

FAQ

Q1. What Mask is best for me?

A1. When determining the best mask for you, it's important to think of the mask as a reusable shell that holds the replaceable filter comfortably in place. All masks come stocked with the F1 Active Carbon Filter, in terms of filtration, all masks are the same. The activity that you are doing and environment you are in along with the period of use will determine which mask or essentially shell is best for you. Here is a breakdown of the characteristics of each of our available masks.

Our M1 Mask is constructed out of Neoprene and is ideal in cold to mild weather. It's also ideal for a lower intensity activity. The mask is secured to the head with a single strap around the back of the neck. This allows the user to quickly and easily apply and remove the mask.

Our M2 Mask is constructed out of a breathable mesh material which is ideal in mild to warm weather. It's also ideal for a higher intensity activity where you may be working up a sweat. The M2 has the same single strap as the M1. Ideal for shorter periods of use (up to 2 hours).

Our M2.5 Mask is also constructed out of the same mesh material as the M2 however it has two adjustable elastic straps. One for around the back of the neck, and one for over the crown of the head. This second strap causes slightly more time for applying and adjusting the mask to fit properly, however it adds increased securement giving the user increase in mobility. Ideal for long periods of use (2 hours+).

Q2. What Filter is best for me?

A2. We carry three different types of filters. All Masks come with our F1 Standard Active Carbon Filters which carry a 99.9% efficiency down to .1 micron. This filter is effective towards dust, fumes, odors, smoke, allergens, organic chemicals and more.

Our F2 and F3 offer increased breathability compared to the F1. They both carry a 99.9% efficiency rating down to 0.1 micron. The F2 does not carry any active carbon leaving it effective only to dust and allergens. The F3 does carry an active carbon element causing it to be effective towards fumes, odors, smoke and organic chemicals in addition to dust.

The F2 and F3 are geared towards the higher intensity user where you may be building up a sweat since they have 40% less resistance than the F1 standard filters.

All three of our filter types are compatible with any of our three styles of masks.

Q3. How long do Filters last?

A3. The life expectancy of the RZ Filter depends on many variables, such as; particulate exposure density, particulate exposure duration, user breathing rate. With that said; below are our general guidelines: As the user you will have the final call given your exposure.

- 20-30 hours of continuous use in **heavy** dust exposure to Grain bins, Off-road, construction/demolition etc.
- 30-40 hours of continuous use in **light** dust exposure to Grain Bins, off-road, construction/demolition etc.
- 50-60 hours of continuous use when protecting against allergens, pollutants, odors etc.

The lifespan of the Active Carbon in the F1 and F3 filters will depend on what you are using it against and the concentration of the matter in the environment. It is recommended to change the filter if you notice any odors coming through the filter.

It is recommended to store your F1 and F3 filters away from a contaminated area.

Q4. Can you wash the filter?

A4. Our filters are not washable. We recommend replacing your filter for maximum breathing protection when the active carbon has been depleted / Or visually the filter has been exhausted due to dust and other airborne particulates.

Q5. What is your sizing guide?

A5. We offer 3 sizes currently: Medium, Large, and XL.

Q6. How do I replace the filters?

A6. The filters can be replaced by turning the inside of each valve, counter-clockwise. Each filter is affixed in between the valves. Once removed, the old filter can be disposed, and the new filter can be placed in between the two valves. Turn the valves clockwise until they are tight.

Q7. Is the mask washable?

A7. Yes, the mask can be washed. We recommend hand washing the shell with hand soap and warm water. Allow the mask to dry completely upon washing.

Q8. Is the mask NIOSH approved?

A8. Our masks are not NIOSH approved. The filters have been independently tested at Nelson Laboratories in Salt Lake City, UT and tested at 99.9% efficiency against

particulates down to .1 microns in size. Our Official Test Results are available on our website on any product page. Just click on "Filter Test Results" to view them. We are in the early stages of NIOSH Certification and will be sure to announce our approval when it is achieved.

Q9. Do the masks work with beards?

A9. As we all know it is impossible to create a full seal in any mask if the user has facial hair, but the shape and design of our mask allows the user to create as much of a seal as possible. It is recommended to be clean shaven.

Q10. Will the mask fog my glasses?

A10. As long as you have the correct size mask and have adjusted the nose piece to create a seal at the top of the masks the one-way discharge valves on the front of the mask will allow all the condensation to escape which prevents fogging.

Q11. Can the mask be used against silica?

A11. Our masks are not recommended for use against silica, asbestos, lead, arsenic, cadmium, MDA, abrasive blasting or any other toxic and/or dangerous substances.

Q12. Are the masks BPA free?

A12. Our masks are BPA, lead and latex free.

Organic Chemical Filtration Guide

KEY TO FILTRATION PROPERTIES

E = EXCELLENT

G = GOOD

M = MODERATE

P = POOR

ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBONS

- * Acetylene -G
- * Butane (Iso-Butane) -E
- * Butylene -E
- * Butadiene -G
- * Cyclohexane -E
- * Decane -M
- * Ethane -G
- * Ethylene -M
- * Heptane -E

- * Heptylene -G
- * Hexane -E
- * Hexylene -G
- * Methane -M
- * Nonane -G
- * Octane -G
- * Octylene -E
- * Pentane -G
- * Propane -M
- * Propylene -G

AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS

- * Benzene -E
- * Napthalene -E
- * Styrene Monomer -E
- * Toluene -E
- * Toluidine -E

ESTERS

- * Butyl Acetate -E
- * Cellosolve Acetate -E
- * Ethyl Acrylate -E
- * Ethyl Formate -G
- * Isopropyl Acetate -E
- * Methyl Acetate -G
- * Methyl Acrylate -E
- * Methyl Formate -G
- * Propyl Acetate -E

ALDEHYDES & KETONES

- * Acetone -G
- * Acetaldehyde -G
- * Acrolein -G
- * Acrylaldehyde -G
- * Benzaldehyde -E
- * Crontonaldehyde
- * Cyclohexanone -E
- * Diethyl Ketone -E
- * Dipropyl Ketone -E
- * Formaldehyde -M
- * Methyl Butylketone -E

- * Methyl Ethylketone -G
- * Valeric Aldehyde -E

ACIDS

- * Acetic -G
- * Acetic Anhydride -E
- * Acrylic -E
- * Butyric -E
- * Carboic -E
- * Formic -G
- * Lactic -E
- * Palmitic -E
- * Phenol -E
- * Propionic -E

ALCOHOLS

- * Ethyl -G
- * Anyl -E
- * Butyl -E
- * Cyclohexanol -E
- * Isopropyl -E
- * Methanol (Methyl) -M
- * Propyl -E

SULPHUR COMPOUNDS

- * Carbon disulphide -G
- * Dimethyl Sulphate -G
- * Ethyl mercaptan -E
- * Hydrogen sulphide -M
- * Methyl mercaptan -E
- * Propyl mercaptan -E
- * Sulphur Dioxide -E
- * Sulphur trioxide -M
- * Sulphuric Acid -M

NITROGEN COMPOUNDS

- * Ammonia -M
- * Aniline -E
- * Diethyl Amine -G
- * Diethyl Aniline -G
- * Dimethyl Amine -E

- * Ethyl Amine -G
- * Nicotine -E
- * Nitric acid -G
- * Nitrobenzene -E
- * Nitroethane -E
- * Nitrogen Dioxide -E
- * Nitroglycerine -E
- * Nitromethane -G
- * Nitropropane -E
- * Nitrotoluene -E
- * Urea -E
- * Uric Acid -E

ETHERS

- * Amyl -E
- * Butyl -E
- * Cellosolve -E
- * Dioxan -E
- * Ethyl -G
- * Ethylene Oxide -M
- * Isopropyl -E
- * Methyl Cellosolve -E
- * Methyl -G
- * Propyl -E

HALOGENATED HYDROCARBONS

- * Butyl Chloride -E
- * Carbon Tetrachloride -G
- * Chlorine -M
- * Chlorobenzene -E
- * Chlorobutadiene -E
- * Chloroform -E
- * Chloro nitropropane -E
- * Chloropicrin -E
- * Dibromoethane -E
- * Dichlorobenzene -E
- * Bromine -G
- * Dichlorodifluoro Methane -M
- * Dichlorodifluoro Ethane -G
- * Dichlorethane -E
- * Dichloroethylene -E

- * Dichloroethyl ether -E
- * Dichloromethane -M
- * Dichloromonofluoro Methane -M
- * Dichloropropane -G
- * Dichlorotetrafluoro ethane -M
- * Ethyl bromide -G
- * Ethyl Chloride -G
- * Ethylene chlorohydrin -G
- * Ethylene dichloride -G
- * Fluorotrichloromethane -M
- * Freon -M
- * Hydrogen bromide -M
- * Hydrogen chloride -M
- * Hydrogen Cyanide -M
- * Hydroxen Fluoride -M
- * Hydrogen iodide -M
- * Iodine -E
- * Methyl bromide -E
- * Methyl chloride -E
- * Methyl chloroform -E
- * Methylene chloride -E
- * Monochlorobenzene -E
- * Paradichlorobenzene -E
- * Perchloroethylene -G

HALOGENATED HYDROCARBONS

- * Propyl chloride -G
- * Tetrachloro ethane -G
- * Tetrachloro ethylene -G
- * Trichloro ethylene -G
- * Vinyl chloride -G