

ENSOTECH SPRAY BOOTH

GENERAL SETTINGS and CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

The extent and frequency of cleaning is highly dependent on the intensity and the method of use.

AIR PRESSURE SETTINGS (compressed air pressure from spray gun).

- . Lower pressure means less mist, less product sprayed and optimal machine efficiency.
- . Recommended pressure setting 1,5 -2,5 bars.

TYPE OF PRODUCT BEING SPRAYED.

E.g. cocoa butter is lighter than chocolate or gelatin.

Higher pressure means more product sprayed at very high velocity, more waste of products and less efficiency of Chococabin filtration.

VISCOSITY OF THE PRODUCT.

High percentage of cocoa butter in the recipes means a very liquid and fine product, creating lots of fine volatile particles. Here we advise small spray gun nozzles in order to optimise the usage of products and pressures.

0.8mm (nozzle needle size)

LPH 80 is the ideal for concentrated cocoa butter

High chocolate percentage recipes are more dense and heavier, this will result in larger particles with more filter usage.

Here we advise medium to large nozzle depending on the percentage of chocolate

1.3 mm (nozzle needle size)

W300 Ideal to recipes up to 50/60% of chocolate

1.8 / 2.0 mm (nozzle needle size)

W400 for all the recipes with higher concentration of chocolate.

NOZZLE SIZE OF SPRAY GUN.

The needle of the spray gun used, the smaller, the less product and therefore less contamination.

FREQUENCY OF USE.

Daily full-time use with several operators and multiple spray guns or just a few hours per week.

QUALITY OF SPRAY GUN.

Professional spray guns function better and give better results and less pollution than budget spray guns, this because they optimise the application of the products giving the best results with less pressures. More uniformity and less product wasted.

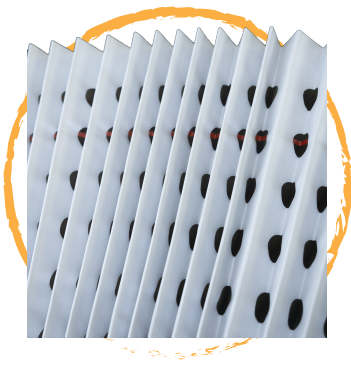
QUALITY OF COMPRESSED AIR.

The quality of the compressed air plays a fundamental role in the application of the products for several factors.

1. The very humid air compressed inside the tanks joins the sprayed product, diluting it and not guaranteeing an ideal application.
2. Compressed air is full of pollutants and particles not permitted in EU hygiene standards (ISO 8573- 1:2010).
3. Professional oil-free silenced compressors are always recommended, combined with an absolute filtration system to eliminate all the impurities.
4. Keeping a compressor inside the lab, will also allow the air to be sucked in at an ideal temperature in order to keep the product within a better temper.

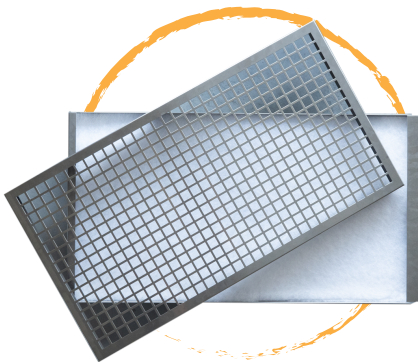
Ensotech is able to provide the entire professional kit to cover every need.

ENSOTECH SPRAY BOOTHS HAVE 4 STAGES OF FILTRATION



STAGE 1: ZIG-ZAG PAPER FILTERS (FRONTAL)

The labyrinthine weaving allows all the coarser impact particles to be blocked and at the same time guarantees the best suction.



STAGE 2: ACRYLIC FILTER (CONTAINED INSIDE STAINLESS STEEL CASSETTE) BEHIND PAPER FILTER.

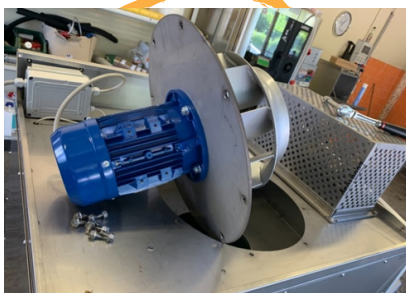
The two layers of specific density acrylic material allow the sprayed product to be trapped in the thin filtering fabric, removing most of the fatty particles and the finer particles contained in the oil mists.



STAGE 3: EXPULSION AIR FILTER (LOCATED ON TOP OF THE UNIT).

The third filtering stage (absolute) allows to filter the finest particles, such as those of food colourings. This specific filter allows the cabin to filter the aspirated dirty air and reintroduce it into the laboratory without connections to flues.

Furthermore, the operator will be able to work in complete safety avoiding the inhalation of food colorants particles toxic to health.



STAGE 4: FAN AND VENTILATION CHAMBER (LOCATED ON TOP).

The suction chamber is completely accessible from the top of the cabin.

The fan is mounted (with 8 bolts) on the engine in a single block, easy to remove and clean at any time.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLEANING THE 4 FILTERING STAGES

1 - FIRST STAGE PAPER FILTERS

a: Intensive usage	replace monthly
b: Average usage	replace every 3 months
c: Low usage	replace every 6 months

2 - SECOND STAGE ACRYLIC FILTERS

Remove the acrylic mesh from the stainless steel case and rinse with warm water and degreaser, with low pressure water than dry COMPLETELY before replacing and using. Please note, every time you rinse these filters the acrylic mesh deteriorates slightly, given the cost in time spent on the cleaning operations is often advisable to change the filtering fabric (instead of rinsing it).

a: Intensive usage	replace once or twice per month
b: Average usage	replace every 3 months
c: Low usage	replace every 6-12 months

3 - THIRD STAGE PARTICAL FILTER (expulsion air filter)

a: Intensive usage	replace every 3 or 6 months
b: Average usage	replace twice a year
c: Low usage	replace once a year

4 - IMPELLER/FAN AND VENTILATION CHAMBER

a: Intensive usage	monthly manual cleaning with a warm, damp cloth
b: Average usage	quarterly manual cleaning with a warm damp cloth
c: Low usage	manual cleaning every six months with a warm damp cloth

GENERAL DAILY CLEANING

- With a warm damp cloth; stainless steel parts inside and outside.
- Plexiglass base plate; with sponge with warm water and degreaser and dry with a cloth or paper.
- It is advisable to cover the inside surface of the booth with plastic film/foil, in order to minimize the cleaning process at the end of the operations. Plastic film/foil can be disposed after usage of the booth.

FAN REMOVAL PROCEDURE STEP BY STEP

