

## GENERAL USE LABORATORY HOODS:

- A. Provide uniform exhaust air distribution in hood. Adjust baffles and air flow for  $\leq 10\%$  variation in point-to-point face velocity with sash in maximum open position.
- B. Locate hood away from heavy traffic aisles and doorways. Hoods near doors are acceptable if: 1) there is a second safe means of egress from room, 2) traffic past hood is low, and 3) door is normally closed.
- C. Use corrosion-resistant materials suitable for expected use.
- D. Provide air cleaning on exhaust air if necessary and adequate stack height to minimize re-entry of contaminants or to comply with air pollution regulations.
- E. Avoid sharp corners at jambs and sill. Tapered or round hood inlets are desirable; an airfoil shroud at sill is important.
- F. Provide filters for radioactive materials in greater than "exempt" quantities.
- G. By-pass opening in hood is desirable to avoid excessive indraft under partially closed sash condition. Opening to be baffled to prevent splash from eruption in hood as shown in VS-35-01.
- H. Provide tempered or conditioned replacement air to laboratory. Replacement air volume to be selected for desired air balance with adjoining spaces.
- I. In order to reduce air flow volumes, local exhaust hoods should be considered instead of laboratory bench hoods for fixed setups.
- J. For air conservation, use horizontal sliding sash with airfoil sill.
- K. All bench hoods should have a recessed work surface and airfoil sill.



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FIGURE

VS-35-02

DATE

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