Odour Removal (Gases)



CB Series

Cooking fumes are large amounts of thermal oxidation decomposition products produced by cooking oil and food under high-temperature conditions. Filters are not effective against these gases, partly because of their small particle sizes. Odour removal requires the use of gas-phase filtration media such as activated carbon, which utilizes surface area and pore structures to absorb the odour. Because the surface area and pore structures are critical, filtration solutions must remove all grease and mist before the exhaust air contacts the gas-phase media, to prevent the grease and mist from sticking on to the activated carbon media. Otherwise, the media will be rendered useless and can become a fire hazard.

SERIES					
Model	CB30	CB40	CB60	CB80	CB120
Airflow (m³/h)	2400-3400	3400-4800	4800-6800	6800-9600	9600-13600
Carbon plates quantity	4	4	8	8	12
Pressure Drop (Pa)	≤150	≤150	≤150	≤150	≤150
Dimension (LxWxH mm)	581x800x833	749x800x833	1091x800x833	1427x800x833	2105x800x833
Flange dimension (AxB mm)	431x614	599x614	941x614	1277x614	1955x614
Min. servicing clearance (D mm)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Weight (kg)	96	120	168	215	310

^{**}Actual product and specification may vary due to product enhancement.



UV Series

Another option for odour removal is by using Ultraviolet (UV) light. The UV light eliminates odour by producing ozone. The ozone safely reacts with the odour-causing agents (VOCs), breaking them into less complex molecules through a process called oxidation. In that way, the odour can be reduced significantly.

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Min. servicing clearance (D mm)
Unit Weight (kg)

^{**}Actual product and specification may vary due to product enhancement.