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Air filters for general ventilation — Part 4: Conditioning method to determine the minimum fractional test efficiency

Filtres à air de ventilation générale —

Partie 4: Méthode de conditionnement afin de déterminer l'efficacité spectrale minimum d'essai



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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 142, *Cleaning equipment for air and other gases*.

This first edition of ISO 16890-4, together with ISO 16890-1, ISO 16890-2 and ISO 16890-3, cancels and replaces ISO/TS 21220:2009, which has been technically revised.

ISO 16890 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Air filters for general ventilation*:

- *Part 1: Technical specifications, requirements and classification system based upon particulate matter efficiency (ePM)*
- *Part 2: Measurement of fractional efficiency and air flow resistance*
- *Part 3: Determination of the gravimetric efficiency and the air flow resistance versus the mass of test dust captured*
- *Part 4: Conditioning method to determine the minimum fractional test efficiency*

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Introduction

The effects of particulate matter (PM) on human health have been extensively studied in the past decades. The results are that fine dust can be a serious health hazard, contributing to or even causing respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. Different classes of particulate matter can be defined according to the particle size range. The most important ones are PM₁₀, PM_{2,5} and PM₁. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Union define PM₁₀ as particulate matter which passes through a size-selective inlet with a 50 % efficiency cut-off at 10 µm aerodynamic diameter. PM_{2,5} and PM₁ are similarly defined. However, this definition is not precise if there is no further characterization of the sampling method and the sampling inlet with a clearly defined separation curve. In Europe, the reference method for the sampling and measurement of PM₁₀ is described in EN 12341. The measurement principle is based on the collection on a filter of the PM₁₀ fraction of ambient particulate matter and the gravimetric mass determination (see EU Council Directive 1999/30/EC of 22 April 1999).

As the precise definition of PM₁₀, PM_{2,5} and PM₁ is quite complex and not simple to measure, public authorities, like the U.S. EPA or the German Federal Environmental Agency (Umweltbundesamt), increasingly use in their publications the more simple denotation of PM₁₀ as being the particle size fraction less or equal to 10 µm. Since this deviation to the above mentioned complex "official" definition does not have a significant impact on a filter element's particle removal efficiency, the ISO 16890 series refers to this simplified definition of PM₁₀, PM_{2,5} and PM₁.

Particulate matter in the context of the ISO 16890 series describes a size fraction of the natural aerosol (liquid and solid particles) suspended in ambient air. The symbol ePM_x describes the efficiency of an air cleaning device to particles with an optical diameter between 0,3 µm and x µm. The following particle size ranges are used in the ISO 16890 series for the listed efficiency values.

Table 1 — Optical particle diameter size ranges for the definition of the efficiencies, ePM_x

Efficiency	Size range, µm
ePM_{10}	$0,3 \leq x \leq 10$
$ePM_{2,5}$	$0,3 \leq x \leq 2,5$
ePM_1	$0,3 \leq x \leq 1$

Air filters for general ventilation are widely used in heating, ventilation and air-conditioning applications of buildings. In this application, air filters significantly influence the indoor air quality and, hence, the health of people, by reducing the concentration of particulate matter. To enable design engineers and maintenance personnel to choose the correct filter types, there is an interest from international trade and manufacturing for a well-defined, common method of testing and classifying air filters according to their particle efficiencies, especially with respect to the removal of particulate matter. Current regional standards are applying totally different testing and classification methods, which do not allow any comparison with each other, and thus hinder global trade with common products. Additionally, the current industry standards have known limitations by generating results which often are far away from filter performance in service, i.e. overstating the particle removal efficiency of many products. With this new ISO 16890 series, a completely new approach for a classification system is adopted, which gives better and more meaningful results compared to the existing standards.

The ISO 16890 series describes the equipment, materials, technical specifications, requirements, qualifications and procedures to produce the laboratory performance data and efficiency classification based upon the measured fractional efficiency converted into a particulate matter efficiency (ePM) reporting system.

Air filter elements according to the ISO 16890 series are evaluated in the laboratory by their ability to remove aerosol particulate expressed as the efficiency values ePM_1 , $ePM_{2,5}$ and ePM_{10} . The air filter elements can then be classified according to the procedures defined in ISO 16890-1. The particulate removal efficiency of the filter element is measured as a function of the particle size in the range of 0,3 µm to 10 µm of the unloaded and unconditioned filter element as per the procedures defined in ISO 16890-2. After the initial particulate removal efficiency testing, the air filter element is conditioned

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according to the procedures defined in this part of ISO 16890 and the particulate removal efficiency is repeated on the conditioned filter element. This is done to provide information about the intensity of any electrostatic removal mechanism which may or may not be present with the filter element for test. The average efficiency of the filter is determined by calculating the mean between the initial efficiency and the conditioned efficiency for each size range. The average efficiency is used to calculate the ePM_x efficiencies by weighting these values to the standardized and normalized particle size distribution of the related ambient aerosol fraction. When comparing filters tested in accordance with the ISO 16890 series, the fractional efficiency values shall always be compared among the same ePM_x class (ex. ePM_1 of filter A with ePM_1 of filter B). The test dust capacity and the initial arrestance of a filter element are determined as per the test procedures defined in ISO 16890-3.