

CarboMax™

Activated Carbon Canisters

The Carbon Makes a Difference

All CarboMax canisters contain 100% virgin granular activated carbon made from coal that undergoes a high temperature steam activation process under stringent quality control. This process maximizes the adsorption sites for both high and low molecular weight impurities. CarboMax out performs carbon made from shells, ashes and mixtures of regenerated carbon, paying for itself with extended life, improved process performance and product quality. Low quality activated carbon amplifies process problems, maintenance and product issues. Tests have proven that CarboMax removes nearly four times the contaminant than that of our primary competitors' carbon. CarboMax weighs less, making it easier to handle the canisters. Know the difference. Then, make a difference with CarboMax 100% virgin activated carbon.



THE BOTTOM LINE

- **Reduce Operational Problems Improve Product Quality**
100% virgin activated carbon achieves better results than the typical mixture of regenerated carbon products. Reduce the frequency of carbon change-outs and carbon fines and improve process performance and product quality with CarboMax.

APPLICATIONS

- **Impurities Adsorption From Fluids Such As:**

Amine	Lubricating Oils	Sulfinol
Glycol	Selexol	Water

Is It Important To Have Particulate Pre-Filtration In Front Of My Carbon Vessel?

Yes! The purpose of carbon is to remove liquid impurities, not solid particles. Having a pre-filter upstream of the carbon vessel protects the carbon from becoming plugged with solids. If carbon becomes plugged with solids then the adsorption life is decreased dramatically.

Particulate filtration downstream of the carbon vessel is a good idea, as well. This filter will capture carbon fines that may escape the carbon vessel.

How Do I Know When To Change-Out My Carbon?

Unlike most filters that capture solids and build up a differential pressure, carbon canisters are designed to adsorb liquid impurities. Adsorption onto the carbon surface does not cause a significant change in differential pressure. Therefore, many operators are unsure when the carbon is spent. Below are common methods to determine when the carbon is needs to be replaced.

- **Visual Examination**
Take influent and effluent samples and compare them. The effluent should have a reduction in color. If not, then the carbon is spent.
- **Shake Test**
Take an effluent sample. Shake it vigorously to create a foam. If the foam in the effluent does not break quickly then the carbon is spent.
- **Regular Maintenance Schedule**

SPECIFICATIONS

MATERIALS

- **CARBON** 8 x 30 mesh, Coal Based Activated Carbon
- **CORE** steel (galvanized or tin plated)
- **LINER** woven cotton
- **OUTER SUPPORT** steel (galvanized or tin plated)
- **END CAPS** steel (galvanized or tin plated)
- **GASKET** polymer based
- **BAIL HANDLE** steel

OPERATING DATA

Max Temp. [F]	Max D.P. ¹ [psid]
0 - 14	75
0 - 9	75

- Recommended change-out D.P. is 10 psid.
- Normal flow direction is outside to inside

NOMINAL DIMENSIONS

Model	O.D. [in.]	I.D. [in.]	Length [in.]
618-C	6.250	2.25	18.25
619-C	6.625	2.25	19.25
636-C	6.000	3.5	36
719-C	7.250	2.25	19.25
720-C	7.250	1.56	20.5
720-C-2.25	7.250	2.25	20.5
722-C	7.400	1.56	22.25
1120-C	11.000	2.25	20.25
1122-C	11.000	1.56	22.25
1122-C-2.25	11.000	2.25	22
1122-C-2.25 NATCO	11.000	2.25	22.25
1130-C	11.000	1.5	30.25
1136-C	11.000	2.25	36.25



A Name You Know...Filters You Can Trust™

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