

Lindbergs Ventilation AB  
Väst kustvägen 400  
254 77 FLENINGE

## Testing of Air Filter according to ISO 16890:2016

(7 appendices)

A test according to ISO 16890:2016 was carried out by request from Lindbergs Ventilation AB.

### Tested item

Lindbergs Ventilation AB, 700163M10, ePM1-70% (F7) 592x592x635-10/25, a 592 mm x 592 mm x 635 mm, 10 pocket air filter.

Pictures can be found in appendix 5.

The item was sent to RISE by Lindbergs Ventilation AB and was received by RISE on November 6, 2018.

The item was without visible defects.

### Test method

The test was carried out according to standard ISO 16890:2016 "Air filters for general ventilation". The standard consists of four parts:

- *ISO 16890-1: Technical specifications, requirements and classification system based upon particulate matter efficiency (ePM)*

- *ISO 16890-2: Measurement of fractional efficiency and air flow resistance*

Measurements were performed with dual particle counters according to section 9.3.4 - Testing sequence for dual OPC testing.

- *ISO 16890-3: Determination of the gravimetric efficiency and the airflow resistance versus the mass of test dust captured*

- *ISO 16890-4: Conditioning method to determine the minimum fractional test efficiency*

Eight cabinets with a total surface area of 1.82 m<sup>2</sup> were placed in the chamber according to ISO 16890-4 section 7. The purity of the 2-propanol was 99.5 %. The test item was conditioned for 24.5 +/- 0.5 hours.

Efficiency at 50% nominal air flow was measured with DEHS in the range 0.3 – 1 µm.

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Deviation from the standard:

Section 9.2.2 and 9.2.8, the evaporated amount of 2-propanol was not determined.

Additional to the test:

An energy calculation was performed according to Eurovent 4/21-2018 “Energy efficiency evaluation of air filters for general ventilation purposes”, Third edition”.

### **Date and Place**

The test was carried out at RISE’s laboratory of Energy and circular economy in Borås, Sweden on November 19 – December 6, 2018.

Tests according to ISO 16890-2 were carried out on November 19, 2018.

Tests according to ISO 16890-3 were carried out on December 5-6, 2018.

Tests according to ISO 16890-4 were carried out on November 23, 2018. Conditioning procedure according to ISO 16890-4 was carried out on November 19-20, 2018.

### **Results**

The results are presented in appendix 1-4 and are valid only for the item tested.

In appendix 1 a summary of the results are reported according ISO 16890-1. It also includes the fractional efficiencies and the calculation of PM-efficiencies.

In appendix 2 fractional efficiency and air flow resistance are reported according to ISO 16890-2.

In appendix 3 determination of the gravimetric efficiency (arrestance) and the air flow resistance versus the mass of test dust capture (test dust capacity) are reported according to ISO 16890-3.

In appendix 4 the minimum fractional efficiency is reported according to ISO 16890-4.

The measured particle concentrations are reported in appendix 2 and appendix 4. Table A6 (upstream count data), A7 (downstream count data) and A9 Uncertainty in ISO 16890-2 Annex A are reported.

In appendix 7 the energy calculation according to Eurovent 4/21 -2018 is reported.

## Measurement equipment

- Pressure gauge Furness model 318, RISE's inventory no. 901 568
- Pressure gauge Furness model 318, RISE's inventory no. 901 569
- Pressure gauge Furness FC012, RISE's inventory no. 201 691
- Pressure gauge Furness FC012, RISE's inventory no. BX70943
- Particle counter TSI, OPS 3330, RISE's inventory no. 902240
- Particle counter TSI, OPS 3330, RISE's inventory no. 902241
- Barometer, Testo 511, RISE's inventory no. 900 078
- Temperature and RH, Testo 635, RISE's inventory no. 900 065
- Weighing scale, Mettler, PBK 785-15 LA, RISE's inventory no. BX81958
- Flow meter, MFS-C-250, RISE's inventory no. 202 742
- Temperature and RH, Tinytag, DIV 94 S
- Barometer, Druck PACE 1001, RISE's inventory no. 902243

## Uncertainty of measurement

The uncertainty of the Air flow is better than  $\pm 5 \%$

The uncertainty of the Pressure Drop is better than  $\pm 3 \%$

The uncertainty of the Temperature is better than  $\pm 0.5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

The uncertainty of the Relative Humidity is better than  $\pm 2 \%$  RH

The uncertainty of the Atmospheric Pressure is better than  $\pm 1 \text{ mbar}$

The uncertainty of the Measured mass is better than  $\pm 0.5 \text{ g}$

The uncertainty has been calculated according to EA-4/16 with a coverage factor  $k=2$ .

The uncertainty of the filtration efficiency according to ISO 16890:2016 is presented in appendices 2 and 4.

## **RISE Research Institutes of Sweden AB** **Energy and circular economy - Sustainable energysystems**

Performed by

Examined by

Christian Mossberg

Tobias Eriksson

## Appendices

1. Summary test report according to ISO 16890-1:2016
2. Test report according to ISO 16890-2:2016
3. Test report according to ISO 16890-3:2016
4. Test report according to ISO 16890-4:2016
5. Additional pictures of the test item.
6. The interpretation of test reports
7. Energy calculation according to Eurovent 4/21-2018

Appendix 1

ISO 16890-1:2016 - Air Filter Test Results				Testing Organization:	
				RISE Research Institutes of Sweden AB Brinellgatan 4, 501 15 Borås, Sweden +460105165000	
<b>GENERAL</b>					
Report no.: 8P02546-03H		Date of tests: 2018-11-19 - 2018-12-06		Date of report: 2018-12-11	
Supervisor: CM			Device obtained (when and how obtained):		
Test(s) requested by: Lindbergs Ventilation AB			The device was sent and obtained on 2018-11-06		
<b>DEVICE TESTED</b>					
Model: 700163M10, ePM1-70% (F7) 592x592x635-10/25		Manufacturer: Lindbergs Ventilation AB		Construction: Pocket filter, 10 Pockets	
Article number: -		Type of medium: Glass		Net effective filtering area: 7.3 m <sup>2</sup>	
				Filter dimensions (width x height x depth) 592x592x635 mm	
<b>TEST DATA AND ATTACHED TEST REPORTS</b>					
Test air flow rate: 0.944 m <sup>3</sup> /s		Test aerosol: KCl (1-10 µm) DEHS (0.3-1 µm)		Test report to ISO 16890-2 Report no. 8P02546-03H Appendix 2	
				Test report to ISO 16890-3 Report no. 8P02546-03H Appendix 3	
				Test report to ISO 16890-4 Report no. 8P02546-03H Appendix 4	
<b>RESULTS</b>					
Initial pressure differential: 90 Pa		Initial grav. arresstance: >99 %		ePM <sub>1, min</sub> 71 %	
				ePM <sub>2.5, min</sub> 80 %	
				ePM <sub>10, min</sub> 94 %	
Final test pressure differential: 300 Pa		Test dust capacity: 1033 g		ISO rating <b>ISO ePM 1 70 %</b>	
				ePM <sub>1</sub> 72 %	
				ePM <sub>2.5</sub> 80 %	
				ePM <sub>10</sub> 94 %	
<b>Remarks:</b>					
<p>The top graph plots Fractional efficiency (%) on the y-axis (0.0 to 100.0) against Particle size (µm) on the x-axis (0.1 to 10.0). It shows three data series: Initial fractional efficiency E<sub>i</sub> (ISO 16890-2) as a blue line with diamonds, Conditioned fractional efficiency E<sub>D,i</sub> (ISO 16890-4) as a red line with squares, and Average fractional efficiency E<sub>A, i</sub> (ISO 16890-1) as a green line with triangles. All series show an increasing trend with particle size, reaching approximately 95-100% efficiency at 10 µm.</p> <p>The bottom graph has two y-axes: Pressure differential (Pa) on the left (0 to 400) and Arrestance (%) on the right (0 to 100). The x-axis is Air flow rate (m<sup>3</sup>/s) from 0.0 to 1.4. It shows three series: Pressure differential as a function of air flow rate (clean filter) (ISO 16890-2) as a blue line with diamonds, Pressure differential as a function of test dust captured (ISO 16890-3) as a red line with squares, and Grav. arresstance as a function of test dust captured (ISO 16890-3) as a green line with triangles. The clean filter pressure differential increases from ~40 Pa at 0.4 m<sup>3</sup>/s to ~120 Pa at 1.2 m<sup>3</sup>/s. The dust-captured pressure differential increases from ~100 Pa at 0.2 m<sup>3</sup>/s to ~320 Pa at 1.2 m<sup>3</sup>/s. Grav. arresstance remains constant at ~99%.</p>					
NOTE: The results of this test relate only to the test device in the condition stated herein. The performance results cannot by themselves be quantitatively applied to predict filtration performance in all "real life" environments.					

Appendix 1

<b>ISO 16890-1:2016 - Fractional efficiency values</b>							
Testing organisation: RISE Research Institutes of Sweden AB				Report no: 8P02546-03H			
Model: 700163M10, ePM1-70% (F7) 592x592x635-10/25				Manufacturer: Lindbergs Ventilation AB			
Test air flow rate: 0.944 m <sup>3</sup> /s				Date of report: 2018-12-11			
<i>i</i>	<i>d<sub>i</sub></i> µm	<i>d<sub>i+1</sub></i> µm	<i>d<sub>a,i</sub></i> µm	$\Delta \ln d_i$ µm	<i>E<sub>i</sub></i> %	<i>E<sub>D,i</sub></i> %	<i>E<sub>A,i</sub></i> %
1	0.30	0.40	0.35	0.29	59.4	59.9	59.7
2	0.40	0.55	0.47	0.32	69.6	69.5	69.5
3	0.55	0.70	0.62	0.24	79.1	78.2	78.6
4	0.70	1.00	0.84	0.36	86.7	86.7	86.7
5	1.00	1.30	1.14	0.26	94.5	94.9	94.7
6	1.30	1.60	1.44	0.21	96.1	95.9	96.0
7	1.60	2.20	1.88	0.32	97.9	97.9	97.9
8	2.20	3.00	2.57	0.31	99.5	99.5	99.5
9	3.00	4.00	3.46	0.29	99.8	99.8	99.8
10	4.00	5.50	4.69	0.32	99.9	99.8	99.9
11	5.50	7.00	6.20	0.24	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	7.00	10.00	8.37	0.36	99.9	100.0	99.9

*d<sub>i</sub>*: Lower limit particle diameter in a size range *i*, µm

*d<sub>i+1</sub>*: Upper limit particle diameter in a size range *i*, µm

*d<sub>a,i</sub>*: Geometric mean diameter of a size range *i*, µm

$\Delta \ln d_i$ : Logarithmic width of a particle diameter size in range *i*; ln is the natural logarithm to the base of e, where e is an irrational and transcendental constant approximately equal to 2.718281828, dimensionless  
 $\Delta \ln d_i = \ln (d_{i+1}/d_i)$

*E<sub>i</sub>*: Initial fractional efficiency of particle size range *i* of the untreated and unloaded filter element, %

*E<sub>D,i</sub>*: Fractional efficiency of particle size range *i* of the filter element after an artificial conditioning step, %


*E<sub>A,i</sub>*: Average fractional efficiency (*E<sub>i</sub>* + *E<sub>D,i</sub>*)/2 of particle size range *i*, %

Appendix 1

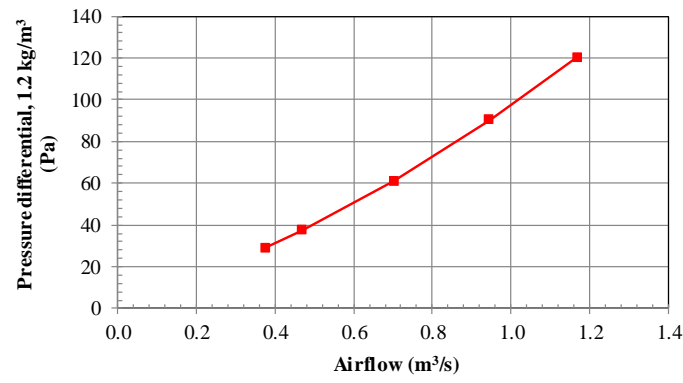
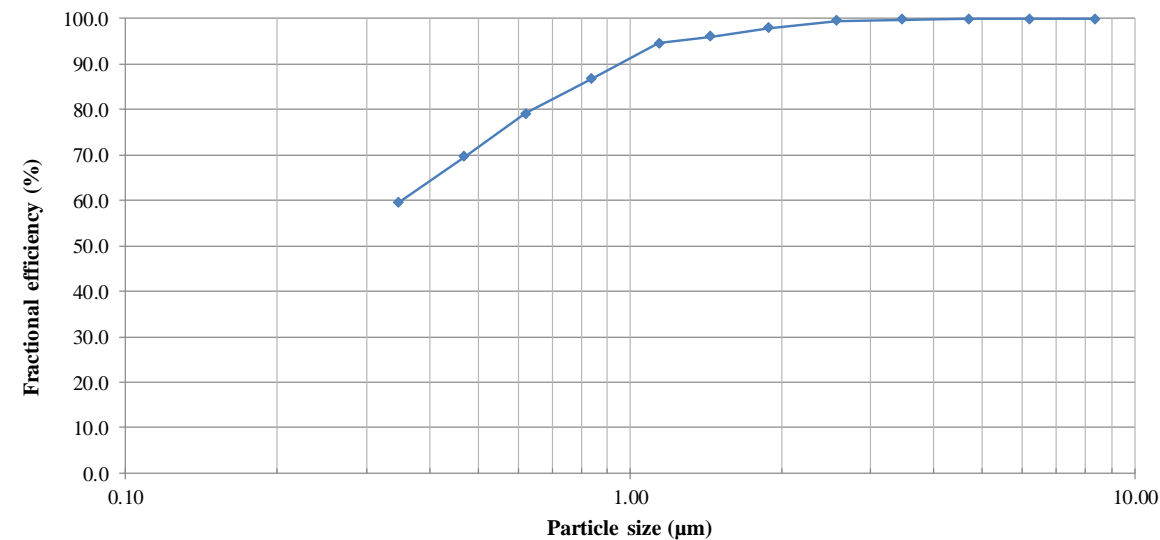
ISO 16890-1:2016 - Calculation of PM-efficiencies								
Testing organisation: RISE Research Institutes of Sweden AB						Report no.: 8P02546-03H		
Model: 700163M10, ePM1-70% (F7) 592x592x635-10/25						Manufacturer: Lindbergs Ventilation AB		
Test air flow rate: 0.944 m <sup>3</sup> /s						Date of report: 2018-12-11		
<i>i</i>	$d_{a,i}$ µm	$\Delta \ln d_i$ µm	urban distribution $q_{3u}(d_{a,i})$	$q_{3u}(d_{a,i}) \cdot \Delta \ln d_i$	$E_{D,i} \cdot q_{3u}(d_{a,i}) \cdot \Delta \ln d_i$	$E_{A,i} \cdot q_{3u}(d_{a,i}) \cdot \Delta \ln d_i$	ePM <sub>x,min</sub> %	ePM <sub>x</sub> %
1	0.35	0.29	0.226	0.065	3.898	3.88	ePM <sub>1,min</sub>	ePM <sub>1</sub>
2	0.47	0.32	0.199	0.063	4.404	4.41		
3	0.62	0.24	0.158	0.038	2.985	3.00		
4	0.84	0.36	0.115	0.041	3.562	3.56		
Σ line 1-4				0.208	14.849	14.853	71	72
5	1.14	0.26	0.085	0.022	2.117	2.113	ePM <sub>2,5,min</sub>	ePM <sub>2,5</sub>
6	1.44	0.21	0.076	0.016	1.517	1.518		
7	1.88	0.32	0.080	0.026	2.500	2.500		
8	2.57	0.31	0.100	0.031	3.082	3.081		
Σ line 1-8				0.302	24.065	24.066	80	80

<i>i</i>	$d_{a,i}$ µm	$\Delta \ln d_i$ µm	rural distribution $q_{3u}(d_{a,i})$	$q_{3u}(d_{a,i}) \cdot \Delta \ln d_i$		$E_{A,i} \cdot q_{3u}(d_{a,i}) \cdot \Delta \ln d_i$		ePM <sub>x</sub> %
1	0.35	0.29	0.094	0.027	1.621	1.615	ePM <sub>10,min</sub>	ePM <sub>10</sub>
2	0.47	0.32	0.084	0.027	1.859	1.859		
3	0.62	0.24	0.074	0.018	1.401	1.409		
4	0.84	0.36	0.070	0.025	2.168	2.168		
5	1.14	0.26	0.076	0.020	1.899	1.895		
6	1.44	0.21	0.088	0.018	1.759	1.761		
7	1.88	0.32	0.108	0.034	3.367	3.368		
8	2.57	0.31	0.137	0.043	4.237	4.236		
9	3.46	0.29	0.167	0.048	4.799	4.799		
10	4.69	0.32	0.195	0.062	6.213	6.216		
11	6.20	0.24	0.217	0.052	5.224	5.225		
12	8.37	0.36	0.231	0.083	8.254	8.250		
Σ line 1-12				0.457	42.804	42.801	94	94

Appendix 2

<b>ISO 16890-2:2016 - AIR FILTER TEST RESULTS SUMMARY</b>				<b>Testing Organization:</b> RISE Research Institutes of Sweden AB Brinellgatan 4, 501 15 Borås, Sweden +460105165000			
<b>GENERAL</b>							
Test ID: SP201811191		Date of test: 2018-11-19			Operator: IS		
<b>Particle counter information</b>				Air flow measurement:		Device obtained (when and how obtained):	
Manufacturer: TSI Gmbh	Model: OPS 3330	Coincidence value (p/cm <sup>3</sup> ): 300	Annubar, Micatrone Air flow sensor MFS-SS		The device was sent and obtained on 2018-11-06		
<b>DEVICE TESTED</b>							
Model: 700163M10, ePM1-70% (F7) 592x592x635-10/25			Manufacturer: Lindbergs Ventilation AB		Construction: Pocket filter, 10 Pockets		
Article number: -	Type of media: Glass	Net effective media area (m <sup>2</sup> ): 7.3 m <sup>2</sup>		Filter dimensions (width x height x depth) 592x592x635 mm			
Filter/media electrostatic charge: No		Media colour: pink		Media adhesive: N/A			
Device Condition:		Clean / Initial					
Other descriptive information:							
<b>TEST DATA SUMMARY</b>							
Test air flow rate: 0.944 m <sup>3</sup> /s		Test air temperature: 21 - 21.5 ° C		Test air RH: 37.5 - 42.8 %		Test aerosol: DEHS (0.3-1 µm) KCl (1-10 µm)	
<b>RESULTS</b>							
<b>Resistance to airflow (Pa)</b>				<b>Fractional Efficiency (%)</b>			
Measured:	90 Pa	Rated initial:	-	Range (µm)	Measured Efficiency	Rated Efficiency	Upstream concentration (particles / dm <sup>3</sup> )
		Rated Final:	-				
<b>Test Device Photo</b>				0.30 - 0.40	59		16868
				0.40 - 0.55	70		14482
				0.55 - 0.70	79		8663
				0.70 - 1.00	87		8785
				1.00 - 1.30	95		9087
				1.30 - 1.60	96		4890
				1.60 - 2.20	98		19304
				2.20 - 3.00	99		11142
				3.00 - 4.00	100		5155
				4.00 - 5.50	100		2779
				5.50 - 7.00	100		725
7.00 - 10.00	100		497				
<b>Remarks:</b>							
NOTE: The results of this test relate only to the test device in the condition stated herein. The performance results cannot by themselves be quantitatively applied to predict filtration performance in all "real life" environments.							

Appendix 2

<b>ISO 16890-2:2016 - AIR FILTER TEST RESULTS DETAILS</b>			<b>Testing Organization:</b> RISE Research Institutes of Sweden AB Brinellgatan 4, 501 15 Borås, Sweden +460105165000	
Test ID: SP201811191		Date of test: 2018-11-19		Operator: IS
<b>TEST DATA DETAILS</b>				
<b>Resistance to Airflow 1.2 kg/m<sup>3</sup></b>				
% of rated airflow	Airflow (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Resistance to Airflow (Pa)		
40%	0.374	29		
50%	0.468	37		
75%	0.702	61		
100%	0.944	90		
125%	1.169	120		
<b>Fractional Efficiency by Particle Size</b>				
				
NOTE: The results of this test relate only to the test device in the condition stated herein. The performance results cannot by themselves be quantitatively applied to predict filtration performance in all "real life" environments.				



Appendix 2

Efficiency measurement

Upstream count data

OPC bin	$d_{a,i}$	Upstream efficiency count data					$U_{e,tot}$
	$\mu\text{m}$	1	2	3	4	5	
1	0.35	16750	17110	17064	17200	16215	<b>84339</b>
2	0.47	14375	14572	14794	14778	13889	<b>72408</b>
3	0.62	8757	8734	8687	8863	8273	<b>43314</b>
4	0.84	8720	8829	8833	9083	8462	<b>43927</b>
5	1.14	9299	9236	9391	9131	8378	<b>45435</b>
6	1.44	4952	5032	4933	4856	4677	<b>24450</b>
7	1.88	19479	19704	19642	19490	18207	<b>96522</b>
8	2.57	11395	11452	11309	11081	10472	<b>55709</b>
9	3.46	5377	5212	5160	5107	4920	<b>25776</b>
10	4.69	2816	2894	2806	2718	2659	<b>13893</b>
11	6.20	671	712	796	763	681	<b>3623</b>
12	8.37	462	535	532	543	411	<b>2483</b>

Note: All data shown is the number of particle counts for 60 s

Efficiency measurement

Downstream count data

OPC bin	$d_{a,i}$	Downstream efficiency count data					$D_{e,tot}$
	$\mu\text{m}$	1	2	3	4	5	
1	0.35	6689	6716	6793	6749	6508	<b>33455</b>
2	0.47	4449	4466	4483	4504	4167	<b>22069</b>
3	0.62	1764	1835	1848	1877	1725	<b>9049</b>
4	0.84	1199	1223	1153	1260	1141	<b>5976</b>
5	1.14	526	530	499	473	433	<b>2461</b>
6	1.44	224	235	218	220	193	<b>1090</b>
7	1.88	409	384	403	415	364	<b>1975</b>
8	2.57	55	51	65	65	55	<b>291</b>
9	3.46	4	10	6	11	10	<b>41</b>
10	4.69	2	1	2	2	2	<b>9</b>
11	6.20	0	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
12	8.37	1	1	1	0	0	<b>3</b>

Note: All data shown is the number of particle counts for 60 s


Efficiency measurement

Final results and uncertainty

OPC bin	$d_{a,i}$	Penetration data reduction			Uncertainty limits		Uncertainty	Efficiency
	$\mu\text{m}$	$P_a$	$\delta$	$e$	Static	Dynamic	Pass/Fail	%
1	0.35	0.406	0.008	0.010	$\leq 0.05$	0.028	Pass	<b>59.4</b>
2	0.47	0.304	0.005	0.006	$\leq 0.05$	0.021	Pass	<b>69.6</b>
3	0.62	0.209	0.005	0.006	$\leq 0.05$	0.015	Pass	<b>79.1</b>
4	0.84	0.133	0.004	0.004	$\leq 0.05$	0.009	Pass	<b>86.7</b>
5	1.14	0.055	0.003	0.003	$\leq 0.05$	0.004	Pass	<b>94.5</b>
6	1.44	0.039	0.002	0.002	$\leq 0.05$	0.003	Pass	<b>96.1</b>
7	1.88	0.021	0.001	0.001	$\leq 0.05$	0.001	Pass	<b>97.9</b>
8	2.57	0.005	0.001	0.001	$\leq 0.05$	0.000	Pass	<b>99.5</b>
9	3.46	0.002	0.001	0.001	$\leq 0.05$	0.000	Pass	<b>99.8</b>
10	4.69	0.001	0.000	0.000	$\leq 0.05$	0.000	Pass	<b>99.9</b>
11	6.20	0.000	0.001	0.001	$\leq 0.05$	0.000	Pass	<b>100.0</b>
12	8.37	0.001	0.001	0.001	$\leq 0.05$	0.000	Pass	<b>99.9</b>

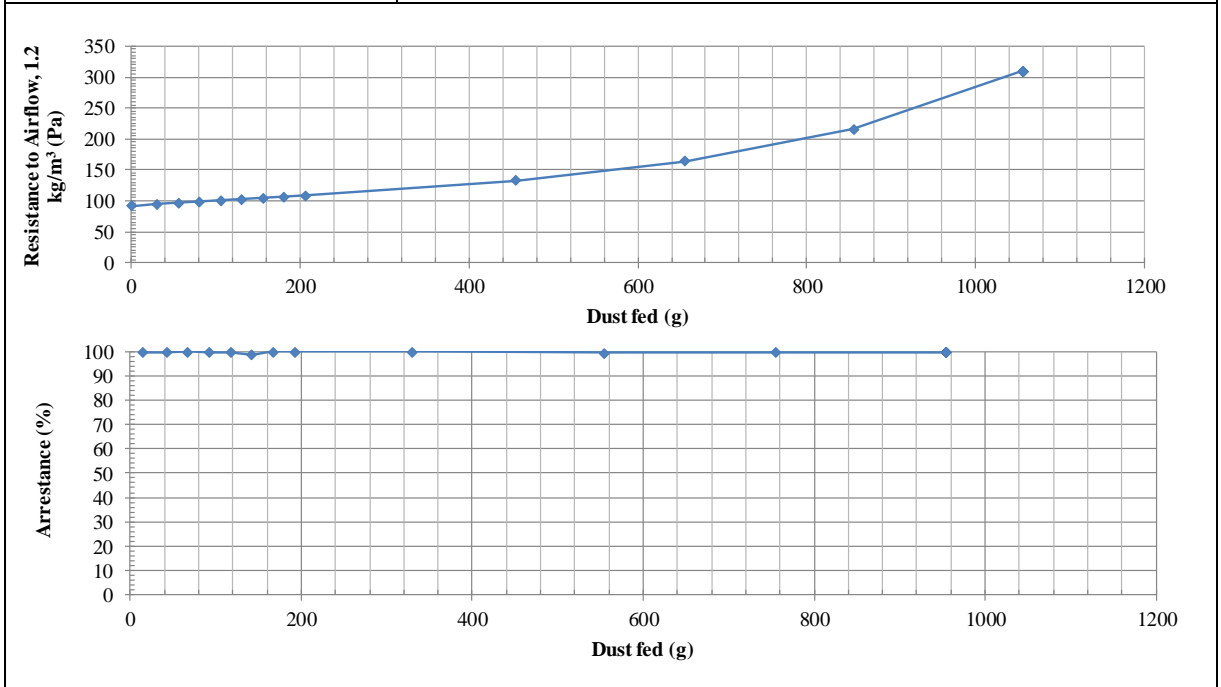
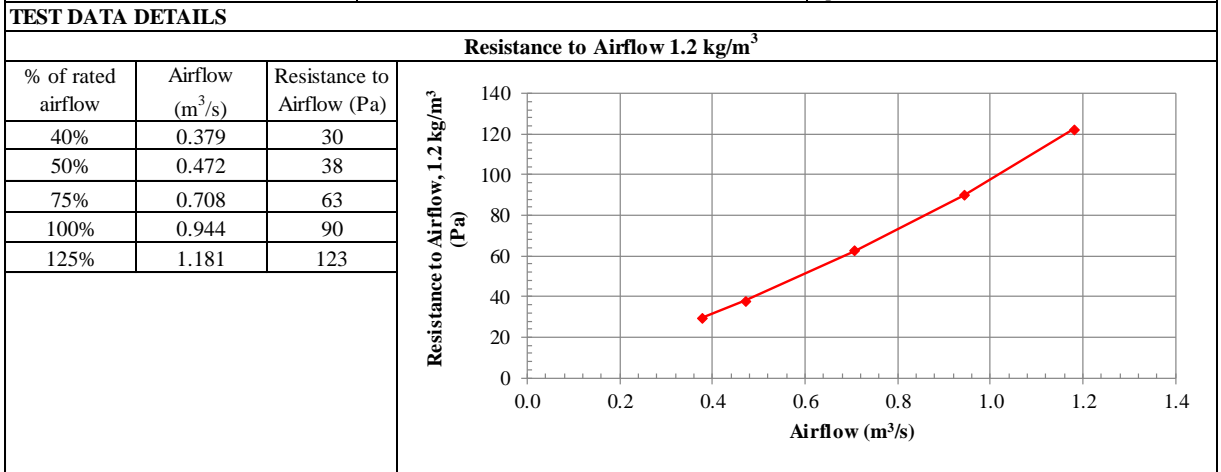
$d_{a,i}$ : Geometric mean diameter of a size range  $i$ ,  $\mu\text{m}$   
 $P_a$ : the final penetration for a given particle size  
 $\delta$ : the standard deviation of the penetration for a given particle size  
 $e$ : the uncertainty of the penetration for a given particle size

Appendix 3

<b>ISO 16890-3:2016 - AIR FILTER TEST RESULTS SUMMARY</b>			<b>Testing Organization</b> RISE Research Institutes of Sweden AB Brinellgatan 4, 501 15 Borås, Sweden +460105165000		
<b>GENERAL</b>					
Test ID: SP201811191		Date of test: 2018-12-05 - 2018-12-06		Operator: HC	
		Air flow measurement: Annubar, Micatrone Air flow sensor MFS-SS		Test sample obtained: The device was sent and obtained on 2018-11-06	
<b>DEVICE TESTED</b>					
Model: 700163M10, ePM1-70% (F7) 592x592x635-10/25		Manufacturer: Lindbergs Ventilation AB		Construction: Pocket filter, 10 Pockets	
Article number: -	Type of media: Glass	Net effective media area (m <sup>2</sup> ) 7.3 m <sup>2</sup>		Filter dimension (width x height x depth) 592x592x635 mm	
Filter/media electrostatic charge: No		Media colour: pink		Media adhesive: N/A	
Device Condition: Conditioned per ISO 16890-4					
Other descriptive information:					
<b>TEST DATA SUMMARY</b>					
Test air flow rate: 0.944 m <sup>3</sup> /s		Test air temperature: 20.8 - 21.3 °C		Test air RH: 41.8 - 45.8 %	
Loading dust: Particle Technology, ISO 121031 A2-fine					
<b>RESULTS</b>					
<b>Resistance to airflow</b>			<b>Dust loading results</b>		
Measured: 90 Pa	Rated initial:	- Pa	Initial arrestance (%)	Average arrestance(%)	Test dust capacity (g)
Final test pressure: 300 Pa	Rated Final:	- Pa	>99 %	>99 %	1033 g
<b>Test Device Photo</b>					
					
<b>Remarks:</b>					
NOTE: The results of this test relate only to the test device in the condition stated herein. The performance results cannot by themselves be quantitatively applied to predict filtration performance in all "real life" environments.					

Appendix 3

<b>ISO 16890-3:2016 - AIR FILTER TEST RESULTS DETAILS</b>		<b>Testing Organization:</b> RISE Research Institutes of Sweden AB Brinellgatan 4, 501 15 Borås, Sweden +460105165000
Test ID: SP201811191	Date of test: 2018-12-05 - 2018-12-06	Operator: HC



NOTE: The results of this test relate only to the test device in the condition stated herein. The performance results cannot by themselves be quantitatively applied to predict filtration performance in all "real life" environments.


Appendix 3

ISO 16890-3:2016 - Air flow rate and resistance to air flow after different dust loading phases												
Test device:		700163M10, ePM1-70% (F7) 592x592x635-10/25										
Test no.:		SP201811191										
Test dust:		Particle Technology, ISO 121031 A2-fine, Batch nr: 9552										
Air flow rate:		0.944 m <sup>3</sup> /s										
Date	Loaded dust	Air flow meter				Filter						
		m <sub>tot</sub> g	t <sub>f</sub> °C	p <sub>st</sub> Pa	Δp <sub>f</sub> Pa	q <sub>m</sub> kg/s	t °C	φ %	p <sub>a</sub> kPa	ρ kg/m <sup>3</sup>	q <sub>v</sub> m <sup>3</sup> /s	Δp Pa
Clean filter												
2018-11-23	-	20.8	26	85	0.45	20.8	41.9	100.4	1.185	0.379	30	30
2018-11-23	-	20.9	39	131	0.56	20.9	42.5	100.4	1.184	0.472	38	38
2018-11-23	-	21.0	74	290	0.84	21.0	41.2	100.4	1.184	0.708	63	63
2018-11-23	-	21.2	110	509	1.12	21.2	41.6	100.4	1.184	0.944	90	90
2018-11-23	-	21.4	137	790	1.40	21.4	41.7	100.4	1.183	1.181	123	123
Clean filter pressure drop is proportional to (q <sub>v</sub> ) <sup>n</sup> , where n = 1.25												
Dust loading phase												
2018-12-05	0	21.3	39	507	1.112	21.3	43.0	99.9	1.177	0.944	91	91
2018-12-05	30	20.9	38	507	1.113	20.9	45.8	99.9	1.179	0.944	94	94
2018-12-05	55	20.9	38	507	1.113	20.9	43.3	99.9	1.179	0.944	96	96
2018-12-05	80	20.8	39	507	1.113	20.8	42.5	99.9	1.179	0.944	98	98
2018-12-05	105	20.8	40	507	1.113	20.8	41.8	99.9	1.179	0.944	100	100
2018-12-05	130	20.8	44	507	1.113	20.8	42.7	99.9	1.179	0.944	102	102
2018-12-05	155	20.8	42	507	1.113	20.8	42.7	99.9	1.179	0.944	104	104
2018-12-06	180	21.0	50	505	1.107	21.0	45.0	99.4	1.172	0.945	106	106
2018-12-06	205	21.0	55	505	1.108	21.0	43.3	99.4	1.173	0.944	108	108
2018-12-06	455	21.0	73	504	1.106	21.0	43.3	99.4	1.172	0.944	133	133
2018-12-06	655	20.9	75	504	1.106	20.9	43.2	99.4	1.173	0.943	164	164
2018-12-06	855	20.8	112	504	1.107	20.8	44.0	99.4	1.173	0.943	215	216
2018-12-06	1055	21.0	164	504	1.106	21.0	42.6	99.4	1.173	0.943	308	309
<b>Symbols and units</b>												
Δp <sub>f</sub>	air flow meter differential pressure, Pa					q <sub>m</sub>	mass flow rate, kg/s					
m <sub>tot</sub>	cumulative mass of dust fed to filter, g					q <sub>v</sub>	air flow rate filter, m <sup>3</sup> /s					
Δp	measured filter pressure drop, Pa					t <sub>f</sub>	temperature at air flow meter, °C					
Δp <sub>1.20</sub>	resistance to air flow at air density 1.20 kg/m <sup>3</sup> , Pa					t	temperature upstream of filter, °C					
p <sub>a</sub>	absolute air pressure upstream of filter, kPa					φ	relative humidity upstream of the filter, %					
p <sub>st</sub>	air flow meter static pressure, kPa					ρ	air density upstream of filter, kg/m <sup>3</sup>					

Appendix 3

<b>ISO 16890-3:2016 - Resistance to air flow and arrestance after different dust loading phases</b>										
Test device:		700163M10, ePM1-70% (F7) 592x592x635-10/25								
Test no.:		SP201811191								
Test dust:		Particle Technology, ISO 121031 A2-fine, Batch nr: 9552								
Air flow rate:		0.944 m <sup>3</sup> /s								
Date	$\Delta p_1$ Pa	$\Delta m$ g	$m_{tot}$ g	$\Delta p_2$ Pa	$m_1$ g	$m_2$ g	$\Delta m_{ff}$ g	$m_d$ g	$A_f$ %	$A_m$ %
2018-12-05	91	30	30	94	2733.7	2733.8	0.1	0.0	99.7	99.7
2018-12-05	94	25	55	96	2733.8	2733.9	0.1	0.0	99.6	99.6
2018-12-05	96	25	80	98	2733.9	2733.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7
2018-12-05	98	25	105	100	2733.9	2734.0	0.1	0.0	99.6	99.7
2018-12-05	100	25	130	102	2734.0	2734.1	0.1	0.0	99.6	99.7
2018-12-05	102	25	155	104	2734.1	2734.4	0.3	0.0	98.8	99.5
2018-12-06	104	25	180	106	2734.4	2734.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6
2018-12-06	106	25	205	108	2734.4	2734.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7
2018-12-06	108	250	455	133	2734.4	2734.7	0.3	0.0	99.9	99.8
2018-12-06	133	200	655	164	2734.7	2735.6	0.9	0.0	99.6	99.7
2018-12-06	164	200	855	216	2735.6	2736.0	0.4	0.0	99.8	99.7
2018-12-06	216	200	1055	309	2736.0	2736.4	0.4	0.0	99.8	99.7
<b>Mass of tested device</b>										
Initial mass of tested device:		2451.6 g								
Final mass of tested device:		3475.8 g								
Test dust:		Particle Technology, ISO 121031 A2-fine, Batch nr: 9552								
<b>Symbols and units</b>										
$A_f$	arrestance, %									
$A_m$	average arrestance, %									
$\Delta m$	dust increment, g									
$\Delta p_1$	resistance to air flow before dust increment (air density 1.20 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ), Pa									
$\Delta p_2$	resistance to air flow after dust increment (air density 1.20 kg/m <sup>3</sup> ), Pa									
$m_d$	dust in duct after device, g									
$m_1$	mass of final filter before dust increment, g									
$m_2$	mass of final filter after dust increment, g									
$m_{tot}$	cumulative mass of dust fed to filter, g									
$\Delta m_{ff}$	mass gain of final filter, g									

Appendix 4

<b>ISO 16890-4:2016 - AIR FILTER TEST RESULTS SUMMARY</b>				<b>Testing Organization:</b> RISE Research Institutes of Sweden AB Brinellgatan 4, 50115 Borås, Sweden +460105165000			
<b>GENERAL</b>							
Test ID: SP201811191		Date of test: 2018-11-23		Operator: CM			
<b>Particle counter information</b>				Air flow measurement:		Device obtained (when and how obtained): The device was sent and obtained on 2018-11-06	
Manufacturer: TSI Gmbh	Model: OPS 3330	Coincidence value (p/cm <sup>3</sup> ): 300		Annubar, Micatrone Air flow sensor MFS-SS			
<b>DEVICE TESTED</b>							
Model: 700163M10, ePM1-70% (F7) 592x592x635-10/25		Manufacturer: Lindbergs Ventilation AB		Construction: Pocket filter, 10 Pockets			
Article number: -	Type of media: Glass	Net effective media area (m <sup>2</sup> ): 7.3 m <sup>2</sup>		Filter dimensions (width x height x depth) 592x592x635 mm			
Filter/media electrostatic charge: No		Media colour: pink		Media adhesive: N/A			
Device Condition: Conditioned per ISO 16890-4							
Other descriptive information:							
<b>TEST DATA SUMMARY</b>							
Test air flow rate: 0.944 m <sup>3</sup> /s		Test air temperature: 20.5 - 21.4 °C		Test air RH: 38.9 - 44.3 %		Test aerosol: DEHS (0.3-1 µm) KCl (1-10 µm)	
<b>RESULTS</b>							
<b>Resistance to airflow (Pa)</b>				<b>Fractional Efficiency (%)</b>			
Measured:	90 Pa	Rated initial:	-	Range (µm)	Measured Efficiency	Rated Efficiency	Upstream concentration (particles / dm <sup>3</sup> )
		Rated Final:	-				
<b>Test item photo</b>				0.30 - 0.40	60		18265
				0.40 - 0.55	70		15594
				0.55 - 0.70	78		9122
				0.70 - 1.00	87		9347
				1.00 - 1.30	95		5659
				1.30 - 1.60	96		3091
				1.60 - 2.20	98		12683
				2.20 - 3.00	100		7804
				3.00 - 4.00	100		3692
				4.00 - 5.50	100		2068
				5.50 - 7.00	100		613
			7.00 - 10.00	100			577
<b>Remarks:</b>							
NOTE: The results of this test relate only to the test device in the condition stated herein. The performance results cannot by themselves be quantitatively applied to predict filtration performance in all "real life" environments.							

Appendix 4

ISO 16890-4:2016 - AIR FILTER TEST RESULTS DETAILS				Testing Organization:		
				RISE Research Institutes of Sweden AB Brinellgatan 4, 501 15 Borås, Sweden +460105165000		
Test ID: SP201811191		Date of test: 2018-11-23		Operator: CM		
TEST DATA DETAILS						
Resistance to Airflow, 1.2 kg/m <sup>3</sup>			Fractional efficiency			
Initial			Range (µm)	E <sub>i</sub> , 100 % nominal air flow	E <sub>d</sub> , 100% nominal air flow	E <sub>d</sub> , 50% nominal air flow
Airflow (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Resistance to Airflow (Pa)					
0.374	29		0.30 - 0.40	59.4	59.9	61.5
0.468	37		0.40 - 0.55	69.6	69.5	69.9
0.702	61		0.55 - 0.70	79.1	78.2	77.8
0.944	90		0.70 - 1.00	86.7	86.7	84.9
1.169	120		1.00 - 1.30	94.5	94.9	
Conditioned			1.30 - 1.60	96.1	95.9	
Airflow (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Resistance to Airflow (Pa)		1.60 - 2.20	97.9	97.9	
0.379	30		2.20 - 3.00	99.5	99.5	
0.472	38		3.00 - 4.00	99.8	99.8	
0.708	63		4.00 - 5.50	99.9	99.8	
0.944	90		5.50 - 7.00	100.0	100.0	
1.181	123		7.00 - 10.00	99.9	100.0	
<p>The top graph shows fractional efficiency (%) on the y-axis (0 to 100) versus particle size (µm) on the x-axis (0.1 to 10.0, log scale). It contains three data series: Ed, 100% nominal air flow (blue diamonds), Ei, 100% nominal air flow (red squares), and Ed, 50% nominal air flow (green triangles). All series show an increasing trend in efficiency as particle size increases, reaching near 100% efficiency for particles larger than 1.0 µm.</p> <p>The bottom graph shows pressure differential (Pa) on the y-axis (0 to 140) versus airflow (m³/s) on the x-axis (0.0 to 1.4). It contains two data series: Pressure differential as a function of the air flow rate, Initial (red squares) and Pressure differential as a function of the air flow rate, Conditioned (blue squares). Both series show a linear increase in pressure differential with increasing airflow rate, with the conditioned state showing slightly higher pressure differential at the same airflow rate.</p>						
CONDITIONING PROCEDURE						
Date: 2018-11-19 - 2018-11-20		Temperature in the chamber: 20.2 - 21.3 °C		Relative humidity in the chamber: 25.2 - 27.4 %		Atmospheric pressure: 1007.2 - 1014 mbar
NOTE: The results of this test relate only to the test device in the condition stated herein. The performance results cannot by themselves be quantitatively applied to predict filtration performance in all "real life" environments.						

Appendix 4

Efficiency measurement

Upstream count data

OPC bin	d <sub>a,i</sub>	Upstream efficiency count data					U <sub>e,tot</sub>
	µm	1	2	3	4	5	
1	0.35	18362	18303	18233	18278	18149	<b>91325</b>
2	0.47	15425	15715	15619	15671	15542	<b>77972</b>
3	0.62	9091	9234	8945	9230	9111	<b>45611</b>
4	0.84	9403	9539	9316	9196	9282	<b>46736</b>
5	1.14	5727	5835	5797	5320	5616	<b>28295</b>
6	1.44	3086	3225	3139	2851	3154	<b>15455</b>
7	1.88	12629	13286	12717	11967	12817	<b>63416</b>
8	2.57	7870	7988	7986	7387	7791	<b>39022</b>
9	3.46	3667	3785	3705	3576	3729	<b>18462</b>
10	4.69	2080	2155	2080	1937	2088	<b>10340</b>
11	6.20	614	606	665	576	604	<b>3065</b>
12	8.37	574	566	585	557	601	<b>2883</b>

Note: All data shown is the number of particle counts for 60 s

Efficiency measurement

Downstream count data

OPC bin	d <sub>a,i</sub>	Downstream efficiency count data					D <sub>e,tot</sub>
	µm	1	2	3	4	5	
1	0.35	7320	7103	7366	7313	7118	<b>36220</b>
2	0.47	4807	4900	4831	4785	4805	<b>24128</b>
3	0.62	1964	2050	1999	2034	2019	<b>10066</b>
4	0.84	1352	1324	1347	1265	1281	<b>6569</b>
5	1.14	268	301	312	290	250	<b>1421</b>
6	1.44	141	131	150	130	150	<b>702</b>
7	1.88	248	282	281	246	249	<b>1306</b>
8	2.57	32	49	36	33	35	<b>185</b>
9	3.46	6	5	7	7	3	<b>28</b>
10	4.69	5	3	1	4	4	<b>17</b>
11	6.20	0	0	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
12	8.37	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

Note: All data shown is the number of particle counts for 60 s

Efficiency measurement

Final results and uncertainty

OPC bin	d <sub>a,i</sub>	Penetration data reduction			Uncertainty limits		Uncertainty	Efficiency
	µm	P	δ	e	Static	Dynamic	Pass/Fail	%
1	0.35	0.401	0.010	0.012	≤ 0.05	0.028	Pass	<b>59.9</b>
2	0.47	0.305	0.005	0.006	≤ 0.05	0.021	Pass	<b>69.5</b>
3	0.62	0.218	0.005	0.006	≤ 0.05	0.015	Pass	<b>78.2</b>
4	0.84	0.133	0.004	0.005	≤ 0.05	0.009	Pass	<b>86.7</b>
5	1.14	0.051	0.005	0.006	≤ 0.05	0.004	Pass	<b>94.9</b>
6	1.44	0.041	0.003	0.004	≤ 0.05	0.003	Pass	<b>95.9</b>
7	1.88	0.021	0.001	0.001	≤ 0.05	0.001	Pass	<b>97.9</b>
8	2.57	0.005	0.001	0.001	≤ 0.05	0.000	Pass	<b>99.5</b>
9	3.46	0.002	0.000	0.001	≤ 0.05	0.000	Pass	<b>99.8</b>
10	4.69	0.002	0.001	0.001	≤ 0.05	0.000	Pass	<b>99.8</b>
11	6.20	0.000	0.001	0.001	≤ 0.05	0.000	Pass	<b>100.0</b>
12	8.37	0.000	0.000	0.000	≤ 0.05	0.000	Pass	<b>100.0</b>

d<sub>a,i</sub>: Geometric mean diameter of a size range i, µm  
P<sub>a</sub> the final penetration for a given particle size  
δ the standard deviation of the penetration for a given particle size  
e the uncertainty of the penetration for a given particle size



Appendix 4

Efficiency measurement, 50% nominal air flow

Upstream count data

OPC bin	$d_{a,i}$	Upstream efficiency count data					
	$\mu\text{m}$	1	2	3	4	5	$U_{e,tot}$
1	0.35	21306	21355	21285	21198	21575	<b>106719</b>
2	0.47	18707	18515	18578	18197	18683	<b>92680</b>
3	0.62	10957	11124	11418	10976	11228	<b>55703</b>
4	0.84	11539	11472	11632	11316	11451	<b>57410</b>

Note: All data shown is the number of particle counts for 60 s

Efficiency measurement, 50% nominal air flow

Downstream count data

OPC bin	$d_i$	Downstream efficiency count data					
	$\mu\text{m}$	1	2	3	4	5	$D_{e,tot}$
1	0.35	8116	8184	8166	8083	8086	<b>40635</b>
2	0.47	5632	5661	5642	5622	5769	<b>28326</b>
3	0.62	2534	2531	2496	2506	2445	<b>12512</b>
4	0.84	1864	1826	1778	1781	1891	<b>9140</b>

Note: All data shown is the number of particle counts for 60 s

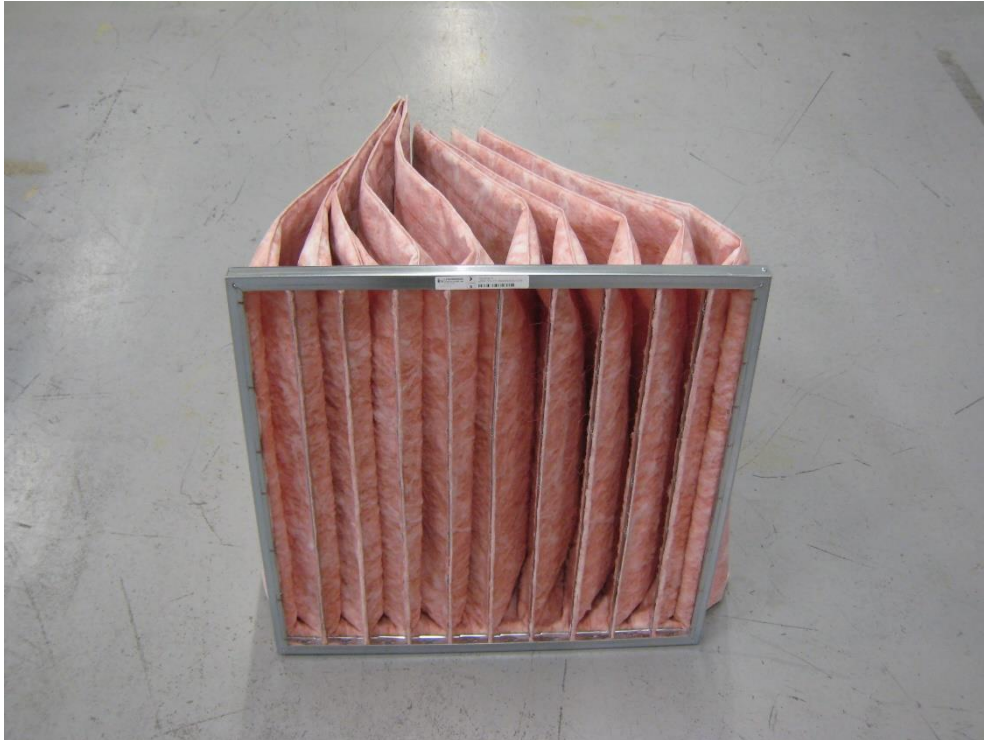
Efficiency measurement, 50% nominal air flow

Final results and uncertainty

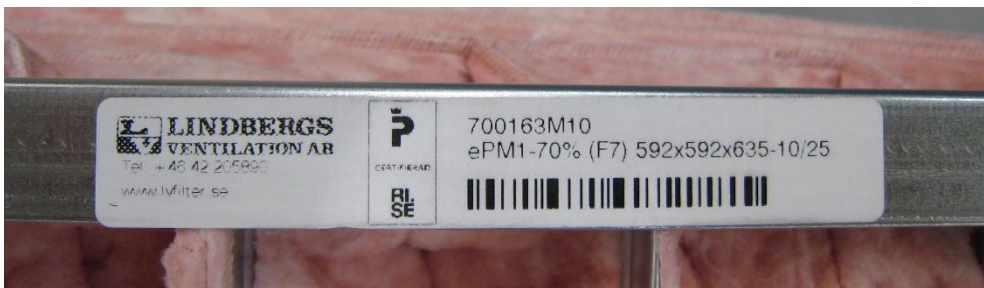
OPC bin	$d_{a,i}$	Penetration data reduction			Uncertainty limits		Uncertainty	Efficiency
	$\mu\text{m}$	P	$\delta$	e	Static	Dynamic	Pass/Fail	%
1	0.35	0.385	0.008	0.010	$\leq 0.05$	0.027	Pass	<b>61.5</b>
2	0.47	0.301	0.005	0.006	$\leq 0.05$	0.021	Pass	<b>69.9</b>
3	0.62	0.222	0.007	0.009	$\leq 0.05$	0.016	Pass	<b>77.8</b>
4	0.84	0.151	0.005	0.006	$\leq 0.05$	0.011	Pass	<b>84.9</b>

$d_{a,i}$ : Geometric mean diameter of a size range i,  $\mu\text{m}$   
 $P_a$ : the final penetration for a given particle size  
 $\delta$ : the standard deviation of the penetration for a given particle size  
e: the uncertainty of the penetration for a given particle size

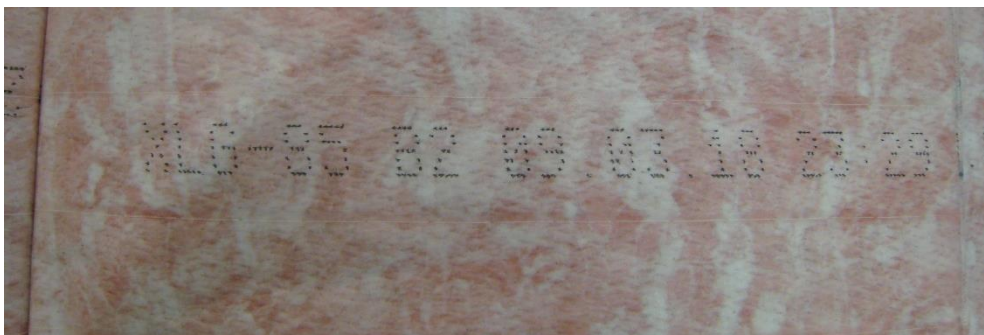
Appendix 5



**Fig1.** Overview of the test item



**Fig2.** Label on the test item



**Fig3.** Media in the test item

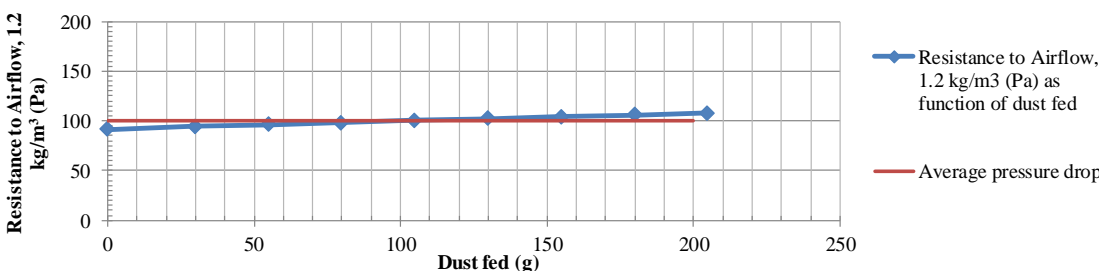
## Appendix 6

**The interpretation of test reports according to ISO 16890:2016**

This brief review of the test procedures, including those for addressing the testing of electrostatic charged filters, is provided for those unfamiliar with the procedures of this series of ISO standards. It is intended to assist in understanding and interpreting the results in the test report/summary. (For further details of procedures the full ISO 16890 document series shall be consulted).

Air filters may rely on the effects of passive static electric charges on the fibres to achieve high efficiencies, particularly in the initial stages of their working life. Environmental factors encountered in service may affect the action of these electric charges so that the initial efficiency may drop substantially after an initial period of service. This could be offset or countered by an increase in efficiency (“mechanical efficiency”) as dust deposits build up. The reported, untreated and conditioned (discharged) efficiency shows the extent of the electrical charge effect on initial performance and indicates the potential loss of particle removal efficiency when the charge effect is completely removed and when at the same time there is no compensating increase of the mechanical efficiency. These test results should not be assumed to represent the filter performance in all possible environmental conditions or to represent all possible “real life” behaviour.

Appendix 7

<b>Eurovent 4/21 - 2018</b>			<b>Testing Organization:</b>	
<b>Energy efficiency evaluation of air filters for general ventilation purposes</b>			Research Institutes of Sweden AB Brinellgatan 4, 501 15 Borås, Sweden +460105165000	
Test ID: SP201811191		Date of test: 2018-12-05		Operator: HC
<b>DEVICE TESTED</b>				
Model: 700163M10, ePM1-70% (F7) 592x592x635-10/25		Manufacturer: Lindbergs Ventilation AB		Construction: Pocket filter, 10 Pockets
Article number: -	Type of medium: Glass	Net effective filtering area: 7.3 m <sup>2</sup>	Filter dimensions (width x height x depth) 592x592x635 mm	
<b>TEST DATA DETAILS</b>				
<b>i</b>	<b>m<sub>i</sub></b>	<b>Δp<sub>i</sub></b>	<b>Δp<sub>i,a</sub></b>	<b>Δm<sub>i</sub></b>
	<b>g</b>	<b>Pa</b>	<b>Pa</b>	<b>g</b>
0	0	91.2		
1	30	94.2	92.7	30
2	55	96.2	95.2	25
3	80	98.2	97.2	25
4	105	100.2	99.2	25
5	130	102.2	101.2	25
6	155	104.3	103.2	25
7	180	105.9	105.1	25
8	205	107.9	106.9	25
	<b>M<sub>x</sub></b>	<b>Δp<sub>x</sub></b>	<b>Δp<sub>n,a</sub></b>	<b>Δm<sub>n</sub></b>
	<b>g</b>	<b>Pa</b>	<b>Pa</b>	<b>g</b>
	200	107.5	106.7	20
<p>i number of the dust loading step  m<sub>i</sub> total amount of dust fed to the air filter after the dust loading step <i>i</i>  Δp<sub>i</sub> pressure drop of the air filter after dust loading step <i>i</i>  Δp<sub>i,a</sub> average of the pressure drops of the air filter measured before and after the dust loading step <i>i</i>  Δm<sub>i</sub> dust increment fed to the air filter during loading step <i>i</i>  n total number of dust loading steps to feed the amount of test dust M<sub>x</sub> to the air filter (n ≥ 8)</p>				
				
<b>RESULTS</b>				
ISO group	PM1	Δp <sub>a</sub> , Average pressure drop	<b>99.7 Pa</b>	
Amount of dust fed, M <sub>x</sub>	200	Yearly energy consumption, W	<b>1130 kWh</b>	
NOTE: The results of this test relate only to the test device in the condition stated herein. The performance results cannot by themselves be quantitatively applied to predict filtration performance in all "real life" environments.				