



# Water Treatment

## Carbon and Media Cartridges

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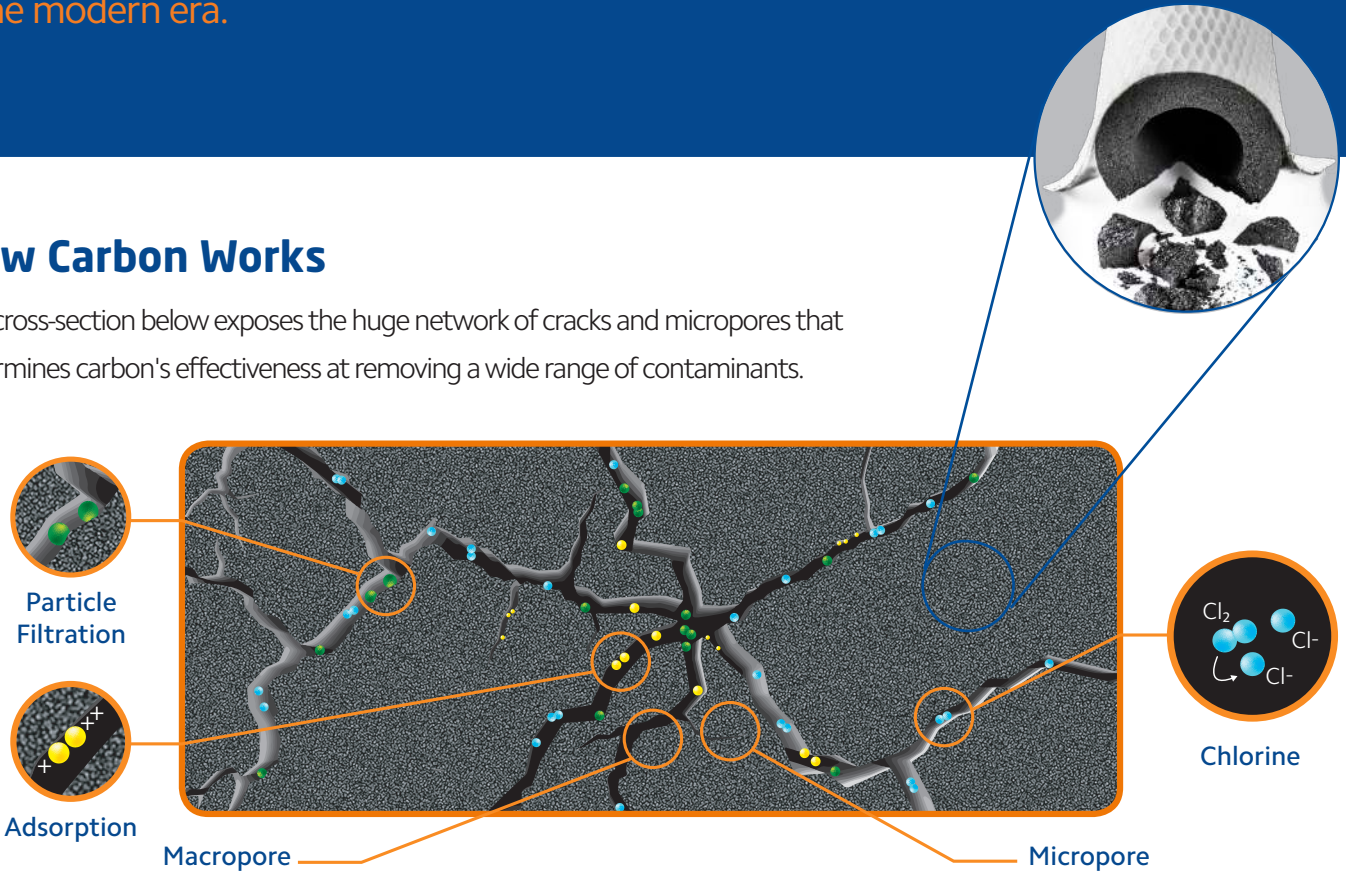


# Carbon Technology

Utilised for several hundred years, carbon is considered one of the oldest means of water purification. Although impossible to trace the exact date and time, there is evidence of its usage and importance throughout history, from the ancient world to the modern era.

## How Carbon Works

The cross-section below exposes the huge network of cracks and micropores that determines carbon's effectiveness at removing a wide range of contaminants.



### Particle Filtration Sediment and Suspended Solids

Every carbon block cartridge has a given micron rating to indicate the physical size of suspended particulate that can be removed by the cartridge. To prevent premature sediment blockage before the chlorine capacity of the carbon has been exhausted, pre-filtration, such as the SPECTRUM SSP or PSP, is recommended to prolong the life of the cartridge.

### Adsorption Organics and Heavy Metals

Carbon is a naturally adsorptive media, removing dissolved contaminants from a solution. When heated to 870°C, during the activation process, millions of tiny micropores are created throughout the structure of the cartridge, attracting large organic molecules and heavy metals to the surface.

### Chemical Reaction Chlorine and Chloramine

Through chemical interactions with the activated carbon, reactive chlorine molecules are converted to less reactive chloride ions. Chloramine can also be removed through this process although the reaction occurs at a much slower rate. Speciality cartridges such as the SPECTRUM PCB have been specifically designed to effectively target chloramine.

## Carbon Flow Rate

The longer water comes into contact with carbon, generally the more effective the treatment process will be, whether removing organics, heavy metals, chlorine or chloramine. Even a small increase over the recommended flowrate can cause dramatic decreases in carbon treatment's effectiveness. Therefore it is imperative to size a carbon treatment system properly, ensuring that the flowrate allows enough contact time to remove the undesired contaminants. The recommended flowrate for each cartridge is shown on the product page (as illustrated, right).

		@ Flow Rate (LPM)	
		3.8	7.6
Max. Operating Temp. 52°C		7.6	7.6
Max. Operating Pressure 2.5 bar		7.6	7.6
SCB Properties			
Capacity (L)	Chlorine Reduction (L) @ 0.2ppm	Pressure Drop (Bar) @	Flow Rate (LPM)
113,750		0.3	3.8
227,500		0.3	7.6
356,850		0.4	7.6
713,700		0.4	15.1
Chlorine capacity using 2mg/l free available chlorine at 0.5mg/l breakthrough			

# Carbon's Effectiveness at Removing...

## Excellent

- Chloramine
- Chlorine
- Dyes
- Glycols
- Herbicides
- Hydrogen Peroxide
- Insecticides
- Iodine
- Odours
- Oil-dissolved
- PCBs
- Pesticides
- Sodium Hypochlorite
- Taste
- THMs

## Good

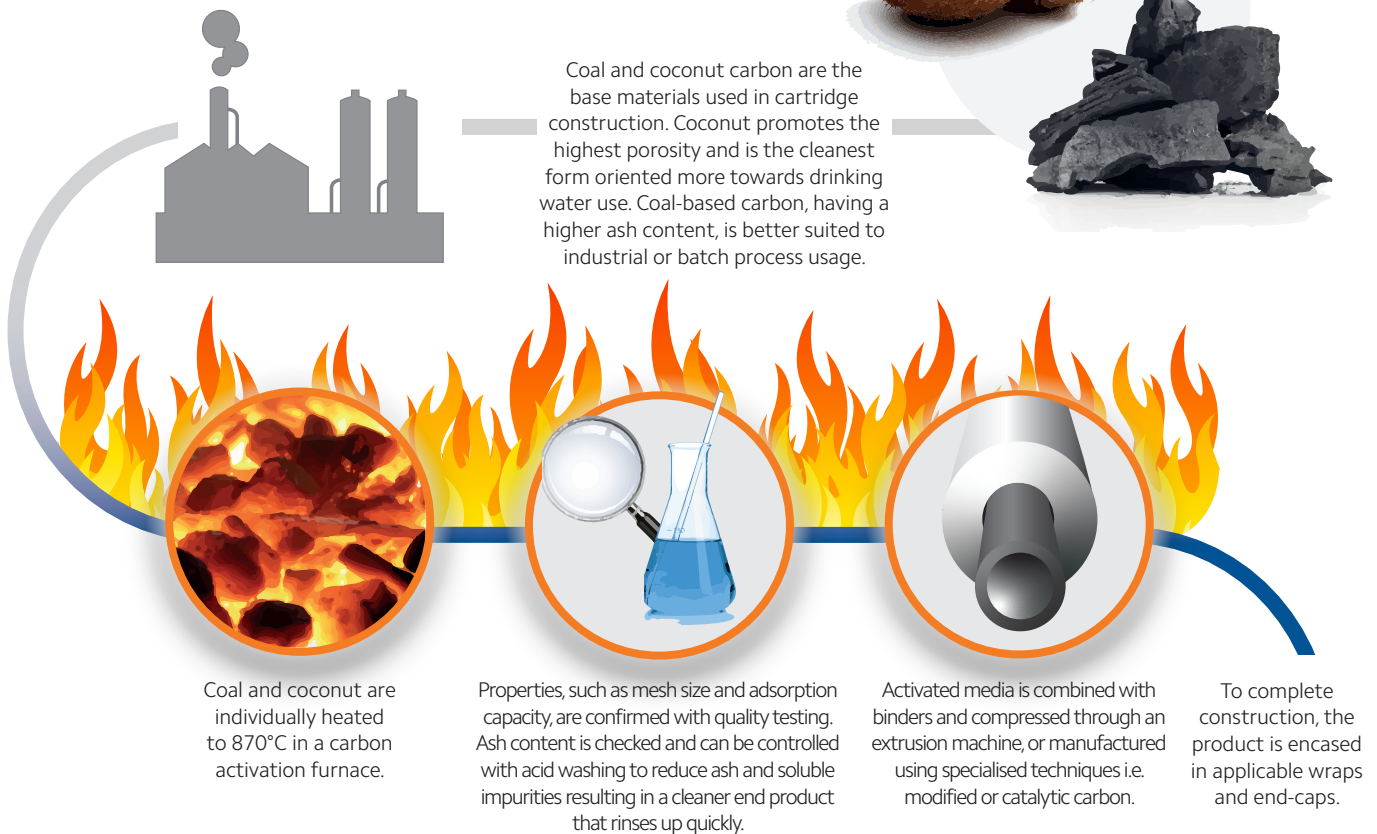
- Organic Acids
- Organic Salts
- Potassium Permanganate
- Solvents
- Sulphonated Oils
- Tannins

## Fair

- Acetic Acid
- Detergents
- Heavy Metals
- Hydrogen Sulfide
- Plating Wastes
- Soap

## Carbon Cartridge Construction

From raw material, through to activation and end product.



**Modified Carbon Block**  
e.g. CFB-Plus

An advanced technology, Fibredyne combines dissolved contaminant removal with excellent sediment reduction. Uses powdered carbon for effective chlorine reduction.



**Powder Carbon Block**  
e.g. SCB & PCB

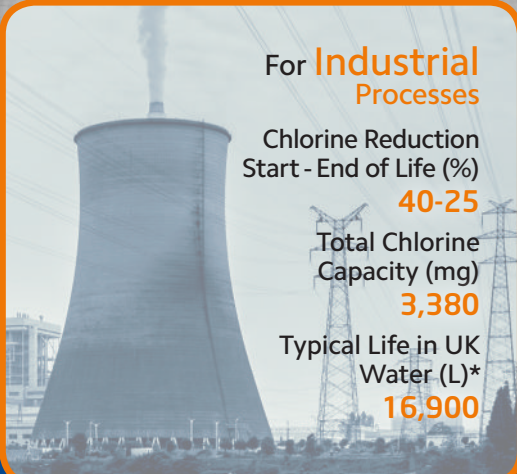
Finer carbon mesh size increases surface area, ensuring highly effective removal of small contaminants such as chlorine. Perfect for drinking water applications.



**Granular Carbon Block**  
e.g. CB & ECB

Traditional carbon technology, more effective at removing large molecules such as odours. Suitable for commercial and industrial applications.





For **Industrial Processes**

Chlorine Reduction Start - End of Life (%)  
**40-25**

Total Chlorine Capacity (mg)  
**3,380**

Typical Life in UK Water (L)\*  
**16,900**

Performance based on 10" cartridge. \*Life in UK water based on free chlorine concentration of 0.2mg/l.

## CB Carbon Block

### Industrial Grade & Economical

The honest answer to a solely price driven market, the SPECTRUM CB prioritises cost at the sacrifice of chlorine capacity. Specifically designed for industrial batch process

applications, where the full capacity of the cartridge is not used, the CB's high binder content results in a strong cartridge with moderate chlorine reduction efficiency.

## Key Features

- Entry level, most economic carbon block in the range
- For use where cost is the primary consideration over chlorine capacity and life
- Giving a dependable alternative to an array of inferior imports

## Typical Applications

- Industrial batch processes
- Dye, solvent and detergent reduction
- Please note, bituminous carbon is not suitable for drinking water. For an alternative, please refer to the WRAS approved SCB on page 10.

## Configurations

### Micron (µm)

1	5	10
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### Length (")

9¾	20
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### Diameter

Standard	Large = BB
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## Materials of Construction

### Carbon Type

Acid washed bituminous

### Netting

Polyethylene

### End-cap

Polypropylene

### Gasket

EPDM

### Wrap

Polypropylene

## Specification

### Max. Operating Temperature

52°C

### Max. Operating Pressure Differential

2.5 bar

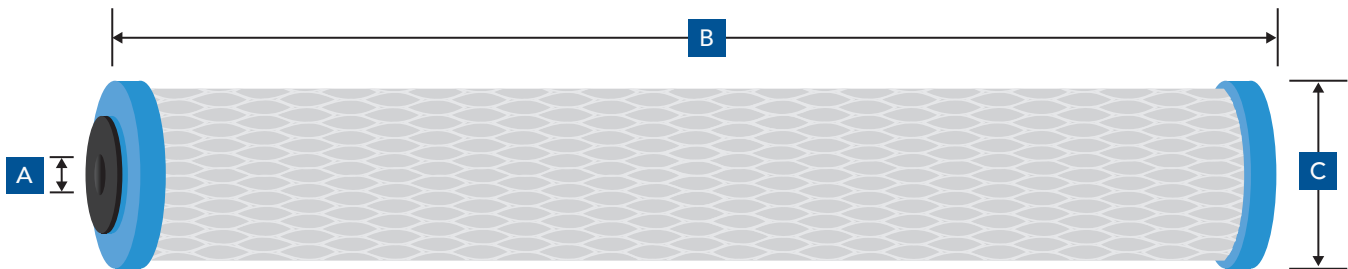
## CB Properties

Length (")	Chlorine Reduction (L) @ 2mg/l *	Chlorine Reduction (L) @ 0.2mg/l **	Pressure Drop (Bar) @	Flow Rate (LPM) (Performance based on 5µm cartridge)
9¾	5,200	16,900	0.4	3.8
20	10,400	33,800	0.4	7.6
9¾BB	23,800	77,350	0.5	7.6
20BB	47,600	154,700	0.5	15.1

\*Chlorine capacity using 2mg/l free available chlorine at 1.5mg/l breakthrough

\*\*Calculated chlorine capacity using 0.2mg/l free available chlorine at 0.15mg/l breakthrough

## Dimensions & Packaging



Length (")	Dimensions (mm)		
	A	B	C
9¾	28	248	66
20	28	508	66
9¾BB	28	248	115
20BB	28	508	115

Packaging	
Box Qty	Box Weight (kg)
15	8
15	12
4	7
4	14

## Part Number

Code	Micron	Length
CB	1, 5, 10	9¾, 20
		9¾BB, 20BB

e.g. CB-5-93/4