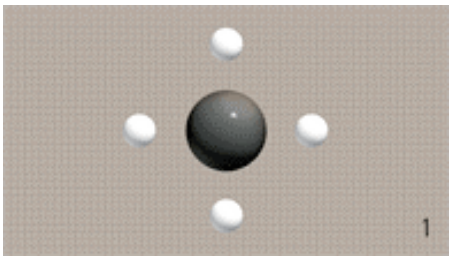
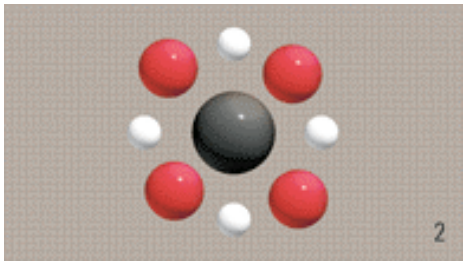
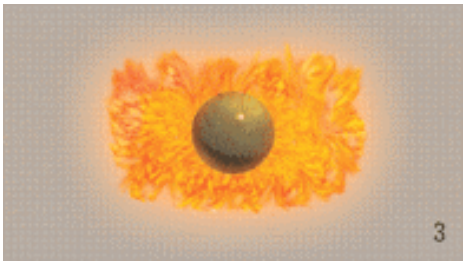
The Function of
CC-88
Combustion Catalyst



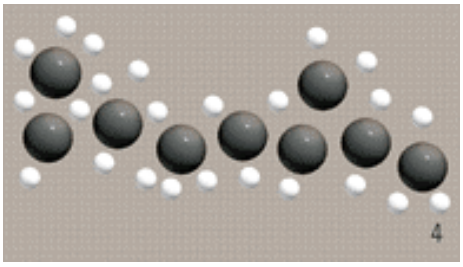
Methane is a simple hydrocarbon made up of four hydrogen atoms and one carbon atom.



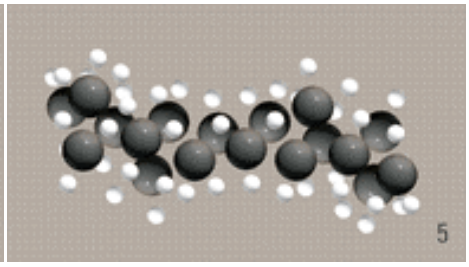
Oxygen can easily reach every part of a simple hydrocarbon like methane.



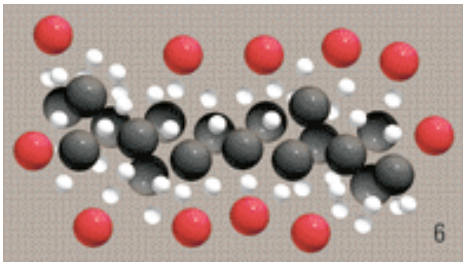
For this reason, methane burns almost completely, leaving little or no pollution.



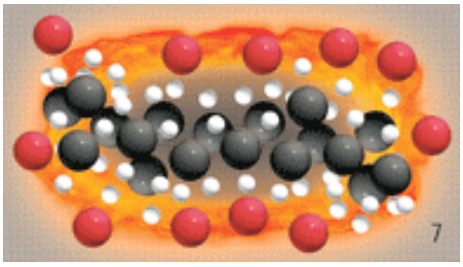
Gasoli ne and diesel hydro - carbons tend to form a complex structure.



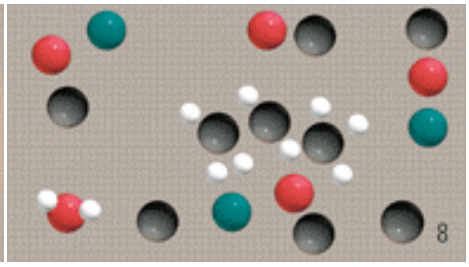
Unfortunately these hydro - carbons tend to get bundled up with one another, creating clusters.



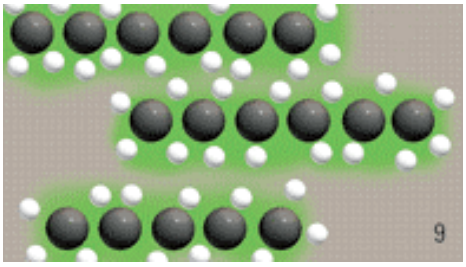
When hydrocarbons bundle, oxygen cannot reach all the fuel.



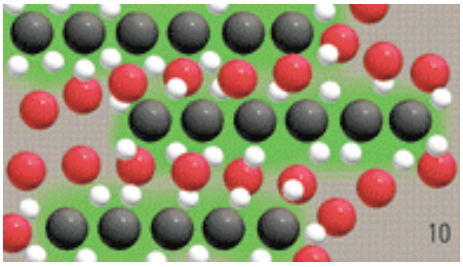
Therefore, the hydrocarbons in Fuels like Coal and heavy diesel etc., do not burn easily and quickly.



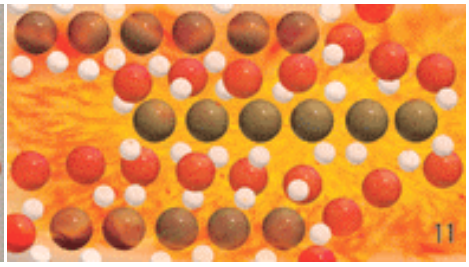
The result of this incomplete burn is soot, CO. These partially burnt carbon molecules contribute to pollution.



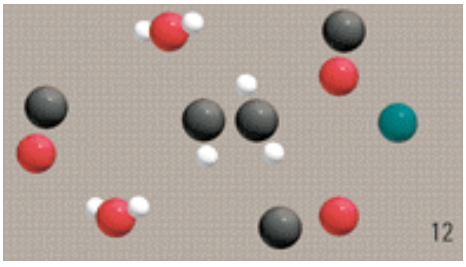
With the addition of CC - 88, these molecules are catalyzed, allowing the hy drocarbons to unbundle.



During this unbundling, these hydrocarbons are more readily exposed to oxygen molecules, creating a reaction.



This reaction is a more complete burning of the carbon available in the fuels hydrocarbon chains.



The result of a more complete combustion is a reduction of emissions and increased fuel efficiency.

Asia Coal Catalyst Company