1. Function

The function of the air cleaner element is to remove dust contained in the intake air so as to supply clean air to the engine, and protect the moving parts in the engine from wear.

How foreign matter in air affects your engine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Effects</th>
<th>Engine condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Dust</td>
<td>• Excessive wear on the engine's moving parts</td>
<td>• Excessive engine oil consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Carbon</td>
<td>• Excessive wear in valve systems</td>
<td>• Loss of output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Bad fuel economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Emission problems (incomplete combustion)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevents wear in valve systems

Clean air

Prevents wear of the engine’s moving parts

Removes dust

Prevents wear of the engine’s moving parts

Clean air

Engine Atmosphere

Removes dust

Legend

Clean air

Air with dust

Air cleaner element

Air cleaner case

Fig. 1 Air intake system

2. Construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rubber Seal</td>
<td>This seal ensures that outside air is not sent directly into the engine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter Medium</td>
<td>This captures dust in the air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanded Metal Mesh</td>
<td>This supports the filter medium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhesive</td>
<td>This holds the element and plate together.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. Types of elements

1) Types of elements

Air cleaner elements come in two types: dry and wet, depending on how they capture dust. Dry types come in two types: chrysanthemum shape and honeycomb, depending on how their filter medium is folded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Cleaning efficiency</th>
<th>Filter medium</th>
<th>Applications (and vehicle types)</th>
<th>Type of filter medium fold</th>
<th>Mode of dust capturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Approx. 99～99.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Primarily unpaved roads Dump trucks, etc.</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum shape</td>
<td>Dust is captured on the surface of the filter medium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>Approx. 95～99%</td>
<td></td>
<td>Primarily paved roads Cargo trucks, buses, etc.</td>
<td>Chrysanthemum shape</td>
<td>The filter medium in this element has been soaked with oil. The oil soaks into the dust caught on the surface of the filter medium to form a filtering layer. This process is repeated over and over to constantly form new filtering layers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Types of filter medium folds: Chrysanthemum shape and honeycomb

- **Chrysanthemum shape**
  - This is the common type of fold used in filters.
  - Compared to chrysanthemum shape folds, this type of fold provides about twice the filtering area for a given volume. Also, because it has 20% less airflow resistance, this is used to make long-lasting elements that are small and yet provide large filtering areas.

- **Honeycomb**
  - Inner element: Some air cleaner elements have an inner element. This keeps dust from entering the engine when the outer element is being cleaned or replaced. The inner element is designed solely to keep dust from entering and does not allow dust to pass through.
4. Differences between genuine and aftermarket parts

1) Performance
The filter media in genuine parts are held in place with an expanded metal mesh, providing a pore rate of 80%. This produces low airflow resistance, which in turn results in smaller loss of output, and better fuel economy. In some aftermarket parts, the filter medium is held in place with punched metal. This can reduce the pore rate of the filter medium to 40%, which in turn increases airflow resistance, resulting in greater loss of output.

![Image](expanded-metal-mesh.png)
**Genuine**
Expanded metal mesh
Large pore rate

![Image](punched-metal.png)
**Aftermarket parts**
Punched metal
Small pore rate

2) Quality
Because the ends of the filter medium in genuine parts are made of single-piece molded plastic and glued in place with adhesive, there is no concern of dust leakage. Although the separate parts in aftermarket parts are glued together by adhesive, there can be inconsistencies in adhesion which can lead to dust leakage.

![Image](single-piece-molded.png)
**Genuine**
Single-piece molded

![Image](separate-parts-glued-together.png)
**Aftermarket parts**
Separate parts are glued together
Cause of dust leakage

3) Life Cycle

1) Genuine parts provide more folds and sufficient filtering areas. Some aftermarket parts have smaller filtering areas and shorter life cycles.

![Image](pleat-locking.png)
**Genuine**
Pleat-locking construction

![Image](typical-construction.png)
**Aftermarket parts**
Typical construction

2) Genuine filters feature a pleat-locking construction to properly maintain the spaces between filter medium surfaces in order to maintain its effective surface area. Filter media in some aftermarket parts can become stuck to each other, which can obstruct airflow, reduce the effective surface area, and shorten the filter’s life cycle.

![Image](air-passage-secured.png)
**Genuine**
Air passage is secured even when pressed together.

![Image](air-passage-obstructed.png)
**Aftermarket parts**
Air passage becomes obstructed when pressed together. This results in smaller filter surface area.

The performance data of aftermarket parts shown above were obtained from a limited sampling of parts and do not represent the performance of all aftermarket parts.
5. The importance of maintenance

Continuing to use a dirty air cleaner element instead of replacing it may impair your engine's performance or fuel economy, so you must clean or replace your air cleaner periodically. In a worst case scenario, the filter medium can rupture, allowing dust to enter the engine, which can cause engine breakdowns.

New air filter

Used air filter

Loss of engine power

Fuel economy drops