

HERE'S A QUICK LOOK AT THE TYPES OF HIGH-EFFICIENCY AIR FILTERS AND HOW THEY ARE USED.

HIGH-EFFICIENCY PLEATED FILTERS

MERV ratings from 11-14.

These are the standard when it comes to most HVAC systems, because they are easy to install, come in standard sizes and have a low initial cost.



Energy Efficient and Environmentally Friendly

WHERE THEY ARE USED:

Commercial, healthcare, municipal, government, hospitality and residential

RIGID CELL FILTERS

MERV ratings from 11-14.

These filters come in a box-style format and contain either synthetic media or fiberglass. Rigid cell filters look similar to pleated filters but have a depth of 6-12 inches and are surrounded by a galvanized metal or plastic frame.

Durability

Commercial and industrial HVAC systems, VAV systems, high-humidity applications, clean rooms, healthcare, food service and manufacturing

POCKET FILTERS

MERV ratings up to 14.

Also referred to as bag filters, pocket filters are constructed of a plastic or galvanized steel frame and contain fiberglass or synthetic media. They are called pocket filters because the media is stitched or sonically welded to form pockets ranging from 10 to 36 inches deep.

ADVANTAGE:

Long Service Life

WHERE THEY ARE USED:

Commercial, educational, healthcare, government and manufacturing

HEPA FILTERS

Not MERV rated because they must offer efficiency of at least 99.97% and up to 99.99% of airborne particles 0.3 microns in size to qualify as HEPA.



ADVANTAGE:

Highest Efficiency

Clean rooms, medical facilities, laboratories, airplanes, commercial, industrial, residential

MERV stands for the Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value of a filter. It is a method of stating the efficiency of a filter based on particle size and is determined by testing the performance of the filter when exposed to particles of a known size in the air stream.

MERV can be used as a guide to selecting filters for specific contaminants within a range of particle sizes.

Control These Contaminants:

>10.0 Micron Particle Size Pollen, Dust Mites, sanding dust, textile/carpet fibers

Applications:

Minimum Filtration, Residential furnaces, window air conditioners

Control These Contaminants:

3.0-10.0 Micron Particle Size Mold, Spores, Dusting Aids, Cement Dust

Applications:

Commercial Building, High End Residential, Industrial Work Spaces, Paint Booth Inlet Air

Control These Contaminants: 1.0-3.0 Micron Particle Size

Legionella, Lead Dust, Humidifier Dust, Coal Dust,

Nebulizer Dust

High-End Residential, Commercial Buildings, Hospital Laboratories

Control These Contaminants: 0.30-1.0 Micron Particle Size

All Bacteria, Tobacco Smoke, Sneeze Nuclei, Most Smoke,

Insecticide Dust, Copier Toner, Face Powder

Applications:

Hospital Patient Care, General Surgery, Smoking Lounges, Superior Commercial Buildings

Control These Contaminants: <_0.30 Micron Particle Size Virus (Unattached), Carbon Dust, Sea Salt, All Combustion Smoke, Radon Progeny

Applications:

Cleanrooms, Radioactive Materials, Carcinogenic Materials, Pharmaceutical Manufacturing, Orthopedic Surgery

SEST FILTE OR THE JOB

A higher efficiency filter, while sometimes more expensive, can help cut down on energy use and may also require less maintenance.

Sources: The following sources were consulted to create this Infographic

1. http://www.grainger.com/tps/air-handler-high-filtration.pdf

Read the full article here.

- 2. http://www.mechreps.com/PDF/Merv_Rating_Chart.pdf
- 3. http://www.nafahq.org/pressure-drop-considerations-in-air-filtration/ 4. Filters and Filtration Handbook by Kenneth S. Sutherland
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- 6. Life Cycle Costing of Air Filtration By B. Dean Arnold, Member ASHRAE; David M. Matela; and Alan C. Veeck, Member ASHRAE
- 7. http://www.engineersedge.com/filtration/hepa_filter.htm
- 8. http://www.epa.gov/epp/pubs/about/about.htm#a

