

SS127.AD

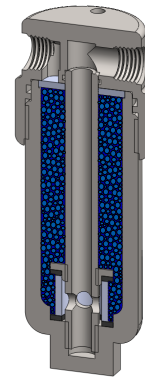
Absorber Housing

Materials 316L Stainless Steel
Pressure 5000
Ports 1/8" or 1/4"

The SS127 Adsorber Housings are a compact, simple but high performance solution for the adsorption of various chemical vapours in a gaseous stream. The hollow tube, with integral filter diverts the gas flow to the base of the bowl allowing complete passage of gas through the adsorber granules. Simply remove the filter bowl without disturbing the line connections to replace the used adsorber media. It is recommended to use a coalescing filter housing as a pre-filter to remove liquid aerosols and droplets.

Housings are available with 1/4" or 1/2" ports and have NPT ports and Viton seals. Other seal types are available as an option. BSPT and BSPP port types are also available.

A range of granular adsorber materials are available and these are listed below. together with the principle uses. We are pleased to advise about any special applications you may have. The media is supplied in resealable plastic containers and two sizes are available, 1 litre or 4 litres.



Technical Specifications

Housing Model	SS117.111	SS117.221
Port Size	1/8" NPT	1/4" NPT
Drain	None	None
Maximum Pressure, psi	5000	5000
Maximum Temperature, °F	390	390
Materials of Construction		
Head, Bowl & Internals	316L SS	316L SS
Seal	Viton	Viton
Filters	316L SS	316L SS
Principle Dimensions in inches		
Diameter	1.40	1.40
Height	4.05	4.05
Volume, cc	115	115
Weight, lbs	3.20	3.20
Accessories		
Mounting Bracket	MBSS11	MBSS11

Grade	Adsorber	Principle Uses
01	Activated Carbon Granules	Removal of hydrocarbons and other organic vapours
03	Molecular Seive 4A	Removal of CO ₂ , NH ₃ , H ₂ S, SO _x
04	Molecular Seive 13X	Removal of CO ₂ , NH ₃ , H ₂ S, SO _x , aromatics, amines
05	Silica Gel (Blue)	Removal of water vapour
05a	Silica Gel (Orange)	Removal of water vapour
06	Mixed Bases (SodaLime)	Removal of acidic gases, CO ₂ , SO _x , NO _x , HCl
07	Potassium Permanganate	Removal of SO _x and other acidic gases
08	Hopcalite	Removal of CO by catalytic oxidation to CO ₂