Random Packing

High Efficiency · Low Pressure Drop · High Voidage





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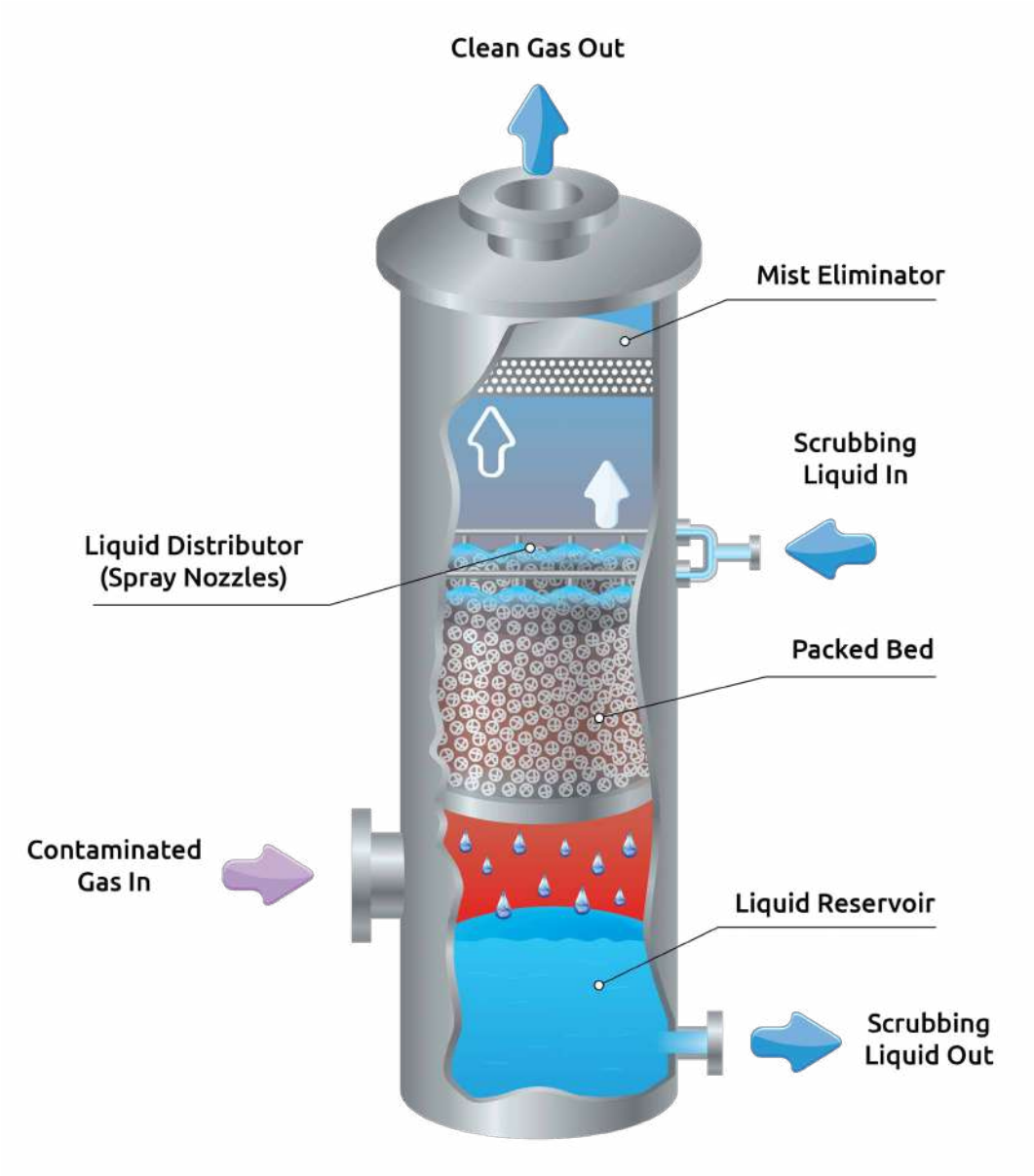
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01

Random Packing

Random packing consists of mass-transfer elements placed in a packed tower in a disordered arrangement. Its primary function is to increase the gas–liquid contact area for efficient mass transfer.

Random packing offers high void fraction, low pressure drop, good liquid distribution, and excellent corrosion resistance, along with a simple structure, low cost, and flexible loading. It is suitable for gas–liquid mass transfer in the chemical, metallurgical, and environmental protection industries, including absorption, scrubbing, distillation, and cooling systems.



Types



Other Packing



02

Raschig Ring

Raschig ring packing is one of the earliest developed and most widely used types of random packing. It consists of cylindrical elements with equal height and diameter, featuring a simple structure, easy fabrication, as well as excellent heat resistance and chemical stability. Large raschig rings (with a diameter over 100 mm) are typically stacked in a structured pattern, while those (with a diameter below 75 mm) are typically randomly packed.

Raschig ring packing is mainly utilized in gas-liquid mass transfer processes across chemical, metallurgical, and environmental protection industries, including absorption towers, scrubbing systems, distillation columns, cooling towers, and desulfurization units.



High mass transfer efficiency

Strong anti-clogging capability

Cost-Effective

Flexible material options



Plastic Raschig Ring

Lightweight and corrosion-resistant; suitable for ambient- to medium-temperature applications involving corrosive gases and water treatment.

Lightweight **Corrosion-resistant**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	220	85	53000
Ø38	150	90	15800
Ø50	110	92	6500
Ø76	65	93	1927

Plastic Materials: PP, HDPE, PVC, PPH, CPVC, PTFE, PVDF, PFA



Metal Raschig Ring

High strength and heat resistance; suitable for high-temperature, high-pressure, organic-solvent, and distillation applications.

High strength **Heat resistance**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø15	350	95	230000
Ø25	220	92	50000
Ø35	150	93	19000
Ø50	110	95	6500
Ø80	65	96	1600

Metal Materials: Carbon Steel, Stainless Steel, Copper, Aluminum, Titanium, Hastelloy



Ceramic Raschig Ring

Resistant to high temperatures and strong acids, but brittle; suitable for high-temperature environments involving highly corrosive inorganic acids.

High-temperature **Strong-acid resistant**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø6	712	62	3022935
Ø13	367	64	377867
Ø16	305	73	192500
Ø19	243	72	109122
Ø25	190	74	47675
Ø38	121	73	13667
Ø40	126	75	12700
Ø50	92	74	5792
Ø80	46	80	1910
Ø100	70	70	1000



Graphite Raschig Ring

Good corrosion resistance and thermal conductivity, but expensive; suitable for strong-acid, high-temperature, and highly corrosive environments.

Corrosion resistance **Thermal conductivity**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)	Bulk Density (kg/m^3)
Ø19	220	73	109122	650
Ø25	160	70	47675	680
Ø38	115	69	13700	640
Ø50	100	74	6000	580
Ø80	60	75	1910	400



PTFE Raschig Ring

Highest chemical stability and good temperature resistance, but also the most expensive; suitable for extremely corrosive environments.

Highest chemical stability

Good temperature resistance

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)	Bulk Density (kg/m^3)
Ø19	220	73	109122	650
Ø25	160	70	47675	680
Ø38	115	69	13700	640
Ø50	100	74	6000	580
Ø80	60	75	1910	400



03

Pall Ring

Pall ring packing is a common type of random tower packing, developed on the basis of raschig ring packing. These open-ring packings share equal height and diameter, featuring five inwardly curved tongues (or "windows") on each layer. The tongues are bent toward the center of the ring, and the windows are staggered between upper and lower layers. The total open area typically accounts for about 30% of the ring's wall surface. It offers excellent gas-liquid distribution and mass transfer efficiency, making it one of the most widely used industrial packings.



High mass transfer efficiency

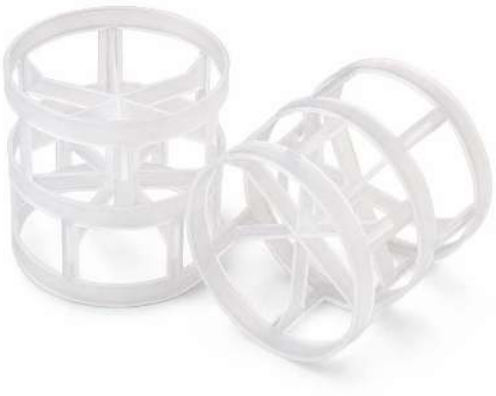
High porosity

Low pressure drop

Uniform gas-liquid distribution

High anti-clogging capacity

Flexible material options



Plastic Pall Ring

Lightweight and corrosion-resistant; suitable for ambient- to medium-temperature applications involving corrosive gases and water treatment.

Lightweight **Corrosion-resistant**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø16	188	91	179000
Ø25	175	90	53500
Ø38	115	89	15800
Ø50	93	90	6500
Ø76	73.2	92	1980
Ø100	52.8	94	1000

Plastic Materials: PP, HDPE, PVC, PPH, CPVC, PTFE, PVDF, PFA



Metal Pall Ring

High strength and heat resistance; suitable for high-temperature, high-pressure, organic-solvent, and distillation applications.

High strength **Heat resistance**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø6	904	88.6	4000000
Ø10	482	93.8	768000
Ø12	450	94.5	480000
Ø13	415	94.8	410000
Ø16	362	94.9	210000
Ø25	219	95	53000
Ø38	146	95.9	15300
Ø50	109	96	6500
Ø76	71	97	1980
Ø89	61	97.1	1220

Metal Materials: Carbon Steel, Stainless Steel, Copper, Aluminum, Titanium, Hastelloy



Ceramic Pall Ring

Resistant to high temperatures and strong acids, but brittle; suitable for high-temperature environments involving highly corrosive inorganic acids.

High-temperature

Strong-acid resistant

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	220	75	50000
Ø38	150	78	13400
Ø50	120	78	6400
Ø80	75	80	1950



PTFE Pall Ring

Highest chemical stability and good temperature resistance, but also the most expensive; suitable for extremely corrosive environments.

Highest chemical stability

Good temperature resistance

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)	Bulk Density (kg/m^3)
Ø20	267	92.8	110000	522
Ø25	219	93.4	56000	423
Ø38	165	94.6	14000	368
Ø50	113.5	94.9	6500	390
Ø65	84	94.8	4600	480
Ø76	73	92	1850	328

04

Cascade Mini Ring

Cascade mini ring packing (CMR) has a low height-to-diameter ratio, with windowing and inward-curved blades on the ring wall and tapered flanging at one end. Its primary function is to ensure thorough gas-liquid contact within the tower.

Cascade mini ring packing is primarily used for acid and alkaline exhaust gas treatment, wastewater treatment plant odor control, desulfurization, and flue gas scrubbing. Plastic, metal, or ceramic materials can be selected based on the corrosiveness and temperature of the process medium and mechanical strength requirements.



High throughput

High mass-transfer efficiency

Good clogging resistance

Flexible material options



Plastic Cascade Mini Ring

Lightweight and corrosion-resistant; suitable for ambient- to medium-temperature applications involving corrosive gases and water treatment.

Lightweight **Corrosion-resistant**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	228	90	81500
Ø38	132.5	91	27200
Ø50	114.2	93	11600
Ø76	90	93	3650
Ø100	89	91	1450

Plastic Materials: PP, HDPE, PVC, PPH, CPVC, PTFE, PVDF, PFA



Metal Cascade Mini Ring

High strength and heat resistance; suitable for high-temperature, high-pressure, organic-solvent, and distillation applications.

High strength **Heat resistance**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	220	96.5	97160
Ø38	154.3	95.9	31800
Ø50	109.2	96.1	12300
Ø76	73.5	97.6	3540

Metal Materials: Carbon Steel, Stainless Steel, Copper, Aluminum, Titanium, Hastelloy



Ceramic Cascade Mini Ring

Resistant to high temperatures and strong acids, but brittle; suitable for high-temperature environments involving highly corrosive inorganic acids.

High-temperature

Strong-acid resistant

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	250	69	74000
Ø30	230	72	46200
Ø40	185	81	32500
Ø50	149.6	78	8980
Ø76	75	78	2500



05

Polyhedral Hollow Ball

Plastic polyhedral hollow balls are made of heat-resistant, chemically stable plastic materials. Each consists of two hemispheres that form a complete sphere. The surface of each hemisphere features several semi-fan-shaped blades, with the upper and lower blades arranged in a staggered pattern. This design makes polyhedral hollow balls lighter, with lower airflow and flow resistance, and good surface hydrophilicity.

In a packed tower, the scrubbing liquid is sprayed onto the polyhedral hollow balls, forming a liquid film on their surfaces and allowing the exhaust gas to fully contact and react with the scrubbing liquid.



Large specific surface area

High void fraction

Thorough gas–liquid contact

Low pressure drop



Specifications

Lightweight and corrosion-resistant; suitable for ambient- to medium-temperature applications involving corrosive gases and water treatment.

Lightweight

Corrosion-resistant

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	460	90	64000
Ø38	325	91	25000
Ø50	237	91	11500
Ø76	214	92	3000
Ø100	193	80	2800



06

Rosette Ring

Rosette ring packing is a high-performance random packing consisting of several small rings connected radially to form an open rosette-shaped structure. The interlaced ring strips and numerous gaps create multiple points for liquid holdup and redistribution, continuously renewing the liquid surface to ensure thorough contact between the rising gas and descending liquid.

Rosette ring packing is mainly used in gas–liquid contact processes in the chemical, environmental protection, and water treatment sectors, including acidic and alkaline exhaust scrubbing, gas absorption, desulfurization, cooling, air washing, and mist elimination systems.



Large gas–liquid contact area

High void fraction

High mass-transfer efficiency

Low pressure drop



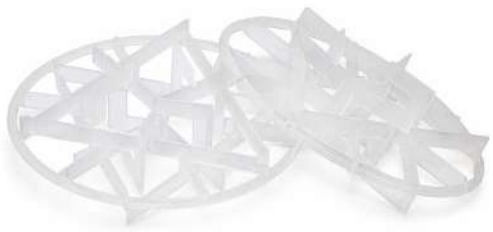
Plastic Teller Rosette Ring

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	269	82	170000
Ø47	185	88	32500
Ø51	180	89	25000
Ø73	127	90	8000
Ø95	94	91	3900
Ø100	90	91	3000
Ø145	65	95	1100



Metal Teller Rosette Ring

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
50 × 25 × 0.8	112.8	96.2	19180
76 × 76 × 1.0	64.1	97.3	6000
100 × 45 × 1.2	53.4	97.3	2520
Ø76	73.5	97.6	3540



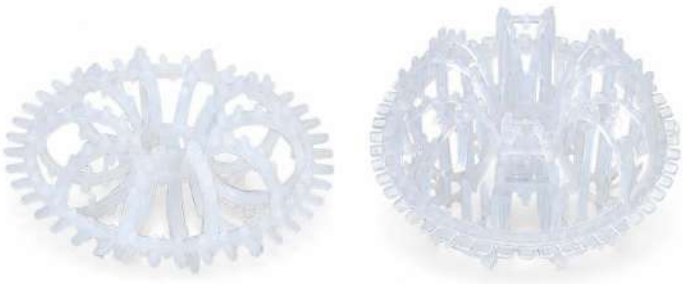
Snowflake Ring

Size (mm)	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
94 × 34 × 1.5	138	97	5000



Plastic Boundless Rosette Ring

Type	Size (mm)	Height (mm)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m³)
S-O	47	19	88	32500
S	51	19	89	25000



2K 3K

Plastic Ceilcote Teller Rosette Ring

Type	Size (mm)	Specific Surface Area (m²/m³)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m³)
2K	82.5	28	95	5830
3K	105	31	96	1910

Note: 2K has a two-layer petal structure, while 3K has a three-layer petal structure. This layered design significantly increases the packing's specific surface area and mass transfer efficiency.

07

Saddle Ring

Saddle ring packing is shaped like a saddle, with rectangular contact surfaces at both ends. This structure reduces packing overlap and bridging. In practical applications, when gas flows upward, liquid flows downward along the curved channels. This flow pattern directly reduces wall flow.

Saddle rings are typically made of plastic, ceramic, or metal and packed into equipment such as absorption towers and scrubbers to provide gas–liquid contact surfaces that promote absorption, scrubbing, cooling, or distillation.



Large specific surface area

High void fraction

Low pressure drop

Resistant to nesting



Plastic Saddle Ring

Lightweight and corrosion-resistant; suitable for ambient- to medium-temperature applications involving corrosive gases and water treatment.

Lightweight **Corrosion-resistant**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	288	85	128400
Ø38	265	95	57300
Ø50	250	96	11600
Ø76	200	97	5500

Plastic Materials: PP, HDPE, PVC, PPH, CPVC, PTFE, PVDF, PFA



Metal Saddle Ring

High strength and high-temperature resistance; suitable for high-temperature, high-pressure, organic-solvent, and distillation applications.

High strength **Heat resistance**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	171	96.7	95000
Ø38	123	97.7	40000
Ø50	79	98.2	13500
Ø76	55	97	4700

Metal Materials: Carbon Steel, Stainless Steel, Copper, Aluminum, Titanium, Hastelloy



Ceramic Saddle Ring

Resistant to high temperatures and strong acids, but brittle; suitable for high-temperature environments involving highly corrosive inorganic acids.

High-temperature

Strong-acid resistant

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø16	350	73	269000
Ø25	254	77	58300
Ø38	180	80	19700
Ø50	115	79	8260
Ø76	81	75	2430



08

Super Saddle Ring

Super saddle ring packing is an upgraded version of saddle ring packing, with the curved profile changed to a wavy or serrated shape and additional openings added at the center of the curved liquid channels. These structural changes not only increase the contact clearances within the packing but also improve gas–liquid flow and distribution in the packing bed.



Irregular saddle-surface structure

Resists nesting

Provides relatively uniform liquid distribution

Ensures thorough gas–liquid contact



Plastic Super Saddle Ring

Lightweight and corrosion-resistant; suitable for ambient- to medium-temperature applications involving corrosive gases and water treatment.

Lightweight **Corrosion-resistant**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	200	90	39200
Ø50	168	93	6300
Ø76	130	94	3700

Plastic Materials: PP, HDPE, PVC, PPH, CPVC, PTFE, PVDF, PFA



Ceramic Super Saddle Ring

Resistant to high temperatures and strong acids, but brittle; suitable for high-temperature environments involving highly corrosive inorganic acids.

High-temperature **Strong-acid resistant**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	260	77	58300
Ø38	210	75	19700
Ø50	140	79	8260
Ø76	105	77	2430

09

Conjugate Ring

Conjugate ring packing features a unique conjugate-curved fin structure that replaces linear contact between packing elements with point-to-point contact. As a result, it promotes uniform liquid distribution, prevents packing overlap, and improves liquid collection and dispersion.

After conjugate ring packing is loaded into a scrubber or absorption tower, the rings form interlaced gas–liquid flow channels that guide the liquid to spread in different directions, reducing packing nesting, channeling, and localized dry zones.



Conjugate curved-surface structure

Resists nesting

More uniform liquid distribution

Rapid liquid-film renewal



Plastic Conjugate Ring

Lightweight and corrosion-resistant; suitable for ambient- to medium-temperature applications involving corrosive gases and water treatment.

Lightweight **Corrosion-resistant**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	185	95	74000
Ø38	142	91	16320
Ø50	104	80	9500
Ø76	81	95	3980
Ø100	55	96	1850

Plastic Materials: PP, HDPE, PVC, PPH, CPVC, PTFE, PVDF, PFA



Metal Conjugate Ring

High strength and high-temperature resistance; suitable for high-temperature, high-pressure, organic-solvent, and distillation applications

High strength **Heat resistance**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø16	313	97	211250
Ø25	185	95	75000
Ø38	116	96	19500
Ø50	86	96	9772
Ø76	81	95	3980

Metal Materials: Carbon Steel, Stainless Steel, Copper, Aluminum, Titanium, Hastelloy



Ceramic Conjugate Ring

Resistant to high temperatures and strong acids, but brittle; suitable for high-temperature environments involving highly corrosive inorganic acids.

High-temperature **Strong-acid resistant**

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	175	78	64000
Ø38	118	80	14000
Ø50	72	81	6300



10

Other Packing

We offers additional random packing options in various shapes, sizes, and materials to suit different process requirements. These options support applications such as gas scrubbing, absorption, stripping, and distillation. If you need a packing type not shown in our catalog, please share your specifications and operating conditions so we can help you find a suitable solution.





Hiflow Ring

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø38	150	94	15800
Ø50	110	96	6500
Ø89	82	98	1580



Ralu Ring

Size	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø15	320	94	170000
Ø25	190	94	53500
Ø38	150	95	15800
Ø50	110	95	6500



Tri-Pack

Size (mm)	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	150	90	81200
Ø50	105	93	11500
Ø60	102	94	8400
Ø65	146	94	4800
Ø80	106	94	3050
Ø95	85	95	1800



Plastic Hollow Floating Ball

Size (mm)	Specific Surface Area (m^2/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)
Ø25	200	40	41500
Ø38	150	40	22000
Ø50	120	40	10500



Covering Ball with Border

Size (mm)	Density (g/m^3)	Application Temperature (°C)	Anti-pressure (MPa)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Covering Rate (%)
Ø40	0.3	≤ 120	≤ 0.4	600	93	97
Ø80	0.5	≤ 120	≤ 0.36	230	95	99



Lozenged Covering Ball

Size (mm)	Density (g/m^3)	Application Temperature (°C)	Anti-pressure (MPa)	Bulk Number (Pieces/m^3)	Void Fraction (%)	Covering Rate (%)
Ø50	0.3	≤ 120	≤ 0.4	500	95	91

11

Selection Guide



Packing Selection

Packing Name	Key Advantages	Mass Transfer Efficiency	Pressure Drop	Handling Capacity	Recommended Operating Conditions	Typical Applications
Raschig Ring	Simple structure, low cost	Low	Medium	Medium	Simple absorption, low-demand systems	Water scrubbers, low-cost absorption towers
Pall Ring	Window openings and internal tabs improve mass transfer performance	High	Medium-low	High	General-purpose absorption, stripping, and distillation	Chemical absorption towers, desulfurization towers, distillation towers
Cascade Mini Ring	Optimized Pall ring structure with high void fraction, reducing pressure drop and flooding risk	High	Low	Very high	Large industrial towers, systems with high gas and liquid loads	Petrochemicals, coal chemicals, gas absorption, stripping
Polyhedral Hollow Ball	Spherical multi-blade structure; lightweight, low pressure drop, and good wettability	Medium	Very low	High	Waste gas treatment, water treatment, low-pressure-drop systems	Spray towers, biological deodorization, gas–liquid contact
Rosette Ring	Multi-ring composite structure increases the gas–liquid contact area and extends liquid residence time	Very high	Medium	High	Wet scrubbing, gas purification	Acid mist absorption, VOC treatment, waste gas scrubbers
Saddle Ring	Saddle-shaped structure reduces wall flow and improves liquid distribution	High	Low	High	Absorption towers, gas purification systems	Acid absorption, desulfurization, gas purification
Super Saddle Ring	Optimized saddle-shaped structure improves gas–liquid distribution and reduces packing element overlap	Very high	Low	Very high	High-capacity absorption systems	Desulfurization, off-gas treatment, large absorption towers
Conjugate Ring	Conjugate-curve fin structure improves liquid distribution and reduces packing overlap	High	Low	High	Absorption, scrubbing, gas–liquid mass transfer systems	Chemical absorption towers, waste-gas treatment
HiFlow Ring	High void fraction and mechanical stability, balancing mass transfer and throughput	High	Very low	Very high	High-airflow, high-throughput systems	Large scrubbers and absorption towers

Packing Name	Key Advantages	Mass Transfer Efficiency	Pressure Drop	Handling Capacity	Recommended Operating Conditions	Typical Applications
Ralu Ring	Improved Pall ring design reduces packed-bed height and pressure drop	High	Low	High	Large towers and systems requiring low pressure drop	Distillation, absorption, stripping
Tri-Pack	Open rib-and-trickle-rod structure, uniform liquid distribution, low pressure drop	Medium	Very low	High	Exhaust gas treatment, scrubber towers	VOC treatment, odor control, gas–liquid scrubbing
Covering Ball with Border	Floats on the liquid surface to form a cover, reducing evaporation and heat loss	–	–	–	Storage tanks, liquid-surface covers	Acid storage tanks, chemical storage tanks
Lozenged Covering Ball	Diamond-shaped structure improves liquid-surface coverage	–	–	–	Liquid-surface covers, evaporation control systems	Acid tanks, liquid storage basins
Plastic Hollow Floating Ball	High void fraction, corrosion resistance, stable coverage	–	–	–	Liquid-surface covers, reduced evaporation	Pickling tanks and pool covers

For reference only.

Material selection

Material	Key Characteristics	Advantages	Disadvantages	Recommended Operating Conditions	Typical Applications
PP	Most commonly used plastic material	Acid and alkali resistance, lightweight, low cost, low pressure drop	Temperature limitations, moderate mechanical strength	Ambient-temperature corrosive gases, water scrubbing systems	Acid mist absorption, desulfurization, VOC and odor treatment
PE / HDPE	Good toughness and impact resistance	Impact-resistant, not easily broken	Lower temperature resistance than PP	Water treatment, biological treatment, low-temperature exhaust gas	Biofiltration towers, exhaust gas scrubbing
PVC	Good acid resistance	Low cost, acid-resistant	Relatively low temperature	Acidic waste gas	HCl absorption, acid mist scrubbers
CPVC	Upgraded PVC material	Improved heat and corrosion resistance	High cost	Medium- to high-temperature acidic and alkaline conditions	Chlor-alkali production, chemical absorption

Material	Key Characteristics	Advantages	Disadvantages	Recommended Operating Conditions	Typical Applications
PVDF	High-performance fluoroplastic	Resistant to strong acids and oxidation; withstands relatively high temperatures	High price	Highly corrosive waste gas	Chlorine and strong acid absorption
PTFE	Highest chemical stability	Resistant to almost all acids, alkalis, and solvents	Highest cost, low mechanical strength	Extreme corrosion	HF, concentrated acids, specialty chemicals
PPH / PFA	High-performance plastics	Corrosion-resistant, long service life	High cost	Semiconductors, fine chemicals	Ultra-pure chemical systems
SS304	Common materials for metal packing	High strength, high temperature resistance	Corrosion in strong-acid environments	Conventional chemical distillation	Petrochemicals, solvent distillation
SS316 / 316L	Contains Mo for improved corrosion resistance	More resistant to chloride ions and acids than 304	High cost	Chemicals, pharmaceuticals	Distillation, absorption
2205 / 2507 duplex stainless steel	High corrosion resistance, high strength	Resistant to chloride ions and stress corrosion	High cost	Seawater, highly corrosive media	Seawater treatment, chemical processing
Carbon steel	High strength, low cost	Economical	Prone to corrosion	Noncorrosive media	Conventional distillation
Ceramic	Inorganic corrosion-resistant material	High-temperature and strong-acid resistance	Brittle, heavy	High-temperature, strong-acid environments	Sulfuric acid absorption, nitric acid concentration

For reference only.

Engineered for Efficient Mass Transfer and Reliable Operation

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