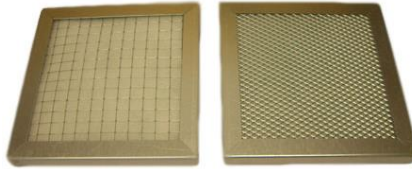


## Filters

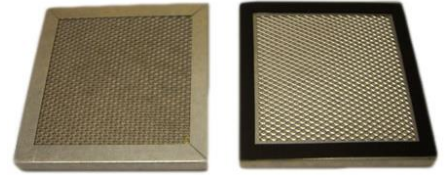
### For HI8 mini-hood



Prefilter  
PF2



Dust filter  
FA2



Active carbon filter  
FC2

### For all hood except HI8 and HI-HEPA



Prefilter  
PFP1



Prefilter  
PF3



Dust filter  
FPP1



Particle filter  
FAP1



Active carbon filter  
FCP1



Mineral active carbon filter  
FCP1 min



Blend active carbon filter  
FCP1 Blend



Filter for alkali  
FCP1-FT H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>



Filter for acids  
FCP1-FT KOH

### For HI-HEPA hood



Prefilter  
FP6102



Medium filter  
FM6102



HEPA filter/active carbon  
FH6102

## For HI5P-HEPA, HI4P1S-HEPA fume hoods and HEPA fume cabinets



HEPA filter  
H14

### How to choose a filter ?

Reference	Designation	Hood reference	Classification
PF2	Prefilter (batch of 10 units)	HI8 hood	G3
FA2	Dust medium filter	HI8 hood	G4
FC2	Active carbon filter (solvent and smoke recycling)	HI8 hood	N/A
PFP1	Protection prefilter (batch of 10 units)	All hood except HI8 and HI-HEPA	G3
PF3	Protection prefilter (batch of 10 units)	All hood except HI8 and HI-HEPA	M5
FPP1	Dust filter for external rejection	All hood except HI8 and HI-HEPA	G4
FAP1	Particle medium filter	All hood except HI8 and HI-HEPA	M5
FCP1	Vegetal active carbon filter (solvent, gas and fumes recycling)	All hood except HI8 and HI-HEPA	N/A
FCP1 min	Mineral active carbon filter for acetone	All hood except HI8 and HI-HEPA	N/A
FCP1 blend	Active carbon filter combined to potassium permanganate (Formol and others products)	All hood except HI8 and HI-HEPA	N/A
FCP1-FT H2SO4	Active carbon filter impregnated with sulfuric acid for alcali treatment	All hood except HI8 and HI-HEPA	N/A
FCP1-FT KOH	Active carbon filter impregnated with potash for acid treatment	All hood except HI8 and HI-HEPA	N/A
FP6102	Batch of 5 prefilters	HI-HEPA hood	M5
FM6102	Medium filter	HI-HEPA hood	F8
FH6102	Main active carbon filter combined to potassium permanganate + HEPA filter	HI-HEPA hood	N/A + H13
FHP1	HEPA H14 filter allowing a maximum 0.005% of 0.1 micron particles to pass	HI5P-HEPA / HI4P1S-HEPA / fume cabinets	H14

Most of our hoods operate in two versions :

### *1 - External rejection*

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 : FPP1) 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

### *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

## List of some common chemical products versus adsorption capacity of our activated carbon filters

Pollutant	Adsorption capacity				
	CARB	KOH	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	KI	SI
<b>A</b>					
acetaldehyde	F (*)	-	-	-	-
acetate de butyle	E	B	-	-	-
acetate d'ethyle	E	B	-	-	-
acetone	B	-	-	-	-
acetylene	F (*)	-	-	-	-
acide acetique	E	B	-	-	-
acide acrylique	E	B	-	-	-
acide bromhydrique	F	B	-	-	-
acide butyrique	E	B	-	-	-
acide carbonique	F	B	-	-	-
acide chlorhydrique	F	B	-	-	-
acide cyanhydrique	B	B	-	-	-
acide fluorhydrique	F	B	-	-	-
acide formique	B	B	-	-	-
acide iohydrique	B	B	-	-	-
acide lactique	E	B	-	-	-
acide nitrique	B	B	-	-	-
acide propionique	E	B	-	-	-
acide sulfurique	B	E	-	-	-
acroleine	B	-	-	-	-
acrylate d'ethyle	E	B	-	-	-
acrylate de methyle	E	B	-	-	-
acrylonitrile	E	-	-	-	-
alcool butylique	E	-	-	-	-
alcool ethylique	B	-	-	-	-
alcool isopropylique	E	-	-	-	-
alcool methylique	B	-	-	-	-
alcool propylique	E	-	-	-	-
ammoniac	F	-	B	-	-
anhydride acetique	E	B	-	-	-
anhydride sulfurique	F	B	-	-	-
aniline	E	-	B	-	-
arsine	F	-	-	B	-
<b>B</b>					
benzene	E	-	-	-	-
brome	E	-	-	-	-
bromure d'ethyle	E	B	-	-	-
bromure de methyle	B	-	-	-	-
butadiene	B	-	-	-	-
butane	F	-	-	-	-

Pollutant	Adsorption capacity				
	CARB	KOH	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	KI	SI
butene	F	-	-	-	-
butylamine	B	-	E	-	-
butylmercaptan	B	B	-	E	-
<b>C</b>					
camphre	E	-	-	-	-
chlore	B	B	-	-	-
chlorobenzene	B	-	-	-	-
chloroforme	E	-	-	-	-
chloropicrine	E	-	-	-	-
chlorure de butyle	E	-	-	-	-
chlorure d'ethyle	B	B	-	-	-
chlorure de methyle	B	B	-	-	-
chlorure de methylene	F(*)	-	-	-	-
chlorure de propyle	E	-	-	-	-
chlorure de vinyle	B	-	-	-	-
creosote	E	-	-	-	-
cresol	E	-	-	-	-
crotonaldehyde	E	-	-	-	-
cyclohexane	E	-	-	-	-
cyclohexanol	E	-	-	-	-
cyclohexanone	E	-	-	-	-
cyclohexene	E	-	-	-	-
<b>D</b>					
decane	E	-	-	-	-
dibromoethane	E	-	-	-	-
dichlorobenzene	E	-	-	-	-
dichlorodifluoromethane	B	-	-	-	-
dichloroethane	E	-	-	-	-
dichloroethylene	E	-	-	-	-
dichloropropane	E	-	-	-	-
dichlotetrafluoroethane	B	-	-	-	-
diethylamine	B	-	E	-	-
diethylcetone	E	-	-	-	-
dimethylamine	F	-	B	-	-
dimethylsulfate	E	B	-	-	-
dioxane	E	-	-	-	-
dioxyde d'azote	F	-	-	-	-
<b>E-G</b>					
essence (vapeurs)	E	-	-	-	-
ethane	F	-	-	-	-
ether ethylique	B	-	-	-	-

Pollutant	Adsorption capacity				
	CARB	KOH	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	KI	SI
ethylamine	B		E	-	-
ethylbenzene	E	-	-	-	-
ethylene	F(*)	-	-	-	-
ethylmercaptan	B	B	-	E	-
eucalyptol	E	-	-	-	-
formaldehyde	F(*)	-	-	-	-
freons	B	-	-	-	-
<b>H-L</b>					
heptane	E	-	-	-	-
hexane	B	-	-	-	-
hydrogene	F	-	-	-	-
hydrogene selenie	F	-	-	-	-
hydrogene sulfure	F	B	-	B	-
indole	E	-	E	-	-
iode	E	-	-	-	-
iodoforme	F	-	-	-	-
isoprene	B	-	-	-	-
kerosene (vapeurs)	E	-	-	-	-
<b>M</b>					
menthol	E	-	-	-	-
mercure	-	-	-	-	E
methane	F	-	-	-	-
methylbutylcetone	E	-	-	-	-
methylcellosolve	E	-	-	-	-
methylchloroforme	E	B	-	-	-
methylethylcetone	E	-	-	-	-
methylisobutylcetone	E	-	-	-	-
methylmercaptan	B	B	-	E	-
monomethylamine	F	-	E	-	-
monoxyde de carbone	F	-	-	-	-
<b>N</b>					
naphtalene	E	-	-	-	-
nicotine (odeurs)	E	-	-	-	-
nitrobenzene	E	-	-	-	-
nitroethane	E	-	-	-	-
nitromethane	E	-	-	-	-

Pollutant	Adsorption capacity				
	CARB	KOH	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	KI	SI
<b>O</b>					
octane	E	-	-	-	-
oxyde d'ethylene	B	-	-	-	-
oxyde de mesityle	E	-	-	-	-
oxyde de propylene	B	-	-	-	-
ozone	E	-	-	-	-
<b>P</b>					
pentane	B	-	-	-	-
pentanone	E	-	-	-	-
pentene	B	-	-	-	-
pentyne	B	-	-	-	-
perchloroethylene	E	-	-	-	-
phenol	E	B	-	-	-
phosgene	B	-	-	-	-
phosphine	F	-	-	B	-
propane	F	-	-	-	-
propene	F	-	-	-	-
propionaldehyde	B	-	-	-	-
propylmercaptan	B	B	-	E	-
pyridine	E	-	E	-	-
<b>S</b>					
scatole	E	-	E	-	-
silicate d'ethyle	E	B	-	-	-
sulfure de carbone	B	-	-	-	-
styrene (monomere)	E	-	-	-	-
<b>T</b>					
terebenthine (vapeurs)	E	-	-	-	-
tetrachloroethane	E	-	-	-	-
tetrachlorure de carbone	E	-	-	-	-
toluene	E	-	-	-	-
toluidine	E	-	-	-	-
trichloroethylene	E	-	-	-	-
<b>U</b>					
uree	F	-	B	-	-
<b>X</b>					
xylene	E	-	-	-	-

Indices :

- : not suitable

F : weak

F(\*) : can be optimized on coconut basis

B : medium to good

E : high

The indications given in these tables are to be considered as a first approach

Before making a final choice, users must take into account a set of parameters, such as : the temperature, the degree of humidity, the presence or absence of dust and/or grease, the concentration of pollutants...

If a product is not listed, proceed by analogy (chemical family) or consult us.

Consult us also as a last resort for any uncertainty regarding the use of activated carbon in a particular case.

The data sheets of the activated carbons mentioned are available on request.