BOSHART
INDUSTRIES

The Complete Guide to Water Filtration

BOSHART.COM
2026 VERSION

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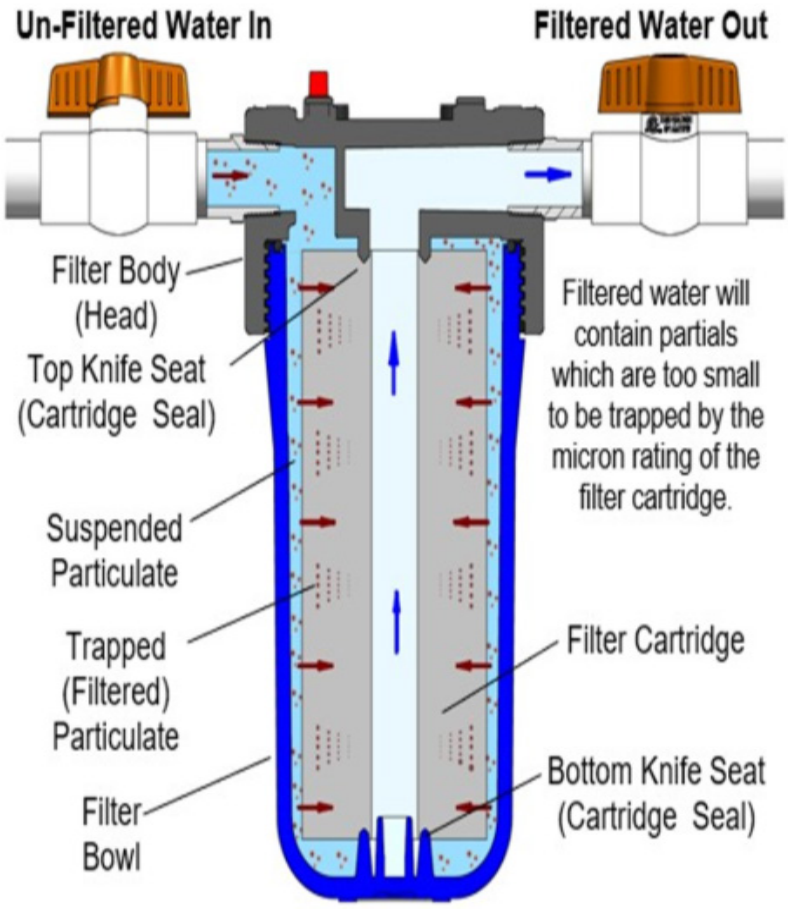
UNDERSTANDING HOW WATER FILTRATION WORKS

Understanding How Water Filtration Works

Water filtration is the process of removing unwanted particulate and undesirable taste and odors. It is important to understand that traditional water filters are not water treatment systems. You must always get your water properly tested before determining which filtration system to use.

WARNING: Do not use with water that is microbiologically unsafe or of unknown quality without adequate disinfection before or after the filter. Traditional filters improve appearance, taste, and odor—but they do not make unsafe water safe.



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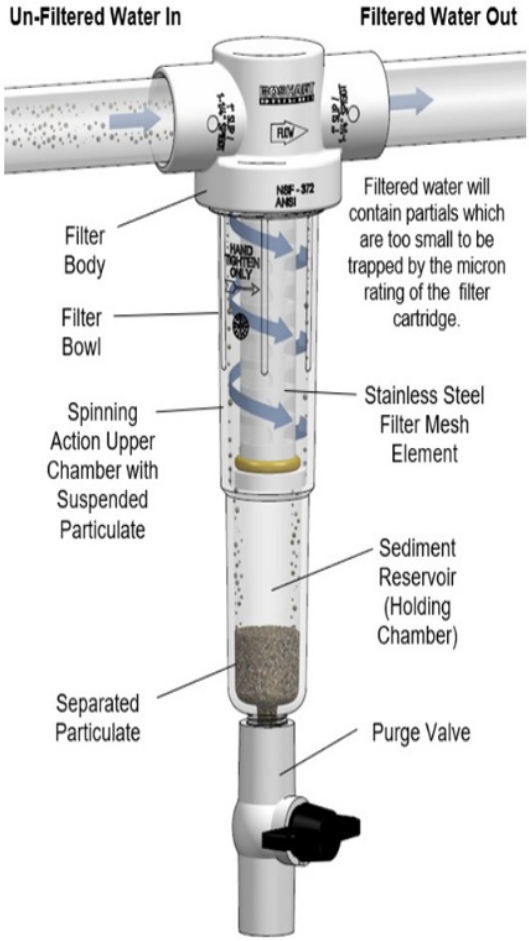

Filtration systems typically remove:

- Sediment (sand, silt, dirt, scale, rust)
- Undesirable taste and odor
- Certain nuisance compounds such as Radon and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

PART 1: HOW TO PROPERLY SELECT A WATER FILTER

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Selecting a water filter correctly is critical. The most common mistake is choosing a filter housing first and then trying to fit a cartridge into it. This often leads to:

- Insufficient flow capacity
- Reduced cartridge lifespan and frequent cartridge changes
- Higher overall filtration costs

When it comes to traditional sediment filter housings and cartridges, it is better to err on the side of too large than too small. Here are the Five Required Steps:

Step 1 – Have Your Water Tested

Before selecting any filtration system:

- Ensure your water is microbiologically safe for drinking and cooking
- Identify specific water quality issues
- Determine particulate size

Testing helps determine what type of cartridge is required and ensures proper system sizing.

Step 2 – Determine the Type of Filter Cartridge Required

The type of cartridge needed depends on the specific water issue:

↳ Sediment / Appearance Issues

Use Sediment cartridges such as:

- Spun Polypropylene (SP)
- Pleated Polyester (PPE)
- String Wound (SWP, SWBC)

↳ Taste Issues

Use Activated Carbon cartridges:

- Carbon Block (CB)
- Granular Activated Carbon (GAC)
- Carbon Wrap (CW)

↳ Odor Issues

- Also use Activated Carbon cartridges (CB, GAC, CW).

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PART 1: HOW TO PROPERLY SELECT A WATER FILTER

Activated carbon cartridges are commonly used in Point-of-Use (POU) systems but may also be used in Point-of-Entry (POE) systems for nuisance compounds such as Radon and VOCs. VOCs can vaporize during showers, washing, and dishwashing and come into contact with skin.

Sediment Filter Cartridges

Activated Carbon (Taste & Odor) Filter Cartridges

Step 3 – Verify the Desired Flow Rate (GPM)

Desired Flow Rate is the volume of water in gallons per minute (GPM) that you want to have available when multiple faucets or appliances are in use. To determine the flow requirement needed for your filter, rather than basing this need on the gallons per day usage of your home, you would need to calculate your peak flow demand in gallons per minute (GPM). Below is a guide on the GPM range of common appliances and fixtures.

Typical Fixture GPM Ranges:

- Dishwasher: 2–3 GPM
- Washing Machine: 4–5 GPM
- Bathtub: 3–8 GPM
- Shower: 2–5 GPM
- Faucet: 2–3 GPM
- Toilet: 2.5–5 GPM

Consider:

- Simultaneous appliance use
- Lawn/garden watering
- Future renovations (additional bathrooms, laundry)

Step 4 – Select Cartridge Size

Choose a cartridge with a flow capacity significantly higher than your required GPM.

Rule of Thumb:

- Minimum: 1.5× desired flow, Light sediment load: 1.5× may suffice
- Recommended: 2x desired flow
- Heavy sediment load: up to 3x desired flow

Why Oversize?

Published flow rates are based on clean cartridges. As sediment accumulates:

- Pressure drops
- Flow decreases

If you select a filter cartridge at the minimum desired flow rate, the cartridge will quickly fall below acceptable performance and require premature replacement resulting in increased filtration costs.

Ideally, cartridges should last 4–6 months, with changeout at six months to prevent bacterial buildup.

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PART 1: HOW TO PROPERLY SELECT A WATER FILTER

Cartridge Size Options

Outside Diameter:

- Standard: 2½”–2¾”
- Giant: 4½”

Length (available in both Standard and Giant size Outside Diameter):

- 10” Nominal
- 20” Double Length

Notes:

- Overlap may exist between 20” Standard and 10” Giant options.
- Flow restriction is typically caused by piping and filters—not municipal supply.
- Upgrading housing size can resolve flow limitations.

Step 5 – Select the Filter Housing (Last Step)

The housing must accommodate the correctly sized cartridge.

Housing Types:

- Slim Line
- Standard
- Valve-In-Head (VIH)
- Giant
- Stainless Steel
- High Temperature

Material Options:

- Polypropylene
- Polypropylene / Styrene-Acrylonitrile
- Polypropylene / Styrene-Acrylonitrile with Stainless Steel Thread Inserts
- Stainless Steel
- Glass-Reinforced Nylon (High-Temp)

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PART 1: HOW TO PROPERLY SELECT A WATER FILTER

Bowl Options:

- Clear (5-year lifespan) must not be used indirect sunlight
- Blue (10-year lifespan) suitable for use where there is UV exposure
- Red (High-Temp) suitable for use where there is UV exposure
- Stainless Steel (High-Temp, High Pressure) suitable for use where there is UV exposure

Other than the filter bowl lifespan, temperature rating, and UV limitations, the choice between blue and clear filter bowls often come down to customer preference. Some customers like to see what is going on inside their filter bowl, other customers prefer not too. Giant housings offer multiple inlet/outlet connection sizes.

To help decide between these, consider Flow Velocity. It is recommended to size piping to maintain a water velocity of 5 ft/second (1.524 LPM). Five feet per second is a threshold that is widely accepted by engineers and designers because beyond this velocity, the friction losses, danger of water hammer, and pipe movement due to water momentum changes are deemed to be too high.

- 3/4” connections should be limited to 7 GPM
- 1” connections should be limited to 12 GPM
- 1-1/2” connections should be limited to 27.5 GPM

When higher flow capacity is required, it may be necessary to install 2 filter housings in parallel.

PART 2: CATEGORIES OF FILTRATION SYSTEMS

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Filtration products fall into four categories.

1. Point-of-Entry (POE) – Whole House Filtration

POE systems are installed where water enters the home and filter every drop before it reaches appliances (such as iron filters and water softeners) and fixtures.

Standard 304 S.S. Housings
14HK-SS10-07 10”
& 14HK-SS20-07 20”

Giant 304 S.S. Housings
14HK-SS10-07 10”
& 14HK-SS20-07 20”

Contact your sales rep for any further information
Toll Free: 1-800-561-3164
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PART 2: CATEGORIES OF FILTRATION SYSTEMS

Typical Use:

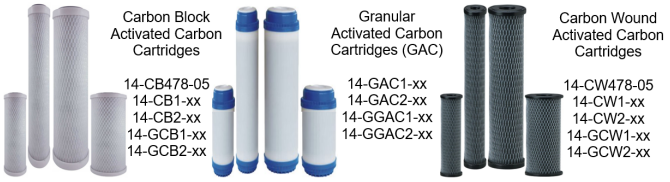
Sediment removal to protect appliances:

- Water heaters
- Boilers
- Iron filters
- Water softeners
- Plumbing Fixtures

Common sediment cartridges:

- Spun Poly
- Pleated Polyester
- String Wound
  (5–50 micron ratings)

All the above types of cartridges are effective at removing sediment. The selection often comes down to customer preference. Larger housings (Standard 20” or Giant) are common to meet GPM requirements, though 10” may suffice for low-occupancy dwellings.



Adding Carbon to POE

When taste and odor problems exist at all faucets:

- Install second POE carbon filter plumbed in series.
- Sediment pre-filter removes the bulk of the particulate which increases the life expectancy of activated carbon cartridges.
- Carbon cartridges should last 4–6 months (depending on absorption load).

2. Point-of-Use (POU) Filtration

POU systems filter water at a specific faucet or appliance. Commonly installed in the cabinet under a kitchen sink to supply the drinking water faucet. Other POE applications would be to have one installed before an icemaker or a fridge with a water dispenser.

Common characteristics:

- Typically 10” standard housings
- Slim-Line kits ideal
- 5” housings used in RVs, camping trailers, boats

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PART 2: CATEGORIES OF FILTRATION SYSTEMS

5" Standard Housing Kit
14FHK-SB-0503

10" Slim-Line Housing Kit
14FHK-SLB-1007 (Blue)
14FHK-SLC-1007 (Clear)

10" Standard Housing Kit
14FHK-SB-1007 (Blue)
14FHK-SC-1007 (Clear)

Common Cartridges:

- Carbon Briquette
- Carbon Block
- Granular Activated Carbon
- Carbon Wrap

POU systems are cost-effective because carbon cartridges are expensive. Filtering water that would go to outdoor wall hydrants for irrigation or washdown applications for taste and odor improvement is unnecessary.

CW Series
Carbon Wound - Powder Activated
14-CW478-05
14-CW1-05

GAC Series
Granular Activated Carbon
14-GAC1-05

CB Series
Carbon Block
14-CB478-05
14-CB1-05
14-CB1-10

CCR Series
Carbon Briquette Cyst Removal
14-CCR1-0.5

IM Series
In-Line Cannister Activated Carbon
14-IM2.5X12-02
14-IM2X10-02QC
14-IM2X6-02QC(IM)

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PART 2: CATEGORIES OF FILTRATION SYSTEMS

POE Installation Locations

While Under-sink installation is common, precautions must be taken:

- Chemical exposure risks; Household cleaners and chemicals could adversely affect the plastic components of the filter and must not be stored in the same cabinet
- Limited servicing space; filter changeout can be more difficult to access
- Potential property damage from leaks

Preferred location:

- Basement utility room; access to filter for servicing and cartridge changeout is much easier than in a cabinet
- Near drain; reduces change of property damage
- Below or close to faucet; directly below a second floor faucet is ideal whenever possible

3. Pre and Post Filtration

Boshart offers sediment and carbon filters which are used as pre and post filters for water treatment systems such as Reverse Osmosis (RO) and Ultraviolet (UV). (Boshart does not offer the actual RO or UV water treatment systems.)

Reverse Osmosis (RO)

Pre-filters are used to protect the costly membrane (which Boshart does not carry):

- Sediment (1–5 micron) Spun Poly, String Wound or Pleated
- Note: Avoid the use of Pleated cartridges that contain cellulose
- Carbon (0.5–5 micron) Granular Activated Carbon & Carbon Block

** Photo: Typical RO filter system (not offered by Boshart).

Reverse osmosis (RO) filter systems typically have 3, 4, or 5 stages, with 4 or 5 stages being the most common for residential use to ensure high-quality drinking water.

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PART 2: CATEGORIES OF FILTRATION SYSTEMS

Ultraviolet (UV)

Pre-filters are used to remove particulate down to at least 5-microns. A pre-filter cartridge filter is necessary before a UV light system to remove sediment and debris that can shadow or shield bacteria and pathogens from UV rays. Bacteria can hide behind particles of sand, rust, or debris larger than 5 microns. If shielded, these organisms can pass through the UV light without being harmed.

- Sediment (1–5 micron); Spun Poly, String Wound or Pleated
- Note: Avoid the use of Pleated cartridges that contain cellulose
- Activated Carbon (0.5–5 micron) to remove chlorine and eliminate undesirable taste and odors; Granular Activated Carbon & Carbon Block

Always follow manufacturer instructions when selecting the type and micron rating of the filter cartridges.

**Photo: Typical UV filter system (not offered by Boshart).

4. Special Applications

- High Temperature
- High Pressure
- Chemical Compatibility

Glass reinforced nylon High-temperature housings are suitable up to 164°F & 125 PSI. For higher temperatures use Stainless Steel housings which are suitable up to 300°F & 300 PSI. High temperature string wound cartridges are available in Natural (tin core) and Bleached cotton (stainless steel core) are both suitable up to 300°F.

PART 3: IDENTIFYING YOUR FILTER CARTRIDGE

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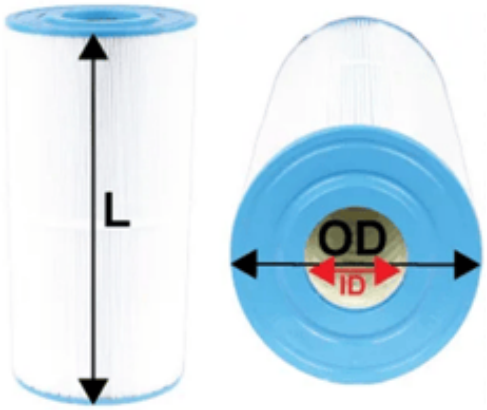
To determine your existing cartridge:

Step 1 – Measure:

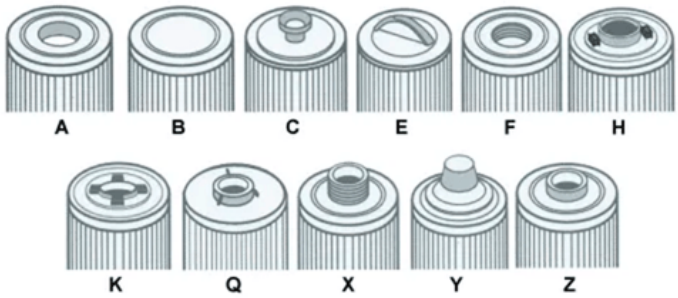
- Overall Length
- Outside Diameter (O.D.)
- Inside Diameter (I.D.)



Step 2 – Identify End Type

Boshart carries:

- "A" Open End Type



Step 3 – Bottom End

If both ends are Type "A" → Double Open End (DOE)
If mixed ends → Single Open End (SOE) (must source from manufacturer)

Note: GAC cartridges may appear closed on bottom.

Step 4 – Check Core

- Spun Poly: No core
- Pleated & String Wound: Have core
- Core may be plastic, tin, or stainless

Step 5 – Identify Cartridge Type

Sediment Cartridges:

Available in Standard 2-3/4" diameter & Giant 4-1/2" diameter in both 10" and 20" nominal lengths.

- Spun Poly (14-SP1, 14-SP2 & Giant 14-GSP1, 14-GSP2)
- Pleated Polyester (14-PPE1, 14-PPE2, & Giant 14-GPPE1, 14-GPPE2)
- String Wound; Poly Core (14-SWP1, 14-SWP2 & Giant 14-GSWP1, 14-GSWP2)
- High Temp Cotton (14-SWBC1, 14-SWBC2 & Giant 14-GSWBC1, 14-GSWBC2; 304SS core **OR** 14-SWNC1, 14-SWNC2; Tin Core)

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PART 3: IDENTIFYING YOUR FILTER CARTRIDGE

Bleached Cotton Cartridge with 304 Stainless Steel Core (FDA)

14-SWBC1-xx 2-1/2' x 9-7/8" Standard
14-SWBC2-xx 2-1/2" x 20" Standard

14-GSWBC1-xx 4-1/2" x 10" Giant
14-GSWBC1-xx 4-1/2" x 20" Giant

Natural Cotton Cartridge with Tinned Steel Core (NON-FDA)

14-SWNC1-xx 2-1/2' x 9-7/8" Standard
14-SWNC2-xx 2-1/2" x 20" Standard

Activated Carbon Cartridges:

Available in Standard 2-3/4” diameter & Giant 4-1/2” diameter in both 10” and 20” nominal lengths.

- Carbon Block (14-CB1, 14-CB2 & Giant 14-GBC1, 14-GCB2)
- Cyst Removal Carbon (14-CCR1, 14-CCR2 & Giant 14-GCCR1, 14-GCCR2)
- GAC (14-GAC1, 14-GAC2 & Giant 14-GGAC1, 14-GGAC2)
- Carbon Wrap (14-CW478, 14-CW1, 14-CW2 & Giant 14-GCW1, 14-GCW2)

Must only be used with chlorinated water supplies

- In-Line Icemaker/Dispenser (14-IM)

Carbon Block Activated Carbon Cartridges

14-CB478-05
14-CB1-xx
14-CB2-xx
14-GCB1-xx
14-GCB2-xx

Granular Activated Carbon Cartridges (GAC)

14-GAC1-xx
14-GAC2-xx
14-GGAC1-xx
14-GGAC2-xx

Carbon Wound Activated Carbon Cartridges

14-CW478-05
14-CW1-xx
14-CW2-xx
14-GCW1-xx
14-GCW2-xx

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PART 3: IDENTIFYING YOUR FILTER CARTRIDGE

CCR Series
Carbon
Briquette Cyst
Removal

14-CCR1-0.5
14-CCR2-0.5
14-GCCR1-0.5
14-GCCR2-0.5

IM Series
In-Line Cannister
Activated Carbon
14-IM2.5X12-02
14-IM2X10-02QC
14-IM2X6-02QC(IM)

Step 6 – Determine Micron Rating

This may be difficult and may require selecting a rating suitable for the application but not necessarily replacing with the same micron rating as the previous cartridge.

Final Tip:

Secure the cartridge label near the housing to simplify future replacements.

If uncertain, provide photos of:

- Housing (showing make/model)
- Cartridge beside tape measure and send it to our sales department, and they will be better equipped to verify what you have.

PART 4: TRADITIONAL SEDIMENT VS. SPIN-OUT FILTERS

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PART 4: TRADITIONAL SEDIMENT VS. SPIN-OUT FILTERS

Only used in POE systems when there is extreme particulate load. Both remove sediment—but function differently.

Traditional Sediment Filters

Types:

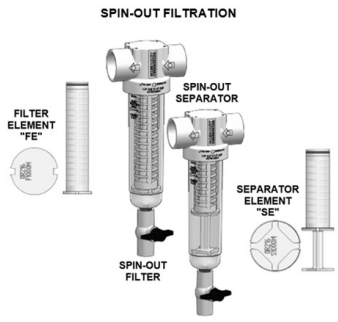
- Spun Poly
- Pleated
- String Wound

Best for:

- Light to Moderate sediment loads

Limitation:

Heavy sediment loads can clog a sediment cartridge before the six-month mandatory changeout, causing pressure drop and resulting in the need for premature cartridge replacement.



Spin-Out Sediment Filters & Separators

Spin-Out filters are pre-filters. The stainless steel mesh screens range from 24 mesh to 1000 mesh. 1000 mesh is the finest screen, limiting particulate removal down to 15 microns. To remove finer particulate traditional sediment filters must be used. Spin-Out filters use centrifugal force, the spinning action of the water, to separate heavy particulate.

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PART 4: TRADITIONAL SEDIMENT VS. SPIN-OUT FILTERS

Mesh Rating Chart									
Mesh	Micron	Max Particle Size (inches)	Sand	Typical Applications					
				Pre-Filter Applications	Irrigation	Drip Irrigation	Watering Devices	Poultry Watering	Fogger/ Misting Nozzles
24	711	0.0280	Very Coarse	☑					
30	533	0.0210	Coarse	☑					
40	380	0.0150	Medium	☑					
60	254	0.0100		☑	☑				
100	152	0.0060	Fine	☑	☑				
140	104	0.0040		☑	☑	☑			
200	80	0.0030	Very Fine Sand / Silt	☑	☑	☑	☑		
250	61	0.0024		☑		☑	☑	☑	
500	30	0.0012		☑		☑	☑	☑	☑
1000	15	0.0006	Silt / Clay	☑		☑	☑	☑	☑

NOTE: Use as a guide only. Always consult equipment manufacturer's recommendations on appropriate mesh rating.

Features:

- Reusable 316 SS mesh element can be rinsed and reinstalled
- Purge valve allows flushing of sediment while system is in operation
- Reduces premature clogging of sediment cartridges to achieve a 4-6 month change-out frequency reducing overall filtration costs

Ideal for:

- Water wells having heavy sediment loads
- Can be installed on the suction side of a pump, whereas traditional sediment filters cannot
- Pumping from Reservoir/lake/stream
- Note: Not recommended for use in applications where algae is present, algae will be drawn onto the surface of the screen impeding water flow
- Agriculture
- Watering Devices including but not limited too; Irrigation, Fogger/Misting Nozzles, Poultry Watering

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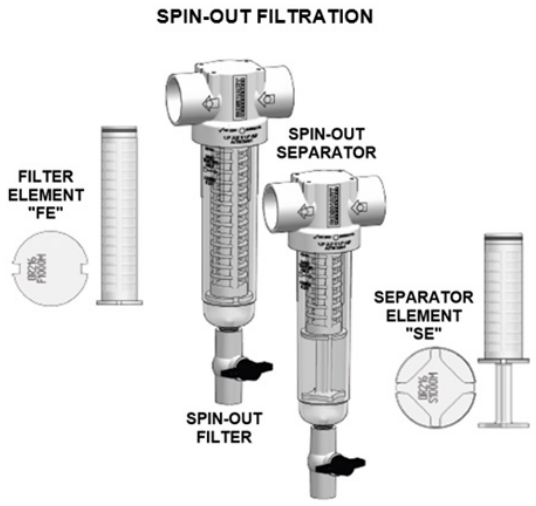
PART 4: TRADITIONAL SEDIMENT VS. SPIN-OUT FILTERS

Often installed in series before traditional point-of-entry (POE) whole house sediment filters to extend cartridge life.



Spin-Out Filter vs. Spin-Out Separator

The difference between a filter and separator is that the separator has a reservoir to store large amounts of sediment that has been removed from the water. The sand in this reservoir is not spinning which reduces abrasion and prevents damage to the filter bowl.

A separator is used where there are extremely high loads of sediment. Spin-out sediment filters and spin-out separator filters both utilize stainless steel mesh filter elements which can be removed, rinsed off, and put back into use. They will reduce overall filtration costs and labor due to frequent cartridge change outs. They are ideal when heavy sediment loads are present in the water, typically from water wells which produce significant volumes of sediment and applications involving pumping from water reservoirs, lakes, and streams. The difference is the sediment collection chamber size.

**Chart needs to be revised to fix gold section, there should be no micron range. Blend or adjust to be in line with above chart. Paul thinks there could be a better picture for the coarse sand. Add max particle size from chart above. Finishing filtration note; everything here is a pre-filter. Whole bottom section of chart could be removed. “For finishing filters (finer than for 15 microns) you would use 1, 5 or 10 micron filters, Spun Poly, String Wound, or Pleated”.

- Spin-Out Filter: Smaller sediment collection chamber
- Spin-Out Separator: Larger chamber for extreme sediment loads

The separator’s larger chamber reduces turbulence and abrasion by isolating separated sediment.

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PART 4: TRADITIONAL SEDIMENT VS. SPIN-OUT FILTERS

SPIN-OUT FILTRATION

OVERSIZING OF HOUSING CAN LOWER THE CENTRIFUGAL FORCE - REDUCING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

SPIN-OUT FILTERS **SPIN-OUT SEPARATOR FILTERS**

Spin-out filters are commonly installed in series with a traditional 10, 5 or lower micron rated sediment filter cartridge as a finishing filter. The spin-out filter has a purge valve which allows for quick and easy flushing of the sediment without disassembly.

Troubleshooting Common Filtration Issues

Problem: Premature Clogging of Sediment Cartridge before 6 month mandatory changeout

Cause	Solution
Sediment cartridge is undersized	Replace the filter housing with a double length 20” bowl, or a Giant series filter housing.
Sediment cartridge micron rating is lower than required	Select an appropriate micron rating to eliminate over-filtering.
Heavy sediment load	Install a spin-out type pre-filter.

Problem: Low Water Flow/Pressure

Cause	Solution
Undersized filter housing/filter cartridge	Upgrade the housing and cartridge to a larger size.
Cartridge is clogged (loaded) with particulate	Change the cartridge.

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PART 4: TRADITIONAL SEDIMENT VS. SPIN-OUT FILTERS

Problem: Undesirable Taste/Odor Persists or Reoccurs

Cause	Solution
The carbon cartridge is not removing the undesirable taste/odor effectively	Increase the contact time that the water has with the activated carbon. Reduce the flow rate through the filter or replace a granular carbon cartridge with a carbon block type cartridge.
Carbon cartridge exhausted, the carbon is saturated with contaminates	Replace the cartridge.
Undesirable taste/odors return prior to 4-6 month required changeout time	Consider switching to a 20” length cartridge or a Giant series activated carbon filter with more activated carbon content. Consider changing from a carbon wrap type filter to either a granular activated or carbon block type filter to eliminate cellulose material.

CONCLUSION

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CONCLUSION

Proper filter system selection depends on:

- Proper water testing
- Determine type of filter cartridge required
- Verify desired flow rate (GPM)
- Select a cartridge with 2-3 times the desired flow rate
- Select the housing size (Standard or Giant) to accommodate the cartridge selected

Understanding :

- Differences between POE and POU systems
- Difference between pre-filtration and post (finishing) filtration
- The difference between sediment removal and taste and odor reduction (carbon filtration)
- Traditional vs spin-out filtration

When properly selected and maintained, a filtration system can deliver consistent water flow, improved appearance, and better taste and odor performance throughout the home.

**Do you want information here regarding the types of cartridges we do not carry? Including but not limited to; Iron and manganese, scale, ION exchange (calcium, magnesium), iron filter, lead removal. Many of these specialty cartridges can be purchased online but will fit Boshart's sediment filter housings.

Want more help selecting the proper filter cartridge? Check out our Water Filter Cartridges SELECTION GUIDE *See note for second page of selection guide

FILTER CARTRIDGE SELECTION GUIDE

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FILTER CARTRIDGE SELECTION GUIDE

WATER FILTER CARTRIDGES SELECTION GUIDE

Standard Housing Kits: Ideal for a wide range of applications including: residential, commercial, and industrial. Pressure relief/bleed on inlet side of cap.

Slim Housing Kits: Slim design reduces space required for installation without sacrificing capacity. Special design double O-ring construction for smooth opening and closing.

Standard High Temp: Durable glass-reinforced nylon construction.

Extreme High Temp: For high pressure and hot water applications not suited for plastic housings.

Standard Housing Kit includes: filter housing, mounting bracket with hardware, filter bowl wrench & replacement O-ring.

Standard Filters

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	14-FHK-S STANDARD			14-FHK-SL STANDARD SLIM		14-FHK-HTR STANDARD HIGH TEMP.	14HK-SS EXTREME TEMP.	
Maximum Temperature	120°F (50°C)	125°F (52°C)		125°F (52°C)		165°F (74°C)	300°F (149°C)	
Maximum Pressure	125 PSI	60 PSI Clear	100 PSI Blue	125 PSI		125 PSI	300 PSI	

Water Issue	Replacement & Optional Application Cartridges		Micron Rating	Avg. Filter Life (Months)	5″ White	10″ Blue Clear	20″ Blue Clear	10″ Blue Clear	20″ Blue Clear	10″ Orange	10″ Stainless Steel	20″ Stainless Steel
Sediment Filter Cartridges												
Fine & Coarse Sand Rust Particles* Scale Particles Silt	14-PPE PLEATED POLYESTER	2½″ x 9¾″	1 - 50	4 - 6		♦		♦				
		2½″ x 20″	1 - 50	4 - 6			♦		♦			
Fine & Coarse Sand Rust Particles* Scale Particles Silt	14-SP *NSF/ANSI 42 Certified* SPUN POLYPROPYLENE	2½″ x 9⅞″	1 - 50	4 - 6		♦		♦				
		2½″ x 20″	1 - 50	4 - 6			♦		♦			
Fine & Coarse Sand Rust Particles* Scale Particles Silt	14-SWP *NSF/ANSI 42 Certified* STRING WOUND POLYPROPYLENE	2½″ x 9⅞″	1 - 50	4 - 6		♦		♦				
		2½″ x 20″	1 - 50	4 - 6			♦		♦			
High Temperature Filter Cartridges												
Alkalinity Solvents Organic Solvents	14-SWBC STRING WOUND COTTON	2½″ x 9⅞″	5 - 50	4 - 6						♦	♦	
		2½″ x 20″	5 - 50	4 - 6								♦
Alkalinity Solvents Organic Solvents	14-SWNC STRING WOUND NATURAL COTTON	2½″ x 9⅞″	5 - 50	4 - 6						♦	♦	
		2½″ x 20″	5 - 50	4 - 6								♦
Taste & Odor Filter Cartridges												
Chlorine Taste & Odor	14-CB *NSF/ANSI 42 Certified* CARBON BLOCK	2½″ x 4⅞″	5 - 10	4 - 6	♦							
		2½″ x 9⅞″	5 - 10	4 - 6		♦		♦				
		2½″ x 20″	5 - 10	4 - 6			♦		♦			
Cysts Chlorine Chemicals Taste & Odor	14-CCR CARBON CYST REMOVAL	2¾″ x 9⅞″	0.5	4 - 6		♦		♦				
		2¾″ x 20″	0.5	4 - 6			♦		♦			
Sediment Small Amounts of Silt Taste & Odor Scale Particles	14-CW (PAC) POWDER ACTIVATED CARBON WRAP	2½″ x 4⅞″	5	4 - 6	♦							
		2½″ x 9¾″	5	4 - 6		♦		♦				
		2½″ x 20″	5	4 - 6			♦		♦			
Chlorine Organic Containment Taste & Odor	14-GAC *NSF/ANSI 42 Certified* GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON (GAC)	2½″ x 9⅞″	5	4 - 6		♦		♦				
		2½″ x 20″	5	4 - 6			♦		♦			

BOSHART INDUSTRIES

FILTER CARTRIDGE SELECTION GUIDE

WATER FILTER CARTRIDGES SELECTION GUIDE

Giant Housing Kits: Include: filter housing, mounting backet with hardware, filter bowl wrench & replacement O-ring.
Giant High Temp: Large capacity housing suitable for high flow applications. Durable Stainless Steel construction.

FILTER CARTRIDGE LIFE: Will vary depending on usage and water conditions. Changes in taste, odor, and flow rate indicate replacement
FLOW RATES: Actual maximum flow rates vs. pressure drop will depend on cartridge selection and fluid viscosity.

Giant Filters

BOSHART INDUSTRIES

14FHK-G GIANT

14FHK-GSS GIANT HIGH TEMP

	14FHK-G GIANT	14FHK-GSS GIANT HIGH TEMP
Maximum Temperature	100ºF (38ºC)	275ºF (135ºC)
Maximum Pressure	90 PSI	250 PSI

Water Issue	Replacement & Optional Application Cartridges		Micron Rating	Avg. Filter Life (Months)	10" Blue Clear	20" Blue Clear	10" Stainless Steel	20" Stainless Steel
Sediment Filter Cartridges								
Fine & Coarse Sand Rust Particles* Scale Particles Silt	**14-GPPE** **PLEATED POLYESTER**	4½″x 9¾″	1 - 50	4 - 6	♦			
		4½″x 20″	1 - 50	4 - 6		♦		
Fine & Coarse Sand Rust Particles* Scale Particles Silt	**14-GSP** *NSF/ANSI 42 Certified* **SPUN POLYPROPYLENE**	4½″x 10″	1 - 25	4 - 6	♦			
		4½″x 20″	1 - 25	4 - 6		♦		
Fine & Coarse Sand Rust Particles* Scale Particles Silt	**14-GSWP** *NSF/ANSI 42 Certified* **STRING WOUND POLYPROPYLENE**	4½″x 10″	1 - 50	4 - 6	♦			
		4½″x 20″	1 - 50	4 - 6		♦		
High Temperature Filter Cartridges								
Alkalinity Solvents Organic Solvents	**14-GSWBC** **STRING WOUND COTTON**	4½″x 10″	5 - 10	5 - 10			♦	
		4½″x 20″	5 - 10	5 - 10				♦
Taste & Odor Filter Cartridges								
Chlorine Taste & Odor	**14-GCB** *NSF/ANSI 42 Certified* **CARBON BLOCK**	4½″x 9⅞″	10	4 - 6	♦			
		4½″x 20″	10	4 - 6		♦		
Cysts Chlorine Chemicals Taste & Odor	**14-GCCR** **CARBON CYST REMOVAL**	4½″x 10″	0.5	4 - 6	♦			
		4½″x 20″	0.5	4 - 6		♦		
Small Amounts of Silt Taste & Odor Scale Particles	**14-GCW (PAC)** **POWDER ACTIVATED CARBON WRAP**	4½″x 9¾″	5	4 - 6	♦			
		4½″x 20″	5	4 - 6		♦		
Chlorine Organic Containment Taste & Odor	**14-GGAC** *NSF/ANSI 42 Certified* **GRANULAR ACTIVATED CARBON (GAC)**	4½″x 9⅞″	5	4 - 6	♦			
		4½″x 20″	5	4 - 6		♦		

***RUST PARTICLES:** Cannot remove dissolved iron in water. Only applicable to small particulate matter.

IMPORTANT: Read all specifications, installation instructions, and warnings before installing water filter housing. Damaged products or incorrectly used products can cause structural damage to housing as a result of failure. Install near drain in anticipation of potential failure.

SUNLIGHT / U.V. LIGHT: Where filter may be susceptible to direct sunlight exposure, always use blue bowls and not clear.

CHEMICALS & FREEZING: Do not expose any portion of filter to household chemicals and solvents such as aerosol sprays, cleaning products, and insecticides. Also guard against freezing water.

NEVER EXCEED MAXIMUM PRESSURE RATING: If pressure surges are a possibility, regulate with a pressure-reducing valve.

REPLACEMENT PARTS: Replace components such as O-rings and filter bowls every 5 years (for clear bowls) or 10 years (for blue bowls). Replace immediately if beyond applicable timeframe. Date new bowls for future reference.

INSTALLATIONS OTHER THAN POTABLE WATER: Since these products may be used under conditions beyond the control of Boshart Industries (such as in industrial applications) , we make no guarantee or warranty concerning the suitability of these products. We strongly advise users conduct their own testing (or that of a professional) to determine safety.

VENDORS: From time to time, Boshart Industries may begin working with a different supplier on these parts, and small details may change as a result. Please consult with us for any essential details before ordering.

CYST REMOVAL: These filter cartridges are only applicable for cyst removal in small, specialized circumstances. Contact us for more information prior to ordering if this is your primary use.

FILTER LIFE: Regardless of condition, replace all cartridges after 6 months due to bacteria.