INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 12500-2

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Filters for compressed air — Test methods —

Part 2: Oil vapours

Filtres pour air comprimé — Méthodes d'essai —

Partie 2: Vapeurs d'huile

Reference number
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 12500-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 118, *Compressors and pneumatic tools, machines and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Quality of compressed air*.

ISO 12500 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Filters for compressed air — Test methods*:

— *Part 1: Oil aerosols*

— *Part 2: Oil vapours*

— *Part 3: Particulates*

Introduction

Oil adsorbent filters (e.g. activated carbon. etc.) are designed for the removal of oil vapours and odours from compressed air or gas streams.

The most important performance characteristics of the filter are its ability to remove hydrocarbon vapours, its total adsorptive capacity and pressure drop.

The aim of this part of ISO 12500 is to define a method and test condition by which the above characteristics can be measured and compared.

Filters for compressed air — Test methods —

Part 2:
Oil vapours

1 Scope

This part of ISO 12500 specifies the test layout and test procedures required for testing hydrocarbon vapour adsorbent filters used in compressed-air systems to determine their effectiveness in removing hydrocarbon vapours. The performance characteristics to be identified are

— adsorptive capacity;

— pressure drop (Δp).

This part of ISO 12500 defines one method of presenting filter performance as hydrocarbon vapour capacity, expressed in milligrams, from results obtained under test conditions.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1219-1, *Fluid power systems and components — Graphic symbols and circuit diagrams — Part 1: Graphic symbols for conventional use and data-processing applications*

ISO 2602, *Statistical interpretation of test results — Estimation of the mean — Confidence interval*

ISO 2854, *Statistical interpretation of data — Techniques of estimation and tests relating to means and variances*

ISO 5598, *Fluid power systems and components — Vocabulary*

ISO 7000, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment — Index and synopsis*

ISO 8573-1:2001, *Compressed air — Part 1: Contaminants and purity classes*

ISO 8573-6, *Compressed air — Part 6: Test methods for gaseous contaminant content*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5598 and the following apply.

3.1
activated carbon
charcoal which has an enhanced property of attracting certain gases or vapours into the pore structure of its surface layer