

FILTRATION MEDIA



ANTHRACITE

SWT Anthracites (P/N ON10001, P/N ON10015, P/N ON10002) come from a superior vein of coal in the USA and are preferred by filter manufacturers around the world. All sieve sizes are available for multimedia applications as either support layers or prefiltration layers. SWT anthracites meet all engineering specifications and/or can be custom specified. Certificates of analysis for all ASI, AWWA, or ASME standards and protocols can be provided by request. Standard packaging is either 2000 lb supersacks or 1 cubic foot bags. The cubic foot bags are banded, skidded, and shrink wrapped for reliable transport.

FEATURES

- Angular design specific for water treatment
- Durable
- Tight screen control for minimum attrition
- All sizes available
- International shipping
- Available in 1 cubic foot bags/palletized or 2,000 lb supersacks

Suggested Operating Conditions

Service Flow Rate	5 gpm per sq.ft. minimum
Bed Depth.....	24 to 36 inches
(Multibed Filter).....	(10 to 18 inches)
Freeboard	50% of bed depth minimum
Backwash Rate @ 60°F	
Anthracite #1	12 to 18 gpm per sq.ft.
Anthracite #1.5	18 to 25 gpm per sq.ft.
Anthracite #2	Use air scour
Backwash Bed Expansion	20 to 40% of bed depth minimum

Typical Properties

US Standard Mesh Size

Anthracite #1	14 x 30 (0.6–0.8 mm)
Anthracite #1.5	10 x 20 (0.85–0.95 mm)
Anthracite #2	4 x 12 (1.7–4.0 mm)
Color.....	Black
Apparent Specific Gravity.....	1.65 ± 0.05
Hardness.....	3.0 to 3.8 (Mohs scale)
Attrition Losses	Minimal
Source of Material	Eastern Middle Field Mammoth Vein USA

Acid Solubility

(Per AWWA B100-80) 1% maximum

Caustic Solubility

(1% NaOH @ 190°F) 1% maximum

Uniformity Coefficient..... 1.7 maximum (unless
otherwise specified)

Net Weight

50 lb per cu.ft.

Average Ultimate Analysis

(Moisture & Ash-Free Basis)

Hydrogen.....	2.1%
Carbon.....	94.7%
Nitrogen.....	0.8%
Oxygen	1.6%
Sulfur.....	0.8%
B.T.U.	14,828

Packaging

1 cu.ft. bag or 2,000 lb supersack

Warning

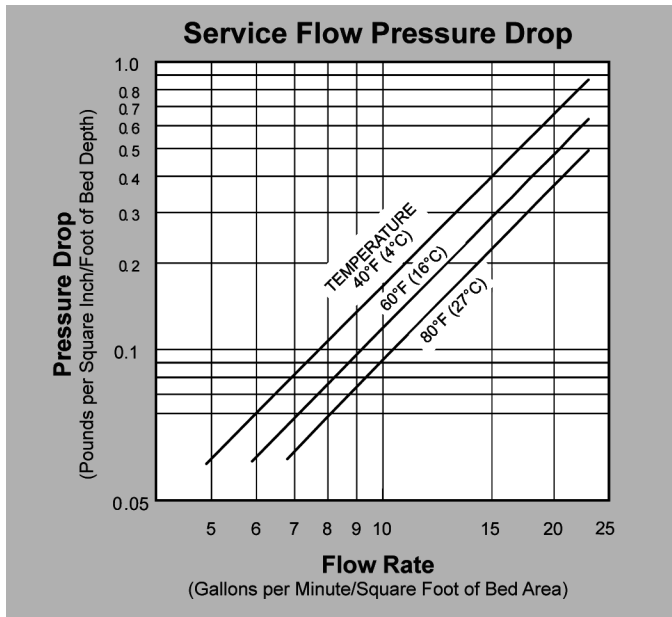
For safety and handling purposes, we recommend appropriate protective measures when entering a wet vessel containing granular activated carbon, because wet activated carbon depletes oxygen from air and therefore, dangerously low levels of oxygen may be encountered. In such a case, the oxygen level inside the vessel shall be determined before entering and appropriate protective equipment should be worn when entering, or leave the vessel open until the oxygen level in the vessel is normal.

This information has been gathered from standard materials and/or test data that is believed to be accurate and reliable. Nothing herein shall be determined to be a warranty or representation expressed or implied with respect to the use of such information or the use of the goods described for any particular purpose alone or in combination with other goods or processes, or that their use does not conflict with existing patent rights. No license is granted to practice any patented invention. It is solely for your consideration, investigation and verification.

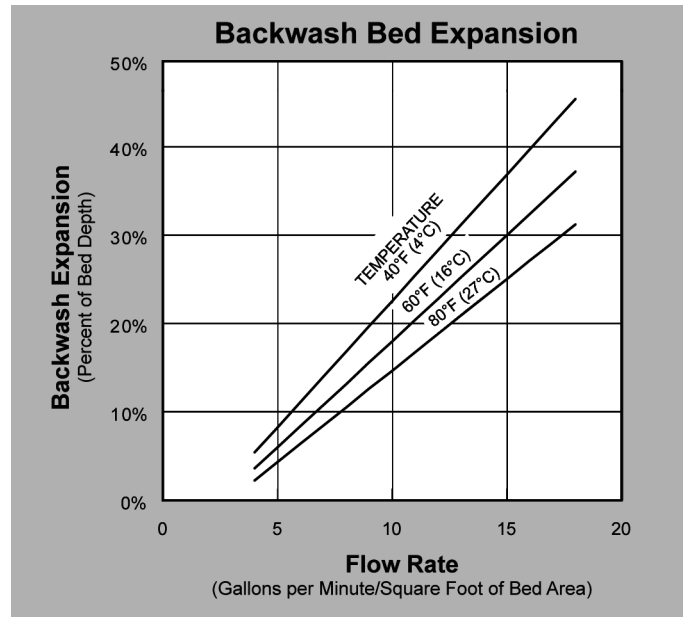
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PRESSURE DROP — The graph above shows the expected pressure loss per foot of bed depth as a function of flow rate at various temperatures.



BACKWASH — After each cycle the media bed should be backwashed at a rate that expands the bed 20 to 40 percent.

UNIFORMITY COEFFICIENT (UC)

Low uniformity coefficient anthracite filter media has less oversized and undersized particles resulting in a highly uniform bed which extends the life and efficiency of a water treatment filter. Lower uniformity coefficients lead to longer filter runs, better effluent quality, less head loss, and reduced backwash rates. This means more saleable water produced at a lower cost of operation.