



CC SERIES

Activated Carbon Canisters

- 100% granular activated carbon
- Outside to inside flow direction

Activated carbon canister filters are to be used to absorb liquid impurities from a fluid stream.

SUITABLE USES



Air & Gas



Desalination



Coolant



Water



Electronics



Coatings



Oil & Gas



Chemical



Pulp & Paper



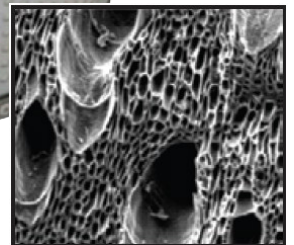
Power



Marine



Equipment



Photograph of activated carbon, showing pore structure and high surface area.

ADDITIONAL FEATURES

- Ideal for amine and glycol applications.
- Suitable for high temperature applications.
- Extra long steel cable pull handles for easier removal.
- Abrasion resistant, low-dust carbon.
- Outside to inside radial flow direction.

*For more information, please contact
info@fil-trek.com or visit Fil-Trek.com*

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- Carbon or Stainless Steel
- Flow rates up to 36,000 GPM
- Pipe sizes from 1" to 42"



STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

MAX. OPERATING TEMPERATURE	300°F (149°C)
MAX. DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE	90 PSID (6.2 bar)
RECOMMENDED CHANGE OUT PRESSURE	10 PSID (0.7 bar)
RECOMMENDED FLOW RATE	1.3 GPM per canister
MEDIA	Granular activated carbon
CORE/OUTER SUPPORT/END CAPS	Galvanized steel
CORE COVER/OUTER COVER	Cotton
GASKET	Polymer based (Buna-N)

MEDIA AND CONSTRUCTION

The CC series filters use coal based activated carbon that is ideal for use in filtration applications due to its uniform pore structure, high surface area and great adsorption qualities. The carbon bed is vibro-tamped to reduce settling and the top of the center tube is wrapped with a metal tape to prevent bypass.

AVAILABLE SIZES/PART NUMBERS

MODEL	OD	ID	LENGTH
CC-636	6.00"	3.50"	36.00"
CC-720*	7.25"	1.56"	20.50"
CC-722*	7.25"	1.56"	22.25"
CC-1120*	11.00"	1.56"	20.50"
CC-1122*	11.00"	1.56"	22.25"

*Available with a 2.25" ID

WHEN IS IT TIME TO REPLACE CARBON FILTERS?

While other cartridge filters collect particulate on the outside of the media making it more apparent when it's time to change the filters, carbon filters are built to adsorb impurities into the carbon molecules which does not cause a noticeable change in DP.

THINGS TO LOOK FOR ARE:

Shake Inspection

Take an effluent sample and shake it forcefully in order to create a foam. If the foam does not break quickly, then it's time to change the filter.

Visual Inspection

Take an influent and effluent sample and directly compare them. The effluent should be lighter in colour, if not, it's time to replace the filter.

Regular Maintenance

This should be useful in highly consistent applications where the contaminant load remains stable.