

What is Carbon Filtration?

Water in your home can contain contaminants such as chlorine, sulfur (rotten egg smell), volatile organic chemicals (VOC's) and other bad tastes or odors. What can you do? Solve your problems with a Keystone Giant Whole House Filter

Activated carbon can be used as an effective method to adsorb various unpleasant contaminants, tastes and odors from your water. Carbon is an ideal means of eliminating these problems because it is an environmentally sound solution. Carbon is made from organic matter such as coconut shells, coal and other natural materials.

Chlorine is commonly added to public water supplies to disinfect the water. It can be absorbed into pores and inhaled when showering. The Keystone Whole House Filter using any of these cartridges can reduce this concern. In addition, removing chlorine and toxins can give you smoother skin and shinier hair.

Activated carbon filters are most effective when installed at the point of use. Maximum contact time between the water and the carbon is critical for effective filtration. In addition, it is essential that activated carbon filters be properly sized to accommodate home water flow requirements.

It is very important to maintain your filter properly by changing the cartridge on a regular basis. You will find that the life of your filter cartridges can vary depending on the amount of chlorine added to the water supply in your area. The best way to determine when your taste/odor cartridge needs to be changed is to wait until the offending taste/odor returns. If your problem is minimal or your water usage is low, the cartridge should be replaced at least once a year.

Keystone offers a wide choice of filter models depending on the specific problem you want to solve. Evaluate the many choices we offer and select the one that is right for your situation or call us for help with your selection.

Glossary

Adsorption: To take in or drink in, as a sponge imbibes water. Ability to adhere gases, liquids and other matter to a surface or exposed pores.

Absorption: Ability to take in or assimilate gases, liquids and other matter into a structure.

Activated Carbon Adsorption: Removal of soluble components from water by contact with adsorptive granular or powdered carbon.

Chlorine: A gas widely used in the disinfection of water.

Flow Rate: Quantity of water which passes a given point in a given period of time. Flow rate is expressed as gallons per minute.

Giardia Cyst: A cyst, 4 to 12 microns in size, that can cause various digestive problems such as diarrhea and vomiting.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): Applicable for public water systems.

Micron: A linear measure equal to one millionth of a meter or 1/25,000 of an inch. The smallest particle that can be seen by the human eye is 40 microns. Human hair is generally 50 to 75 microns in width.

TCE (Trichloroethylene): A volatile organic contaminant. MCL = 0.005 mg/l.

THM: Organic chemicals suspected of being carcinogenic. Formed in water when chlorine reacts with decayed vegetation. Chloroform is a common THM. MCL = 0.005 mg/l.

VOC (Volatile Organic Chemical): Any one of a large number of organic chemicals that can be found in a water supply.