














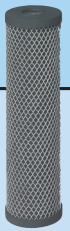












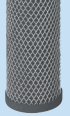






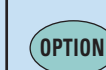




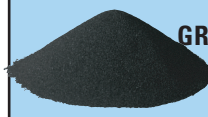





















Know the difference.

You know that water is important, but how can you be sure you're getting quality water? This chart shows you, side-by-side, the most commonly used filter types and their basic performance features. By comparing them, you can make an informed decision about which type of filter is right for you.



		MICRON RATING Refers to the size of particle a filter is certified to remove — smaller micron rating equals greater filtration. Very fine filtration is required for cyst reduction.	CHLORINE REDUCTION Municipalities treat water with chlorine, which can cause an off taste.	CHLORAMINE REDUCTION Chloramine is another off-tasting disinfectant used by some municipalities.	TASTES & ODORS Besides chlorine and chloramines, other off tastes can enter the water supply via pipes, etc.	SEDIMENT REDUCTION Dirt and other particles can get in the water supply.	CYST REDUCTION Cysts such as Cryptosporidium and Giardia are resistant to municipal water treatment chlorine. They must be mechanically filtered out of the water supply.	SCALE INHIBITION² This is important if limescale buildup is a problem.	MICROBIAL CONTROL³ If slime buildup is a problem, control is important.	PERFORMANCE RELIABILITY RATING An arbitrary 1-5 scale with 1 indicating the highest number of desired performance characteristics.	NSF RATINGS Make sure your filter states "Tested and Certified by NSF"	NSF STANDARD 42⁴ Measures filter ability to handle water aesthetics such as taste and odor.	NSF STANDARD 53 Addresses the ability to handle water health hazards such as lead, asbestos and harmful cysts.	
 SUBMICRON PRECOAT WITH MICRO-PURE[®]		 Absolute ¹									 Class I Particulate			<i>This dense precoat design provides the recommended cyst protection. The patented technology offers the largest filtering surface area, a long filter life, and protection against undetectable failures such as channelling and dumping. This technology is available only from Everpure.</i>
 CARBON BLOCK*		 Nominal									 Class II Particulate			<i>This is activated carbon mixed with chemical binders to form a hard block of carbon cut and shaped to fit the filter housing. Sediment removal is dependent on the micron rating, which can vary. Higher carbon content removes odors and off taste. Careful handling of cartridges is necessary to avoid a crack in the block, which could cause an undetectable contaminant bypass. *Submicron carbon block is available, but carbon block rated at 5 microns is most common.</i>
SYNTHETIC FIBER & CARBON BLEND		 Nominal									 Class II Particulate			<i>Also referred to by some companies as "Graded Density Carbon," this is a slurry of synthetic fibers and activated carbon shaped to fit the filter housing. Offers improved sediment removal over GAC. Because micron ratings can vary, it is important to verify the rating to insure the desired filtration is achieved — especially if cyst reduction is needed.</i>
 GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON (GAC)		 NONE									 No Particulate Reduction			<i>Designed to improve the taste of water. Offers limited sediment reduction, and it is common for water to make a channel through the filtering material. Collected contaminants can also be dumped back into the water. Due to these limitations, this kind of filter is not recommended as a primary filter. It can be used as a pre-filter in applications requiring higher carbon contact to reduce certain contaminants.</i>
SPUN FIBER		 Nominal												<i>Designed to reduce the amount of dirt in water. Can be used as a pre-filter to more expensive carbon-based filters to extend their useful life. No taste and odor reduction.</i>



¹ Absolute designation means that a filter has a particulate reduction number which is established, real and validated. In this case, 99.9% of particles 1/2-micron in size will be removed 100% of the time as long as the filter lasts. Nominal means that filtration claims made can be variable. Nominal filters generally claim an 85% rating.

² With the addition of a scale inhibition agent such as Polyphosphate, this feature is available but may not be required depending on hardness of source water.

³ This feature is available on some filters when a special filtration medium, such as KDF[®], is added. However, microbial control may not be required, depending on the type of water-using equipment in service. The extent to which slime buildup is a problem is also a factor.

⁴ NSF Standard 42 has several classes of rating from one to five. Class I is the best. The higher the class, the better the contaminant reduction level for which NSF certifies a system.

WHAT IS A "COUNTERFEIT" CARTRIDGE?

A "counterfeit" filter is an inferior filter cartridge that was manufactured to fit into the head of another filter system brand. Often misrepresented as being "the same thing," these counterfeits offer no assurance of performance, which can put you and your customers at great risk. NSF International established that using a filter cartridge that is placed in another head violates their policies. The bottom line: using counterfeit cartridges in the head of another system brand makes NSF Certification NULL and VOID.

WILL I LOSE MY NSF CERTIFICATIONS IF I USE ANOTHER MANUFACTURER'S CARTRIDGE IN MY EVERPURE SYSTEM?

YES. And you will lose your warranty, and risk leaks or by-pass.

FACTORS THAT CAN AFFECT PERFORMANCE:

A) CLOGGING

The filter takes so much sediment and/or other material that it simply becomes clogged, preventing water from flowing through. No water? You know the filter is clogged. It's done its job.

B) CHANNELING

Water seeks the path of least resistance and in some filter types, such as GAC, can form a channel through the media. Water will then flow through this channel without the benefit of passing through filter material. Water continues to flow, so you don't even realize that your filter has failed. You get water, but it hasn't been filtered.

C) DUMPING

Some filters can dump carbon sludge and contaminants back into the water. Blackish water? You know the filter is dumping accumulated particles and contaminants back into your water.

D) EXHAUSTION

The filter media loses its ability to reduce chemicals and allows contaminants to pass through without being adsorbed. If it doesn't clog first, it will eventually become exhausted. Adhere to NSF ratings.