987

A B S T R A C T

CARRIER MATERIAL FOR IMMOBILIZATION OF MICROORGANISMS

Carrier material for immobilization of microorganisms, especially for segregation of contaminants from gaseous or liquid media, said carrier material consisting of at least two material components bonded to each other by a specific sintering process and having a macroporous as well as microporous structure adapted to adsorb therein cultures of microorganisms removing the contaminants from the medium.

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Fig.1

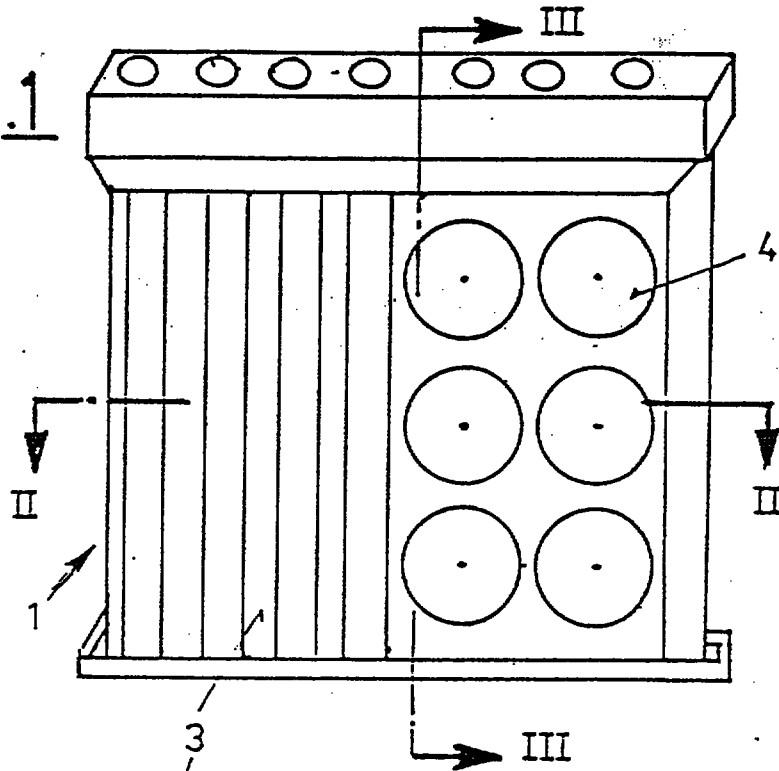


Fig.2

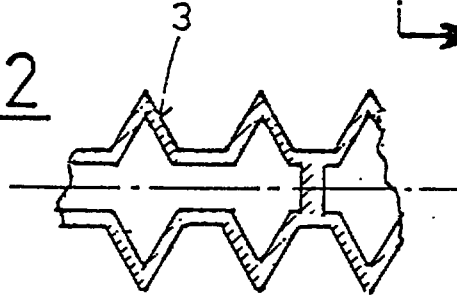


Fig.3

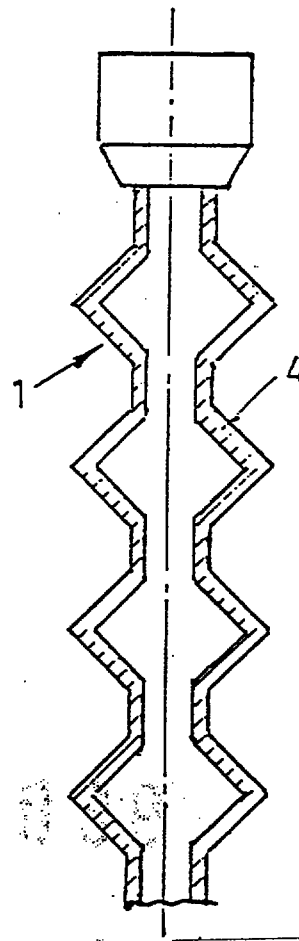
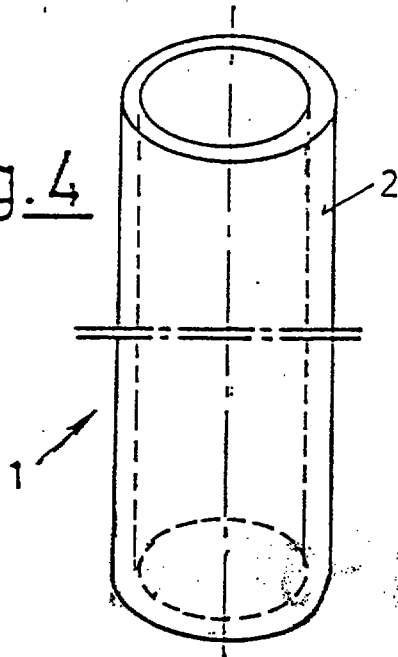


Fig.4



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T i t l e : Carrier material for immobilization of microorganisms

The invention relates to a carrier material for immobilization of microorganisms, especially for segregation of impurities from gaseous or liquid media, which is dimensionally stable and is provided with a plurality of pore-like openings of different sizes.

In order to segregate contaminants which consist of dissolved liquid or gaseous media from mixtures of gases, it is known to employ for material transformation microorganisms which are brought in contact with the substrate. The substrate can constitute a gas or a liquid. The liquid can be water wherein the substrate for the microorganisms is formed by contaminants in the form of dissolved gases or solid substances or by other liquids or solid substances. The situation is similar in the case of media in the form of gases which are contaminated, e.g., by odorous substances or in the case of other gases which serve as a feeding ground for microbic decomposition.

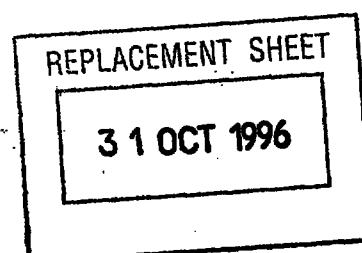
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Contact between the substances to be decomposed and the microorganisms can be established in different ways. The microorganisms can freely swim around in the medium, especially if the substrate is a liquid. However, it is also possible to combine the microorganisms with carrier substances, namely to immobilize the microorganisms so that the microorganisms move in the liquid with the carrier substances, e.g., in a fluidized bed. These microorganisms can further remain at a standstill in a reactor (fixed bed) wherein the medium flows through them. However, tests indicate that especially an immobilization of microorganisms brings about a higher degree of purification because the surrounding zone of the medium which can be reached by the microorganisms is larger and, accordingly, the microorganisms can find a larger "foraging ground".

The most frequently examined possibilities of immobilization for the purpose of decomposing contaminants in media or substrates include:

- a) Confinement of cells in interlaced gels or membrane like formations,
- b) Intercellular interlacing,
- c) Covalent bonding of cells to organic material,
- d) Adsorption of cells on the surface of a suitable carrier material.

In the case of adoption of microorganisms on carrier materials, there become effective physical bonding mechanisms in order to retain the microorganisms. The probably best known example of utilization are filler bodies (percolating filters) in liquid waste cleaning plants to which the microorganisms adhere to form micellae.



At the present time, the filler bodies are made of plastic material in specific shapes but without pores, or of vulcanic porous natural stone.

However, if the microorganisms which adhere to smooth surfaces are to be utilized in other reactors, wherein external forces act counter to the physical bonding forces, such as for example the shearing forces generated by a flowing liquid in stirrer type reactors, the bonding forces at the smooth surfaces of the polypropylene percolating filters do not suffice any longer and the microorganisms are rinsed away.

A substantial improvement is achieved by utilizing porous carriers on which the microorganisms grow into the pores and are thus capable of gaining a stronger hold. This is achieved in the aforementioned porous vulcanic stone which, however, exhibits the drawback of high density to liquid waste and the resulting greater weight which must be taken up by larger reactors and which must be coped with during evacuation.

It has further become known to use a porous foamed substance with a density of 10 to 200 kg/m³ and with open macropores of 0.1 to 5 mm which serves as a carrier substance. Though the lower density facilitates convenient circulation in the substrate to be treated, it is necessary, even in the event of utilization in a fixed-bed reactor, to provide suitable fastening and holding devices in order to prevent continuous floating and unintentional evacuation from the reactor.

REPLACEMENT SHEET

31 OCT 1996

An object of the invention is to provide a carrier material of such nature that it exhibits a pronounced adsorption capability for microorganisms and, in addition, promotes an advantageous multiplication of microorganisms in its macropores and, moreover, its micropores store foodstuffs for microorganisms.

In accordance with the invention, this object is accomplished with a carrier material of the aforescribed type in that the carrier material consists of at least two material components wherein at least one of these material components is provided with the micropores and can consist especially of activated carbon or clay with fine pores, and a second material component consists of coarser grains, in that various components of the mixture are connected to each other in accordance with a bonding or sintering technique so as to develop macropores in addition to micropores, and in that all of the pores are suitable for adsorption of microorganisms as well as of dissolved harmful substances and can be put to use for biological decomposition of substances in liquid or gaseous media.

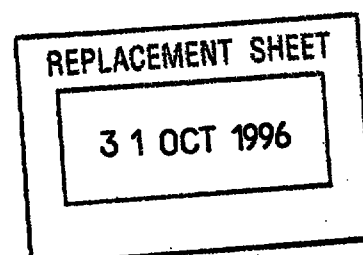
With these undertakings, there is provided a carrier material which, in dependency on the field of its utilization, can assume different geometric shapes and can provide a sufficiently large space for reception of microorganisms. In addition, the weight per unit volume of the carrier material can be determined by appropriate selection of its porosity to meet the existing requirements and, especially if used in liquids, to constitute a swimming, floating or sinkable body. In view of the possibility of confining secondary materials in the primary material of the carrier body, it is conceivable to add to primary material even such materials which are especially suited to promote the growth of microorganisms.

REPLACEMENT SHEET

31 OCT 1996

It has been further ascertained that the drawbacks of heretofore known carrier materials can be avoided with the invention in that

- a) a relatively coarse-grained basic material, such as for example a thermoplastic substance or another material which is provided with an adhesive outer layer, can be converted into a coarse-pore material skeleton under the action of temperature and/or pressure by resorting to a sintering or bonding technique. Such a material, with a pore size of approximately 10 to 200 μm , can serve for the settling of smallest () and up to largest () microorganisms.
- b) an additive material which is provided with very small pores from the beginning, such as for example activated carbon with pore sizes of 0 - 500 A or a fired clay material with a pore width of up to 10^{-7}m . It is well known that, for example, activated carbon is best suited for adsorption or absorption not only of small microorganisms but also of harmful substances and can store substantial quantities due to its large internal surfaces and number of pores. A drawback is a low scuff resistance in the event of an action by external forces, be it due to forces which are developed by the flowing liquid or as a result of collision with other parts. Scuffing is largely avoided by embedding the microporous substance in the macroporous base frame and, therefore, the storing action is fully effective. Especially pronounced fluctuations of harmful substances, which can be decomposed by the microorganisms but can have a toxic effect upon the microorganisms in large concentrations, can be stored in the micropores to be processed at a later time.
- c) further additive materials, which are of advantage for the metabolism of the microorganisms, can be added to a certain extent.



Thus, it is known that nickel, e.g. in fine pulverized form, is effective catalytically in metabolic activities. In addition, it is possible to influence the density of the carrier material within certain ranges. A 10 % nickel powder content could be realized.

Additional advantageous further developments of the invention can be found in the remaining dependent claims.

The drawing shows schematically two possible embodiments of the invention. There are shown in:

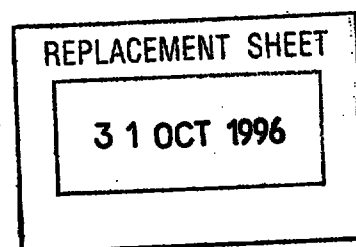
Fig. 1 a side elevational view of a shaped body with two differently designed carrier materials,

Fig. 2 a sectional view of the shaped body according to Fig. 1 in the plane II - II,

Fig. 3 a section of the shaped body according to Fig. 1 in the plane III - III and

Fig. 4 a cylinder-shaped shaped body.

The carrier material according to the invention is formed essentially by a shaped body which consists of at least two material components one of which is a polymerized synthetic material and the other, e.g., an activated carbon. The two components, of which the synthetic material can constitute a powder and activated carbon can be of a gritty consistency, are mixed with each other in a ratio which is determined in advance and are thereupon introduced into a shaping tool. In this shaping tool, the two components are bonded to each other by sintering, namely in such a way that larger and smaller openings, i.e., pores, remain between the material parts which are connected to each other.



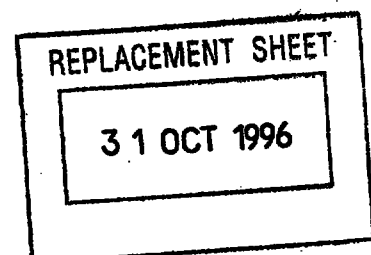
These two material components can be configured to assume any desired geometrical shapes as shown, e.g., in Figs. 1 and 4.

Due to such mode of bonding, namely the sintering of material components, there develops a material which, on the one hand, exhibits macropores attributable to the granular shape of synthetic material and activated carbon but, on the other hand, is exceptionally microporous in the activated carbon. Both characteristics significantly promote immobilization of the microorganisms. This is shown, e.g., on the basis of tests during which it was ascertained that extinction takes place as a function of time. A substantial decrease, indicative of a pronounced growth of bacteria, can be ascertained already after a few hours.

Furthermore, the thus obtained carrier material 1 exhibits a density which is below and very close to 1.0 and hence the material swims in customary substrate liquids in such a way that it is nearly submerged.

The utilization of the carrier material in a fluidized bed necessitates only a minute consumption of energy and a low flow velocity so that its shearing forces upon the solid materials are also relatively small.

A further modification of the novel carrier material 1 is constituted by a porous body to which, in addition to its percentages of thermoplastic synthetic material and activated carbon, there is added a quantity of up to a maximum 10 percent by weight of metallic powder (e.g., nickel) prior to sintering. In this manner, the density can be increased up to a value of slightly above 1.0 (specific weight) to thus influence the swimming capability.

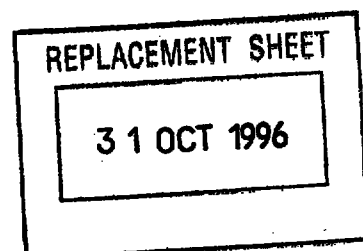


Furthermore, the metallic powder can additionally develop an effect which promotes the change of material. It is known that, e.g., nickel acts catalytically in the course of certain material changing processes.

Another field of utilization is seen to reside in microbic purification of waste air containing constituents which can be decomposed by biotechnical means. In such instances, the described sintered plastic/activated carbon material again acts as a carrier material 1 for microorganisms.

The carrier material 1 can be furnished in the form of a flowable granulate, preferably also in various dimensionally stable shapes which may be of a complex geometric configuration. The Figures show a few examples, such as substantially cylindrical at 2, box-shaped at 3, accordion at 4, and others.

The geometric shape of a carrier material 1 or a shaped body will be determined to a large extent by the circumstances of installation, not only in connection with the use in liquids but also in gases, so that it need not be further discussed here.



P A T E N T C L A I M S

1. Carrier material for immobilization of microorganisms, especially for segregation of contaminants from gaseous or liquid media, which is furnished in a dimensionally stable form with a large number of pore-like openings having different pore sizes, characterised in that the carrier material exhibits macro- and micropores and consists of at least two material components wherein at least one of these material components exhibits the micropores, especially in the form of activated carbon or fine-pore clay material, and a second material component consists of coarser grains, in that various components of the mixture of different components are bonded to each other in accordance with a bonding or sintering process to thus develop also macropores in addition to micropores, in that all pores are suitable for adsorption of microorganisms as well as of dissolved harmful substances and can be put to use for biological decomposition of substances in liquid and gaseous media.



REPLACEMENT SHEET

31 OCT 1996

2. Carrier material according to claim 1, characterized in that the coarse grained material component consists of sinterable thermoplastic material or of another material with adhesive surface which can be converted with a microporous material into a carrier substance under the action of pressure or temperature.
3. Carrier material according to claim 1, characterized in that additional metallic powders of up to a maximum of 10 percent by weight, which catalytically promote the conversion of material, are added to the basic materials which form the macro- and micropores.
4. Carrier material according to claim 1, characterized in that the density of carrier material approximates that of the liquid wherein the microorganisms develop their cleaning effect.
5. Carrier material according to claim 1, characterized in that the shape of the carrier material can conform to different geometrical configurations and that they by themselves exhibit a stability as to form.



REPLACEMENT SHEET

31 OCT 1996

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Official Serial No.:

Applicant No.:

Our ref.:

31.4267

Date:

April 1, 1987

A B S T R A C T

Carrier material for immobilization of microorganisms, especially for segregation of contaminants from gaseous or liquid media, said carrier material consisting of at least two material components bonded to each other by a specific sintering process and having a macroporous as well as microporous structure adapted to adsorb therein cultures of microorganisms removing the contaminants from the medium.

Fig. 1

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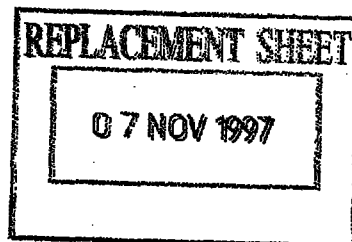
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CARRIER MATERIAL FOR IMMOBILIZATION OF MICROORGANISMS

A B S T R A C T

Carrier material for the immobilization of microorganisms, especially for segregation of contaminants from gaseous or liquid media, said carrier material consisting of at least two material components bonded to each other by a specific sintering process and having a macroporous as well as microporous structure adapted to adsorb therein cultures of microorganisms removing the contaminants from the medium.

Fig. 1



CARRIER MATERIAL FOR IMMOBILIZATION OF MICROORGANISMS

The invention relates to a microorganism carrier material (1) comprising a structure suitable for the immobilization of microorganisms, for use in biological removal of impurities from liquid or gaseous media, with the inherently stable carrier material (1) consisting at least of a first component in the form of microporous grains and a supporting second component having the microporous grains embedded therein.

In order to segregate contaminants which consist of dissolved liquid or gaseous media from mixtures of gases, it is known to employ for material transformation microorganisms which are brought in contact with the substrate. The substrate can constitute a gas or a liquid. The liquid can be water wherein the substrate for the microorganisms is formed by contaminants in the form of dissolved gases or solid substances or by other liquids or solid substances. The situation is similar in the case of media in the form of gases which are contaminated, e.g., by odorous substances or in the case of other gases which serve as a feeding ground for microbic decomposition.

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- ☒ Description : paged 1³ to paged 1⁵
- ☒ Claim(s) : paged 1 to paged 10
- ☐ Drawing(s) : paged 11 to paged 12
- ☒ Abstract : paged 13 to paged 14

DATE OF RECEIPT 25/11/98

Contact between the substances to be decomposed and the microorganisms can be established in different ways. The microorganisms can freely swim around in the medium, especially if the substrate is a liquid. However, it is also possible to combine the microorganisms with carrier substances, namely to immobilize the microorganisms so that the microorganisms move in the liquid with the carrier substances, e.g., in a fluidized bed. These microorganisms can further remain at a standstill in a reactor (fixed bed) wherein the medium flows through them. However, tests indicate that especially an immobilization of microorganisms brings about a higher degree of purification because the surrounding zone of the medium which can be reached by the microorganisms is larger and, accordingly, the microorganisms can find a larger "foraging ground".

The most frequently examined possibilities of immobilization for the purpose of decomposing contaminants in media or substrates include:

- a) Confinement of cells in interlaced gels or membrane like formations,
- b) Intercellullar interlacing,
- c) Covalent bonding of cells to organic material,
- d) Adsorption of cells on the surface of a suitable carrier material.

In the case of adsorption of microorganisms on carrier materials, there become effective physical bonding mechanisms in order to retain the microorganisms. The probably best known example of utilization are filler bodies (percolating filters) in liquid waste cleaning plants to which the microorganisms adhere to form micellae.

REPLACEMENT SHEET

25 NOV 1998

At the present time, the filler bodies are made of plastic material in specific shapes but without pores, or of vulcanic porous natural stone.

However, if the microorganisms which adhere to smooth surfaces are to be utilized in other reactors, wherein external forces act counter to the physical bonding forces, such as for example the shearing forces generated by a flowing liquid in stirrer type reactors, the bonding forces at the smooth surfaces of the polypropylene percolating filters do not suffice any longer and the microorganisms are rinsed away.

A substantial improvement is achieved by utilizing porous carriers on which the microorganisms grow into the pores and are thus capable of gaining a stronger hold. This is achieved in the aforementioned porous vulcanic stone which, however, exhibits the drawback of high density to liquid waste and the resulting greater weight which must be taken up by larger reactors and which must be coped with during evacuation.

It has further become known to use a porous foamed substance with a density of 10 to 200 kg/m³ and with open macropores of 0.1 to 5 mm which serves as a carrier substance. Though the lower density facilitates convenient circulation in the substrate to be treated, it is necessary, even in the event of utilization in a fixed-bed reactor, to provide suitable fastening and holding devices in order to prevent continuous floating and unintentional evacuation from the reactor.

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Finally, Document EP-A-0 124 438 discloses a micro-organism carrier material having the features indicated in the introductory paragraph of the specification. This known carrier material is produced by extruding a mixture of polyvinyl chloride particles, activated carbon particles and swelling agent particles, while being heated and foamed. As a consequence thereof, the polyvinyl chloride in the extruded product forms cell walls of cells formed by foaming.

- The activated carbon particles indeed are not supposed to be coated with a polyvinyl chloride film, but in the light of the manufacturing process this can probably be achieved in essence only for the activated carbon particles located on the outer surface of the product. There is no description that the product has throughout a structure with open pores or open cells.

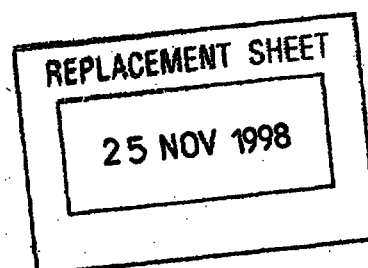
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An object of the invention is to provide a carrier material of such nature that it exhibits a pronounced adsorption capability for microorganisms and, in addition, promotes an advantageous multiplication of microorganisms in its macropores and, moreover, its micropores store foodstuffs for microorganisms.

To meet this object, the microorganism carrier material according to the invention is characterized in that, in the carrier material (1) ready for use, the second component consists of coarser plastics grains or coarser grains of a different substance having a bonding surface; and in that the grains of the second component having the microporous grains of the first component embedded therein in distributed manner constitute a macroporous sintered or bonded basic structure in which the entirety both of the micropores and of the macropores are accessible for immobilizing microorganisms and for the medium to be treated.

With these undertakings, there is provided a carrier material which, in dependency on the field of its utilization, can assume different geometric shapes and can provide a sufficiently large space for reception of microorganisms. In addition, the weight per unit volume of the carrier material can be determined by appropriate selection of its porosity to meet the existing requirements and, especially if used in liquids, to constitute a swimming, floating or sinkable body. In view of the possibility of confining secondary materials in the primary material of the carrier body, it is conceivable to add to primary material even such materials which are especially suited to promote the growth of microorganisms.



It has been further ascertained that the drawbacks of heretofore known carrier materials can be avoided with the invention in that

a) a relatively coarse-grained basic material, such as for example a thermoplastic substance or another material which is provided with an adhesive outer layer, can be converted into a coarse-pore material skeleton under the action of temperature and/or pressure by resorting to a sintering or bonding technique. Such a material, with a pore size of approximately 10 to 200 μm , can serve for the settling of smallest and up to largest microorganisms.

b) an additive material which is provided with very small pores from the beginning, such as for example activated carbon with pore sizes of 0 - 500 Å or a fired clay material with a pore width of up to 10^{-7}m . It is well known that, for example, activated carbon is best suited for adsorption or absorption not only of small microorganisms but also of harmful substances and can store substantial quantities due to its large internal surfaces and number of pores. A drawback is a low scuff resistance in the event of an action by external forces, be it due to forces which are developed by the flowing liquid or as a result of collision with other parts. Scuffing is largely avoided by embedding the microporous substance in the macroporous base frame and, therefore, the storing action is fully effective. Especially pronounced fluctuations of harmful substances, which can be decomposed by the microorganisms but can have a toxic effect upon the microorganisms in large concentrations, can be stored in the micropores to be processed at a later time.

c) further additive materials, which are of advantage for the metabolism of the microorganisms, can be added to a certain extent.

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Claims

1. A microorganism carrier material (1) comprising a structure suitable for the immobilization of microorganisms, for use in biological removal of impurities from liquid or gaseous media, with the inherently stable carrier material (1) consisting at least of a first component in the form of microporous grains and a supporting second component having the microporous grains embedded therein, characterized in that, in the carrier material (1) ready for use, the second component consists of coarser plastics grains or coarser grains of a different substance having a bonding surface; and in that the grains of the second component having the microporous grains of the first component embedded therein in distributed manner constitute a macroporous sintered or bonded basic structure in which the entirety both of the micropores and of the macropores are accessible for immobilizing microorganisms and for the medium to be treated.
2. A microorganism carrier material (1) according to claim 1, characterized in that the grains of the second component consist of thermoplastic plastics material.



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3. A microorganism carrier material (1) according to claim 1 or 2,
characterized in that the microporous grains of the first component consist of activated carbon or microporous clay material.
4. A microorganism carrier material (1) according to any of claims 1 to 3,
characterized in that it contains a maximum of 10 % by weight of metal powder catalytically enhancing the removal of impurities from the medium to be treated.
5. A microorganism carrier material (1) according to any one of claims 1 to 4,
characterized in that its density is close to the density of the liquid medium to be treated.



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Fig.1

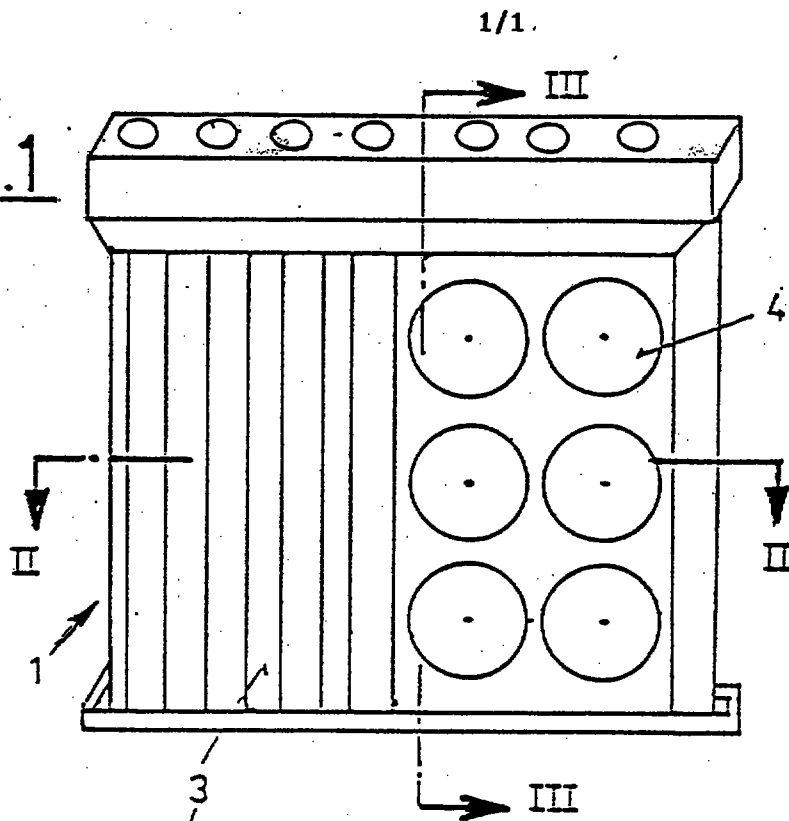


Fig.2

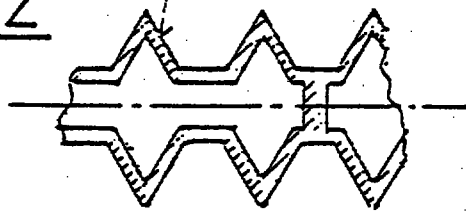


Fig.4

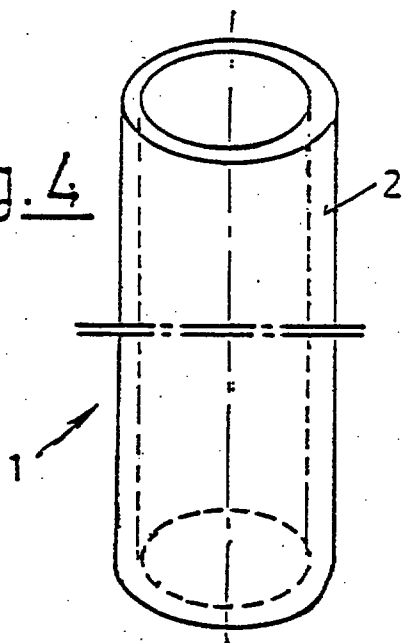
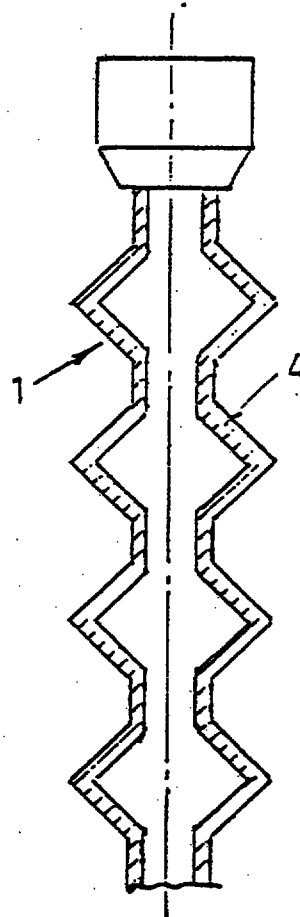


Fig.3



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