











# Respirator Reference Guide

Use this convenient guide to help you with your respirator selection.

Respirator Type	Suggested Use
<p>Air-Purifying Disposable Particulates Mask</p> 	<p>Comfortable, low profile, lightweight for limited use. Low-cost protection against dusts, mists and fumes (not for mists containing gases, vapors or non-absorbed contaminants). No cleaning or spare parts—eliminates costs of cleaning and disinfecting.</p>
<p>Air-Purifying Disposable Half-Mask Respirator Complete with Chemical Cartridges/Filters</p> 	<p>For limited use—convenient for one-time users. Needs little cleaning and requires no spare parts. Protection against gases, vapors, dusts and mists. Used in same situations as reusable half-mask. Cartridges are permanently fixed to unit—discard entire respirator when cartridges or filters are fully expended.</p>
<p>Air-Purifying Reusable Disposable Half-Mask Respirator</p> 	<p>Lower-cost facepiece with replaceable cartridges. Limited-use mask can be cleaned and reused and then disposed of. No replacement parts except cartridges and filters. Reduces training time and inventory costs.</p>
<p>Air-Purifying Reusable Half-Mask Respirator</p> 	<p>Lightweight, easy to maintain—very little restriction of movement or vision. Uses replaceable cartridges and filters. Limited number of parts. Protects against chemical hazards such as dusts, fumes, mists and vapors.</p>
<p>Air-Purifying Reusable Full-Face Respirator</p> 	<p>Offers greater eye and face protection than half-mask. Uses replaceable cartridges and filters. Easy to maintain—no intricate parts. Protects against dusts, fumes, mists and vapors.</p>
<p>Gas Mask</p> 	<p>Protection limit of canister may exceed that of cartridges (see canister for limitations and concentrations). Offers a greater capacity for trapping contaminants and provides eye and face protection. Single large canister for trapping contaminants.</p>
<p>Powered Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR)</p> 	<p>Cooler, less exhausting for wearer. Easier breathing for the worker means higher productivity. Use with cartridges or filters. Face- or belt-mounted with a battery for power, includes air blower that pulls air through the cartridges/filters and into the facepiece.</p>
<p>AirLine Respirator</p> 	<p>Uses an outside air source. Keeps wearer cooler. Offers greater protection than an air-purifying respirator. Two styles: constant flow and pressure demand. Grade D air supply from ambient air pump, plant compressor or bottled air. Not for use in IDLH situations or where the oxygen content is less than 19.5%.</p>
<p>Emergency Escape Breathing Apparatus (EEBA)</p> 	<p>For use in escape situations only: IDLH, oxygen deficiency. Service life depends on a 5-10 minute bottle of air. Not for rescue use.</p>
<p>Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)</p> 	<p>Offers greatest protection available. A pressurized bottle of air is carried on worker's back. For use in oxygen-deficient atmospheres, IDLH and emergency situations. Available in different types of cylinders: steel, aluminum and composite. Good mobility with few restrictions because air source is on worker's back.</p>

This chart is not intended to be used as the sole reference source for choosing respiratory protection. When selecting respirators, consult OSHA standards, NIOSH/MSHA guidelines and other state and local laws.

For Answers to Your Questions on Respirator Selection, Specifications and Compliance,  
Call Our **Safety TechLine™** : 1-800-356-2501