



Trane Catalytic Air Cleaning System

Providing safer, more comfortable environments for building occupants!

The Trane Catalytic Air Cleaning System combines three proven technologies to address all types of indoor air contaminants – particles, gases and bioaerosols. High-efficiency particle filtration, ultraviolet germicidal irradiation (UVGI) and photocatalysis (PCO) merge to improve IAQ in spaces with low level odors and areas with a threat of, or concern for, the airborne spread of disease.

Technology Triple Threat

- **High-Efficiency Particle Filtration** – A MERV 13^[1] particle filter removes a high percentage of fine and ultra-fine particles.
- **Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation (UVGI)** – High-intensity “C” band ultraviolet light damages the DNA of microorganisms – including fungi, bacteria and viruses – to prevent them from reproducing.
- **Photocatalysis** – Also known as photocatalytic oxidation (PCO). It utilizes ultraviolet radiation to create highly reactive hydroxyl radicals that aggressively oxidize odor-causing chemicals and decompose airborne microbiological contaminants that they contact.

^[1]MERV = Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value as determined by ASHRAE Standard 52.2.

The Trane Catalytic Air Cleaning System is available as a factory-installed, fully-warranted option on select Trane air-handling equipment. Standalone and ducted solutions are available from the Trane Parts Center. Contact your local sales office for more information on the Trane Catalytic Air Cleaning System and other IAQ improvement solutions.

Trane Catalytic Air Cleaning System

- Integrated air cleaning technologies work as a system to reduce particles, odors and microbiological contaminants
- Uses your HVAC system to help reduce the airborne spread of diseases – reduce absenteeism in schools, reduce acquired infections in healthcare
- Converts many VOCs and biological contaminants to water and carbon dioxide
- Available as portable units or factory engineered and installed in your building air handling system.

Specific system performance is dependent on actual job site conditions, including the type and interaction of contaminants, contaminant generation rate and concentration, thermal conditions, system air velocity and air circulation rate.

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