

5. Filters. ACTIVE CARBON FILTER

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DESCRIPTION

Active Carbon foam. Filter composed of PPI-30 Foam, impregnated with 1800 g/m² of active carbon macroparticles.

SUPPLY

FILTER FA EA 2. Active carbon foam in a galvanized 490 x 490 x 25 mm frame. Once the carbon is worn, the disposable foam can be easily removed from the frame and replaced by a new one.

APPLICATION

For the absorption and elimination of odors and annoying gases in kitchens, installation of air conditioning ...

BASE MATERIAL

- Open pore structure (PPI 30)
- Density 120 kg/m³
- Foam density 30 kg/m³
- Thickness 20 mm +/- 1 mm

CARBON TYPE

Produced from coconut shell

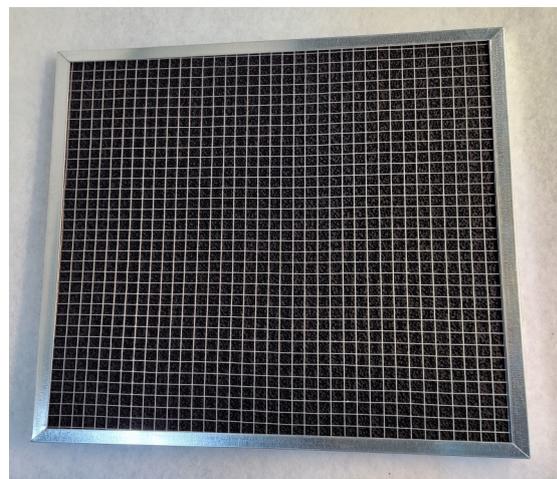
- Water content below 10%
- pH 9-11
- Internal surface 1000 m²/g (BET method)
- Initial pressure drop 20 Pa
- Incombustibility 100 (120) °C
- F 1 (DIN 53438)

Pressure drop



CARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVE CARBON

Active carbon is a material that is easily applicable to the filtration industry, especially when it comes to filtering odors and volatile residues. The effectiveness of this type of filter does not fall vertically. Its degradation is uniform and prolonged. It is completely impossible to indicate the duration of a filter due to all factors that influence it, such as **purity, concentration, temperature and type of volatile to be removed**. However accumulation range goes from 0.02 to 0.22 per gram of activated carbon.



The classification below shows quite clearly the power of absorption of certain odors:

• High absorbing power:

Anesthesia, animal odors, cosmetic antiseptics, disinfectants, pastry shops, fertilizers, gums, packaging, medicines, preparations, human body odors, fruits, laundries, liquors, kitchens, sinks, varnishes, liquid fuels, tobacco smoke, asphalt products, air stale, acetic air, alcohols, anilines, chloroform, ethers, phenol, naphthalene.

• Medium absorbing power:

Residue fumes, sulfuric acid, methyl alcohol, freon, rancid substances, gasoline and diesel flue gases.

• Low absorbing power:

Butane, methane, ethane, carbon oxide, sulfur dioxide, hydrochloric acid..