

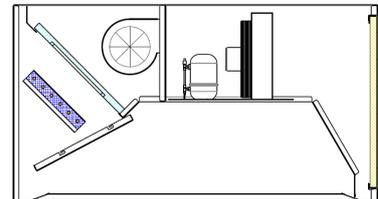
1. EXTRACTION HOOD. Condensation

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

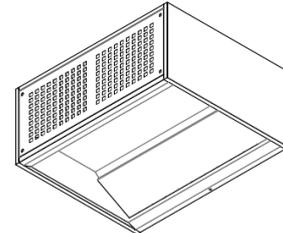
Applications	Hood to retain water vapour from dishwashers, steam generating ovens or other appliances when no external ventilation outlet is available.
Format	Wall. Catchment height 650mm.
Material	Entirely manufactured in Stainless Steel AISI 304 of 1,2 y 1mm thickness.
Basic unit power	750 W
Power supply	230V 50Hz
Intensity	4A
Noise level	60dBA
Temperature	60º
Construction details	Fully welded design. No screws or rivets visible from the outside. No sharp edges or corners on the outside or inside. Removable front cover for easy assembly and cleaning of the hood.
Fixings	Fixed by four rods (6 in case of larger dimensions). Positioned approximately 50x50 mm from each corner. Minimum recommended diameter M8.
Filters	Drop separator 490x415x50 mm AISI 304. Outlet blanket filters 630x550x25 mm. Active carbon blanket to reduce odour (optional).
Drainage	Peripheral collection channel. Water drain plug 3/8 in.
Ventilation requirements	Take into account the following guidelines: DW172, NFPA 96, UL710 Y CTE DB SI.
Regulations	According the following regulations: EN-292, EN-61800-3, EN-60335 and machinery directive 89/392/ECC.



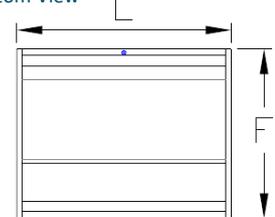
Inner Profile View (diagram of elements)



Isometric View



Bottom View

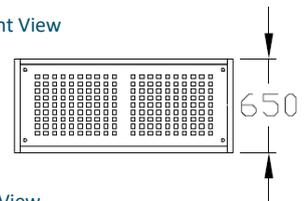


Standard measures

LENGTH [mm]					DEPTH [mm]		
1050	1500	2000	2500	3000	1000	1200	1500
Single-span hood							

* For special sizes, please contact your sales representative.

Front View



Top View



1. EXTRACTION HOOD. Condensation

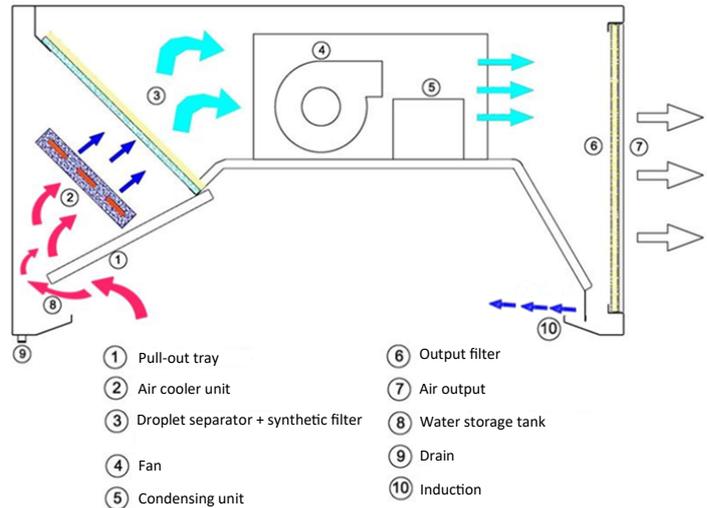
Elements and details of operation

Description:

In order to retain the maximum level of humidity, the hood has 4 filtration points and a cooling unit that lowers the air temperature and increases the condensation of the vapour. The hood is equipped with an adjustable front induction flow (10) which improves the vapour pick-up.

Process:

First, the air supersaturated with moisture is pushed by the induction flow into the capture zone. At the inlet of this collection zone, the air is forced to enter at high velocity and to make an abrupt curve which centrifuges a significant part of the moisture content in the form of small droplets. The air is cooled by a cooling unit (2) to condense as much of the water that is still in the vapour phase as possible. From this point, a filtration stage by means of a droplet separator and a subsequent stage by means of a synthetic filter retain practically all the moisture in liquid form (3).

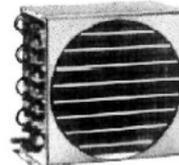


Then, the air passes through the fan and condenser of the cooling unit and finally exits to the outside through a final mat filter (6). All the condensers flow down to the perimeter collector from where they can be evacuated through the drains provided for this purpose (9).

Evaporator: Heat exchanger where the transformer of thermal energy takes place.

Hermetic compressor (R-134a)

Reinforced air condenser



* In case of special and large sizes, the whole ventilation and condensing unit for the condenser would be duplicated for the correct adaptation to the needs of the environment.