



EXPLANATORY NOTE ON THE USE OF FILTERS

ALL HOODS OPERATE IN 2 VERSIONS

1°) External discharge

In this case, a 125 mm diameter nozzle is fitted at the rear of the appliances to attach a pipe which is connected to the exterior of the building or the room where the pollutants are emitted, so they can be channelled out and evacuated.

For safety reasons, we would recommend using a dust filter **ref: PF/P1** in the appliance to:

⇒ Protect the turbine from the risk of getting fouled or blocked by the fall or suction by the turbine of an object which could block it or damage the blades.

⇒ Protect the operator at his station against the risk of any kind of accident, as the turbine rotation is open to the air (e.g. suction of any hair, projection of objects fallen into or sucked up by the turbine ...)

2°) Discharge into the work premises after filtration

If the filtration option is chosen, it is essential to know what pollutants will be picked up in order to decide which filter to use.

This choice depends on:

- ⇒ The nature of the pollutant (vapour, dust ...)
- ⇒ The concentration emitted
- ⇒ Its capacity to be adsorbed by the filter
- ⇒ The replacement rate of filters over time.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF FILTERS - USE

1 - Active charcoal filter

- ⇒ **Ref: FC/P1:** For EHI 5VP and all Hoods except HI 8
- ⇒ **Ref: FC2:** For EHI 8 Hoods

The active charcoal filter is used to eliminate noxious or unpleasant smells emanating from liquids, vapours or smoke.

To find out the efficiency of the filter in relation to the pollutant to be processed, we have drawn up a list of the main products with which we are most often confronted (see attached table).

The **a - b - c - d** classification of adsorption rates is empirical, but generally the products classified **c** and **d** are perfectly well filtered by active charcoal.

Please consult us about any products that do not appear on this list.

2 - Dust filter

⇒ **Ref: PF/P1**

These have 2 uses:

- ⇒ In the case of external discharge (see external discharge section), protective.
- ⇒ As their name indicates, to pick up particles suspended in the air, emanating from either grinding or scraping, or from powder handling ...

This filter stops down to 1 μ granulometry with excellent percentage results.

3 - Aerosol filter

⇒ **Ref: FA/P1:** For EHI 5VP and all Hoods except HI 8

⇒ **Ref: FA2:** For EHI 8 Hoods

To use in the same circumstances as the FP/P1 filters, but these pick up particles with a granulometry far below μ (smoke collection, for instance).

4 - Oil condenser

⇒ **Ref: CH 1**

This filter is used on the model **Ref: EHI 9P** only. Its purpose is to protect the active charcoal filter and to stop large particles or films of grease that could clog the surface of the active charcoal filter, consequently cutting off the suction and adsorption.

It is fixed on the front of the HI 9P Hood with 2 clips.

Some applications:

- ⇒ Varnishing with a brush or a spraygun
- ⇒ Using glue
- ⇒ Wave or roller tinplating, etc...

5 - Pre-filters

⇒ **Ref: PF/P1:** For EHI 5VP and all Hoods except HI 8

⇒ **Ref: PF2:** For EHI 8 Hoods

The aim of this filter is to protect the active charcoal filter against particles, so as to prevent the surface of the filter becoming clogged.

REGARDING SOME GASES AND VAPOURS

b Acetaldehyde	c Ethyl bromide	d Dipropylcetone	d Methylcyclohexanone
d Amyl acetate	c Methyl bromide	d Petrol	d Methylmercaptan
d Butyl acetate	c Butadiene	a Ethane	c Methylal
d Cellosolve* acetate	b Butane	d Amyl ether	d Monohydrochloride
d Ethyl acetate	b Butene	c Butyl ether	d Glycol monohydrochloride
d Isopropyl acetate	d Butylcellosolve*	c Ethyl ether	d Monochlorobenzene
c Methyl acetate	b Butine	d Isopropyl ether	c Monofluorotrichloromethane
d Methylcellosolve* acetate	d Camphor	c Methyl ether	d Naphthalene
d Propyl acetate	d Cellosolve*	d Propyl ether	d Nicotine
c Acetone	c Chlorine	c Ethylamine	d Nitrobenzene
a Acetylene	d Chlorobenzene	d Ethylbenzene	d Nitroethane
d Acetic acid	d Chlorobutadiene	a Ethylene	d Nitromethane
d Acrylic acid	d Chloroform	d Ethylmercaptan	d Nitropropane
b Bromhydric acid	d Chloronitropropane	c Fluorotrichloromethane	d Nitrotoluene
a Carbonic acid	d Chloropicrin	b Formaldehyde	d Nonane
b Hydrochloric acid	d Butyl chloride	c Ethyl formate	d Octane
c Hydrocyanic acid	c Ethyl chloride	c Methyl formate	c Ethylene oxide
b Hydrofluoric acid	d Methylene chloride	c Freon	d Mesityl oxide
c Formic acid	d Propyl chloride	b Sulphurous gas	d Ozone
c Hydriodic acid	c Vinyl chloride	d Toxic gases	c Pentane
d Lactic acid	d Sulphur compounds	d Heptane	d Pentanone
c Nitric acid	d Creosote	d Heptylene	c Pentene
d Propionic acid	d Cresol	c Hexane	c Pentine
d Sulphuric acid	d Crotonaldehyde	c Hexene	d Perchloroethylene
c Acrolein	d Cyclohexane	c Hexine	d Phenol
d Ethyl acrylate	d Cyclohexanol	a Hydrogen	c Phosgene
d Methyl acrylate	d Cyclohexanone	b Hydrogen selenite	b Propane
d Acrylonitrile	d Cyclohexene	c Hydrogen sulphide	b Propene
d Amyl alcohol	d Decane	d Indole	d Propylmercaptan
d Butyl alcohol	d Dibroethane	d Iodine	d Ethyl silicate
d Ethyl alcohol	d Dichlorobenzene	d Iodoform	c Various solvents
d Isopropyl alcohol	c	c Isoprene	c Carbon sulphide
c Methyl alcohol	Dichlorodifluoromethane	d Kerosene	d Monomer styrene
d Propyl alcohol	d Dichlorethane	d Menthol	d Tetrachlorethane
c Propionic aldehyde	d Dichlorethylene	d Mercaptans	d Turpentine
b Amines	d Dichloroethylether	a Methane	d Tetrachlorethylene
b Ammonia	c Dichloromonofluoromethane	d Methylbutylcetone	d Carbon tetrachloride
d Acetic anhydride	d Dichloronitroethane	d Methylcellosolve*	d Toluene
c Sulphuric anhydride	d Dichloropropane	d Methylchloroform	d Toluidine
d Aniline	c Dichlorotetrafluoethane	d Methyl ethylcetone	d Trichlorethylene
d Benzene	c Diethylamine	d Methylisobutylcetone	d Xylene
n Nitrogen dioxide	d Diethylcetone	d Methylcyclohexane	
d Bromine	d Dimethylsulphate	d Methylcyclohexanol	
	d Dioxane		

- Indicator a: Corresponds to very low adsorption in ordinary conditions.
- Indicator b: Is assigned to substances with little adsorption, the operating conditions of which must be examined.
- Indicator c: Is assigned to average adsorption cases. In these cases, industrial installations generally give excellent results.
- Indicator d: Corresponds to the highest adsorption rate. In this case, very good results are always obtained.

This classification is for information purposes only, based on averages, as the capacity of the charcoals varies with the concentration of the product in the air, the humidity, the temperature and the speed of passage.

Example :

Perchloroéthylène , indice « D » Whith 1,350kg of active charcoal filter , 30% of his weight can be absorbed as 0,450kg .



Activeted Carbon granule

TECHNICAL DATA

ACTIVE CHARCOAL NC 35 (25/5) IN GRAINS

Nature:

Charcoal from coconut shells physically activated by steam and sieved

Applications:

Air treatment
Protective filters
Air purification

Specifications:

CODES	METHODS	VALUES
150/MC 00110	Benzene rating	32 min.
150/MC 00060	Humidity when bagged	5% max.
150/MC 00060	Ash content	5% max.
150/MC 00050	Granulometry: passage at 2.5 mm	5% max.
	5 mm	5% max.

Average characteristics:

CCI 4 rating	65%
Benzene rating	35
Density when packed down	550 kg/m ³
Hardness	97
Weight/surface adsorption capacity ratio	1200 m ² /g