AirClean System Design - Clean Rooms

The **AirClean** system must be designed according to the final condition to be achieved in the controlled environment, usually a clean room.

In order to obtain the AirClean effect the correct air distribution for allowing ionization has to be met.

The following steps are required:

- 1. Identification of the room classification needed
- 2. Filtering efficiency required
- 3. Calculation of filtering modules necessary for the efficiency required
- 4. Negative ion emitters' calculation

Table 1 Classification per food sector	Filter efficiency		Type of plant	
	Min.	Max.		
Dairy				
Cheese ripening/maturing (semi hard and hard)		95	High efficiency filtration	
Milk and Yoghurt filling	90	95	Contamination control	
Rooms in which product is not in direct contact with the environment	90	95	High efficiency filtration	
Soft cheese cooling	99	99.5	Contamination control	
Drying	99	99.5	Contamination control	
Cheese packing	99	99.5	Contamination control	
Yoghurt production (open cups)	99	99.5		
Meat	99	99.5		
Processing	99	99.5	Contamination control	
Packing/Canning	99	99.5	Contamination control	
Sausages				
Raw Meat cold storage	90	95	High efficiency filtration	
Drying	99	99.5	Contamination control	
Seasoning and maturing	99	99.5	Contamination control	
Storage	90	95	High efficiency filtration	
Prosciutto (ham) drying	99		Contamination control	
Prosciutto (ham) ripening and seasoning	99	99.5	Contamination control	
Packaging	99	99.5	Contamination control	
Poultries	99	99.5		
Processing	99	99.5	Contamination control	
Packaging	99	99.5	Contamination control	
Fruit and vegetables				
Storage		95	High efficiency filtration	
Packaging	99	99.5 Contamination control		
Classified environment ISO 5 & ISO 6	See table 2		Pre-filtration	



Clean Area Classification	ISO Designation ^₅	> 0.5 mm particles/m ³	Microbiological Active Air Action	Microbiological Settling Plates Action Levels ^{c,d}
(0.5 μm particles/ft ³)	5	· ·	Levels ^c (cfu/m ³)	(diam. 90mm; cfu/4 hours)
100	5	3,520	1 ^e	1 ^e
1000	6	35,200	7	3
10,000	7	352,000	10	5
100,000	8	3,520,000	100	50

- a. All classifications based on data measured in the vicinity of exposed materials/particles during periods of activity.
- ISO 14644 -1 designations provide uniform particle concentration values for cleanrooms in multiple industries. An ISO 5 particle concentration is equal to Class 100 and approximately equals EU Grade A.
- c. Values represent recommended levels of environmental quality. You may find it appropriate to establish alternate microbiological action levels due to the nature of the operation or method of analysis.
- d. The additional use of settling plates is optional.
- e. Samples from Class 100 (ISO 5) environments should normally yield no microbiological contaminants.



Example:

Let's assume we have room of 1000m³ that needs to maintain proper thermo-hygrometric conditions at an air flow rate of 7500m³/h. The room is designed for food packaging and must consequently be under Contamination Control.

Table 3 shows that recirculation must increase by a factor of 10 and the minimum air flow rate should therefore be 10000m³/h. Thermo-hygrometric calculation must be revised accordingly.

The efficiency required has to be above 99%.





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Table 3	Pre-filter	Electrostatic	Efficiency	Final	Efficiency %	Recirculation
Selection		filter	average %		mpps	
Class A Room (ISO5)	G4	ES1*	95	U15	99.99995	250 - 500
Class B Room (ISO6)	G4	ES1*	95	H15	99.9995	50 - 150
Class C Room (ISO7)	G4	ES2*	99		99.995	25 - 50
Class D Room (ISO8)	G4	ES2*	99		99.95	10 - 25
Contamination Control	G4	ES2*	99			10 - 25
High efficiency filtration	G4	ES1*	90			7 - 15
Pre-filtration	G4	ES1*	80			-

* ES1 (Electrostatic 1 row)

* ES2 (Electrostatic 2 rows)

Air velocity m/s							
Section m ²	2	3	4	5	6	7	> 8
Emitter steps							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
> 0.25	0.50	0.33	0.25	0.20	0.17	0.14	0.14
0.5	1.00	0.67	0.50	0.40	0.33	0.29	0.29
1	2.00	1.33	1.00	0.80	0.67	0.57	0.57
2	4.00	2.67	2.00	1.60	1.33	1.14	1.14
> 4	8.00	5.33	4.00	3.20	2-67	2.29	2.29