



## Commercial Kitchen Exhaust Hood / Smoke Test Procedure

This is to provide documentation for compliance that all appliances under the hood at operating temperatures, with all sources of outdoor air providing makeup air for the hood operating and with all sources of recirculated air providing conditioning for the space in which the hood is located operating.

### Purpose

The purpose of commercial kitchen exhaust hood smoke capture testing is to ensure containment of heat, steam, vapors, obnoxious odors, smoke, and fumes emitted by the cooking equipment and to prevent condensation accumulation and drippage.

### Scope

Therefore, capture needs to be evaluated at all exposed sides of the hood. In order to enhance uniformity in the evaluation of kitchen exhaust systems with smoke, the following procedures shall be required.

While performing a smoke test consideration shall be taken not to adversely affect the operation of other mechanical equipment installed.

Characterization of capture and containment performance of hood, appliance(s), and replacement air system during cooking and non-cooking conditions (idle):

The test method to determine heat gain to space from commercial kitchen ventilation/appliance systems has been re-designated as Test Method F2474.

The prime objective of balancing is to insure that each hood will capture all the contaminants produced by the equipment it covers without causing undesirable conditions in the kitchen (i.e., excessive negative pressure, excessive quantities of hot or cold air in the kitchen, etc.).

### Test Conditions

Movement of persons is to be minimized. Interior or exterior doors, windows, drive-thru windows, and roof hatches are to be kept closed.

All equipment (exhaust, make-up air, rooftop unit, etc) that may affect the performance of the hood shall be activated during the test.

### Equipment Needed

1. SMOKE CANDLES (cartridges): burn time minimum 45 seconds; volume 50 cubic feet; measures 0.5" Dia. X .375" L; weight 0.0 ox.; smoke.
2. TEST CONTAINER: metal cylindrical container approximately 6" in diameter and 7" high.

### Test Locations

1. Locate the test container on the cooking surface or inside the cooking vessel or cavity as necessary.
2. Where the test location is to be the cooking surface, adjust the centerline of the test container inward 12 inches from the leading edge of the cooking surface and 12 inches from the hood end, measured horizontally.

3. Where ends are exposed, the test container is to be located 12 inches from the wall and 12 inches inward from the open hood end, measured horizontally.
4. Each subsequent test location is to be 36 inches to the left or right from the previous test location until the full length of the hood is tested.

## **Cooking Equipment**

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1. The cooking equipment shall be tested and operated in a manner similar to normal usage.
2. When deep-fat fryers are included in a bank of cooking equipment, the fryers may be operated using water in place of oil and the temperature adjusted to produce simmering, not vigorous boiling, water, (If oil is used, it must be discarded following the evaluation in order to prevent potential food contamination). The test container is to be located in or on the surface of the fryer basket(s).
3. When ovens are installed (except convection, range, and combi ovens), only the top cavity door is to be open and the heat/steam source activated for all compartments; open means a position 90 degrees from the closed position. The centerline of the test container is to be located inward a minimum of 12 inches from the front edge and inside the oven cavity.

NOTE: Range ovens are to be operated but not tested if the range top gas-fired burners or the electric heating elements are to be tested.
4. Convection and combi ovens are to operate with all doors closed, the heat source activated in all compartments, and the air circulating fan(s) activated. Locate the top lip of the test container 42" above the floor and in contact with the front of the oven. Where ovens are installed so as to be at the ends of the hood and a full side curtain or wall is not installed, the lip of the test container is to be located level with the top of the oven cabinet.
5. Conveyor-type ovens shall be set at operating temperatures and the air circulating fan(s) activated. Test container shall be placed at each end of the oven openings.
6. When range tops, gas-fired burners, or electric heating elements are installed, open cooking containers filled with water are to be located on 25% of the burners and heated surfaces and allowed to heat to 180 degrees F. A minimum of 51% of the range surface and heating devices and the range ovens are to be activated.
7. Brazing units, steam jacketed kettles, Chinese wok ranges, and similar cooking equipment are to be filled with water to a level of 2-3 inches or as recommended by the manufacturer; the heating elements activated; and the water allowed to heat but not boil. Covers, if provided, are to be in the open position. The test container is to be located inside the open vessel.

NOTE: Chinese wok ranges equipped with continuous water-cooling, should have these devices activated.

## **Performance Evaluation**

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A final ventilation balance report shall be submitted prior to the capture and containment test. The ventilation balance report shall agree with the air quantities stipulated on the approved plans and specifications for the installation

Building pressure shall be verified, not to exceed 0.02" water column negative. This shall be verified with all equipment in normal operation and with all the windows and doors closed.

Acceptable performance, consist of capture of all visible smoke generated. A demonstration is a complete testing of all identified test locations. A complete and thorough ventilation system evaluation will ensure that when the system is properly maintained and operated, it will capture effectively.

A performance evaluation of the system can be performed only if all the following items have been completed:

1. All fans operational and rotations visually verified by observation of the arrows stamped on them.
2. All filters in place.
3. Equipment under the hood in place and operational.

4. HVAC units in place and operational.
5. Exhaust hood performance can be seriously deteriorated by high velocity supply or makeup air sources near hoods.

If there are problems with a hood performance test, ensure there are no 4-way or slot diffusers near hood. 2' x 2' 4-way supply diffusers near hoods should be replaced with 2' x 2' perforated return registers (used as supply diffusers); these include no vanes, louvers, or other internal components to increase velocity.

## **Code References - 2015 New York State Mechanical Code**

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**§507.6 Performance test.** A performance test shall be conducted upon completion and before final approval of the installation of a ventilation system serving *commercial cooking appliances*. The test shall verify the rate of exhaust airflow required by Section 507.5, makeup airflow required by Section 508 and proper operation as specified in this chapter. The permit holder shall furnish the necessary test *equipment* and devices required to perform the tests.

**§507.5 Capacity of hoods.** Commercial food service hoods shall exhaust a minimum net quantity of air determined in accordance with this section and Sections 507.5.1 through 507.5.5. The net quantity of exhaust air shall be calculated by subtracting any airflow supplied directly to a hood cavity from the total exhaust flow rate of a hood. Where any combination of heavy-duty, medium-duty and light-duty cooking appliances are utilized under a single hood, the exhaust rate required by this section for the heaviest duty appliance covered by the hood shall be used for the entire hood.

**§507.6.1 Capture and containment test.** The permit holder shall verify capture and containment performance of the exhaust system. This field test shall be conducted with all appliances under the hood at operating temperatures, with all sources of outdoor air providing makeup air for the hood operating and with all sources of recirculated air providing conditioning for the space in which the hood is located operating. Capture and containment shall be verified visually by observing smoke or steam produced by actual or simulated cooking, such as with smoke candles, smoke puffers, and similar means.