M. Takahashi have studied and engaged in R&D of 'Ultrasonic fish finder' in the ultrasound laboratory of Shibaura Institute of technology in the late 1950s. Tips is that he found the fine-bubbles generated from the fishing boat screw of old model in the process of development of fish finder. That was found because of cavitation phenomenon. It led to the development of fine-bubble generator. He decided to start development applications of fine-bubble.

We have been supported a number of the "encounters" for our history of research and development of 50 years. We have developed the "original products such as" unit filtration device", "Bubbling nozzle that can be broken down", "light catalyst filtration device" and others in addition to the "fine-bubble generation technology"

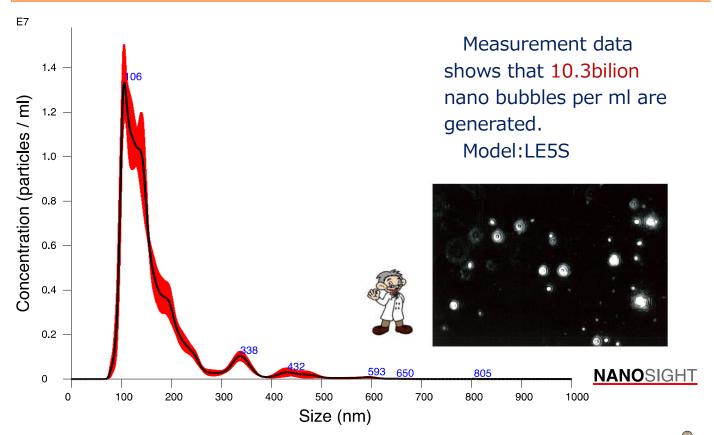




Cavitation due to the screw of fishing boat.

Ultrasound laboratory, Shibaura Institute of Technology (1964)

M. Takahashi is sitting in the front row far left



LIVINGENERGIES & Co.

[Manufacturer]

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We provide a wide range of machines a nd we have more machines than in this c atalog. We are also happy to take orders for OEM and custom-made devices.

Micro/Nano-bubble generator

Micro/Nano-bubbling for organic solvent, acidic/alkali solution and oils.

LAB Model / High density and low flow rate.

● Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Ozone, CO₂ can be bubbled.

Model LE3FS Main wetted parts are made of PTFE. Chemical resist model.



Dimension mm H380× W360× D210

Weight Kg 7.45

Voltage V AC100-110

Power W 40
Frequency Hz 50/60
Flow Scope ml. 120-150

Fluid Temperature °C ≤70

Wetted Materials PTFE · Ceramic · Silicon

Fluid Viscosity mPa·s ≤50

%Pressure gage of SUS can be replace to PTFE plug.

Model LE5S Stainless steel model. Widely used in bubbling organic solvent.



Dimension mm H190× W300× D220

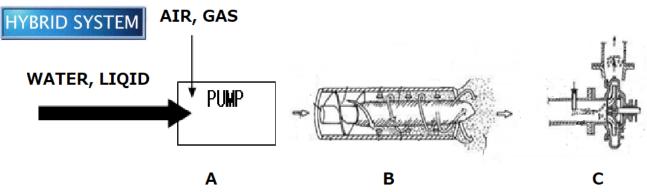
Weight Kg 4.75

Voltage V AC100-110

Power A 1.3 Frequency Hz 50/60 Flow Scope ℓ /ml. 200-300 Fluid Temperature $^{\circ}$ C 120

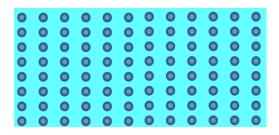
Wetted Materials SUS·Ceramic·Silicon





♦Gas/Air is fed in (A) and put a pressure and mix in (B),and release pressure to make bubbles in (C).

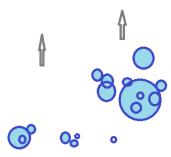
Hybrid method



Same size of nanobubbles have same zeta potentials, so they disperse and never stick each other.

That means that they hold themselves stably and exist in water such a long time in high density.

×Other methods



× Low density × ununiformity

X Ununiformed bubbles stick together because of different zeta potentials. It tends to be low concentration.

APPLICATIONS

Water purification, cleaning, nursing, fermentation, sterilization, deodorant, aerati on, degassing, chemical reaction synthesis, emulsion, liquid-liquid mixing, dispersion, dental mouthwash, atopic medical treatment and nursing care bathing, agricultural water, high concentration hydrogen water other

- Gas ... Ozone, oxygen, hydrogen, argon, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and other
- Liquid ... Water, an organic solvent, oil, even highly viscous liquid. Please ask details.

Handy model - Large scale model Widely used in variety fields.

Model : FU11

Dimension mm : H490×D260×W460

Weight Kg : 14

Voltage V : AC100V/AC220

Power W : 750WFrequency Hz : 50/60HzFlow Scope ml. : 11-20L/min.

Fluid Temperature °C : 40°C

Attachments : Horses, Strainer, Switch





Model : LEA15S

Dimension mm : H710×D490×W500

Weight Kg : 36

Voltage V : AC100V.

Power W : 650W

Frequency Hz : 50/60 Hz

Flow Scope ml. : 15L/min.

Fluid Temperature °C : 40°C

Attachments : Horses, Strainer, Switch

Model : LEX50

Dimension mm : H800×D786×W440

Weight Kg : 65
Voltage V : 3相200
Power W : 1.1
Frequency Hz : 50/60
Flow Scope L/min. : 40-60





Model : LEX200

Dimension mm : H1336×D1000×W365

Weight Kg : 220
Voltage V : 3相200
Power W : 5.5
Frequency Hz : 50/60
Flow Scope L/min. : 80-12

• Flow rates could be changed depends on various factors.