

# **MACS** 700

Conquering the challenges of hazardous waste.

**MACS autoclaves** provide an outstanding economic solution by efficiently neutralizing germs, viruses, and bacteria on-site, significantly reducing hazardous waste transport costs and related  ${\rm CO}_2$  emissions. The system also effectively prevents cross-contamination and enables the efficient treatment of liquids and food. These benefits support a circular economy and promote sustainable resource utilization.

MEETS
ROBERT KOCH
INSTITUTE
REQUIREMENTS





### Effectiveness

Achieves up to 97 % waste volume reduction. The best sterilisation to energy consumption ratio in its class.



### Usability

Ergonomic and safe, standard utility connections, remote support capabilities.



### Sustainability

Through its chemicalfree operation, energy efficiency, volume reduction, emission-free performance.



### Reliability

Consistent operation, security during power outages, independent from external services.



### Financial benefits

Rapid installation and setup, reduction of hazardous waste handling fees, low lifetime operating costs.

## **MACS 700 KEY DATA**



MASCHINE	
Volume Filling Hopper	350 I
Volume Autoclave	245
Noise level	<65 dB
Steam generator	51/80 kW*
Condensate/air	Oil-free air compressor, all exhaust air flows through a 0.2 micron HEPA filter
Shredder	Electric motors, each with reverse rotation, blades made of Hardox® steel
Frame	Steel
Casing/Bodywork	Steel optional: customizable machine's colour

PROCESS	
Process capacity per cycle	700 I / 70-210 kg (density 0,1-0,3 kg/l)
Process	Pre-vacuum plus plateau phase 10 alternatively 20 mins., temp. 136°C, pressure up to 4,5 bar
Process capacity/24 h (18 cycles, as theoretical maximum)	12.600 l / 3.780 kg
Processtime/Cycle	Standard 60 min
Shredding time	6–10 minutes depending on the waste composition
Biological inactivation	SAL=10 <sup>-24</sup> standard program, SAL=10 <sup>-48</sup> (20 minutes program)
Waste reduction	Up to 97% on volume, depending on type of waste and waste density

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT	
Volume reduction potential/year**	367.920
CO <sub>2</sub> reduction potential/600km	15.453 t
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions/Year	Zero

DIMENSIONS*	
Height/ width/ depth (mm):	2.850 / 2.800 / 1.850
Height machine opened:	3.450 mm
Weight net:	4.900 kg

CONNECTIONS	
Water inlet	3/ "
Water outlet	2"
Water quality/water pressure	Potable water, min 4.5 bar (booster pump optional)
Power	3 phase, 400 V, 50 Hz-60 Hz
LAN/WLAN	Connection to local network possible

CONSUMPTION	
Water consumption	Up to 180 liters/cycle
Power consumption	Unit-average 30 kW, peak 45 kW

### DOCUMENTATION (INTEGRATED ON BOARD PRINTER)

Pressure in bar, temperature, time, cycle number, every minute during plateau phase

USB Data pass, step documentation on SD Card, connection to local network possible (LAN/WLAN)

LOCATION	
Space requirement	Ca. 29 m². Mindestabstand zur Wand: 0,5 m – Türseite – min 1,20 m
Ventilation	6 air changes per hour recomended
Equipment load on the floor	Approx. 882 kg/m2

<sup>\*</sup> May change due to design changes or customer requirements.

### SAFETY- AND EMERGENCY FEATURES

- > Automatic leak test before a cycle starts, will not start if leak is discovered
- > Fast stop and emergency program in case of process is interrupted during the cycle period
- > Sterilization with hot steam is guaranteed every time before the lid is opened
- > Gaseous discharges are filtered with a 0,2 µ microbiological filtering system integrated water softener and steam generator
- > Shredder and its parts are sterilized with saturated steam every cycle
- > Programmable daily cleaning cycles
- > Liquids are only released into the sewer after sterilization and confirmation that the cycle performed correctly. Cycle continues where it stopped
- > Technicians don't need an education back-

#### **PROCESSABLE TYPES OF WASTE**

- > sharps (WHO-sharps)
- > metallic packing, but no pressure containers VOC's
- > blood bags and blood preserves (WHO-pathological waste)
- VOC's Volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, chemotherapeutic wastes and radiological wastes should not be treated in a MACS
- > wastes whose collection and disposal are subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection (i.e. dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, diapers (WHO non-risk or "general" health-care waste)

### **MACS**<sup>®</sup>

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<sup>\*\*</sup> Calculated on the MACS Liquid Program.