

PECO Series AC

CARBOMAX™

BULK ACTIVATED CARBON

for use in PECO Series 10FB vessels
or competitor vessels of similar design



Not all carbon is the same. CarboMax activated carbon is made from 100% virgin coal. This form of activated carbon maximizes adsorptive properties providing better performance than regenerated carbons. High quality activated carbon pays for itself with extended

life, improved process performance and product quality. Low quality activated carbon amplifies process problems, maintenance and product issues. Know the difference. Then make a difference with CarboMax.

IMPURITIES ADSORPTION FROM FLUIDS SUCH AS:

Amine
Glycol

Selexol
Sulfinol

Water
Lubricating Oils

SPECIFICATIONS

	4x12 MESH	8x30 MESH
CARBON TYPE	Activated Carbon	Activated Carbon
TOTAL ASH (%)	11	12
MOLASSES NUMBER	300	300
IODINE NUMBER (mg/g)	900 min.	900 min.
HARDNESS NUMBER (Ball-Pan)	90 min.	85 min.
SURFACE AREA (m²/g)	600	1300
MAX. TEMP.	300° F / 149° C	300° F / 149° C

Virgin carbon has never been used and has better adsorption potential than regenerated carbon. When activated, it generates a good pore structure. Lower ash content indicates more adsorption capacity.

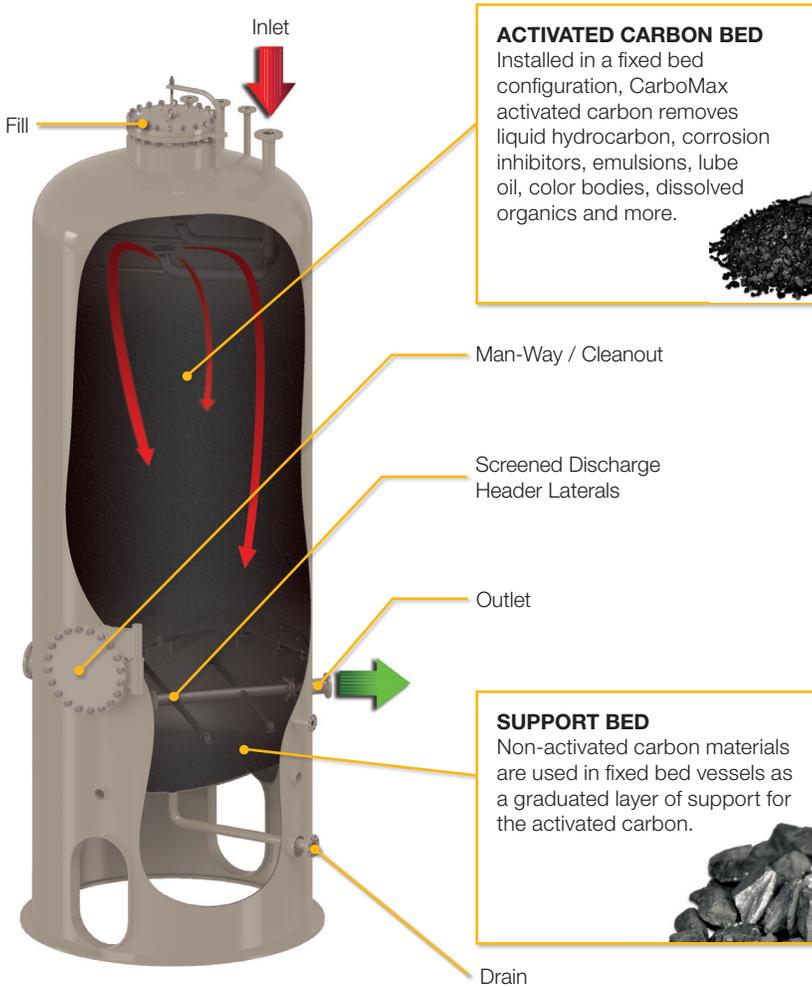
Higher molasses number indicates more capacity to adsorb large molecules.

The Hardness Number is indicative of hardness and resistance to crumbling.

Higher surface area means more adsorption capacity.



ENGINEERING YOUR SUCCESS.



ACTIVATED CARBON BED

Installed in a fixed bed configuration, CarboMax activated carbon removes liquid hydrocarbon, corrosion inhibitors, emulsions, lube oil, color bodies, dissolved organics and more.



SUPPORT BED

Non-activated carbon materials are used in fixed bed vessels as a graduated layer of support for the activated carbon.



HOW DO I KNOW WHEN TO CHANGE-OUT MY CARBON?

Unlike most filters that capture solids and build up a differential pressure, carbon is designed to adsorb liquid impurities. Adsorption into the carbon molecules does not cause a significant change in differential pressure causing many operators to be 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**
This works in highly consistent processes where the contaminant load doesn't vary much.

IS IT IMPORTANT TO HAVE PARTICULATE PRE-FILTRATION IN FRONT OF MY CARBON HOUSING?

Yes! The purpose of carbon is to remove liquid impurities, not solid particles. Having a pre-filter upstream of the carbon housing 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 housing is a good idea, as well. This filter will capture carbon fines that may escape the carbon housing.

PACKAGING

BULK ACTIVATED CARBON

CARBON TYPE	MESH	WEIGHT
CARBON ACT	4 x 12	40 lb. bag
CARBON ACT	8 x 30	40 lb. bag
CARBON ACT	8 x 30	880 lb. bag

NON-ACTIVATED SUPPORT CARBON

CARBON TYPE	MESH	WEIGHT
#4 ANTHRACITE	9/15 x 5/16	53 lb. bag
#5 ANTHRACITE	13/16 x 9/16	53 lb. bag

Parker also provides specialty activated carbon for other applications such as mercury removal, vapor phase applications and others. Please contact us for more information.

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