

	OXYHTECH DPF CLEANING MACHINE	THERMAL TREATMENT	ULTRASOUND TREATMENT	CHEMICAL ADDITIVES
Cleaning time	2 hours	8 to 48 hours	12 to 24 hours	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning with water and pressurised air, without cutting or welding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut the FAP, put it in the oven, weld the FAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut the filter. • Immerse the FAP in an ultrasonic tank filled with water and product. • Ultrasounds form micro bubbles inside which the temperature is very high. • Implosion of bubbles releases carbon deposits. • FAP welding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place the chemical additives in the vehicle's tank together with the fuel to melt the burnt residues inside the engine and eliminate them through the exhaust pipe.
Equipment required	<p>Machines: 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxyhtech DPF Cleaner is a unique machine that performs all cleaning phases (washing + drying) without cutting, baking or welding 	<p>Machines: 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Back pressure tester. • Oven. • Compressor. • Suction booth. • Welder. 	<p>Machines: 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ultrasound tank. • Compressor - Welder. 	<p>Additive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide range of additives are available; prices vary according to manufacturer and sales channels (from 20 to 200).
Advantages/ Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total removal of Pm10 residues. • Oil residues removal. • Cerin/ADblue residue removal. • Efficient cleaning of all types of particulate filters and catalytic converters (cars and heavy duty vehicles, also SCR) of all sizes. • Filter safety. • Preservation of FAP noble metals. Easy, fast and economical. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of most Pm10 deposits. • Risk of damaging filter integrity due to cutting and welding. • Fusion of the ceramic with the filter walls due to high temperature. • Risk of thermal shock that can damage noble metals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective cleaning of filter cells. • Low efficiency in very dirty filters (oil) and large filters. • Risk of damaging the filter due to vibrations generated by ultrasound and bubble implosions. • Risk of damaging the integrity of the filter due to cutting and welding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy and cheap. • Ineffective: residues are not really removed and are added to those generated by the additive itself, which will further block the particulate filter in the long term.