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Filters for compressed air — Test methods —

Part 3: Particulates

*Filtres pour air comprimé — Méthodes d'essai —
Partie 3: Particules*



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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Units and symbols	2
5 Reference conditions	2
6 Summary of test methods	3
7 Test requirements	3
8 Test methods	5
9 Data reporting	11
10 Uncertainty	11
Annex A (informative) Sample test report form	12
Bibliography	15

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 12500-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 118, *Compressors and pneumatic tools, machines and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Quality of compressed air*.

ISO 12500 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Filters for compressed air — Test methods*:

- *Part 1: Oil aerosols*
- *Part 2: Oil vapours*
- *Part 3: Particulates*

A Part 4 dealing with water removal is under development.

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Introduction

Particulates are a typical contaminant found in compressed air streams. Particulate filters are designed to remove particulates from compressed air.

The most important performance characteristics are the ability of the filter to remove particulates from the air stream and the amount of pressure drop caused by the filter as compressed air flows through it.

This part of ISO 12500 provides a means of comparing the performance of filters.