

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

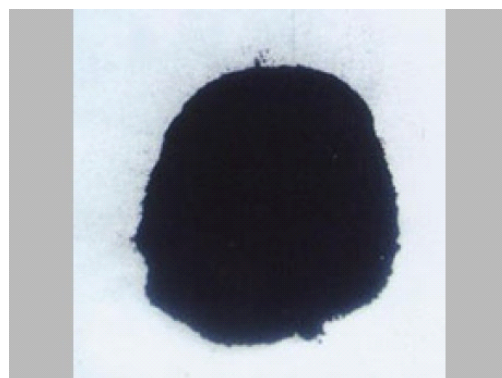
Activated carbon is the common term used for a group of absorbing substances of crystalline form, having large internal pore structures that make the carbon more absorbent, Activated carbon is manufactured according to the Ostreijkos patents of 1900 and 1902. Every year, approximately one hundred fifty 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 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 for pharmacy decolorization

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:

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

Activated carbon using fields:

The main reason for electroplating solution worsen is organic matter increasing, and mineral such as Pb, Cu, Fe increasing which causing plating coat broken, then AC products promote Zn spec. to ensure the adsorption. Widely used in nickel electroplating solution or none cyanic electroplating solution purification and recycling.

Activated carbon datasheet

item/type/stpc	Mesh	Moisture %	Fe %	Cl%	Heavy Metals %	Zn %	PH	Soluble Matter in Acid %	Ash %	MB Value mg/g
CX-725	200	≤15	≤0.1	≤0.05	≤0.01	≤0.01	>7	≤3.5	≤5.0	≥210
CX-852	200	≤10	≤0.1	≤0.35	≤0.01	≤0.1	5.0-7.0		≤6.0	≥225
CX-862	200	≤10	≤0.1 ≤0.05	≤0.1	≤0.003	≤0.10	5.0-7.0		≤5.0	≥210 ≥225
CX-864	200	≤10	≤0.1 ≤0.05	≤0.1	≤0.003	≤0.10	5.0-7.0	≤1.0	≤2.0	≥210
CX-865	200	≤15	≤0.1	≤0.35	≤0.01	≤0.10	4.0-6.0		≤6.0	≥215
CX-868	200	≤10	≤0.1	≤0.35	≤0.01	≤0.10	3.6-6.0	≤3.5	≤5.0	≥215
CX-769	8-60	≤12	≤0.03	≤0.1	≤0.003	≤0.05	4.5-7.5	≤0.8	≤5.0	≥215
CX-772	200	≤10	≤0.05	≤0.1	≤0.003	≤0.02	5.0-7.0	≤1.0	≤3.0	≥195 ≥210
CX-898	200	≤10	≤0.1	≤0.30	≤0.01	≤0.10	2.5-4.5	≤0.8	≤3.0	≥

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