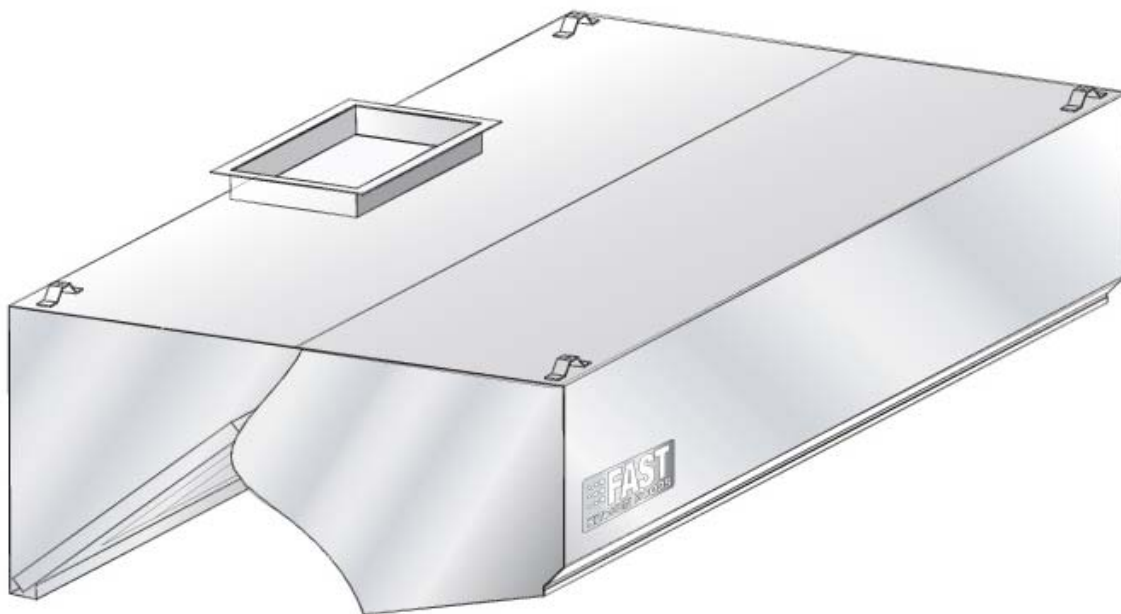




Commercial Kitchen Hood

Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual



www.fastkitchenhood.com



General Information

Prior to installing the stainless steel ventilation hood, the installing contractor should thoroughly review the plans and specifications of the project. The contractor should determine the exact location of the cooking hood and it should be determined if adequate room is available to install all ductwork with proper clearances from combustible material.

Installation of the hood must be in accordance with NFPA96, Removal of Smoke and Grease-Laden Vapors from Commercial Cooking Equipment.

It is also imperative that the roof top package or curbs be installed in such a way as to minimize any offsetting in the exhaust duct system. All overhead beams or angles must be structurally strong enough to support the weight of the hood system. It is often necessary to strengthen existing structural beams, as they are not designed to carry the weight of a stainless steel hood. NFPA 96, BOCA, the Southern Building Code and local authorities having jurisdiction call for minimum clearances between the cooking hood, exhaust ducts and building materials which are combustible. The normal requirement between the hood, duct and combustible materials is an 18" clearance. However, this clearance can be lowered based on NFPA 96 Appendix A, BOCA or UMC Codes. It is important that you check with local authorities having jurisdiction to make sure the method of installation is suitable and satisfactory with their requirements.

Contact

Should more information be needed please call us at **1-866-439-7984** or send us an email at info@fastkitchenhood.com



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Installation

Preparation

Upon receipt of product ensure that all items are included referencing the packing list. When uncrating the hood ensure that there are no dents or scratches and report any damage to the delivering freight carrier and file a claim if appropriate.

Check the nameplate on the given equipment to ensure it meets the given specification, otherwise notify the manufacturer. Proper clearance need to be given during installation, the hood should be placed in proximity to where it will be installed. Check with Authorities Having Jurisdiction on the minimum clearance needs for the specific environment. NFPA standard 4.2 calls for a minimum clearance of 18 inches from combustibles, 3 inches from limited combustibles and zero clearance from non-combustibles.

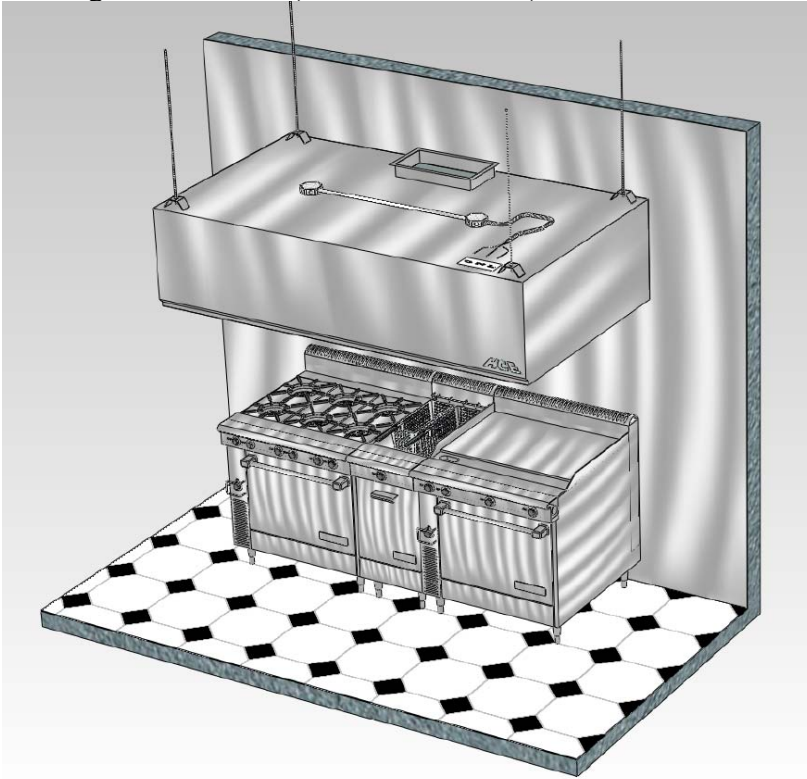
Ensure that the support structure can hold the weight of the hood by contacting the contractor or structural engineer.

PL SSH and PP SSH Low proximity Hood Installation

1. Complete pre-installation preparation as outlined above and have the hood positioned in its final position.
2. If possible and non-interfering to installation, weld the exhaust duct to the exhaust collar while the hood is on the floor.
3. Use 3/8" threaded rods to hang hoods. Drill 7/16" holes in the supporting structure to line up with the welded-on angle mounting brackets on the hood. (The structural integrity of the structural support system is the responsibility of the contractor and the structural engineer.) The whole spacing should line up with the angle brackets on top of the hood.



4. Threaded rods should be 3/8" closer to the back wall at the top hanger so as to pull the hood against the wall. (see illustration #1)



(Illustration #1)

5. The hood should be hung so that the lower front edge of the hood is a maximum of 26" above the cooking surface for the PL SSH model. For the PP SSH model, the lower front edge of the hood should be between 60" and 78" off the floor. With the hood well protected against possible scratching, lift the hood into position using high lifts or equipment jacks. When the hood is elevated to the proper height, install 3/8" threaded rod between each mounting bracket on the hood and the modified support. Secure rods with heavy duty nuts and appropriately sized fender washers.

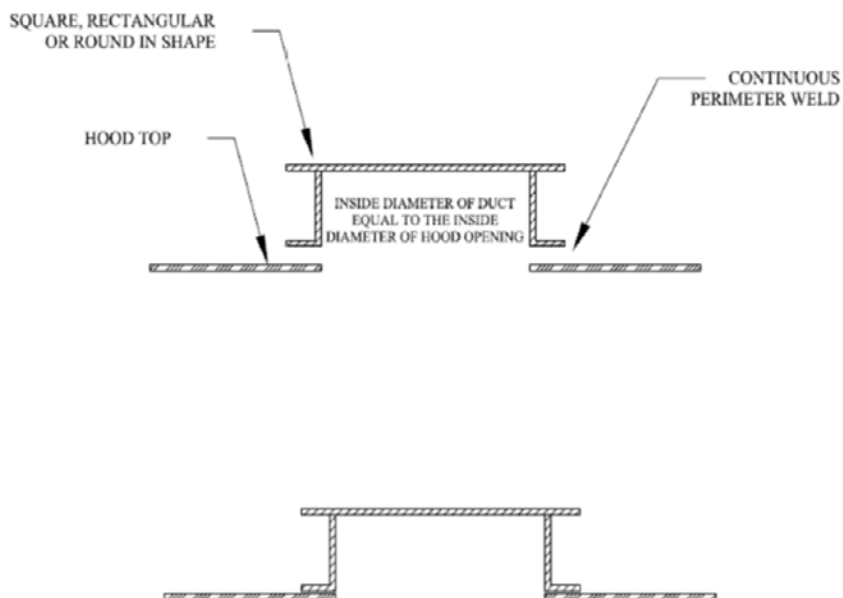
Note: If enclosures were included the distance from the ceiling to the top of the hood is the height of the enclosure.

6. Once raised ensure that the hood is level with all rods having an even weight distribution.
7. If the hood was supplied with side or front supply plenums, install them now



8. The exhaust ductwork can now be installed (see the Ductwork Installation section). The entire exhaust duct system must be continuously welded, liquid tight. The duct must be welded to the hood exhaust collar and the roof curb cap must be welded to the exhaust duct.
9. If the hood is shipped with a loose exhaust collar. Collar must be continuously welded, liquid tight to the hood. See instructions bellow:
 - A) Mark the position of collar on the exhaust section of the hood behind the grease filters
 - B) Trace the collar opening by placing the supplied collar on the hood
 - C) Cut out the opening
 - D) Weld supplied loose collar to the hood liquid tight

DETAIL OF FIELD WELDED COLLAR
(SHIPPED LOOSE)



10. If the hood comes with a wall mount electrical control panel it is the responsibility of the jobsite electrician to wire the temperature sensors and hood lights properly.
11. If the hood requires a fire suppression system a certified fire suppression technician has the responsibility to properly install and test the system once the ductwork is completed so that it meets fire suppression system manufacturer specifications and local fire codes.
12. If enclosures, end skirts or backsplash were included install them now and refer to the *Enclosure Panel Installation* section.
13. Caulk the lower edge of the hood along the wall if applicable.
14. Install grease filters in the hood.
15. Install grease cups provided.
16. Use a stainless steel polish such as "Sheila Shine" to clean the hood of dust or dirt acquired in transit.
17. It is recommended that a protective plastic coating be placed over the hood until construction is complete, so as to avoid any damage to this equipment.

Note: For no reason should any grease containment compartment be punctured for ease of installation or otherwise.



Ductwork Installation

Ductwork must be installed according to local codes and restrictions. It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that the ducts are installed properly to code.

NFPA 96, chapter 7, indicated the manner in which ducts must be installed. Use the following as a guideline.

1. Install the ducts with minimal bends and turns, plan route first.
2. Ducts shall be constructed and supported by carbon steel not less than 1.52 mm (0.060 in) (No. 16 MSG) in thickness or stainless steel not less than 1.21mm (0.048in) (No. 18 MSG) in thickness.
3. All seams, joints, penetration and duct to hood collar connections shall have a liquid tight continuous external weld. This is not the case for certain duct to hood connections and other devices with a grease tight connection, check with your local Authority Having Jurisdiction. Refer to NFPA 7.5.5 for accepted welded connections.

Note: Internal welding is permitted given that it is formed ground smooth and accessible for inspection.

4. Access doors are required on the sides or top of the duct, whichever is more accessible, and at changes in direction.
5. Access doors are also needed when a fusible link is installed with a damper within 18 inches of the damper
6. Access panels are to be made from the same material and thickness as the duct, having a gasket rated for 1500°F (815.6°C) grease tight and fasteners must be made from carbon or stainless steel without puncturing duct walls.
7. Do not use flexible ducts for supply ducts.



Installation of Hood Accessories

Supply Plenum Installation

1. Unpack plenum assembly making sure not to scratch or dent it. If there is any damage upon receipt report any damage to the delivering freight carrier and file a claim if appropriate.
2. If the supply collar needs to be cut to size do so now.
3. Use 3/8" threaded rods to hang plenums. Drill 7/16" holes in the supporting structure to line up with the welded-on angle mounting brackets on the plenum.
4. Connecting brackets are welded onto the plenum with the intention of leaning against the edge of the hood where the plenum is being installed. Before raising the plenum remove the plastic coating which will be covered by the hood.
5. Position and orientate the plenum in accordance to project drawings.
6. Raise the plenum to the proper height (until the top of plenum lines up with the top of the hood) and secure to support structure with 3/8" threaded rods then secure rods with heavy duty nuts and appropriately sized fender washers. Ensure the welded connecting bracket is resting on top of the hood.
7. Install additional plenums if applicable.

Enclosure Panel Installation

1. Unpack enclosure panels making sure not to scratch or dent them. If there is any damage upon receipt report any damage to the delivering freight carrier and file a claim if appropriate.
2. Position the end enclosure on the hood and either clamp, rivet or tack-weld the panels into place.
3. Fasten the end enclosures to the wall using screws or other means of attachment according to wall constructions.
4. If the hood is double island configuration then bolt the end panels from each hood to each other.
5. Position the front enclosure panel and bolt to end enclosure panels.
6. Clamp, rivet or tack-weld the front enclosure panel to the hood.
7. Caulk with silicone any external seams.



End Panel installation

1. Unpack end panels making sure not to scratch or dent them. If there is any damage upon receipt report any damage to the delivering freight carrier and file a claim if appropriate.
2. For location of end panels refer to project drawing.
3. Take the kinked end of the end panel and position it below the hem of the hood. Bolt the end panel to the hood.
4. Using sheet metal screws attach the end panel to the wall.
5. Caulk with silicone and gaps between end panel and the hood.

Backsplash Installation

1. Unpack backsplash panel making sure not to scratch or dent them. If there is any damage upon receipt report any damage to the delivering freight carrier and file a claim if appropriate.
2. For location and orientation of backsplash panel refer to project drawing.
3. Position the backsplash with the flange position behind the hood, if it is a flat backsplash divider bars will needed to be installed.
4. If a divider bar is needed drill holes in the wall and bolt the divider to the wall. Use adhesive as well as divider bars to secure the backsplash to the wall.
5. Caulk any joints with silicone between the hood and backsplash.

Lights

When replacing glass globe, replace with thermal and shock resistant tempered glass globe with clear plastic coating.



Hood Performance Table

PL-SSH and PP-SSH model cETLus listed to UL 710 and cETLus standards File number 100628400SAT-001

Hood Model	Hood Width (in)	Hood Length (in)	Hood Height (in) Back/Front	Appliance Temp. (°F)	CFM/ft	Front*//Side Clearance	Minimum Cooking Surface Distance** (in)	Maximum Cooking Surface Distance** (in)
PL SSH	30	36 - 192	10/4	450	200	0 ; 6	26	26
				600	300	0 ; 6	26	26
PP-SSH	30	36 - 192	30/10	450	200	0 ; 6	24	42
				600	300	0 ; 6	24	42

*Front clearance is based on measurement to the internal dimension of the front lip

**Distance from the cooking surface to the lower front edge of the hood

-The exhaust air flow rates were established under controlled laboratory conditions; and

-Greater exhaust air might be required for complete vapor and smoke removal in specific installations.



Operation

According to NFPA 96 commercial cooking areas must prevent negative pressures exceeding 4.98 Pa. Commercial kitchen ventilation systems are appropriately sized and installed to keep to local requirements, manufacturer specification and to be approved by local Authorities Having Jurisdiction. Determining whether or not your ventilation system is functioning properly will require measuring the exhaust and supply air displacement rates to determine if your system is balanced. Test your system by a trained professional before running cooking appliances.

Before doing a performance evaluation ensure the following:

- All fans are operational and oriented in the proper exhaust/supply direction.
- All filters are installed
- All kitchen cooking equipment and exhaust equipment is installed and functional.
- HVAC systems are installed and functional

Performance Evaluation

To perform an evaluation of the ventilation system a velometer or other device to measure velocity is needed. The cross sectional area of the inlet and outlet of the system are needed as well to calculate the inlet and exhaust CFM rates.



Calculating Supply CFM Rate

1. Calculate the area of the supply plenum using the following formula:

$$\text{Area (ft}^2\text{)} = \text{Length (ft)} \times \text{Width (ft)}$$

2. Record multiple velocity readings through the supply openings at multiple locations along the length of the supply plenum. If a vane anemometer is used, hold it approximately 2 inches from opening and hold it parallel to the opening of the plenum.
3. Calculate the average velocity through the supply opening.
4. Calculate the CFM using the following equation:

$$\text{CFM} = \text{Free area (ft}^2\text{)} \times \text{Average Velocity (ft/min)}$$

Calculating Exhaust CFM Rate

1. Record Filter sizes and compute the free area of the filters, ex:

$$16'' \times 16'' = 14 \times 14 = 1.36 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$10'' \times 20'' = 8 \times 18 = 1.00 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$12'' \times 16'' = 10 \times 14 = 0.97 \text{ ft}^2$$

2. Take multiple velocity readings from left to right along the length of the filters and record the readings.
3. Compute the average velocity through each filter.
4. Calculate the CFM through each filter with the following formula:

$$\text{CFM} = \text{Free area (ft}^2\text{)} \times \text{Average Velocity (ft/min)}$$

5. Total the exhaust CFM of each filter and hood.
6. Multiply the CFM by the appropriate k-factor for the particular measuring device used.



Balancing

Determine if whether the ventilation system is adjusted properly using the calculated CFM rates. The room for which the cooking equipment is used in should have a slight negative pressure. If not balanced adjust fans to get the desired room pressure.

Maintenance

Keeping exhaust system and accessories clean will keep them running well and safely. The hood should have a regular maintenance schedule and routine for which a maintenance log is kept for record. NFPA 96 chapter 11.6 demands an exhaust system free of contamination and grease-laden deposits as well as certifications of inspection and cleaning. Visual inspections should be done often to see if cleaning is required.

Daily Maintenance

- Empty and clean the grease drain and collection cup
- Using a cloth either damp with water or water and detergent mixture, wipe down the surfaces of the hood in the direction of stainless steel grain removing any stains or dirt.
- If detergent was used wipe again with a damp cloth with water. Dry all wet surfaces.
- Apply a stainless steel polish.

Weekly Maintenance



- Remove all filters or cartridges and wash in a dishwasher or soak in a sink with a water and detergent mixture.
- If cooking equipment is used for heavy duty application weekly maintenance should be done more frequently or daily.
- Before re-installing filters clean the interior of grease.

Periodic Maintenance

- Perform a complete visual inspection of the exhaust system for grease, leaks or damage.
- Check fan for wear and alignment.
- Inspect fusible link if applicable
- Clean all exterior and reachable interior surface with a mild detergent.
- Prevent grease accumulation in ductwork and clean when necessary to keep system to code.
- If necessary re-caulk gaps

Note: Refrain from using steel wool, SOS pads, scrappers or other abrasive cleaning product they may scratch the stainless steel surface. Avoid chlorine based cleaners and always clean in the direction of the grain opposed to circles.



Maintenance Documentation

Date	Time	Service



