USHA FILTERS PUT. LTD.

Clean Air. From Us To You





- MORE THAN 40 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE (SINCE 1982)
- ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED COMPANY
- LOW STATIC PRESSURE FILTERS
- SAVE ENERGY AND MONEY WITH USHA FILTERS



www.ushafilters.com

About **USHA FILTERS**

Today **USHA FILTERS** feature among the leaders in the Air Filtration Industry in the development and production of air filters and clean air solutions. **USHA FILTERS** was started in 1982 and added a new dimension to the concept of air filtration in the country, that of commitment to provide clean air.

Proudly an ISO 9001:2015 Company, we are surging forward in the air-filter industry with the name **USHA FILTERS** being synonymous for quality and commitment. Based in Meerut (70 KM. from Delhi), **USHA FILTERS** has Its own spacious manufacturing and testing facility, with the complete manufacturing being done at our own plant. We are able to bring you the economical and quality filters with our philosophy of 'maximum value for the customer'.

The company's business is to provide customer with sustainable best-in-class air filtration products and services. **USHA FILTERS** deliver value to customer all over India and abroad. Our solution is to protect people, process and the environment.

Air treatment and quality of life go hand in hand. At **USHA FILTERS** we believe that everyone is entitled to clean air and we are happy to contribute to that. Day in, day out, we are continuing to develop our innovative products. We want to offer even better protection against particulate matter & gases and achieve even greater savings on energy consumption. Of course we do that together with our customer, because you make the difference!

With all are previous experience we are also planning for plant certification ISO 45001 & Product Certifications Eurovent in coming years.

Madhur Gupta Managing Director

USHA FILTERS IN-HOUSE TEST FACILITY

USHA FILTERS operates our research and development in Meerut Plant. Our facility is equipped with the most modern instruments to determine efficiency, pressure drop, and other operating parameters of filters, in order to advance the science of filtration. Multiple test ducts which are calibrated from NABL or equivalent certified body are capable of testing pre & fine filters as per ASHRAE standard 52.2-2007, European standard EN779 and ISO 16890. HEPA Filter as per European Standard EN1822 test standard. All are measuring and testing equipments are calibrated from NABL certified labs timely. These test ducts are in constant use as **USHA FILTERS** evaluates new research & products developments, support quality audits of **USHA FILTERS** manufacturing facility, assist with customer request testing, and assesses competitor product performance. Our laboratory maintains database of all complete testing for rapid access by **USHA FILTERS** sales and support Staff.



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TEST RIGS AS PER STANDARDS



TEST RIGS AS PER STANDARDS

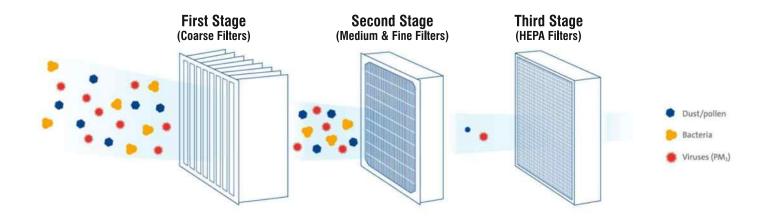


PARTICLE COUNTER

HEPA LEAK SCAN TEST

INDUSTRIES WE SERVE

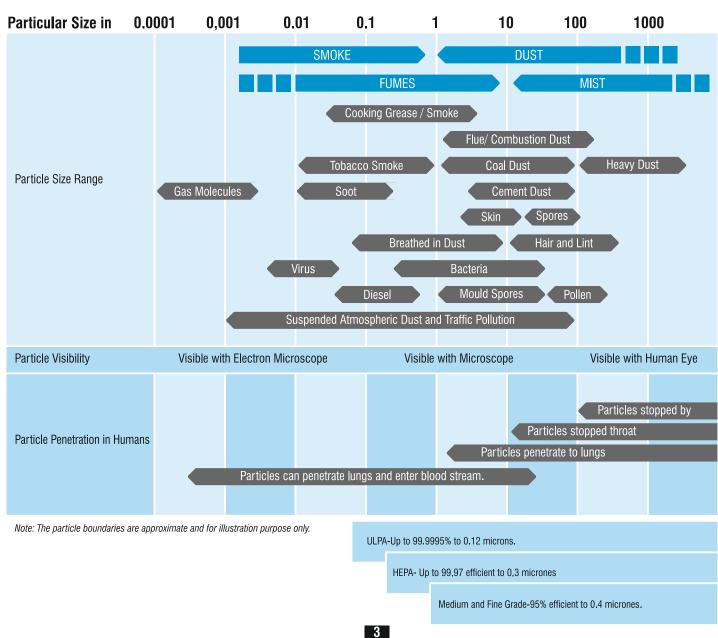
Commercial & Public Buildings • Health Care • Life Science • Logistics • Material Process • Electronics & Optics • Food & Beverages • Energy & Power Systems • Waste Recycles • Transportation



The Theory of **FILTRATION**

Selecting filters suitable for an application can be difficult without an understanding of the principles behind the operation of the product. Many applications also have specific standards that must be followed. Over the next few pages we have provided background information and guidance to help with you filter selection.

THE BELOW CHART LISTS A NUMBER OF COMMON TYPES OF AIRBORNE CONTAMINANTS, BOTH PARTICULATE AND FUMES.



FILTER STANDARDS

ASHRAE 52.2				ASHRAE 52.1				EN77	EN779:2012		EN1822:2009	
Particle Size Range			Test		Particle size			Average		MPPS		
MERV	3 to 10 μm	1 to 3 μm	0.3 to 1 μ m	Arrestance	Dust Spot	range μ m	Applications	Class	0.4 <i>μ</i> m	Class	Efficiency %	
1	<20%	-	-	<65%	<20%	>10	Residential light pollen, dust mites.	G1	-	-	-	
2	<20%	-	-	<65-70%	<20%			G2	-	-	-	
3	<20%	-	-	70-75%	<20%			G2	-	-	-	
4	<20%	-	-	>75%	<20%			G2	-	-	-	
5	20-35%	-	-	80-85%	<20%	3.0-10	Industrial dust, mold, spores	G3	-	-	-	
6	35-50%	-	-	>90%	<20%			G3	-	-	-	
7	50-70%	-	-	>90%	20-25%			G4	-	-	-	
8	>70%	-	-	>95%	25-30%			G4	-	-	-	
9	>85%	<50%	-	>95%	40-45%	1.0-3.0	Industrial legionella, dust. Hospitals, smoke removal, bacteria.	G4	-	-	-	
10	>85%	50-65%	-	>95%	50-55%			M5	40~60%	-	-	
11	>85%	65-80%	-	>98%	60-65%			M6	60~80%	-	-	
12	>90%	>80%	-	>98%	70-75%			M6	60~80%	-	-	
13	>90%	>90%	<75%	>98%	80-90%			F7	80~90%	-	-	
14	>90%	>90%	75-85%	>98%	90-95%			F8	90~95%	-	-	
15	>90%	>90%	85-95%	>98%	~95%			F9	>95%	-	-	
16	>90%	>95%	>95%	>98%	>95%			-	-	E10	85%	
17	-	-	>99.97%					-	-	H13	99,95%	
18	-	-	>99.99%			<0.3	Cleanrooms, surgery, chemi-bio, viruses.	-	-	H13	99,95%	
19	-	-	>99.999%					-	-	H14	100,00%	
20	-	-	>99.9999%					-	-	H14	100,00%	

Note: European and American test methodologies vary and therefore it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the standards. The above table is provided as a guide only.

The classification of air filters based on the minimum efficiency of a filter measured on 0.4 um particles - as we did under En779 - is a thing of the past. Thanks to the ISO16890 standards, we can provide insight into the extent to which certain filters offer protection against particulate matter. We now evaluate filters using a test substance that consists of particles that vary in size between 0.3 and 10 micron.

How are the Filters tested?

To determine what a filter does not catch, we place the filter in a test bench. In this test bench we determine the efficiency (Ei) of the filter with the standardized test substance. We measure efficiency with:

ePM1 0.3-1 microns ePM2.5 0.3-3 microns ePM10 0.3-10 microns

The filter than goes for 24 hours in a special cabinet where IPA (Isopropyl alcohol) is sprayed. In this way we eliminate the effect of any electrostatic charge. We put the filter back into the test bench and again measure the efficiency (E_{σ}) .

The average efficiency then becomes:

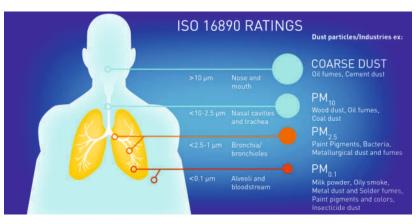
 $E_{ai} = 0.5 \bullet (E_i + E_{di})$

Classification according to ISO16890

ISO 16890 classifies air filters into 4 groups. To fall into a certain group, a filter must capture at least 50% of the respective particle size. If a filter catches more than 50% of the Pm1 particles, it is an ISO ePM1 filter. If a filter catches less than 50% of the PM 10 particles, it falls under the ISO Coarse filters.

ISO ePM1	ePM1, min ≥ 50%
ISO ePM2.5	ePM2.5, min ≥ 50%
ISO ePM10	ePM10 ≥ 50%
ISO Coarse	ePM10 \leq 50%, classification based
	on initial Arrestance

A distinction is made within the various groups based on percentage efficiency. We round this percentage down to 5%. If you are looking for a filter that captures 60% of all particles smaller than 1 micron, then choose an ePM1 60% filter. If 80% of those particles have to be stopped, then an ePM1 80% filter is the right option.



BIS 17570 STANDARD recently introduced (2022) equivalent to ISO 16890

COARSE FILTERS



EN 779:2012 / ISO16890 FILTER GRADE: G2-G4 / COARSE



UFPL MEDIA ROLL

Efficiency: EN 779 2012: G3-G4 ISO 16890: ISO Coarse

ASHRAE 52.2 2017: MERV 5-6, MERV 6-8

· Polyester Synthetic white and green glass fibre

UFPL PANDUST FILTER

Efficiency: EN 779 2012: G3 ISO 16890 : ISO Coarse ASHRAE 52.2 2017 : MERV 5-6

• Disposable filter with glass fibre media & cardboard frame

UFPL PANFIL FILTER

Efficiency: EN 779 2012: G3-G4 ISO 16890 : ISO Coarse ASHRAE 52.2 2017 : MERV 6-8

· Z type pleated synthetic media with back mesh support & cardboard frame



UFPL METAFIL FILTER

Efficiency:
EN 779 2012: G1-G2-G3
ISO 16890: ISO Coarse
ASHRAE 52.2 2017: MERV 2-4
• Multiple layer stainless steel medium with

frame stainless steel



UFPL ALUFIL FILTER

Efficiency: Entitierey:
EN 779 2012: G1-G2
ISO 16890: ISO Coarse
ASHRAE 52.2 2017: MERV 2-4
• Aluminium mesh media with frame

galvanized and aluminium



UFPL PLAIN PANEL FILTER

Efficiency : EN 779 2012: G3-G4 ISO 16890 : ISO Coarse ASHRAE 52.2 2017 : MERV 6-8

· Plain Polyester media with galvanized, Aluminium frame & mesh support



UFPL MULTIPLEAT FILTER

Efficiency: EN 779 2012: G3-G4 ISO 16890 : ISO Coarse ASHRAE 52.2 2017 : MERV 6-8

• Z pleated polyester media with galvanized aluminium frame & aluminium mesh & HDPE support



UFPL HT PRE FILTER

Efficiency: EN 779 2012: G3-G4 ISO 16890 : ISO Coarse ASHRAE 52.2 2017 : MERV 5-6, merv 6-8

• Z pleated glass fiber progressive density media with galvanized | aluminium frame



UFPL COARSE POCKET FILTER

Efficiency: EN 779 2012: G3-G4 ISO 16890 : ISO Coarse ASHRAE 52.2 2017 : Merv 6-8

· Polyester Media with Galvanized frame

MEDIUM AND FINE FILTERS

EN 779:2012 / ISO16890 FILTER GRADE: M5-F9



UFPL RESDUST FILTER

Efficiency: EN 779 2012: M5-M6

ISO 16890 : ISO Coarse, eMP10 ASHRAE 52.2 2017: MERV 10-11

· Z pleated synthetic media with back mesh

support & cardboard frame



UFPL AERO-POCKET FILTER

Efficiency: EN 779 2012: M5-F9 ISO 16890: ePM10-ePM1 ASHRAE 52.2 2017 : MERV 11-16

Synthetic media with galvanized and

aluminium frame



UFPL SYNTHETIC FINE FILTER

Efficiency EN 779 2012: M5-F9

ISO 16890 : ePM10-ePM1 ASHRAE 52.2 2017 : MERV 11-16

Z pleated Synthetic Media supported by HDPE mesh one side and other side Aluminium mesh with Galvanized and Aluminium Frame / Rod type Constructed Synthetic Media supported by HDPE mesh both side with frame Galvanized and Aluminium



UFPL DEEP PLEAT GLASS FINE FILTER

Efficiency: EN7792012: M5 – F9 ISO 16890: ePM10 - ePM1 ASHRAE 52.2 2017: MERV 11-16 Glass fiber Media with corrugated aluminium separator sealed by PU with frame Galvanised and Aluminium for

normal and high flow application



UFPL HT DEEP PLEAT GLASS FINE FILTER

Efficiency: EN7792012: M5 - F9 ISO 16890: ePM10 - ePM1 ASHRAE 52.2 2017: MERV 11-16 Glass fiber Media with corrugated aluminium separator sealed by silicone sealant with frame SS304for normal

and high flow application



UFPL MINIPLEAT FINE FILTER

Efficiency: EN7792012: M5 – F9 ISO 16890: ePM10 - ePM1 ASHRAE 52.2 2017: MERV 11-16 Glass fiber Media with hotmelt separator sealed by PU sealant with frame Aluminium extruded profile for normal and high flow application



UFPL V CELL FINE FILTER

Efficiency: EN7792012: F7 - F9 ISO 16890: ePM10 - ePM1 ASHRAE 52.2 2017: MERV 12-16 -Mini pleat glass fiber media with plastic or ABS frame for high flow only



UFPL V BANK FINE FILTER

Efficiency: EN7792012: F7 - F9 ISO 16890: ePM10 - ePM1 ASHRAE 52.2 2017: MERV 12-16 -Mini Pleat Glass fibre media with galvanized & Aluminium Frame for high flow only



UFPL GT FINE FILTER

Efficiency: EN7792012: F7 - F9 ISO 16890: ePM10 - ePM1 ASHRAE 52.2 2017: MERV 12-16 80/20 Polyester & Cellulose Media, sometimes 100% Polyester dimple lock pleated media, cylindrical and conical in shape with caps galvanised powder coated.

EPA, HEPA, ULPA & CHEMICAL FILTERS

(Manufactured in clean room environment)

EN 1822 FILTER GRADE: E10-E11-E12-H13-H14-U15-U16-U17



UFPL DEEP PLEAT HEPA FILTER

Efficiency: EN1822: E10 - H14

Glass fiber Media with corrugated aluminium separator sealed by PU with frame anodized aluminium for normal and high flow application



UFPL MINI PLEAT HEPA FILTER

Efficiency: EN1822: E10 - H14

Minipleat Glass Fiber media with extruded anodized aluminium frame and gasket at air inlet side, Ex Frame Profile: 69 mm, 90 mm 150 mm



UFPL MINI PLEAT GEL HEPA FILTER

Efficiency:

EN1822: E10 - H14

Minipleat Glass Fiber media with extruded anodized aluminium frame with silicon base GEL at air inlet side Ex Frame Profile:81mm 105mm, 149 mm



UFPL HT DEEP PLEAT HEPA FILTER

Efficiency: EN1822: E10 – H14

Glass fiber Media with corrugated aluminium separator sealed by high temperature silicon sealant with frame Stainless steel for normal and high flow application



UFPL V BANK HEPA FILTER

Efficiency:

EN1822: E10 - H14

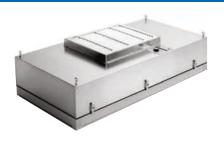
Glass fiber Media with galvanised and anodized aluminium frame for high flow only



UFPL DISPOSABLE HEPA FILTER HOUSING & ROOM SIDE REPLACEBALE HEPA FILTER HOUSING WITH GRILL

Efficiency:
EN1822: H13 — H14
• For disposable Hepa filter housing — Glass fiber mini pleated media with extruded anodized aluminium frame housing with round / square collar, diffuser plate at air inlet side, Ex Frame Profile: 152 mm, 175 mm

For room side replaceable filter housing Glass fiber mini pleated Gel seal filter with extruded anodized aluminium frame housing with bevel gear & without bevel gear damper, upper side and sideways diffuser plate at air inlet side, Ex Frame Profile: 152 mm, 175 mm, 220 mm



UFPL FAN FILTER UNIT

Efficiency:

EN1822: H13 - H14

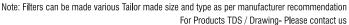
Fan filter units are stand-alone units with integrated HEPA filter, fan and control system. They supply purified air to cleanrooms and laboratories within the life-science, food & beverage and microelectronic industries by removing harmful airborne particles from recirculating air. Unlike pressurized cleanroom ceiling plenums FFUs create a positive room pressure that reduces the contamination risk from potential ceiling bypasses. Available in size - 610 X 610 X 275 mm &1220 X 610 X 275 mm





UFPL V BANK CARBON FILTER

Wide Ranges of Activated carbon granules (based on application) blended with synthetic media assembled in plastic / ABS frame, specially for high flow applications



WE WORK ON PASSIVE FILTRATION TECHNOLOGY KEY COMPONENT IN AIR FILTERS IS FILTER MEDIA - WE CHOOSE THE RIGHT FILTER MEDIA WHICH WILL PASS THE MAXIMUM AIR VOLUME FLOW RATE AT THE MINIMUM PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL AND OFFERS THE HIGHEST FILTRATION EFFICIENCY.

USHA FILTERS ALSO OFFERS

SERVICES: ROBOTIC DUCT CLEANING, CLEAN ROOM VALIDATION





DO'S AND DON'TS IN USING AND CHOOSING AIR FILTERS

- Air filters are sensitive equipments and needs to be handled with care.
- Servicing instructions are to be strictly followed and violations will result in damage to the Air filter.
- Not all USHA Filter make air filters are water washable. While washing web structure of filter media fibres get destroyed, which may lead to poor performance. Hence refer to manufacture recommendation.
- Ensure that the Air filters are completely dry after water washing.
- · Never dry the water washed air filters under direct sunlight.
- · Always lift or carry an air filter by using the handle provided.
- Never carry or handle an Air filter by its filtration media or media support structures.
- Mount the air filters in accordance with the air flow direction marked in the Air filter.
- Replace Air filters that have physical damages.
- Replace Air filters with fungal growth.
- ULPA, Hepa and Super Fine filters are extremely fragile equipments. Utmost care is needed while handling them.
- Ensure that the filters are fitted properly without any leaks around the filters. Also ensure there are no leaks in the filter mounting arrangements.
- · Always specify Grade (or) Micron level and efficiency, Air flow rate, Air flow direction and application of the Air filters while ordering.
- Compare Air filters based on Differential pressure and Filtration Efficiency @ rated flow rate, Filtration media detail, Filtration media area, Casing detail, Sealant and gasket detail.

DISCLAIMER

WHILE EVERY PRECAUTION HAS BEEN TAKEN IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS CATALOGUE. DATA AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. RESULTS IN SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS OF USHA FILTERS PRODUCT MAY VERY ACCORDING TO THE CONDITIONS AND APPLICATIONS, USHA FILTERS ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM INCORRECT USE OF OUR PRODUCTS.

Head Office & Manufacturing Plant Add: 52, MOHKAMPUR PHASE-II INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, DELHI ROAD, MEERUT-250103 (U.P.) India. Mobile: +91-9389817020, 9389817021 T: 0121-2401595/2401398

Email: info@ushafilters.com: sales@ushafilters.com

Website: www.ushafilters.com

Sales Office: Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Hyderabad, Nepal.









