

Activated carbon (also called activated charcoal) is the more general term which includes carbon material mostly derived from charcoal.

Activated carbon is the most popular and the cheapest material used in purification of alcohol, and steam-activated carbon is derived from natural raw materials. Much of activated carbon is regenerated (cleaning/desorption) and is used hundreds, or even thousands, of times.

Activated carbon is the common term used for a group of absorbing substances of crystalline form, having large internal pore structures that make the carbon more absorbent, [Activated carbon](#) is manufactured according to the Ostreijkos patents of 1900 and 1902. Every year, approximately one hundred fifty thousand metric tons of pulverized activated carbon are manufactured, together with one hundred fifty thousand metric tons of pellets/rods, Many different materials can be activated(wood, plastic, stone and synthetic materials) without actually turning them into carbon, and one can still get the same effect.

Activated carbon for food and sugar

Activated carbon technology:

Raw material is fine pine tree, activated via chemical or steam method, under the process of after treatment, powder form.



Activated carbon characteristics:

With rapid adsorption, good decolorization, filtering soon, used for medical intermediate decolorization and refining, boost pharmacy purity, avoiding pharmacy side effect.

Activated carbon using fields:

Widely used for Pharmacy Industry, chemical industry, bioindustry, pharmaceutical products decolorization, purification, refining.

Activated carbon datasheet

	Physical Characteristics						Chemical characteristics									
	Raw material	mesh	Surface Area m ² /g	Total pore Volume cm ³ /g	Medium Pore Volume cm ³ /g	Moisture % ≤	Fe % ≤	Cl % ≤	Zn % ≤	Soluble Matter In acid % ≤	Pb % ≤	PH	Ash % ≤	Caramel Decolorization % ≥	MBValue (mg/g) ≥	
Su ar	CX-3011	Wood	200 300	~ 1300	~ 1.05	~0.27	10.0	0.10	0.25	0.10	1.5	0.01	3.0-6.0	5.0	100	225
	CX-3012	Wood	200	~ 1200	~ 0.95	~0.25	15.0	0.15	0.35	0.15	2.0	0.01	3.0-6.0	6.0	90	210
	CX-3031	Wood	200 300	~ 1300	~ 1.05	~0.27	10.0	0.10	0.25	0.10	1.5	0.01	3.0-6.0	5.0	100	240
	CX-3032	Wood	200	~ 1200	~ 0.95	~0.25	15.0	0.15	0.35	0.15	2.0	0.01	3.0-6.0	6.0	90	225
	CX-305	Wood	200	~ 1400	~ 1.10	~0.30	10.0	0.10	0.20	0.10	1.0	0.01	3.0-5.0	5.0	110	240
	CX-307	Wood	200	~ 1250	~ 0.98	~0.28	13.0	0.10	0.25	0.12	2.0	0.01	2.0-5.0	5.0-8.0	100	200
	CX-309	Wood	200	~ 1350	~ 1.05	~0.27	65±5	0.10	0.30	0.10	1.5	0.01	3.0-5.5	5.0	100	225
	LY-T-AC	Wood	300±10	~ 1400	~ 1.10	~0.30	10.0	0.05	0.20	-	1.0	0.04	4.5-6.5	5.0	100	240

Remarks:

We also could supply the specific quality AC products according to the consumers' requirements.

Activated carbon, as viewed by an electron microscope Under an electron microscope, the high surface-area structures of activated carbon are revealed. Individual particles are intensely convoluted and display various kinds of porosity; there may be many areas where flat surfaces of graphite-like material run parallel to each other, separated by only a few nanometers or so. These micropores provide superb conditions for adsorption to occur, since adsorbing material can interact with many surfaces simultaneously. Tests of adsorption behaviour are usually done with nitrogen gas at 77 K under high vacuum, but in everyday terms activated carbon is perfectly capable of producing the equivalent, by adsorption from its environment, liquid water from steam at 100 °C and a pressure of 1/10,000 of an atmosphere.

[Activated carbon](#) is usually used in water filtration systems. In this illustration, the activated carbon is in the fourth level (counted from bottom). Carbon adsorption has numerous applications in removing pollutants from air or water streams both in the field and in industrial processes such as:

Spill cleanup

Groundwater remediation

Drinking water filtration

Air purification

www.activatedcarbonactivatedcharcoal.com