

# Technical Reference to **ISO standard** **8573.1** compressed air treatment systems

**Global Leader**  
In Efficiently Treating Compressed Air



## A Global Unit of Measure for Compressed Air

ISO 8573.1 was developed in 1992 by ISO (International Organization for Standardization) to help plant engineers specify desired compressed air quality globally by providing "Quality Classes" for solid particulates, humidity and oil. Quality classes provide engineers with an internationally accepted unit of measure. A typical pharmaceutical plant, for example, would have a compressed air specification of ISO Quality Classes 1.2.1. This is equivalent to 0.1 micron particulate filtration, -40°F (-40°C) dew point, and 0.008 ppm (0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) oil filtration.

No matter what language is spoken and what unit of measure is used, using ISO 8573.1 Air Quality Classes ensures that your factory will get the compressed air quality you specified.

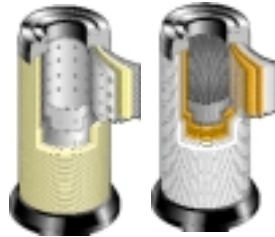
### ISO 8573.1 Quality Classes

| Quality<br>Classes | <b>Solids</b><br>max. particle<br>size in microns | <b>Moisture</b><br>Dew Point<br>°C °F |     | <b>Oil</b><br>Liquid & Gas<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> ppm <sub>w/w</sub> |       |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----|--|-------|
|                    |   |                                       |     |  |       |
| 0                  | as specified                                      | as specified                          |     | as specified   |       |
| 1                  | 0.1   | -70                                   | -94 | 0.01   | 0.008 |
| 2                  | 1   | -40                                   | -40 | 0.1  | 0.08  |
| 3                  | 5   | -20                                   | -4  | 1  | 0.8   |
| 4                  | 15  | 3                                     | 38  | 5  | 4     |
| 5                  | 40  | 7                                     | 45  | >5   | >4    |
| 6                  | –   | 10                                    | 50  | –  | –     |

## SOLID PARTICULATE FILTRATION

Solid particulates are common in compressed air systems since dusty, contaminated ambient air is what enters the compressor intake manifold. Pipe scaling downstream is also a major contributor.

**HANKISON** Grade 9 and Grade 7 elements provide 3 and 1 micron filtration.



Grade 9  
Class 3

Grade 7  
Class 2



HF Series Filters

## DRYING

All compressed air applications require different dew points. Specify the ISO Quality Class you require & then select your dryer type.



HIT Series  
Refrigerated Dryers  
Class 6



HPRplus Series  
Refrigerated Dryers  
Class 4

| Quality Class | Water Content    |      |
|---------------|------------------|------|
|               | g/m <sup>3</sup> | ppmw |
| 1             | 0.0002           | 0.2  |
| 2             | 0.01             | 10   |
| 3             | 0.1              | 80   |
| 4             | 0.7              | 589  |
| 5             | 0.9              | 779  |
| 6             | 1.1              | 954  |

@100 psig, 7 barg



HMD Series  
Membrane Dryers  
Class 2 - 5

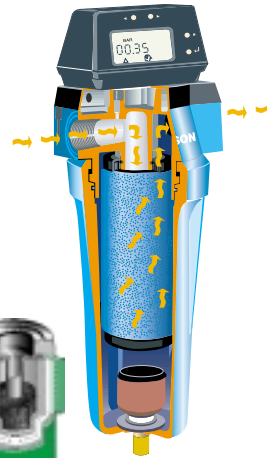


DH, DHW, DBP Series Heatless and  
Heated Desiccant Dryers  
Class 1 - 2

# OIL FILTRATION

Oil is introduced to compressed air streams due to the presence of hydrocarbons in the ambient air and lubricants in the compressor.

**HANKISON** Grade 5, Grade 3, and Grade 1 elements provide superior oil and oil vapor filtration.



Grade 5  
Class 1



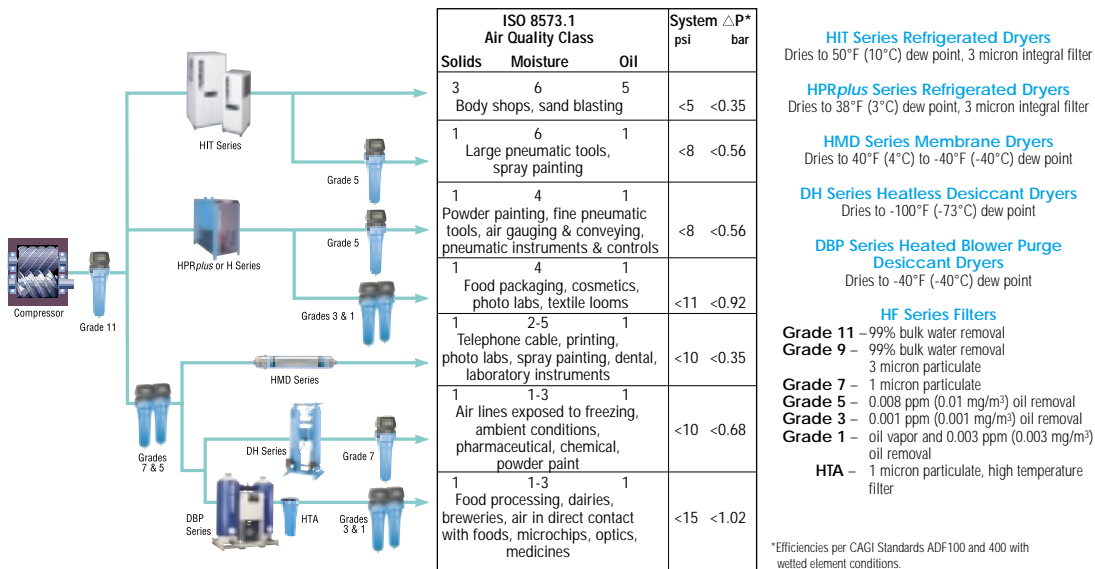
Grade 3  
Class 1



Grade 1  
Oil Vapors/Class 1

## Typical Air Treatment Systems

Design a system to provide the air quality your application requires



MEETING GLOBAL STANDARDS



SZU CRN UDT

