



STAINLESS STEEL DISTILLERS POST FILTER CUP INSTRUCTIONS

The disposable filter cup contains granular activated carbon (GAC) produced from pure virgin coconut shell material. GAC acts as a final “polishing” step to enhance taste and purity of steam distilled water by adsorption, aeration and degasification.

1. Remove and discard the protective seal on the bottom.
2. Pour 1 to 2 cups of boiled or distilled water through filter cup to rinse away any small, harmless carbon fines (dust). Water draining from the filter cup may contain black dust. This is normal. The carbon dust is formed as a result of production, packaging and shipping of filter cup.
3. Once water runs clear through the filter cup, to ensure optimum water purity, sterilize filter cup by fully immersing in boiling water for about five minutes. Carefully remove filter cup from boiling water and allow to cool before handling. **DO NOT** microwave.
4. Rinse briefly with boiled or distilled water before installing.
5. Place the sterilized/rinsed filter cup into opening of the collection/storage reservoir.

The filter cup should be replaced every two months or after 60-80 gallons of water processed (whichever comes first). As a convenient reminder, write the date of installation on the Replacement Record printed on the outside of carton.

NOTE: Effective life of a filter cup will vary depending on quantity of water produced and quality of tap water used. If you notice a change in taste of the steam distilled water, clean distiller boiling tank and install a new filter cup.

Refer to Use & Care Guide for additional information and important safeguards.

Contact your supplier or call (800) 927-5183 with questions.

Operational maintenance and replacement requirements are essential for this product to perform as advertised.

Additional information on reverse side.

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STAINLESS STEEL DISTILLERS

CARBON POST FILTER CUP INSTRUCTIONS

Steam distillation effectively removes a wide spectrum of contaminants. The boiling process kills waterborne microorganisms like bacteria, cysts and viruses. When steam rises it leaves behind dead microbes, dissolved solids, salts, and heavy metals. While most contaminants are effectively removed by steam distillation, a **Carbon Post Filter** is the preferred treatment for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as chloroform.

Technically speaking, activated carbon undergoes an “activation” process that creates an internal network of very fine pores. This enables it to attract microscopic contaminant molecules and increase the adsorption capacity to effectively act as a final “polishing” agent after the steam distillation process.

What is carbon post filtration?

As previously stated, post filtration is used as a final treatment to effectively remove VOCs. It significantly reduces trihalomethanes, synthetic organic compounds such as pesticides and hydrocarbons, and petrochemical byproducts such as benzene, toluene, and methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE).

Why is post treatment needed?

To remove contaminants that may carry across in the steam. Carbon posttreatment ensures high purity water after the distillation process is completed.

What type of carbon is used?

The disposable filter contains water washed, granular, activated, virgin carbon (GAC) produced from coconut shell. Activation reorders the carbon atoms to produce an extremely porous structure with a much larger surface area. This network of very fine pores is extremely effective at trapping contaminant molecules. The carbon has a typical pH of 8.0-8.5.

Filter Cup Specifications

- California Prop 65 compliant carbon
- Carbon tested by Pace Analytical
- Individually wrapped/sealed
- High quality polypropylene cup—BPA-Free
- Triple overflow protection
- Optimal infiltration top grid
- Stainless steel bottom screen
- 21 grams of GAC
- Surface area of over 236,000 sq ft (approx. 5.4 acres)



(shown actual size)

Coconut shell carbon has been certified to be California Prop 65 compliant

How does the filter work?

GAC works by a process of aeration and adsorption (versus absorption).

Absorption: Means to soak up. GAC does not take up contaminants by attractive (magnetic) forces. It does not absorb.

Adsorption: Means to adhere to or on. GAC

When should the filter be replaced?

The effective life will vary depending on frequency of use and quality of water being purified. Replace every two months or after 60-80 gallons of water processed (whichever comes first).