

BREATHE IN CLEANER AIR – IN ANY INDOOR FACILITY

Clean air is vital to our health – yet, the majority of the harmful airborne particles are odorless and invisible to the naked eye, making it difficult to assess whether we are exposed to unclean air. According to the WHO – World Health Organization, air pollution has become the world’s single biggest environmental health risk, and the EPA – Environmental Protection Agency, informs that indoor air is more polluted than outdoor air. With that in mind, we tend to spend

90% of our time indoors: to create a safer indoor environment, the usage of air cleaners is endorsed by numerous authorities (e.g. EPA¹ and WHO²).

Originally designed to clean air from silica dust and other hazardous particles at construction sites, the Husqvarna air cleaners can substantially improve ambient air quality in most indoor facilities.



How does an air cleaner work?

The air cleaner constantly draws in the air from the room, processes it through a pre-filter which retains the larger particles and then filters it through the sensitive HEPA 13 filter, retaining the smallest particles. The cleaned air is afterwards released into the room again. Depending on the desired frequency, the entire air of the room can be cleaned every few minutes.

¹ <https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/air-cleaners-and-air-filters-home-0>

² <https://www.who.int/publications-detail/severe-acute-respiratory-infections-treatment-centre>

Rain droplet (600–10,000 microns)

Plant spores (10–80 microns)

Fungus spores (5–30 microns)

Bacteria (3–5 microns)

• Tobacco smoke (0.1–0.5 microns)

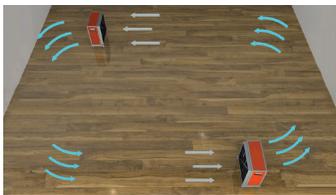
• Viruses (0.003–0.5 microns)

What kind of particles are in the air that can be caught by an air cleaner?

The air cleaner filter is extremely efficient and captures up to 99.97% of all airborne particles bigger than 0.3 microns. Thus able to largely clean the air of plant spores, fungus spores (mould particles), bacteria, tobacco smoke and partially even some viruses.

How to choose the right air cleaning solution?

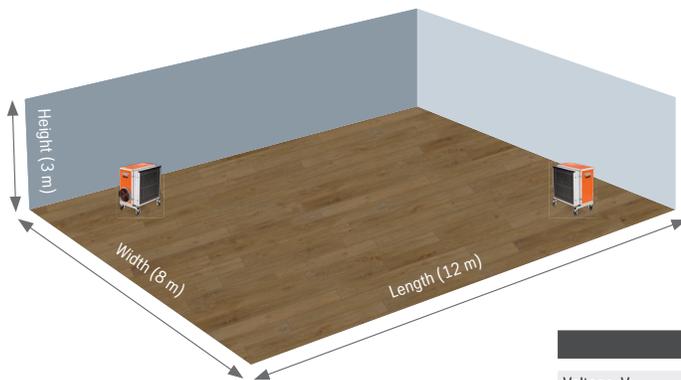
Two parameters are essential: air volume of the room (m³) and the desired frequency of cleaning the entire air volume per hour. Multiply the air volume of the room with the desired air cleaning frequency to obtain the needed air flow capacity.



General recommendation is to place air cleaners on the floor and positioned in such a way that the air can freely circulate to and from the unit.



Negative room pressure is an isolation technique to prevent cross-contamination from room to room. It is generated and maintained by the air cleaner removing more air from the room than air is allowed into the room through the gap above the door.



EXAMPLE:

Air volume = H × W × L = 3 × 8 × 12 = 288

The desired air cleaning frequency is 10 times per hour

The needed air flow capacity = 288 × 10 = 2880 m³/h

Three A 1000 air cleaners with an air flow capacity of 1000 m³/h each (or one A 2000 and two A 1000) would suffice to entirely clean the air of this room every 6 minutes



	A 2000		A 1000	
Voltage, V	230	110	230	110
Current, A	3.3	5.0	1.2	3.2
Power, kW	0.75	0.585	0.285	0.385
Power supply	1-phase	1-phase	1-phase	1-phase
Airflow at full speed, m ³ /h	2000	2000	1000	1000
Airflow at half speed, m ³ /h	1000	1000	500	500
Sound level at full speed, dB(A)	68	68	65	65
Sound level at half speed, dB(A)	60	60	58	58
Hepa-Filter, m ²	10.5	10.5	3.5	3.5
Dimensions, mm	724 × 424 × 810	724 × 424 × 810	465 × 385 × 466	465 × 385 × 466
Weight, kg	38	38	19	19
Article number	967 67 22-01	967 67 22-03	967 67 23-03	967 67 23-01
Pre filter, 20 pcs	590 43 00-02	590 43 00-02	590 43 00-01	590 43 00-02
Hepa filter, 20 pcs	590 42 77-01	590 42 77-01	590 46 08-01	590 46 08-01



Changing the filter is simple and quick. Please carefully follow the instructions of the user manual.



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