

S500, S500C

Carbon Filtration Units

Magnaflux carbon filtration units are designed to remove penetrants from post-rinsewater. Once clean, the rinsewater can be pumped to drain/waste (subject to local authority requirements) or recycled to another process.

The S500 unit comprises a pressure vessel fitted with inlet and outlet control valves. The pump, operated by float switches, forces contaminated water to the top of the vessel, which then passes down through the activated carbon filter bed, where the contaminants are removed.

The S500 can also be used in conjunction with a coalescing filter (S500C) to remove post-emulsifiable penetrant from pre-rinsewater.



FEATURES

- Low-cost and economical to run
- Self-contained and portable
- Easy to use

USER RECOMMENDATIONS

Accessories	
	Activated carbon granules, 25 Kg bag (079C002)
	Replacement coalescer cartridge (015F004)

PART NUMBERS

S500 009Z001
S500C 009Z002

PRODUCT PROPERTIES

Floor space	1.2 x 1.0 m
Height	2.6 m
Continuous service flow rate	500 litres/hour
Carbon volume	0.25 m ³ (125 Kg)
Retention time	20 minutes
Contaminate absorption	Approx. 1 litre per kilogram of carbon
Supplied with activated carbon	5 Bags / 125 Kg
Backwash	Manually operated
Backwash flow rate	480 litres/hour
Backwash time	5 minutes
Backwash volume	40 litres
Connections	1¼ inch (32 mm) I/D hose
Electrical supply	220/240 volts, single phase, 50 Hz. Fused at 6 amps.

S500, S500C

What is activated carbon?

Activated carbon is a crude form of graphite, the substance used for pencil leads. It differs from graphite by having a random imperfect structure which is highly porous over a broad range of pore sizes, from visible cracks and crevices down to pores of molecular dimensions. This graphite structure gives the activated carbon its very large surface area, which allows the carbon to adsorb a wide range of chemical compounds.

What is activated carbon made from?

Activated carbon can be made from many substances containing a high carbon content, such as coal, wood and coconut shells. The raw material used has a big influence on the characteristics and performance of the activated carbon.

What makes it activated?

Activation refers to the development of the adsorption properties of the carbon. Raw materials such as coal and charcoal have some adsorption capacity, but this is greatly enhanced by the activation process.

What is adsorption?

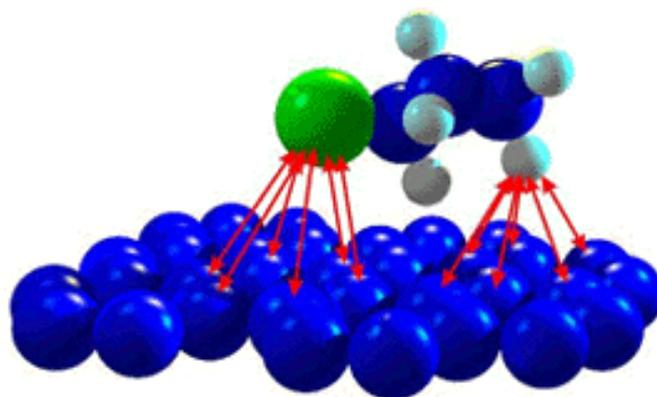
Adsorption is the process by which liquid or gaseous molecules are concentrated on a solid surface, in this case activated carbon. This is different from absorption where molecules are taken up by a solid, liquid or gas.

Activated carbon has the strongest physical adsorption forces and the highest volume of adsorbing porosity of any material known to humankind.

What compounds are adsorbed?

All compounds are absorbable to some extent. In practice, activated carbon is used for the adsorption of mainly organic compounds, along with some larger molecular weight inorganic compounds such as iodine and mercury. In general, the absorbability of a compound increases with:

- Increasing molecular weight.
- A higher number of functional groups, such as double bonds or halogen compounds.
- Increasing polarisability of the molecule. This is related to the electron clouds associated with the molecule.



London dispersion forces