



Building High Performance Filter



Challenges & Solutions

Robrecht Hendrikx

*Market Manager for Venting & Filtration,
Nitto Belgium*

Host Introduction



Robrecht Hendrikx

*Market Manager for Venting & Filtration,
Nitto Belgium*

Robrecht Hendrikx is the Market Manager for Venting & Filtration at Nitto Belgium. Robrecht has a master's in mechanical engineering and has worked in air filter/vent filter applications for over 30 years. In that time, he has developed various HEPA/ULPA air filtration systems in multiple different markets including clean rooms, respiratory equipment, appliances, transportation, and more.

Agenda

01

Design Challenges

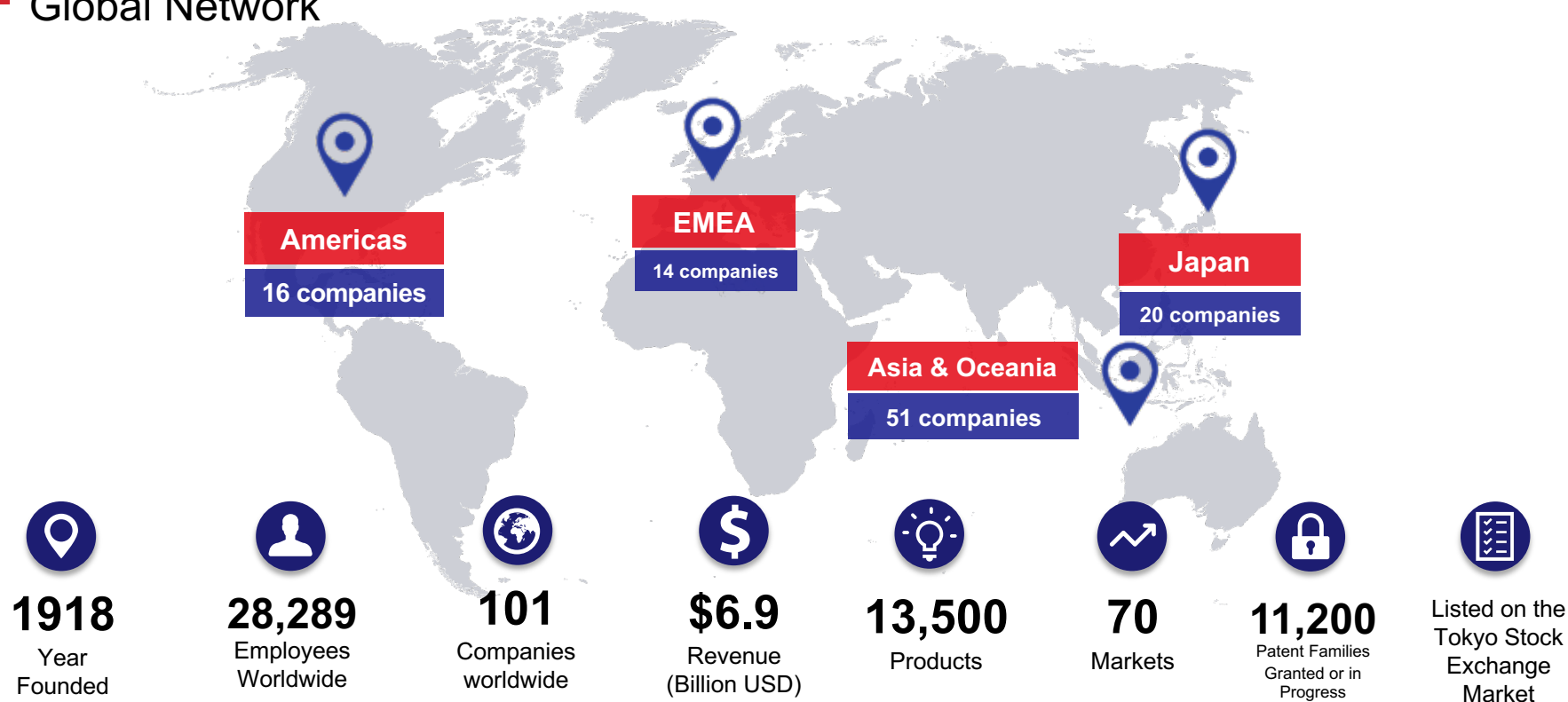
02

TEMISH™ (ePTFE filter) as a Solution

The Nitto Group

Global Network

*As of 2020 Group Report





13,500 Products

70 Industries

Design Challenges

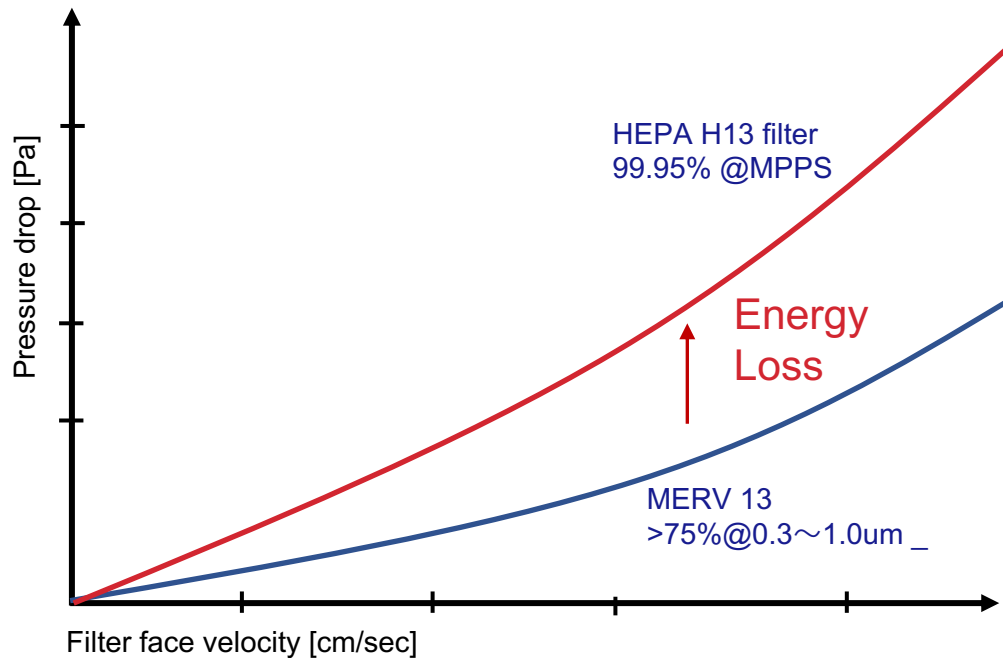
The Challenge in Improving Air Quality



Customers' heightened awareness of air quality has increased demand for high-performance long-lasting filters. The need to create higher quality filters, or even retrofit existing systems for improved air purification, is creating new challenges for engineers needing to meet more difficult specifications.

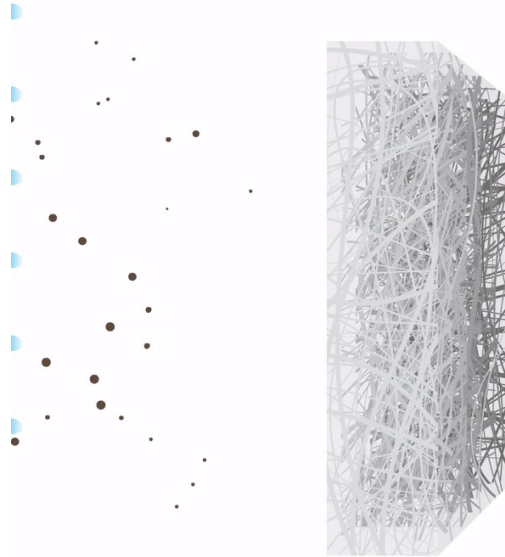
Balancing Collection Efficiency & Pressure Drop

Trade Off: Air Flow & Collection Efficiency

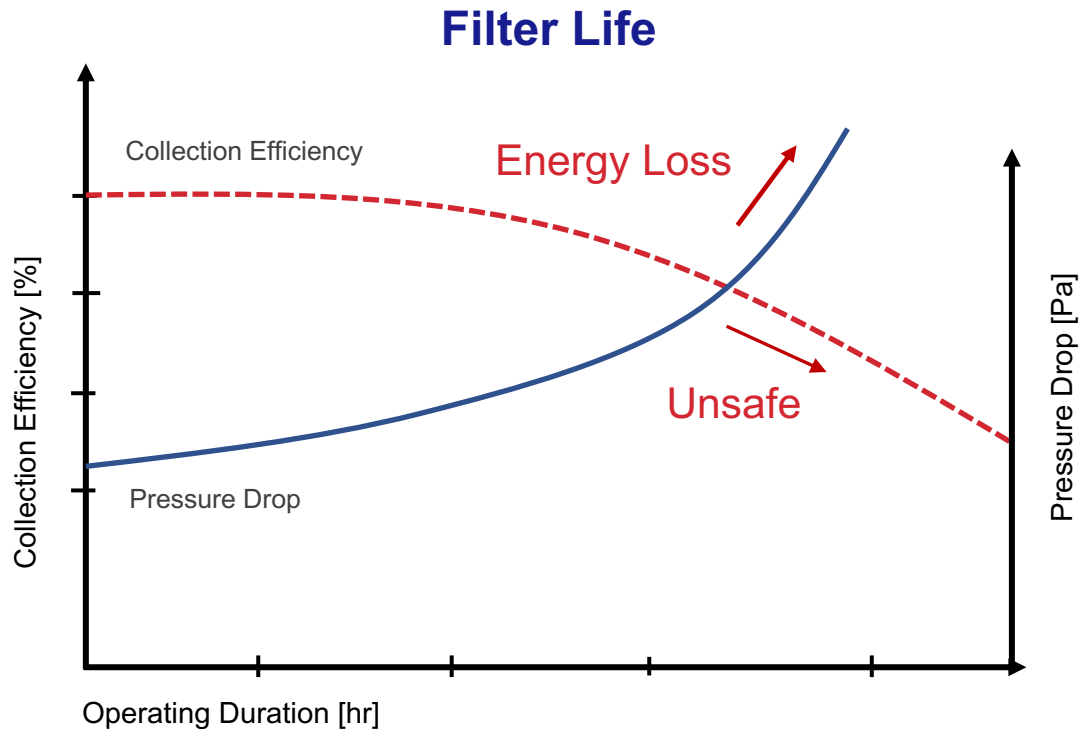


Filter Size/Pressure Drop

Traditional media requires more surface area to achieve pressure drop. The current industry trend is media with a smaller profile as to design smaller devices.

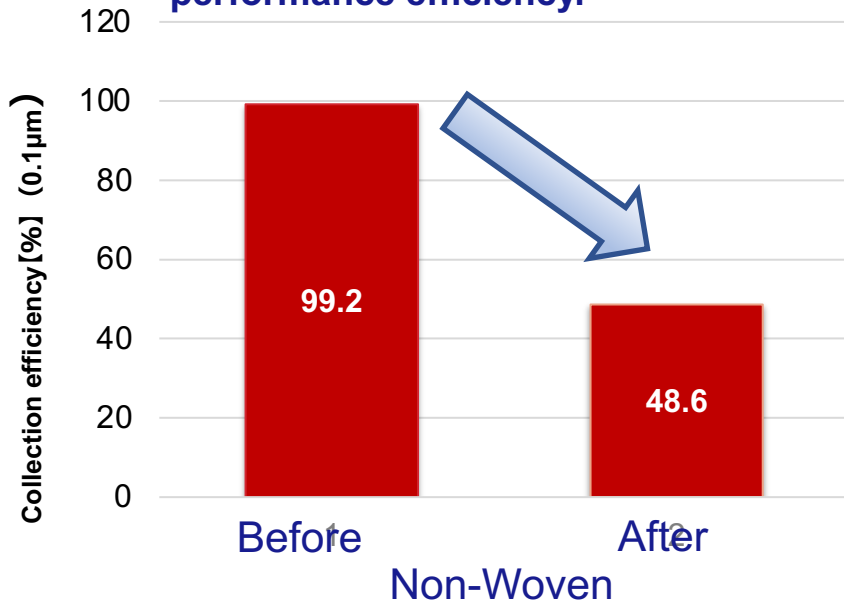


Longevity – Electret Charge



Longevity – Reusability

Alcohol cleaning can decrease performance efficiency.



*Filter sprayed with IPA 75%

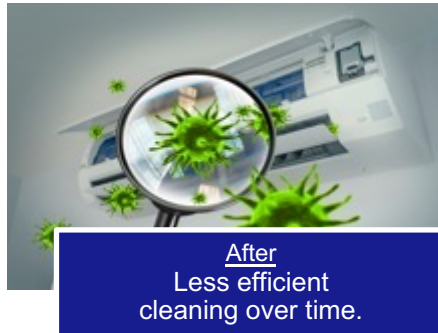
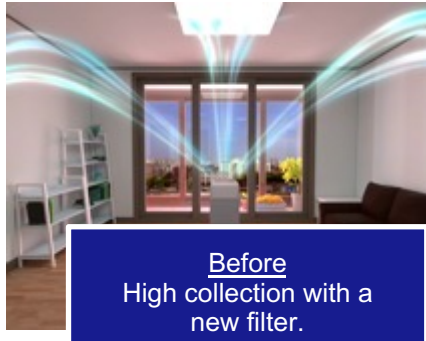
Water/humidity can decrease performance efficiency.



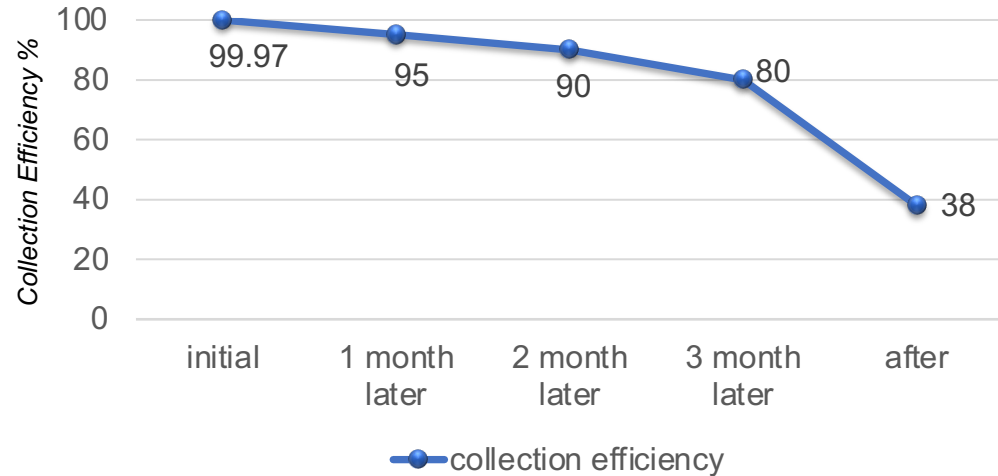
*Immerse in detergent water → rinse with water → Dehydration for total 15min. Dry in the sun for 8hrs.

Decreased Performance Over Time

Non-Woven



Deterioration Over Time

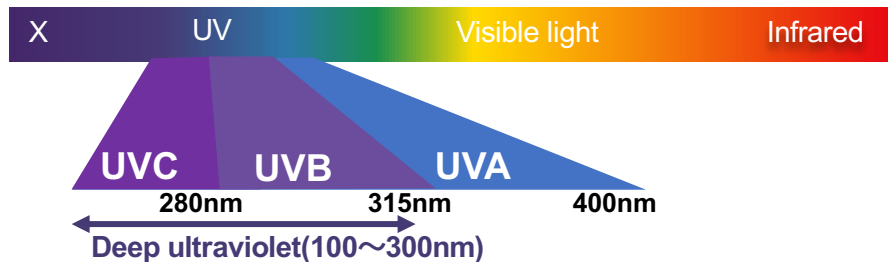


Challenge with UVC Light

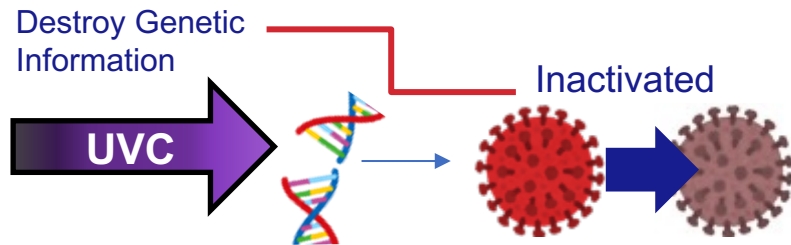
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UVC light can inactivate viruses, so filter media needs UV resistance.

UV Sterilization Mechanism



UVC irradiation destroys the genetic information of viruses and bacteria and prevents them from multiplying (inactivation).



Most media disintegrate under UVC light.



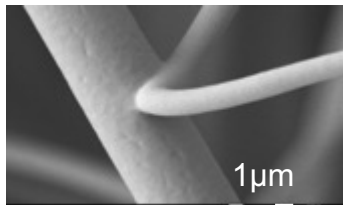
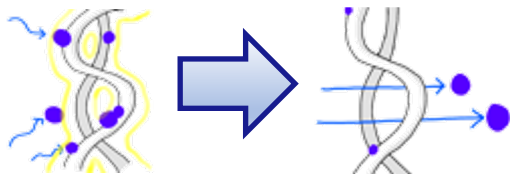
TEMISH™ Solutions

Media Collection Principles

Non-Woven*

An attraction force by charged fiber

A decrease in collection capacity when charge is lost.

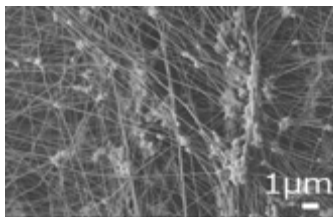
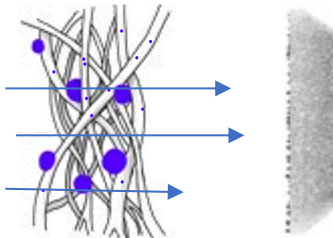


Fiber diameter
2.0~5.0μm
*A charged fiber

TEMISH™ (ePTFE)

A collision of particles into fiber

Collection of fine particles
Lasting collection capacity

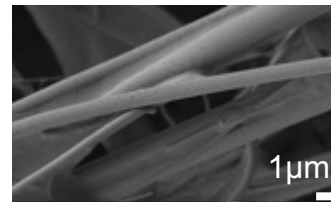
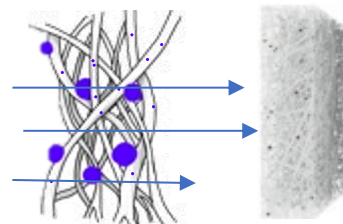


TEMISH™ Enlarged
view Fiber diameter
0.05~0.1μm

Glass Fiber

A collision of particles into fiber

Collection of fine particles by
layer thickness



Fiber diameter
0.5~2.0μm

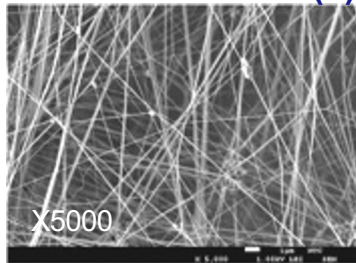
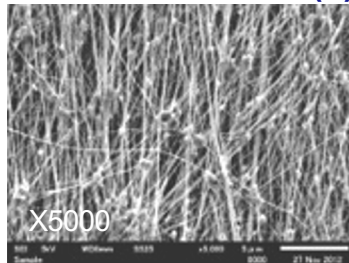
Fiber Diameter and PF Value

PF Value: Index representing the filter performance

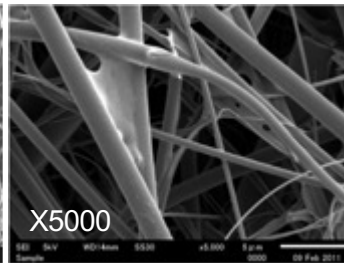
$$PF = \frac{-\text{Log}(\text{penetration})}{\text{Pressure drop [mmH}_2\text{O}]} \times 100$$

High PF \Rightarrow High Performance
Lower Pressure Drop
Higher Collection Efficiency

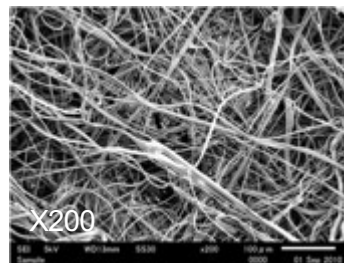
PTFE Membrane (1) PTFE Membrane (2)



Glass Fiber



Melt Blown Non-Woven



measured value

PF : 25~35

D_f : 55~100nm

PF : 20~25

D_f : 100~200nm

PF : 10~12

D_f : 500~2000nm

PF : 5~15

D_f : 1000~5000nm



Media Performance

Media Type	Collection Principle	Initial Collection Efficiency	Initial Pressure Drop	Filter Thickness	Longevity - Efficiency	Longevity – Pressure Drop	UV resistance
NonWoven (PP/PE)	Charged Fiber	++	+++	Moderate	+	++	+
Glass	Depth filtration	+++	+	Thicker	+++	+++	+++
TEMISH PTFE	Micro Porous Structure	+++	++	Thinner	+++	++	+++

TEMISH™

Highly-functional Water-proof and Air-permeable Filter

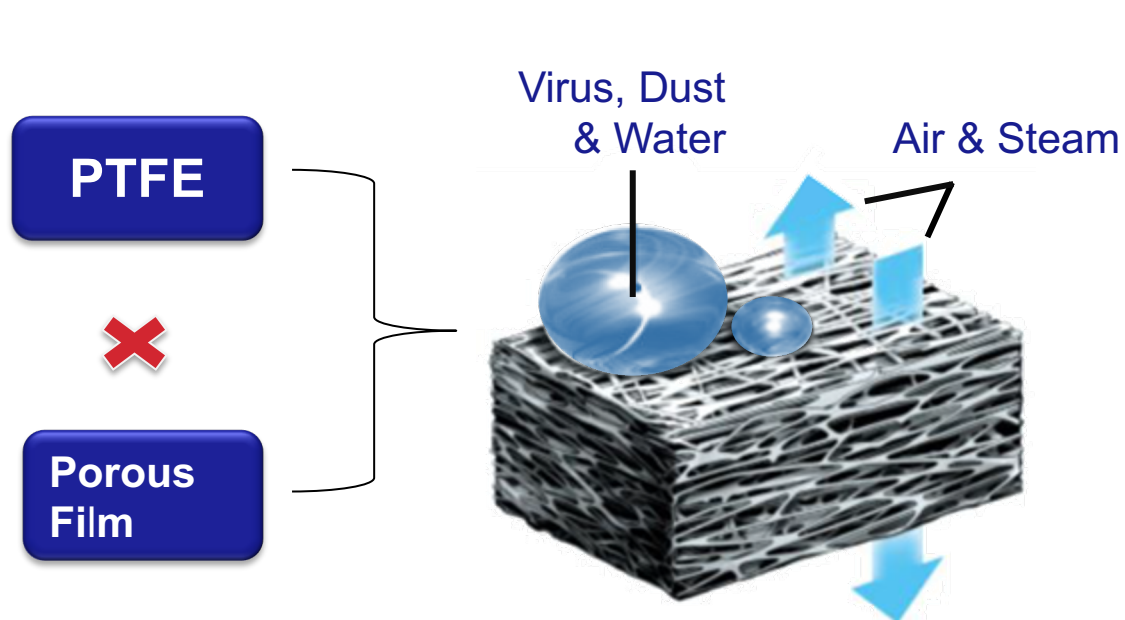
Air
Humidity

Water

Nitto

What is TEMISH™?

Allows air to pass through but not water.



*Enlarged image of TEMISH™

Main Characteristics



Fine Fibers



Water Resistance



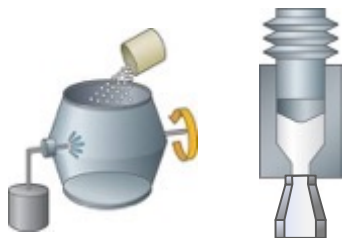
Chemical Resistance



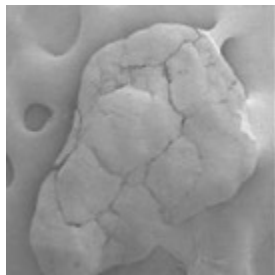
UV resistance

TEMISH™ Manufacturing Process

Blending & Extrusion



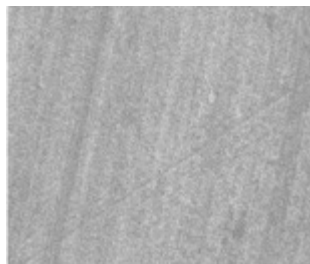
*PTFE Fine Powder
(Secondary Powder)*



Rolling/Drying



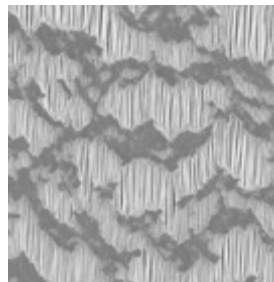
Rolling / Drying



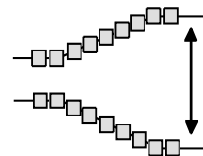
MD Stretching



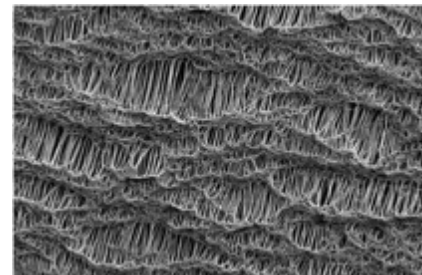
MD Stretching



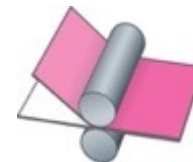
TD Stretching



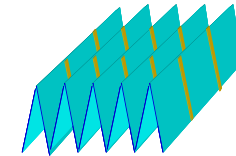
TD Stretching



Laminating



Converting



Balanced Collection Efficiency & Pressure Drop

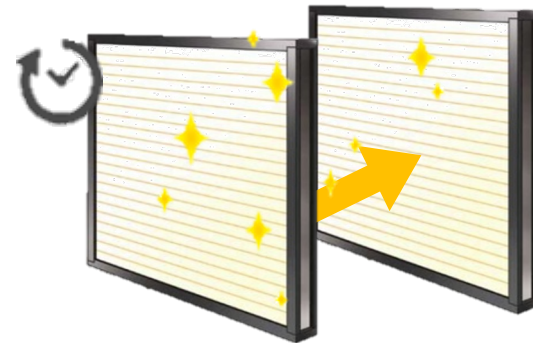
Highly Balanced Performance



High collection and
low pressure loss

Achieves both high
collection and long-
lasting performance
with ePTFE filter
characteristics.

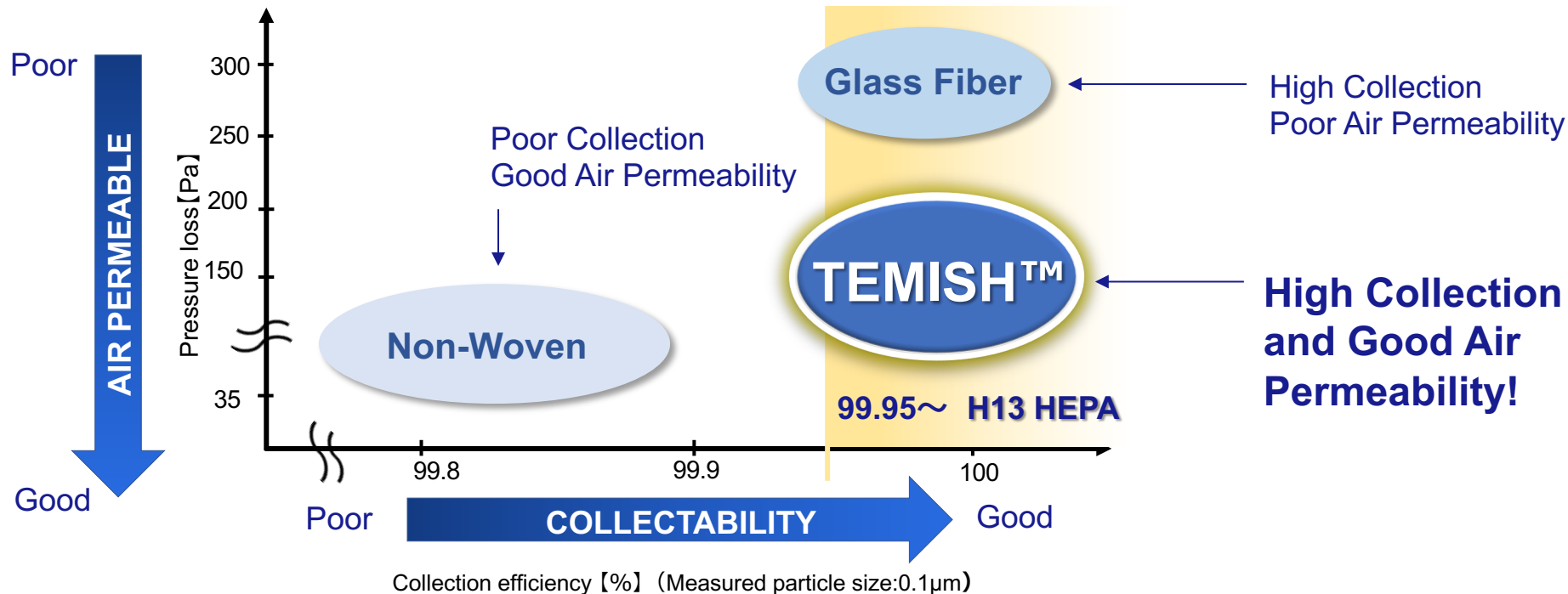
Performance Sustainability



Maintains performance
without losing efficiency

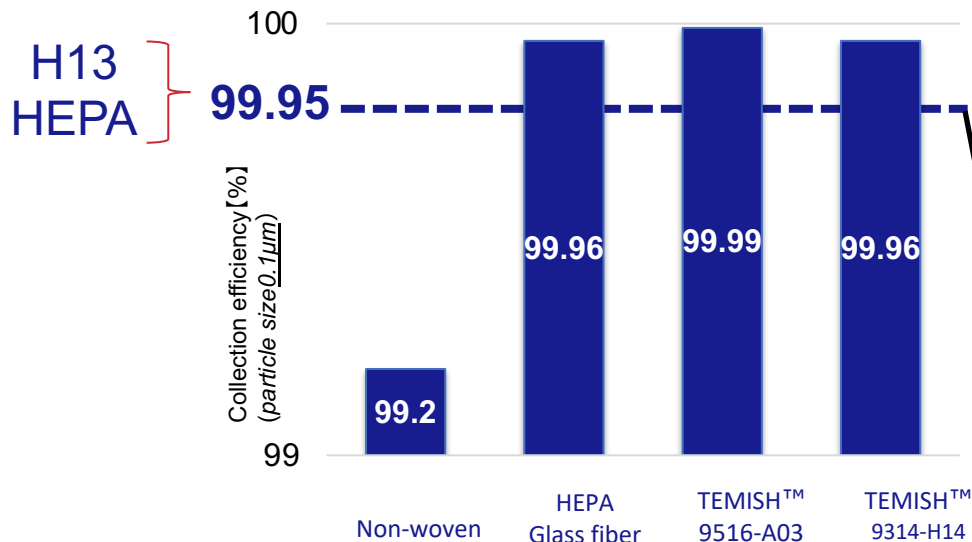
Highly Balanced Performance

Excellent balance between collection efficiency and pressure loss.

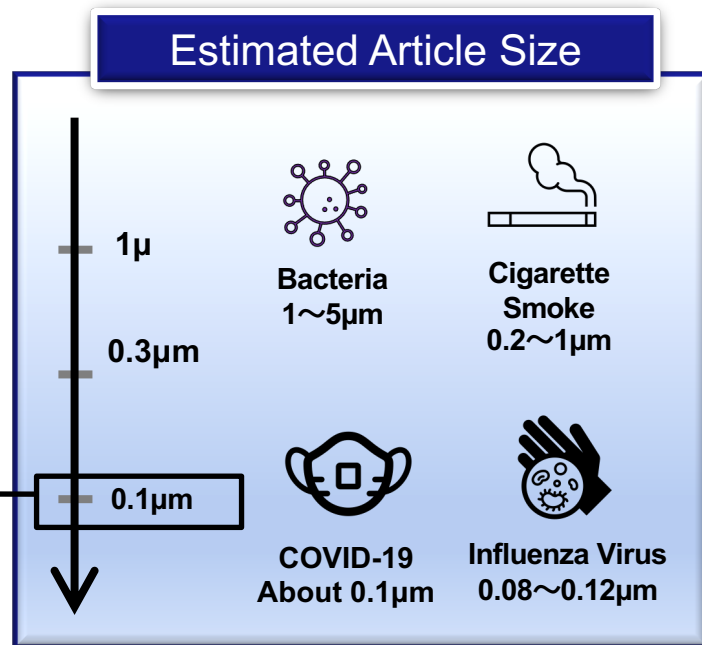


Highly Balanced Performance (Collection Efficiency)

TEMISH™ collects viruses in minutes.

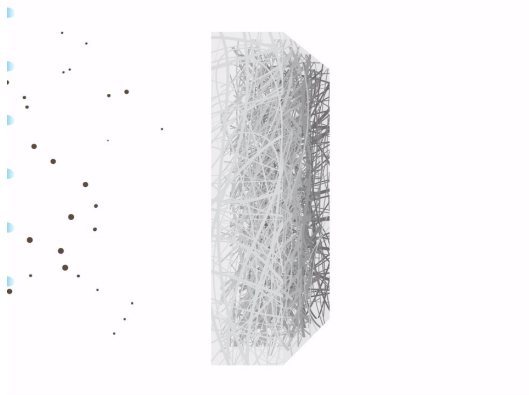


* Linear velocity 5.3cm/sec



Filter Size/Pressure Drop

Glass Media Internal Filtering Style



Thickness = 300~500 μ m
Fiber diameter = 2 μ m

TEMISH™ / PTFE Media Surface Filtering Style

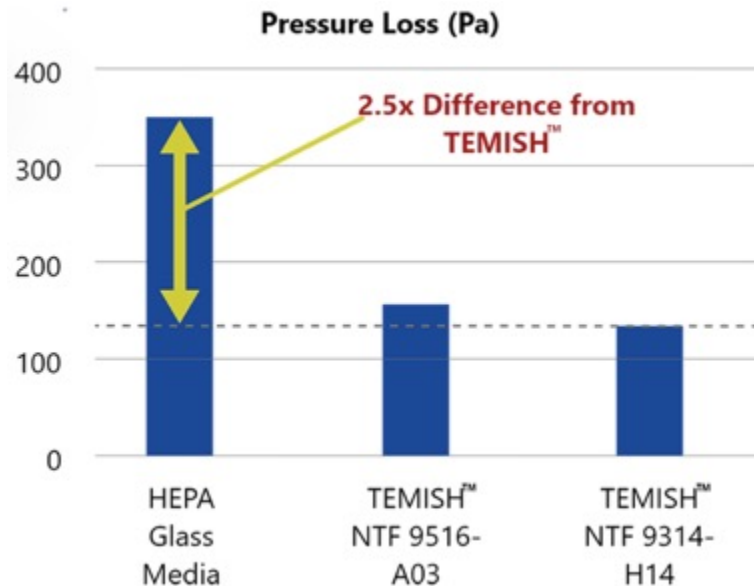


- 2X more Air Permeable
- Low Impurity
 - Dust release
- High Mechanical Strength
- Chemical/ Moisture Resistance

Thickness = 10 μ m
Fiber diameter < 0.2 μ m

Highly Balanced Performance (Pressure Loss)

More Air Permeable than Glass Fiber



Benefits Of Low-Pressure Loss

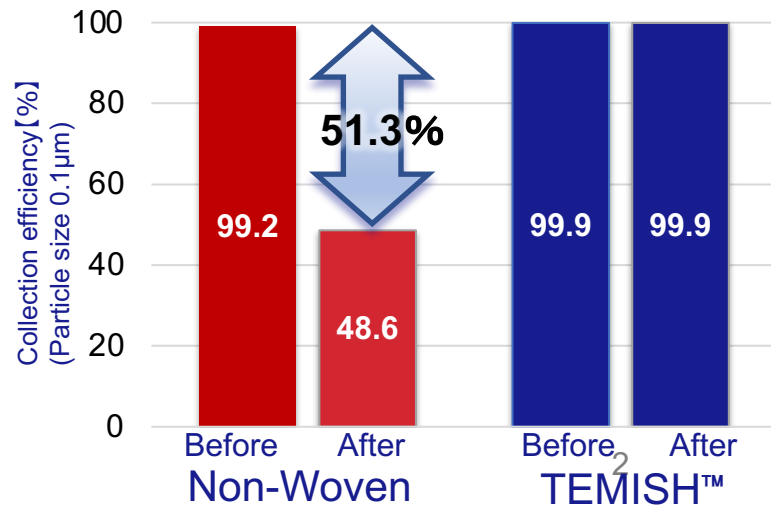
- ✓ Miniaturization of fan/filter size
- ✓ Increased in volume
- ✓ Quietness

Low Pressure Loss =
Improved Performance

Longevity – Reusability

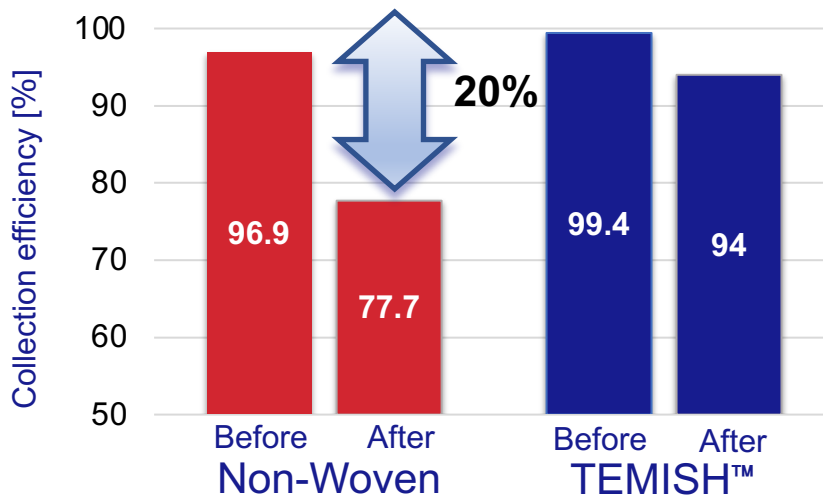
TEMISH™ maintains performance after deterioration

*Filter sprayed with alcohol**



*IPA 75%

*Filter washed with water & detergent**



*Immerse in detergent water → rinse with water → Dehydration for total 15min. Dry in the sun for 8hrs.

Maintains Performance Over Time

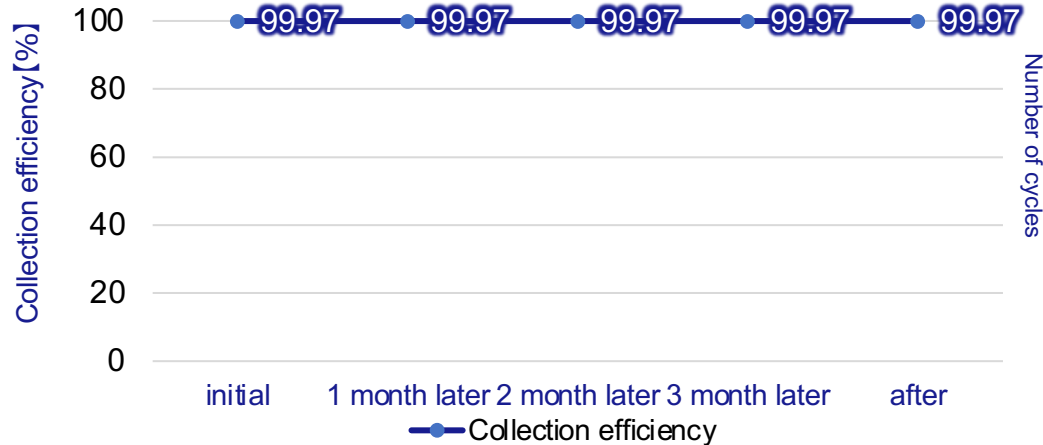
TEMISH™

Clean
In One
Pass!

Sustains high collection and
provides clean air.

Deterioration Over Time

Performance Maintained



TEMISH™ UVC-resistant Irradiation Experiment

Test wavelength : 254nm(High bactericidal effect even in UV)

Test Results

UVC Irradiation amount[mJ/cm ²]		10,000	100,000	1,000,000
Estimated number of days of use [days]*		50	500	5,000
TEMISH™ (NTF9307-L03)	Collection efficiency	Good		
	Strength	Good		
HEPA glass filter	Collection efficiency	Good		
	Strength	Moderate		
Non-woven	Collection efficiency	Good		Fail (tear)
	Strength	Good		Fail (tear)

C-F Bond

Very stable chemically.
The strongest bond
among organic bonds.



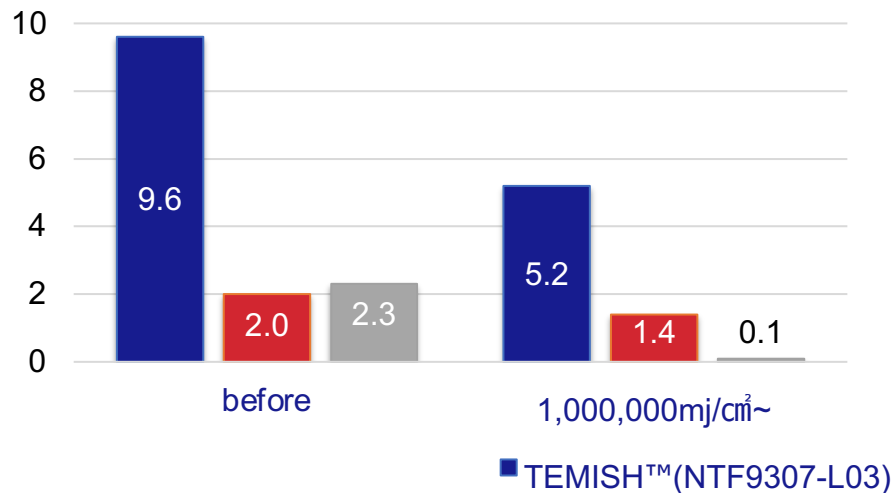
*200mJ/cm² /day(Irradiation required for inactivation:10mJ/cm² Number of irradiations per day: 20 times/day)

TEMISH™ UVC-resistant irradiation

Maintains strength and performance as a filter even after UVC irradiation.

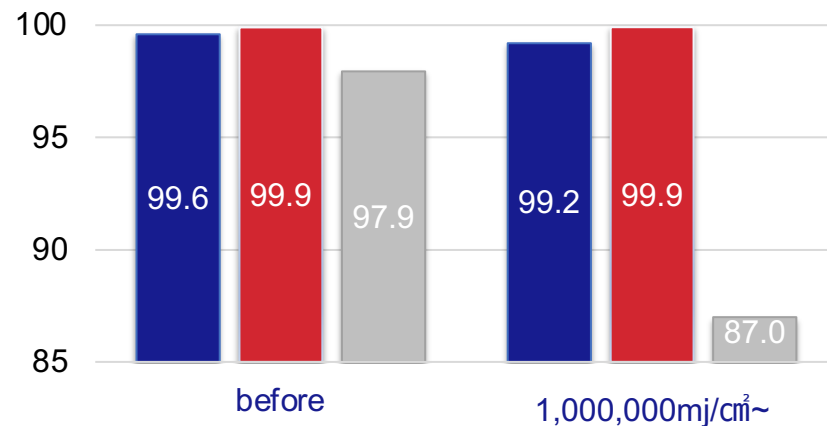
Tensile Strength【MPa】

※20×20mm, 200mm/min



Collection Efficiency【%】

※Line speed 5.3cm/sec, Particle size 0.1um



Summary

Consider your filtration requirements to find the best filter type for your application.

Media Type	Collection Principle	Initial Collection Efficiency	Initial Pressure Drop	Filter Thickness	Longevity - Efficiency	Longevity – Pressure Drop	UV Resistance
Nonwoven (PP/PE)	Charged Fiber	++	+++	Moderate	+	++	+
Glass	Depth Filtration	+++	+	Thicker	+++	+++	+++
TEMISH PTFE	Micro Porous Structure	+++	++	Thinner	+++	++	+++

- Balance between collection efficiency & pressure drop
- Filter size
- Longevity
- Reusability

- Reusability
- Performance over time
- UVC Exposure

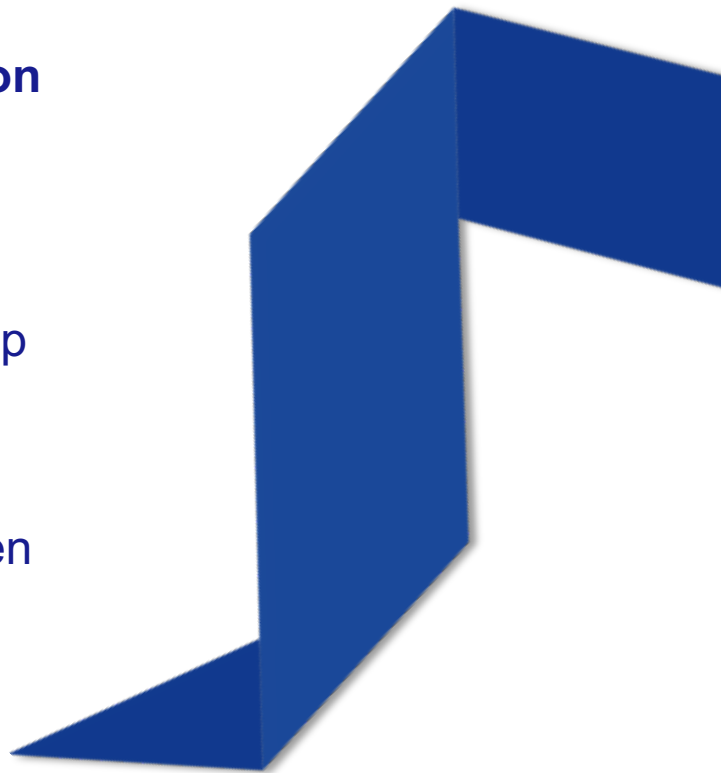
Nitto Technical Support

Nitto offers **FREE** technical support and evaluation for filtration applications.

We can help:

- Find the best product from our wide product line-up
- Provide high quality products
- R&D and Testing expertise
- Find solutions to problems based on market proven experience

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