

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 for water & gas purifying

Activated carbon technology:

These series of activated carbon in granular form are made from fruitshell, activated via high temperature water steam method, under the process of crushing, aftertreatment.



Activated carbon characteristics:

These series of activated carbon with large surface area, developed pore structure, high adsorption, high strength, well washable, easy regeneration function.

Activated carbon using fields:

Widely used in living, industrial water treatment, environmental protection, vapor phase adsorption, solvent recovery, especially suitable in electric plants, petrification, refinery, food, beverage, sugar, wine, electronic industry, drinking water, pisciculture, marine, industrial waster water, living waster water treatment etc. effectively adsorbing dissociativechloride, hydroxybenzene, sulfur, oil, colloid, pesticide hangover, other organic pollutant, oil precursors of THM from water. Also applied for industrial tail gas purification, decarbolization, denitration, petroleum catalyse, gas separation, PSA, air drying, food keeping fresh, gas mask, removing dioxin, accelerant carrier, home decoration, car tail gas purification, nuclear electric power radioactivity pollute gas adsorption, distinct purification, filtering, recovery, refining function on industrial organic solvent such as benzene, toluene, formaldehyde, gasoline, diesel oil.

www.activatedcarbonactivatedcharcoal.com

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	Apparent Density g/cm ³	Ignition Point °C	Moisture % ≤	Hardness % ≤	PH	Iodine number (mg/g)	Phenol adsorption (mg/g)	Ash %	MB Value %
MNut shell series	CX-100	Cocconut shell	10-24	1100±50	~0.90	~0.50	0.45-0.55	450	15	95	≥7	900-1100	150	5	50-70
	CX-101	Apricot shell	10-20	1000±50	~0.85	~0.46	0.45-0.65	450	35	90	4.5-7.5	800-950	140	5	45-55
	CX-102	Apricot shell	10-20	1000±50	~0.85	~0.46	0.45-0.55	450	15	90	≥7	800-950	140	5	45-55
	CX-103	Walnut shell	10-24	1000±50	~0.85	~0.46	0.45-0.55	450	15	90	≥7	800-1050	140	5	50-70
	CX-104	Jujube shell	8-20	950±50	~0.82	~0.40	0.42-0.55	450	15	88	≥7	800-900	140	5	40-50
	CX-105	Olive shell	8-16	1000±50	~0.88	~0.47	0.42-0.55	450	15	93	≥7	800-950	140	5	45-55
	CX-106	Cocconut shell	8-16	1050±50	~0.90	~0.50	0.5-0.55	450	15	95	≥7	900-1100	150	5	50-70
	CX-200	Nut shell	150-180	1050±50	~1.0	~0.55	0.42-0.55	450	15	-	4-11	900-1000	145	-	55-75

Remarks:

We also could supply the specific quality [activated carbon](#) products according to the consumers' requirements.