

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# ISO 11650

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## Performance of refrigerant recovery and/or recycling equipment

*Performance des matériels de récupération et/ou de recyclage des fluides  
frigorigènes*



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# Performance of refrigerant recovery and/or recycling equipment

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the test apparatus, test gas mixtures, sampling procedures and analytical techniques used to determine the performance of refrigerant recovery and/or recycling equipment (hereinafter, "equipment").

This International Standard also specifies the refrigerants to be used for the evaluation of equipment, i.e. halogenated hydrocarbon refrigerants and blends containing halogenated hydrocarbons.

This International Standard is not intended for use as a guide in defining the maximum levels of contaminants in recycled refrigerants used in various applications.

This International Standard is not intended to define safety requirements. It is strongly recommended that the product be designed, constructed, assembled, and installed in accordance with recognized safety requirements.

## 2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 2.1

#### **recover**

to remove refrigerant in any condition from a system and store it in an external container

### 2.2

#### **recycle**

to reduce contaminants in used refrigerants by separating oil, removing non-condensables, and using devices such as filter-driers to reduce moisture, acidity, and particulate matter

### 2.3

#### **reclaim**

to process used refrigerant to new product specifications, and to verify by chemical analysis of the refrigerant that new product specifications have been met

**NOTE** The identification of contaminants and required chemical analyses are specified by reference to national or International Standards for new product specifications.

### 2.4

#### **standard contaminated refrigerant sample**

mixture of new or reclaimed refrigerant and specified quantities of identified contaminants which constitute the mixture to be processed by the equipment under test

**NOTE** These contaminant levels are expected only from severe service conditions.

## 2.5

### **recycle flow rate**

amount of refrigerant processed divided by the time elapsed in the recycling mode

NOTE For equipment which uses a separate recycling sequence, the recycle rate does not include the recovery rate (or elapsed time). For equipment which does not use a separate recycling sequence, the recycle rate is a rate based solely on the higher recovery rate, of liquid or of vapour, by which the contaminant levels would have been measured.

## 2.6

### **compression-suction method**

recovery method of transferring liquid refrigerant from a system to a recovery cylinder by lowering the pressure in the cylinder and raising the pressure in the system, and by connecting a separate line between the system liquid port and the cylinder

## 2.7

### **equipment**

a refrigerant recovery or recycling system, including a compressor or pump or equivalent means, which is capable of recovering refrigerant to a final recovery vacuum of 100 kPa (absolute) or less without the assistance of components contained within an air-conditioning or refrigeration system

## 2.8

### **blends**

refrigerants consisting of mixtures of two or more chemical compounds, often used individually as refrigerants for other applications

## 2.9

### **vapour recovery rate**

the average rate that refrigerant is withdrawn from the mixing chamber between two pressures as vapour recovery rate is changing depending on the pressure

NOTE The initial condition is vapour only at saturation pressure and a temperature at either 24 °C or at boiling point (100 kPa absolute), whichever is higher. The final-pressure condition is 15 % of the initial pressure, but not lower than the equipment final recovery vacuum and not higher than 100 kPa (absolute).

## 2.10

### **clearing equipment**

the process of removing refrigerant from internal equipment volume before recovering or recycling a different refrigerant in order to minimize cross-contamination

## 3 Equipment requirements

### 3.1 Operating instructions

The equipment manufacturer shall provide operating instructions including connections, necessary maintenance procedures, and source information for replacement parts and repair. These instructions shall match those furnished to customers.

### 3.2 Replacement of filter/drier

If the equipment contains any filter/drier(s), the equipment shall indicate when the filter/drier(s) needs replacement. This requirement can be met by use of a sight glass/moisture indicator, by a moisture transducer and indicator light, or by some measurement of the amount of refrigerant processed such as a flow-meter or hour-meter. Written instructions such as "to change the filter every 200 kg, or every 30 days" shall not be acceptable except for systems where the filter/drier(s) are changed for every operation.

### 3.3 Purge of non-condensables

If non-condensables are to be purged, the equipment shall either perform this operation automatically or provide a means to guide this process.

### 3.4 Purge loss

The total refrigerant loss due to purging non-condensables, draining oil, and clearing refrigerant (see 9.5) shall be less than 3 % (by mass) of total processed refrigerant.

## 4 Refrigerant sample

### 4.1 Contaminated refrigerant sample

The equipment shall be tested with a standard contaminated refrigerant sample having the characteristics specified in annex A except as provided in 4.2.

### 4.2 Exception

Recovery equipment not rated for any contaminant (see 9.9) shall be tested with new or reclaimed refrigerant.

## 5 Test apparatus

The test apparatus is described in the following paragraphs. If alternate test apparatus are employed, the tester shall be able to demonstrate that they produce results equivalent to the specified referee apparatus.

### 5.1 Apparatus

The apparatus is shown in Figure 1 and shall consist of the following.

**5.1.1 Mixing chamber**, consisting of a tank with a conical shaped bottom, a bottom port and conduit for delivering refrigerant to the equipment, various ports and valves for adding refrigerant to the chamber and stirring means for mixing.

**5.1.2 Storage cylinder**, filled (but not more than 80 % by volume) with transferred and cleaned refrigerant and at the same pressure of the recovered refrigerant at the beginning of the test.

**5.1.3 Vapour-refrigerant feed means**, consisting of a means of evaporation to create a 3,0 °C superheat condition at an evaporating temperature of  $(21 \pm 2)$  °C, control valves and conduit.

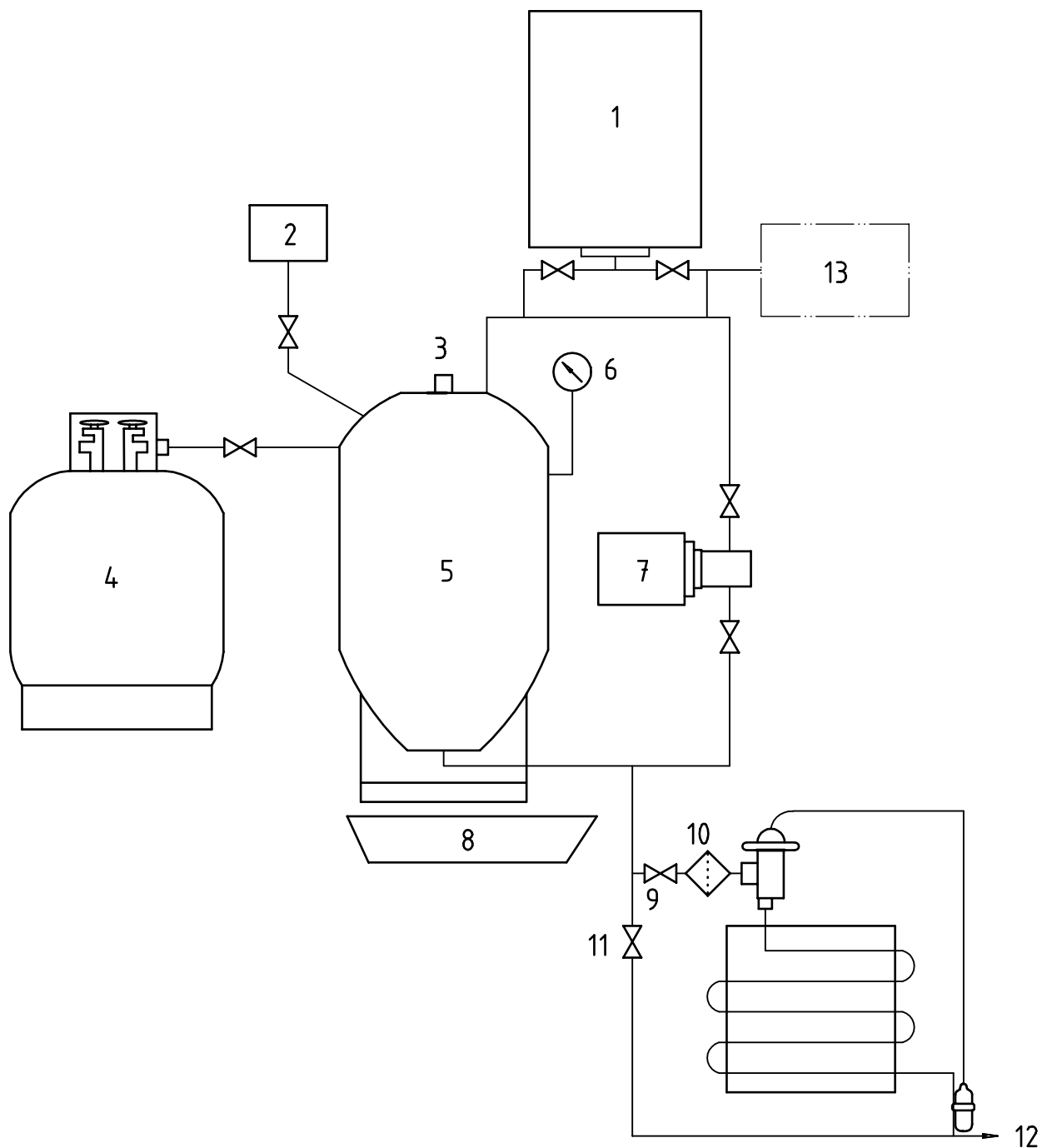
An alternative method for vapour feed consists of passing the refrigerant through a boiler and then through an automatic pressure regulating valve, set at different saturation pressures, and thus moving the refrigerant from the saturated pressure at 24 °C to the final pressure of recovery.

**5.1.4 Liquid-refrigerant feed means**, consisting of control valves, sampling port and conduit.

**5.1.5 Measurement instrumentation**, capable of measuring mass, temperature, pressure and refrigerant loss, as required.

### 5.2 Size

The size of the mixing chamber, the bottom port, and the refrigerant feed means shall depend on the size of the equipment. Typically, the mixing chamber shall be 0,09 m<sup>3</sup>. For large equipment to be used on chillers, the minimum inside diameter of ports, valves and conduit shall be the smaller of the manufacturer's recommendation or 37 mm.



**Key**

- |  |                       |   |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| 1 Moisture, particulate, acid, lubricant | 6 Pressure gauge      | 11 Vapour valve                             |
| 2 Non-condensable gas                    | 7 Circulating pump    | 12 To recovery and/or recycle unit          |
| 3 Push/pull vapour port                  | 8 Scale               | 13 Valved membrane arrangement <sup>a</sup> |
| 4 Refrigerant storage cylinder           | 9 Vapour valve        |   |
| 5 Mixing chamber                         | 10 Particulate filter |   |

<sup>a</sup> Optional so refrigerant from circulating pump can wash the contaminants into the mixing chamber.

**Figure 1 — Test apparatus**



## 6 Performance tests

### 6.1 Test conditions

The test conditions shall be as follows:

#### 6.1.1 Temperature

Testing shall be conducted at an ambient temperature of  $(24 \pm 1)$  °C. For vapour recovery, the evaporator conditions of 5.1.3 shall be maintained as long as liquid refrigerant remains in the mixing chamber.

#### 6.1.2 Refrigerants

The equipment shall be tested for all designated refrigerants (see 10.2).

All tests in clause 6 shall be completed for each refrigerant before starting tests with the next refrigerant.

#### 6.1.3 Selected tests

Tests shall be as appropriate for the equipment type and rating parameters selected (see 9.10, 10.1 and 10.2).

### 6.2 Equipment preparation and operation

The equipment shall be prepared and operated in accordance with operating instructions (see 3.1).

### 6.3 Test batch

The test batch consisting of refrigerant sample (see clause 4) of the test refrigerant shall be prepared and thoroughly mixed. Continued mixing or stirring shall be required during the test while liquid refrigerant remains in the mixing chamber. The mixing chamber shall be filled to 80 % capacity by volume.

### 6.4 Recovery tests (recovery and recovery/recycle equipment)

#### 6.4.1 Determination of recovery rates

**6.4.1.1** The liquid- and vapour-refrigerant recovery rates shall be measured during the first test batch for each refrigerant (see 9.1, 9.2 and 9.4).

Equipment preparation and recovery cylinder changeover shall not be included in elapsed time measurements for determining the liquid- and vapour-refrigerant recovery rates. Operations such as to sub-cool the recovery cylinder shall be included.

**6.4.1.2** If the vapour-refrigerant recovery rate is elected, the average vapour flow rate shall be measured to the accuracy specified in 9.4 under conditions with no liquid refrigerant in the mixing chamber. The liquid-recovery feed means shall be used. At initial conditions of saturated vapour, at the higher of 24 °C or the boiling temperature (100 kPa absolute), the mass of the mixing chamber and the pressure shall be recorded. At final conditions, representing pressure in the mixing chamber of 15 % of the initial condition, but no less than the final recovery vacuum (see 9.6) nor more than 100 kPa (1,0 bar), measure the mass of the mixing chamber and the elapsed time.

**6.4.1.3** If the liquid-refrigerant recovery rate is elected, the recovery rate using the liquid-refrigerant feed means (see 5.1.4) shall be determined. After the equipment reaches stabilized conditions of condensing temperature and/or recovery cylinder pressure, stop the recovery process and measure the initial mass of the mixing chamber (see 9.2). Continue the recovery process for a period of time sufficient to achieve the accuracy specified in 9.4. Stop the recovery process and measure the final mass of the mixing chamber.

#### 6.4.2 Oil draining

Capture oil from the equipment at intervals as required in the instructions. Record the mass of the container. Completely remove refrigerant from oil by evacuation or other appropriate means. The mass difference shall be used in 9.5.

#### 6.4.3 Final recovery vacuum

At the end of the first test batch for each refrigerant, close the liquid and vapour valves of the apparatus. After waiting 1 min, record the pressure of the mixing chamber (see 9.6).

#### 6.4.4 Trapped refrigerant

**6.4.4.1** This test evaluates the mass of refrigerant trapped in the equipment after operation and the potential for mixing refrigerants.

**6.4.4.2** At the end of the last test for each batch for each refrigerant, the equipment (2.7) shall be disconnected from the test apparatus (Figure 1). Recycle the refrigerant in accordance with 6.5, if appropriate. Clear refrigerant from the equipment as described in the instruction manual. Capture and record any refrigerant which may have been emitted to the atmosphere while clearing the equipment for use in 9.5. If two loops are used for recycling, measure any trapped refrigerant for both.

**6.4.4.3** Evacuate an empty test cylinder to 1 kPa (0,01 bar) absolute. Record the empty mass of the test cylinder. Place the test cylinder into a dry-ice bath for a period of 30 min. Open all valves to the equipment so as to provide access to all trapped refrigerant. Connect the equipment to the test cylinder and operate the valves to recover the trapped refrigerant. Record the mass of the test cylinder.

#### 6.4.5 Cross-contamination

For equipment rated for multiple refrigerants, this test evaluates the cross-contamination when changing refrigerant types. Use the same initial conditions as described in 6.4.4.2. Process a quantity of the next refrigerant (no contaminants) equal to one half the vapour-refrigerant recovery rate (hourly), but no less than 10 kg through the equipment. Analyse the processed refrigerant for presence of the first refrigerant using gas chromatography.

### 6.5 Recycling tests (recovery/recycle and recycle equipment)

#### 6.5.1 Recycle operation

**6.5.1.1** As each recovery cylinder is filled in 6.4.2, recycle the refrigerant contents according to operating instructions. Note any non-condensable purge measurement in 9.5.

NOTE There will not necessarily be a separate recycling sequence.

**6.5.1.2** While recycling the first recovery cylinder for each refrigerant, the recycling flow rate shall be determined by appropriate means (see 9.3) to achieve the accuracy specified in 9.4.

#### 6.5.2 Non-condensable sample

After completing 6.4.3, prepare a second test batch (see 6.3). Recover the refrigerant in accordance with 6.4.2 until the current recovery cylinder is filled to 80 % capacity by volume. Recycle the refrigerant in accordance with 6.5.1. Mark this cylinder and set it aside for taking the vapour sample in 7.3. For equipment with an internal tank of at least 3 kg refrigerant capacity and an external recovery cylinder, mark two recovery cylinders and set them aside. The first shall correspond to the aforementioned cylinder. The second shall correspond to a recovery cylinder, filled with refrigerant to 80 % capacity by volume, and recycled.

### 6.5.3 Liquid sample for analysis

**6.5.3.1** Repeat steps 6.3, 6.4.2 and 6.5.1 with further test batches until indication that the filter/drier(s) need replacing (see 3.2).

**6.5.3.2** For equipment with a separate recycling circuit (multiple pass), set aside the current cylinder and draw the liquid sample (see 7.4) from the previous cylinder.

**6.5.3.3** For equipment with a single-pass recycling circuit, draw the liquid sample (see 7.4) from the current cylinder.

## 6.6 Measuring refrigerant loss

Determine refrigerant loss due to non-condensables using the appropriate means (see 9.5.2).

NOTE Loss can occur in 6.4.1, 6.4.2 and 6.5.1.

## 7 Sampling procedures

### 7.1 Representative sample

Special precautions should be taken to make sure representative samples are obtained for analysis. Sampling shall be performed by trained laboratory personnel following accepted sampling procedures.

### 7.2 Cylinders and cleaning instructions

The stainless steel test cylinder (approximately 500 ml capacity with valves at each end) shall be prepared as follows for obtaining vapour and liquid phase samples:

- a) clean the test cylinder (with valves) with 5 ml to 20 ml portions of reagent grade 1,1,1-trichloroethane or a suitable solvent;
- b) purge the test cylinder with dry nitrogen containing not more than  $3 \times 10^{-4}$  % (3 ppm) of water;
- c) with valves open, place the test cylinder and connecting tubing in an oven at approximately 110 °C for 1 h;
- d) immediately after, connect copper tubing and the test cylinder assembly to the recovery cylinder, from which the sample is to be drawn, and to an evacuation system then evacuate the entire system to less than 0,133 kPa.

### 7.3 Vapour phase sample

At least one vapour phase sample shall be obtained for determining the non-condensables. Draw samples from recovery cylinders identified in 6.5.2. Store the cylinders for at least 24 h at 21 °C before taking the samples. The sample content shall be the minimum required for analysis. Non-condensable determination is not required for refrigerants R-11 and R-113 because they have normal boiling points at or above room temperature.

### 7.4 Liquid phase sample

A liquid phase sample is required for all tests except the test for non-condensables. The test cylinder shall not be loaded over 80 % capacity at room temperature. This can be accomplished by weighing the empty test cylinder and then the cylinder with refrigerant. The test cylinder shall not become completely full of liquid below 55 °C. Prior to drawing the liquid phase sample, agitate the storage container to thoroughly mix the contaminants. When the desired amount of refrigerant has been collected, close the valves and the sample cylinder immediately. Record the gross mass.

## 8 Chemical analysis methods

### 8.1 Chemical analysis methods

The methods shall be specified in appropriate standards (see for example, reference [1] of the bibliography). In the future, International Standards shall be used when adopted.

### 8.2 Moisture content

The moisture content of the refrigerant shall be measured by the Karl Fischer analytical method or by Karl Fischer coulometric techniques. Report the moisture level in mg/kg.

### 8.3 Chloride ions

Chloride ions shall be measured by turbidity tests. At this time, quantitative results have not been defined. Report chloride content as "pass" or "fail". In the future, when quantitative results can be obtained, report chloride content as mg/kg.

### 8.4 Acidity

The acidity test is based on titration principles. Report the acidity in milligrams of KOH per kilogram.

### 8.5 High-boiling residue

High-boiling residues shall be based on the measurement of the volume of residue after the evaporation of a standard volume of refrigerant. Report high-boiling residues as percent by volume.

NOTE Use of mass measurement and conversion to volumetric units may be more accurate.

### 8.6 Particulates and/or solids

The particulates and/or solids measurement employs visual examination. More quantitative results, through use of future techniques, are desirable. Report results as "pass" or "fail".

### 8.7 Non-condensables

The level of contamination by a different refrigerant or refrigerants in the base refrigerant being recycled shall generally be determined by gas chromatography. Report results as percent by volume.

### 8.8 Cross-contamination

The amount of the wrong refrigerant generally shall be determined by gas chromatography. Report results as percent by mass.

## 9 Performance calculations and rating

### 9.1 Vapour-refrigerant recovery rate

This rate shall be measured as the change in mass of the mixing chamber divided by elapsed time (see 6.4.1.2). This rate shall be expressed in kilograms per hour (kg/h) and the accuracy achieved shall be in accordance with 9.4.

## 9.2 Liquid-refrigerant recovery rate

This rate shall be measured as the change in mass of the mixing chamber divided by elapsed time (see 6.4.1.3). This rate shall be expressed in kilograms per hour (kg/h) and the accuracy achieved shall be in accordance with 9.4.

## 9.3 Recycle flow rate

**9.3.1** The recycle flow rate (2.5) shall be expressed in kilograms per hour (kg/h) and the accuracy achieved shall be in accordance with 9.4.

**9.3.2** For equipment using multi-pass recycling or a separate sequence, the recycle rate shall be determined by dividing the net mass,  $m$ , of the refrigerant to be recycled by the actual time required to recycle. Any set-up or operator interruptions shall not be included in the time,  $t$ .

**9.3.3** If no separate recycling sequence is used, the recycle rate shall be the greater of either the vapour-refrigerant recovery rate or of the liquid recovery rate. The recycle rate shall match a process leading to contaminant levels specified in 9.9. When contaminant levels specified in 9.9 are determined after passing the refrigerant through the contaminant removal device, the recovery rate, determined from by-passing the contaminant removal device, shall not be used as a recycle rate.

## 9.4 Accuracy of flow rates

The accuracy of test measurements in 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 shall be  $\pm 0,5$  kg/h for flow rates up to 25 kg/h and  $\pm 2,0$  % for flow rates greater than 25 kg/h. Ratings shall be expressed to the nearest 1 kg/h.

## 9.5 Purge loss

### 9.5.1 Determination

This calculation is based upon the net loss of the refrigerant which would have been omitted in the non-condensable purge process (see 6.5.2), the oil draining process (see 6.4.2), and the equipment clearing process (see 6.4.4.2), all divided by the net refrigerant content of the test batches. The purge loss shall not exceed 3 % by mass.

### 9.5.2 Non-condensable purge

Evacuate an empty container to 1 kPa absolute. Record the empty mass of the container. Place the container in a dry-ice bath for a period of 30 min. Connect the equipment purge means to the container and operate the purge according to operating instructions so as to capture the non-condensables and the lost refrigerant. Weigh the cylinder once the recycling is complete. Equivalent means are permissible.

### 9.5.3 Oil draining

Collect and measure the amount of refrigerant removed from the oil after draining in accordance with 6.4.2.

### 9.5.4 Clearing unit

Measure the refrigerant captured during the clearing process in accordance with 6.4.4.2.

## 9.6 Final recovery vacuum

The final recovery vacuum shall be the mixing chamber pressure in 6.4.3 expressed in kPa (bars) to the nearest 10 kPa (0,1 bar). The accuracy of the measurement shall be within  $\pm 1$  kPa ( $\pm 0,01$  bar).

### 9.7 Trapped refrigerant

The amount of trapped refrigerant shall be the final mass of the test cylinder in 6.4.4.2 less its initial mass, expressed in kilograms. The accuracy shall be within  $\pm 1$  kPa ( $\pm 0,01$  bar).

### 9.8 Cross-contamination

The amount of cross-contamination in the refrigerant sample obtained in 6.4.4.3 shall be analysed in accordance with 8.8 and reported to the nearest 0,1 % by mass.

### 9.9 Contaminant levels

The contaminant levels remaining after testing shall be reported as follows:

- moisture content, expressed in mg/kg;
- chloride ions, expressed as pass or fail;
- acidity, expressed in mg/kg;
- high boiling residue, expressed in % (by volume);
- particulates-solid, expressed as pass or fail (visual examination);
- non-condensables, expressed in % (by volume).

### 9.10 Rating requirements

Ratings shall include all of the parameters for each designated refrigerant, specified in 10.2, as follows in Tables 1 and 2:

**Table 1 — Performance**

Parameter/type of equipment	Recovery	Recovery/recycle	Recycle
Liquid-refrigerant recovery rate	×1	×1	N/A
Vapour-refrigerant recovery rate	×1	×1	N/A
Final recovery vacuum	×	×	N/A
Recycle rate	N/A	×	×
Purge loss	a	×	×
Cross-contamination	×2	×2	×2
Trapped refrigerant	×2	×2	×2
× Mandatory rating			
×1 For a recovery or recovery/recycle unit, either liquid-refrigerant recovery rate or vapour-refrigerant recovery rate or for both shall be rated. If rating only one, the other shall be indicated by N/A, "not applicable".			
×2 Mandatory rating for equipment rated for multiple refrigerants.			
a For recovery equipment, these parameters are optional. If not rated, use N/A, "not applicable".			

Table 2 — Contaminants

Contaminant/type of equipment	Recovery	Recovery/recycle	Recycle
Moisture content	a	×	×
Chloride ions	a	×	×
Acidity	a	×	×
High boiling residue	a	×	×
Particulates	a	×	×
Non-condensables	a	×	×
× Mandatory rating			
a For recovery equipment, these parameters are optional. If not rated, use N/A, "not applicable".			

## 10 Equipment labelling

### 10.1 Type of equipment

Equipment shall be labelled "recovery", "recovery/recycle", or "recycle" in accordance with requirements in 9.9 and Tables 1 and 2.

### 10.2 Designated refrigerants and rating parameters

Equipment shall be labelled for designated refrigerants and with the following parameters as applicable for each:

- a) vapour-refrigerant recovery rate;
- b) liquid-refrigerant recovery rate;
- c) final recovery vacuum;
- d) recycle flow rate;
- e) cross-contamination (optional);
- f) trapped refrigerant (two numbers per refrigerant: concentration expressed as percentage by mass).

### 10.3 Display

All information in this clause, except optional clause 10.2 e), shall be displayed on equipment.

## 11 Equipment labelling or instruction manual

### 11.1 Designated refrigerants and contaminant levels

Equipment or operating instructions shall be labelled for the following contaminants referred to in 9.8, 9.9 and Table 2 for each designated refrigerant:

- a) moisture content;
- b) chloride ions;
- c) acidity;
- d) high boiling residue;
- e) particulates;
- f) non-condensables.

### 11.2 Exemptions

Recovery equipment not rated for any contaminants is exempt from the labelling specified in 11.1.

## 12 Rating

Ratings included in product literature shall be shown in their entirety in accordance with clause 10 and/or clause 11.



## Annex A (normative)

### Standard contaminated refrigerant sample

See Table A.1.

**Table A.1 — Characteristics of standard contaminated refrigerant samples**

	Low pressure		Medium pressure		High pressure		Very high pressure	
	Moisture		Moisture		Moisture		Moisture	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Refrigerants (see note 1)	R-11 R-113	R-123 R-141b	R-12 R-114 R-124 R-142b	R-500 R-134a R-401		R-22 R-502 R-402	R-13 R-23 R-503 R-13B1	HFC Alternatives
Moisture $10^{-4}$ % (ppm) by mass of pure refrigerant	100	200	100	200		200	30	100
Acid content $10^{-4}$ % (ppm) by mass of pure refrigerant	500	500	200	200		200	200	200
Lubricant content $10^{-4}$ % (ppm) by mass of pure refrigerant (see note 2)	20	20	5	5		5	5	5
Kinematic viscosity (mm <sup>2</sup> /sec)	65	65	32	32		32	32	32
Non-condensable gases air content % by volume	N/A	N/A	3	3		3	3	3

NOTE 1 The refrigerants listed here are those used at present in refrigeration systems. However, there are new blends (400 series) being introduced for compressor trials and small commercial systems in view of full commercialization. These blends contain two or more of the following: HFC's 32, 125, 143a, 134a, FC218, propane and butane.

Blends: refrigerants consisting of mixtures of two or more different chemical compounds, often used individually as refrigerants for other applications (see reference [2])

NOTE 2 The lubricant can be mineral oil, alkylbenzene, poly alkylene glycol (PAG) or synthetic-based ester lubricant. The type of lubricant used in these tests will be the lubricant normally used in operational systems with the refrigerant being tested.

**Annex B**  
(normative)

**Particulate used in standard contaminated refrigerant sample**

**B.1 Particulate specification**

**B.1.1** The particulate material shall be a blend of 50 % of the coarse air cleaner dust<sup>1)</sup> as received and 50 % of dust having been retained on a 200 mesh screen.

**B.1.2** To prepare the blend of contaminant, first wet screen a quantity of coarse air cleaner dust on a 200 mesh screen particle retention [ $74 \times 10^{-4}$  % (74 ppm)]. This is done by placing a portion of the dust on a 200 mesh screen and running water through the screen while stirring the dust with the fingers. The fine containment particles passing through the screen are discarded. The larger than 200 mesh particles collected on the screen are removed and dried for 1 h at 110 °C. The blend of standard contaminant is prepared by mixing 50 % by mass of coarse air cleaner dust as received (after drying for 1 h at 100 °C) with 50 % by mass of the retained 200-mesh screened dust.

**B.1.3** The coarse air cleaner dust as received and the blend used as the standard contaminant have the approximate particle size distribution given in Table B.1.

**Table B.1 — Percentage by mass of coarse air cleaner dust with respect to particle size distribution**

Particle size µm	Coarse air cleaner dust % by mass	
	As received	Blend
0 to 5	12	6
5 to 10	12	6
10 to 20	14	7
20 to 40	23	11
40 to 80	30	32
80 to 200	9	38

<sup>1)</sup> A suitable source for the coarse air cleaner dust is: AC Spark Plug Division, General Motors Corporation, Flint MI. U.S.A.

## Bibliography

- [1] ARI 700:95, *Specifications for Fluorocarbons and Other Refrigerants*.
- [2] ASHRAE Standard 15:1994, *Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration*.
- [3] ISO 817:—<sup>2</sup>, *Refrigerants — Number designation*.
- [4] ISO 12810:—<sup>3</sup>, *Fluorocarbon refrigerants — Specifications and test methods*.

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<sup>2</sup>) To be published. (Replaces ISO 817:1974)

<sup>3</sup>) To be published.

