



Types Of HVAC Filters - ASHRAE

- 1. Prefilter (G Class)
- 2. Medium Filter (F Class)
- 3. HEPA Filter (H Class)
- 4. ULPA Filter (U Class)



Pleated filter coarse filter



Pocket filter ePM10 to ePM1 M6 to F9 MERV 11 to MERV 16



Compact filter
ePM10 to ePM1
M6 to F9
MERV 11 to MERV 16



Box filter
ePM10 to ePM1
M6 to F9
MERV 11 to MERV 16







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Deep pleat filter EPA/ HEPA



Vbank filter EPA/HEPA



Panel filter HEPA/ULPA







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Design Parameters For Filters

- ☐ Energy Consumed By the filter/ Pressure Drop
- ☐ Level of air cleanliness/ Filter Efficiency
- ☐ Environmental Conditions(Humidity, Temperature, Microbial treatment etc.).
- ☐ Air Flow.











Types Of HVAC Filters - ASHRAE

Filtration S	ystem	can be	commonly	y found in:

@HVAC SIMPLIFIED

- ☐ Hospitals
- ☐ Airports.
- ☐ Commercial Buildings.
- **☐** Manufacturing Facilities.
- ☐ Clean Rooms.
- **☐** Agricultural Forms.
- ☐ Residential Etc.





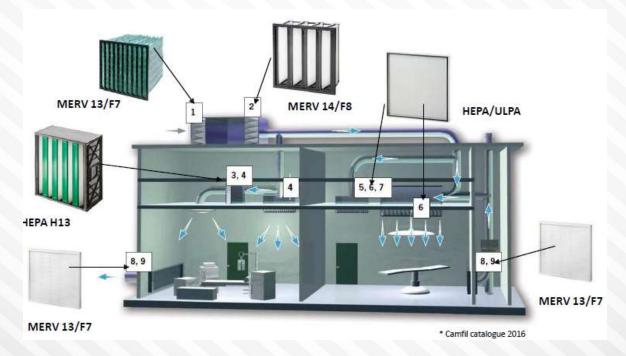






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Hospitals(Filtration Common Detail)









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Hospitals(Filtration Common Detail)

HEPA filters are critical in the prevention of the spread of airborne bacterial and viral organisms and, therefore, infection.

Typically, medical-use **HEPA filtration systems** also incorporate high-energy ultra-violet light units to kill off the live bacteria and viruses trapped by the filter media.

Some of the best-rated **HEPA units** have an efficiency rating of 99.995%, which assures a very high level of protection against airborne disease transmission.













MERV RATING CHART

Standard 52.5 Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value	Dust Spot Efficiency	Arrestance	Typical Controlled Contaminant	Typical Applications and Limitations	Typical Air Filter/Cleaner Type
20	n/a	n/a	4 0 00 am andiala sina	Cleanrooms	≥99.999% eff. On .1020 pm Particles
19	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	< 0.30 pm particle size Virus (unattached)	Radioactive Materials	Particles .
18	0.000	100000	Carbon Dust	Pharmaceutical Man.	Particulates
17	n/a	n/a	All Combustion smoke		>99.97% eff. On .30 pm Particles
16	n/a n/a	n/a n/a	.30-1.0 pm Particle Size	Carcinogenetic Materials General Surgery	Bag Filter- Nonsupported
15	656	10.00,000	Angelia de la como en estado de la como de l		The state of the s
14	>95% 90-95%	n/a >98%	All Bacteria Most Tobacco Smoke	Hospital Inpatient Care Smoking Lunges	microfine fiberglass or synthetic media, 12-36 in. deep, 6 12 pockets Box Filter- Rigid Style Cartridge
13	89-90%	>98%	Proplet Nuceli (Sneeze)	Superior Commercial Buildings	Filters 6 to 12" deep m ay use
12	70-75%	>95%	1.0-3.0 pm Particle Size	Superior Residential	Bag Filter- Nonsupported
11	60-65%	>95%	Legionella Humidifier Dust Lead Dust	Better Commercial Buildings	microfine fiberglass or synthetic media, 12-36 in. deep, 6 12 pockets
10	50-55%	>95%	Milled Flour Auto Emissions	Hospital Laboratories	Box Filter- Rigid Style Cartridge Filters 6 to 12" deep m ay use lofted or paper media.
9	40-45%	>90%	Welding Fumes		
8	30-35%	>90%	3.0-10.0 pm Particle Size Mold Spores	Commercial Buildings	Pleated Filters- Disposable, extended surface area, thick with cotton-polyester blend media, cardboard frame
7	25-30%	>90%	Hair Spray	Better Residential	CATCHER CONTROL OF ACCUSED OF A SCIENCE OF A
6	<20%	85-90%	Fabric Protector		Cartridge Filters- Graded densit viscous coated cube or pocket filters, synthetic media
0	S20%	85-90%	Dusting Aids Cement Dust	Industrial Workplace	Throwaway- Disposable synthetic panel filter.
5	<20%	80-85%	Pudding Mix	Paint Booth Inlet	
4	<20%	75-80%	>10.0 pm Particle Size Pollen	Minimal Filtration	Throwaway- Disposable fiberglass or synthetic panel filter
3	<20%	70-75%	Dust Mites Sanding Dust	Residential	Washable- Aluminum Mesh
2	<20%	65-70%	Spray Paint Dust		Electrostatic- Self charging
			Textile Fibers	Window A/C Units	woven panel filter.
1	<20%	<65%	Carpet Fibers		



