

# 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 competitor's 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 and Improve Product Quality**  
 100% virgin activated carbon achieves better results than the typical mixture of regenerated carbon products. Improve the effectiveness of carbon adsorption system, improving process performance and product quality with CarboMax.

### APPLICATIONS

- Impurities Adsorption From Fluids Such As:**

|        |          |                  |
|--------|----------|------------------|
| Amine  | Selexol  | Water            |
| Glycol | Sulfinol | Lubricating Oils |

### 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 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.

## 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. <sup>1</sup> [psid] |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 300           | 90                           |

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

### NOMINAL DIMENSIONS

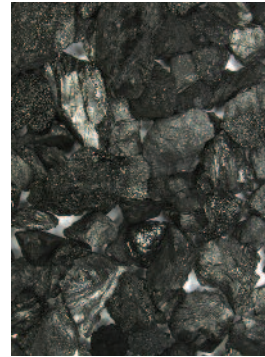
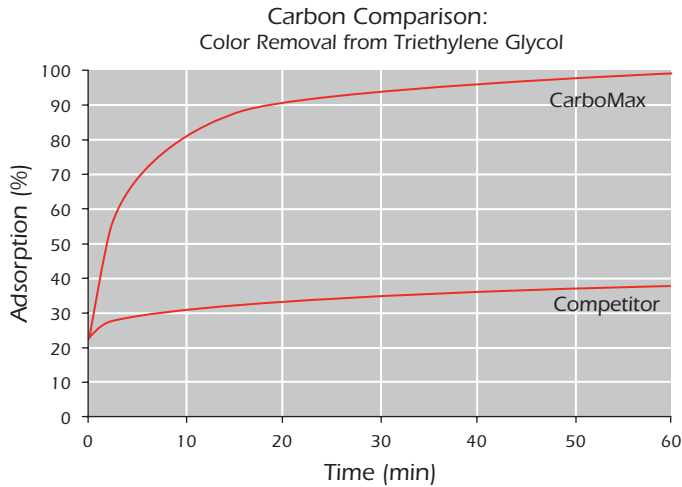
| Model             | O.D. [in.] | I.D. [in.] | Length [in.] |
|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 618-C             | 6.250      | 2.25       | 18.25        |
| 619-C             | 6.625      | 2.25       | 19.25        |
| 636-C             | 6.000      | 3.5        | 36           |
| 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        |

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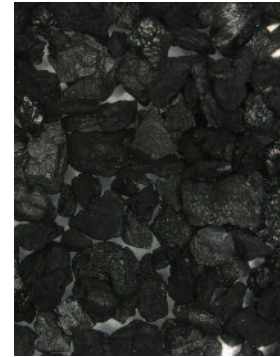
The Carbon Makes a Difference

## PERFORMANCE

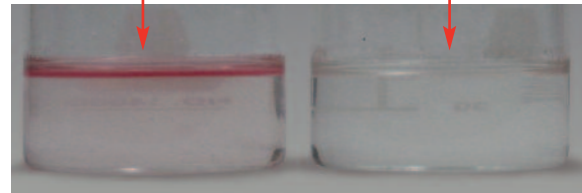
- Recommended Flow Rate: 1.3 gpm per canister



Competitor's Carbon  
Magnification X20



PECO Carbon  
Magnification X20



Lab testing of a competitor's carbon versus PECO carbon in TEG at 10% contamination after 5 minutes reveals the superior adsorption capability of the CarboMax carbon (right) versus the competitor's carbon (left), which did not adsorb all of the contaminant.

## REPLACEMENT OPTION FOR

- Filtration Systems Inc
- Jonell
- Natco
- Nowata
- Others

## NOTES

- Max D.P. may be limited by the vessel manufacturer's design.

## VESSELS

- PECO Series 10
- Natco
- Nowata
- PESCO
- Others

## ORDERING INFORMATION

1122-C

### SIZE

618-C  
619-C  
636-CAC-PM  
719-C  
720-C  
720-C-2.25  
722-C  
1120-C  
1122-C  
1122-C-2.25  
1122-C-2.25 NATCO  
1130-C  
1136-C

### MISC.



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