

ADSORBENTS FOR WATER TREATMENT REPORTS OF SUITE OF SUITE

TRAPPSORB BED



TRAPPSORB systems are normally designed as packed bed system, where 40 % of its bed can be considered for the consumption during the treatment and 60% bed should always be there to provide enough contact time for the treatment.

Service Velocity: 10 m/h

Adsorber consumption: 1 mg: 1.5 mg (contamination: product)
*This is an average capacity by considering different capacity for different contaminates in water.

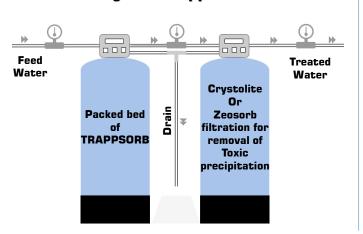
System design Example for 1 m3/h TRAPPSORB.

- ✓ Minimum bed (for contact time) = Flow in liters per hour/10 = 1000/10 = 100 liters (130 kg)
- ✓ To provide capacity (40% of vessel) = $\frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100 \text{ liters}}{200 \text{ liters}} \times \frac{100}{60} \times 0.40 = \frac{100}{$
- √ Vessel Size: 100 liters + 66.6 liters = 167 liters

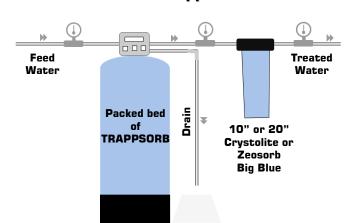
Capacity of the system: $86.5 \text{ kg} \times 10^6 / 1.5 = 57,667 \times 10^3 \text{ (mg)}$ adsorption of contaminates.

This means once the capacity is over, you need to fill again 40% of the media inside the pressure vessel.

Big Scale Application



Domestic Application



After treatment using TRAPPSORB to filter out all the precipitated toxic contaminants, it is highly recommended to install a filtration system using Watch Water's Crystolite or Zeosorb.