

Capacity Index for Gases, Vapors and Fumes Removed by Austin HealthMate™ Products



The state of

The number given represents typical or average conditions and might vary in specific instances. The values in the table have been assembled from many sources including laboratory tests and field experience.

The capacity index has the following meaning:

4

High Capacity High capacity for all materials in this category One pound takes up about 20% to 50% of its own weight - average about 1/3 (33-1/3%). This category includes most of the odor causing substances.

3

Satisfactory Capacity Satisfactory capacity for all items in this category. These constitute good applications but the capacity is not as high as for category 4. Absorbs about 10 to 25% of its weight - average about 1/6 (16.7%).

2

Limited Capacity

Includes substances which are not highly absorbed but which might be taken up sufficiently to give good service under the particular conditions of operation. These require individual checking.

1

Low Capacity Adsorption capacity is low for these materials. Activated carbon cannot be satisfactorily used to remove them under normal circumstances.

*Straight activated carbon does not have much capacity for some reactive gases, such as ammonia, formaldehyde, etc. In some cases where the gas is chemically reactive, appropriate impregnated activated carbon can be recommended. Substances marked with an asterisk fall into this category.

SUBSTANCE

MDE

3

3 4 4

3

3 2 4

Acetaldehyde Acetic acid Acetic anhydrite Acetone

- Acetylene
- * Acrolein Acrylic acid Aerylonitrile Adhesives Air-Wick
- Alcoholic beverages
- * Amines
- * Ammonia
 Amyl acetate
 Amyl alcohol
 Amyl ether
 Animal odors
 Anesthetics
 Aniline
 Antiseptics
 Asphalt fumes
 Automobile exhaust
 Bathroom smells
 Benzene
- * Bleaching solutions
 Body odors
 Bromine
 Burned flesh
 Burned food
 Burning fat
 Butadiene
 Butane
 Butanone
 Butyl acetate
- Butyl alcohol Butyl cellosolve Butyl chloride Butyl ether
- * Butylene
- * Butyne
- Butyraldehyde
 Butyric acid
 Camphor
 Cancer odor
 Caprylic acid
 Carbolic acid
 Carbon disulfide
- Carbon dioxide
 Carbon monoxide
 Carbon tetrachloride
 Cellosolve
 Cellosolve acetate

SUESTANCE

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	SUBSTANCE INC)=0(6
	Charred materials	MP16
	Charred materials Cheese	4
*	Chlorine	2
	Chlorobenzene	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3
	Chlorobutadiene	4
	Chloroform	7.1
	Chloronitropropane	77
	Chloropicrin	Δ
	Cigarette smoke odor	Δ
	Citrus and other fruits	1
	Cleaning compounds	4
	Coal smoke odor	3
	Combustion odors	3
	Cooking odors	4
*	Corrosive gases	3
	Creosote	4
	Cresol	4
	Crotonaldehyde	4
	Cyclohexane	4
	Cyclohexanol	4
	Cyclohexanone	4
	Cyclohexene	4
	Dead animals	4
	Decane	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	Decaying substances	4
	Deodorants	4
	Detergents	4
	Dibromoethane	4.
	Dichlorobenzene Dichlorodifluoromethane	4.1
	Dichloroethane	
	Dichloroethylene	
	Dichloroethyl ether	
	Dichloromonoflourmethane	2
	Dichloronitroethane	Λ
	Dichloropropane	1
	Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	Δ
	Diesel fumes	Δ
*	Diethylamine	3
	Diethyl ketone	4
	Dimethylaniline	4
	Dimethylsulfide	4
	Dioxane	4
	Dipropyl ketone	4 4 4 1 3
	Disinfectants	4
	Embalming odors	4
	Epoxy	4
	Ethane	1
	Ether	3

Ethyl acetate

Ethyl acrylate

Ethyl alcohol