











Filter selection

Contaminants come in different forms – generally: aerosols (solids / particles) and gases (gases, vapours). You can choose between the filter types to protect against one of these forms or a combination of both of them. Solids / particles: Dusts, fibres, fumes, microorganisms (e.g. viruses, bacteria, fungi, spores) and mists. Gaseous substances: Gases and vapours. The following table shows you the colour coding of filters according to EN 14387 – which helps you to determine which filter-type is needed for the contaminants you are dealing with.

FILTER-COLOUR-IDENTIFICATION

| Colour code | Filter type | Contaminants present |
|--|-------------|---|
|  | AX | Gases and vapours of organic compounds with boiling point < 65°C |
|  | A | Gases und vapours of organic compounds with boiling point > 65°C |
|  | B | Inorganic gases and vapours, e.g. chlorine, hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen cyanide |
|  | E | Sulphur dioxide, hydrogen chloride |
|  | K | Ammonia and organic ammonia derivates |
|  | CO | Carbon monoxide |
|  | Hg | Mercury vapour |
|  | NO | Nitrous gases including nitrogen monoxide |
|  | Reactor | Radioactive iodine including radioactive methyl iodide |
|  | P | Particles |

Example: A2B2-P3



A filter with the above mentioned colour code is suitable for the following contaminants: **A** – gases and vapours of organic compounds with a boiling point > 65°C up to concentrations covered by filter class 2 (max. 5000 ppm) and **B** – inorganic gases and vapours, e.g. chlorine, hydrogen sulphide, hydrogen cyanide, up to concentrations covered by filter class 2 (max. 5000 ppm) and **P** – particles up to concentrations covered by filter class 3.