

The Watts ChloraBlock Filter

About Chloramine

Chloramine, an alternative to chlorine, is widely used as a residual disinfectant to maintain water safety. Chloramine is formed by mixing chlorine with ammonia, creating a more stable and less reactive compound than chlorine alone. While this stability reduces the formation of Disinfection By Products (DBPs) and provides longer-lasting disinfection, chloramine is difficult to remove using conventional filtration technology.

In addition, because chloramine is a more stable chemical, systems designed for reducing chlorine are not effective with chloramine. Effective reduction of chloramine requires catalytic carbons, or surface-modified carbons with active catalytic sites of Nitrogen groups attached to the vast surface of the activated carbon.



Watts ChloraBlock Filter Models

MODEL NO.	TYPE	OD	LENGTH	MICRON RATING*	FLOW RATE	CHLORINE REDUCTION**	CHLORAMINE REDUCTION***	# / CASE
WCB10-CHLORA-TW	Thick wall	2 3/4"	9 3/4"	1 nominal	1 gpm	>35,000 gal @ 1 gpm	2,000 gal @ 1 gpm 3,500 gal @ 0.5 gpm	12
WCB10-CHLORA	Standard Wall	2 3/4"	9 3/4"	1 nominal	1 gpm	>25,000 gal @ 1 gpm	1,200 gal @ 1 gpm 2,000 gal @ 0.5 gpm	12
WCB20-CHLORA	Standard Wall	2 3/4"	20"	1 nominal	2 gpm	>58,000 gal @ 2 gpm	8,500 gal @ 1 gpm 4,000 gal @ 2 gpm	12
WCB10FF-CHLORA	Standard Wall	4 1/2"	9 3/4"	1 nominal	3 gpm	>100,000 gal @ 3 gpm	6,000 gal @ 2 gpm	4
WCB20FF-CHLORA	Standard Wall	4 1/2"	20"	1 nominal	7 gpm	>200,000 gal @ 4 gpm	24,000 gal @ 2 gpm 12,000 gal @ 4 gpm	4

* Nominal micron rating for all above - 1 micron

** 2ppm free chlorine > 90% reduction

*** 3ppm monochloramine > 85% reduction

ChloraBlock Filter Applications

- Residential drinking water
- Food and Office Coffee Service
- Aquaculture: Fish, Amphibians, Reptiles
- Pharmaceutical & biotech
- Breweries & wineries
- General commercial/industrial water

