

## ISO16890 - Air Filters for general ventilation

ISO 16890 (all parts) refers to particulate air filter elements for general ventilation having an  $ePM_1$  efficiency less than or equal to 99 % and an  $ePM_{10}$  efficiency greater than 20 % when tested per the procedures defined within parts 1-4 of ISO 16890.

EN779:2012 classify air filters due to the efficiency of  $0,4 \mu m$  particle size. The new standard ISO16890 the filters classifies according to efficiency of particle size fractions, (PM10), (PM2,5) and (PM1).

### EN779: 2012 - test

Particle size  $0,4 \mu m$  by classification.

Dust feeding and particle efficiency measure in steps up to 450 Pa final pressure drop  
 $\Rightarrow$  Average efficiency ex. 85%

No relation to real environment.

Discharging by a piece of filtermedia in IPA-liquid (Isopropanol). Class F7 – F9

Minimum Efficiency (ME) defines the filter in classes F7 – F9. Ex.:  $\geq 35\%$  is class F7

Test dust: ASHRAE

Air flow rate:  $3400 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  ( $0.944 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ )

### ISO16890 - test

$ePM_x$  – efficiency of particle fraction with a diameter  $\geq 0,3 \mu m$  and  $x \mu m$

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

Average efficiency = average value of initial efficiency and discharged (conditioned) efficiency.  
 Final pressure drop: 200 Pa (Coarse), and 300Pa ( $PM_x$ ). More equal to real environment.

Discharge of a complete filter in IPA-vapor

Test dust: ISO A2 / AC Fine ( $\approx$  double dust holding)

Air flow rate:  $3400 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$  ( $0.944 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ )

### Filter classes EN779 vers. ISO16890

Filter class	PM1	PM2.5	PM10
M5	<20%	<40%	>50%
M6	<40%	50-60%	>60%
F7	50-75%	>70%	>80%
F8	70-85%	>80%	>90%
F9	>85%	>90%	>95%

$0,4 \mu m$

$> 0,3 \mu m$  ←  $1 \mu m$

←  $2,5 \mu m$

←  $10 \mu m$



## Filter classes - ISO16890

Group designation	Requirement			Class reporting value
	ePM <sub>1, min</sub>	ePM <sub>2,5, min</sub>	ePM <sub>10</sub>	
ISO Coarse	—	—	< 50%	Initial grav. arrestance
ISO ePM <sub>10</sub>	—	—	≥ 50%	ePM <sub>10</sub>
ISO ePM <sub>2,5</sub>	—	≥ 50%	—	ePM <sub>2,5</sub>
ISO ePM <sub>1</sub>	≥ 50%	—	—	ePM <sub>1</sub>

Filter ePM<sub>1</sub> and ePM<sub>2,5</sub> with initial / discharged efficiency below 50% becomes one group worse.

PM <sub>1</sub> classes	PM <sub>2,5</sub> classes	PM <sub>10</sub> classes	Coarse
ePM <sub>1</sub> [95%]	ePM <sub>2.5</sub> [95%]	ePM <sub>10</sub> [95%]	Arrestance
ePM <sub>1</sub> [90%]	ePM <sub>2.5</sub> [90%]	ePM <sub>10</sub> [90%]	In step of 5%
ePM <sub>1</sub> [85%]	ePM <sub>2.5</sub> [85%]	ePM <sub>10</sub> [85%]	
ePM <sub>1</sub> [80%]	ePM <sub>2.5</sub> [80%]	ePM <sub>10</sub> [80%]	
ePM <sub>1</sub> [75%]	ePM <sub>2.5</sub> [75%]	ePM <sub>10</sub> [75%]	
ePM <sub>1</sub> [70%]	ePM <sub>2.5</sub> [70%]	ePM <sub>10</sub> [70%]	
ePM <sub>1</sub> [65%]	ePM <sub>2.5</sub> [65%]	ePM <sub>10</sub> [65%]	Ex:
ePM <sub>1</sub> [60%]	ePM <sub>2.5</sub> [60%]	ePM <sub>10</sub> [60%]	ISO Coarse 60%
ePM <sub>1</sub> [55%]	ePM <sub>2.5</sub> [55%]	ePM <sub>10</sub> [55%]	
ePM <sub>1</sub> [50%]	ePM <sub>2.5</sub> [50%]	ePM <sub>10</sub> [50%]	

### Demand:

>50% initial eff.  
>50% discharged eff.

### Demand :

>50% initial eff.  
>50% discharged eff.

### Demand :

>50% initial eff.  
No demand of  
minimum eff. (ME)

### Demand :

No discharge.

Always round down to nearest lower 5% -unit point.

