Filter Type Guide

Shown below is a guide to the types, applications and efficiency of specific air filters. Before selecting your filter, you **must know the hazards** you are trying to defend against. A particulate filter will have no effect when used with hazardous gases, and a gas filter will have no effect when used with particles. If both are present, combined filters must be used.

Colour	Type	Application	Class	Maximum Concentration
	A	Organic gases and vapours (boiling point >65°C)	1 2 3	1000 ml/min³ (0.1 Vol %) 5000 ml/min³ (0.5 vol %) 10000 ml/min³ (1.0 vol %)
	B	Inorganic gases and vapours (not CO) i.e. Chlorine, H2S, HCN.	1 2 3	1000 ml/min³ (0.1 Vol %) 5000 ml/min³ (0.5 vol %) 10000 ml/min³ (1.0 vol %)
	E	Sulphur Dioxide and acidic gases and vapours	1 2 3	1000 ml/min³ (0.1 Vol %) 5000 ml/min³ (0.5 vol %) 10000 ml/min³ (1.0 vol %)
	K	Ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives	1 2 3	1000 ml/min³ (0.1 Vol %) 5000 ml/min³ (0.5 vol %) 10000 ml/min³ (1.0 vol %)
	AX	Organic gases and vapours (boiling point <65°C)	-	gr.1 100 ml/min³ max 40 min gr.1 500ml/min³ max 20 min gr.2 1000 ml/min³ max 60 min gr.2 5000 ml/min³ max 20 min
	NO-P3	Nitrogen Oxides e.g. NO, NO2, NOX	-	Maximum allowed time of use 20 minutes
	Hg-P3	Mercury Vapours	-	Maximum allowed time of use 50 hours
	CO	Carbon Monoxide	-	-
	Reactor P3	Radioactive Iodine	-	-
	P	Particles	1 2 3	Efficiency Low Efficiency medium Efficiency high