ECO FRIENDLY BARBEQUE BRIQUETTES BY

CARBOLASE

Technologies

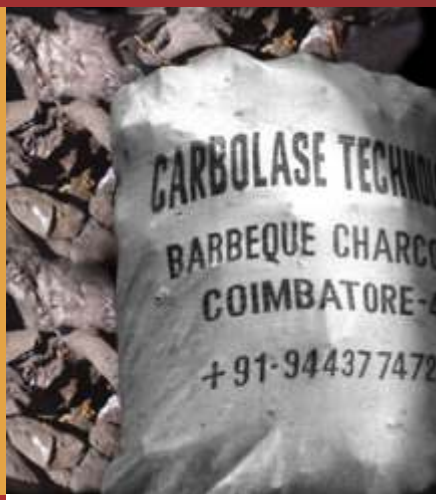
LESS SMOKE
RENEWABLE RESOURCE

100% ORGANIC

BURNS HOTTER
LONGER COOKING TIME

Carbolase Barbeque Briquettes last longer and produce a higher degree of heat with no unpleasant fumes and little smoke - unlike coal, coke or other charcoal products. The result is a safe and economical barbeque fire which is suitable for both indoor and outdoor useits content.

Carbolast - Barbaeque Charcoal is a hard wood charcoal with high heating value and low smoke. It is manufactured under stict process conditions to give more buring time and larger Light. Specially process to eliminate dust particles and packed in 25 KG PP bags, size : 10 mm - 80 mm.



SPECIFICATIONS:

Main Constituent : Cocunut Shell Charcoal
Size : 50mm dia x 40mm high
Shape : Annular/Solid Cylinder
Density: 0.8 - 1.1 g/cm^3
Binder : Cereal Type
Additives : None
Volatiles : 15 - 18%
Ash : 5-10%
Sulpher : As sulphides - Nil / As sulphides - 0.05% max
Moisture : 5-8% max
Fixed carbon : 70% min

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Application

Activated Carbon, Activated Charcoal, and Related Product Applications

Water :

- POU/POE
- Groundwater remediation
- Wastewater treatment
- Process water treatment
- Municipal water treatment
- Aquarium water treatment
- Dialysis

Air :

- Vapor extraction/remediation
- VOC abatement
- Gas Mask
- Indoor Air Quality (IAQ)
- Air stripper off-gas
- Odor control
- Catalyst support/protection
- Tank venting

Food :

- Glycerin purification
- Wine/fruit juice decolorization/deodorization
- Edible oil purification
- Corn and cane sugar decolorization

Chemical :

- Precious metal recovery
- Glycol purification and recycling
- Chemical or product purification
- Sludge/soil stabilization
- Catalyst support/protection
- Amine purification
- Dry cleaning solvent purification
- Industrial oil purification
- Solvent recovery

Miscellaneous :

- Ultra capacitor
- Cigarette filters
- Pharmaceutical

Carbon Basics :

Introduction

Activated carbon can be made from a wide range of source materials such as coal, coconut shells and wood. The material is often charred to achieve carbon, followed by chemical activation or activation by high temperature steam. This produces an activated carbon with an extensive network of pores and an extremely high surface area (typical range is 300 to 2000 m2/g). The pores provide sites for the adsorption of chemical contaminants in gases or liquids.

Activation

Material such as wood, coconut shells or coal that is activated by steam is first carbonised to create charcoal. The carbonisation is performed at a temperature at approximately 550 degC in an oxygen free atmosphere. This process drives off all of the volatile organic compounds and leaves behind the carbon and the minerals (ash).

Steam Activation

The steam activation of the charcoal is then carried out an even higher temperature (up to 1000 degC) in a steam atmosphere. The activation reaction between charcoal and steam can be described as follows:

$C + H2O \Rightarrow CO + H2$

$C + CO2 \Rightarrow 2\ CO$

The activation process can be controlled to produce specific product characteristics. Steam concentrations, temperature, activation time and CO2 concentrations influence pore development, which in turn affect pore size distributions and the level of activity.

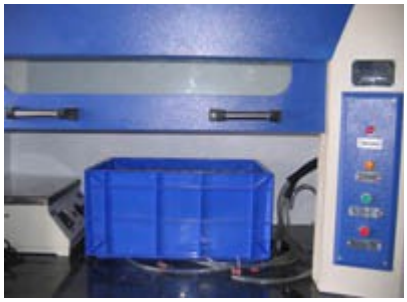
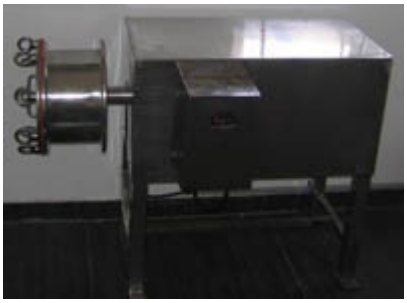
Impregnation

Impregnation is the process where activated carbon is treated with a chemical reagent that reacts with low molecular weight or polar gases such as chlorine, sulphur dioxide, formaldehyde, and ammonia, binding them up on the carbon and thereby removing them from an airstream. This process, commonly referred to as "chemisorption", may involve neutralisation or catalysis reactions.

The impregnation process must be carefully controlled to ensure correct loading levels and even distribution of reagent on the carbon, without restricting access to the reaction sites within the pores. Properties such as activity, moisture content, and particle size affect the performance of the adsorbent, and can be controlled to optimise filter efficiency and service life.

Quality Control Lab

The Active Source for Carbon


We believe that customers should always get the best product. To ensure this we have set up a very sophisticated and well equipped facility. The lab operates as an integral part of the production facility ensuring a continuous monitoring of the product and process at all stages of manufacturing and dispatch. Highly qualified and trained staff operating round the clock ensures the best carbon meeting all the specs every time on time. The facilities are equipped to carry out all the test procedures prescribed by ASTM,JIL,AARL and NSF specifications. We also have tie ups with other Monitoring agency facilities to do any specific tests the customer may request us to perform.

We have our own laboratory with extensive capabilities located at the factory in Coimbatore.

Quality Standards:

- American Standard Testing Method (ASTM)
- AWWA
- IS
- JIS

The laboratory conducts both routine activated carbon analysis and application development studies. Our objective is to conduct any type of product development research to assist industries with their applications.

Primary Testing Capabilities:

We have the capability to conduct all standard tests relating to activated carbon such as :

- particle size
- iodine number
- ash content
- moisture content
- apparent density
- CTC Activity
- Ball PanHardness

We use these tests to ensure the best possible products are supplied to our customers.

Additional Testing Capabilities:

Other tests that we carry out include gold adsorption kinetic testing and sugar decolourising trials. The outcome of these trials will assist in selecting the most suitable carbon for a specific application.