Experience greater comfort with 3M™ respirators

See details inside.
Breathability is the #1 consideration when choosing a disposable respirator.*

At 3M we’re developing respirators with unique filter media technology that are highly effective and comfortable to wear. Workers value this 3M advantage. In fact, in a recent blind study, workers rated 3M™ respirators as easier to breathe through when compared to others.*

*Based on research study by Burke, Inc. 2/2012 of 200 Safety Managers that used both 3M brand and other respirators.
Engineered with Advanced Electrostatic Media (AEM), 3M™ respirators are easier to breathe through compared to others.*

* Based on both 2012 customer study and comparative testing - see details inside.
Advanced Electrostatic Media (AEM)

3M™ Disposable Respirators are engineered with proprietary Advanced Electrostatic Media (AEM). Our unique manufacturing process injects a high level of electrostatic charge into microfibers arranged in an open formation that allows for the greater passage of air through the media. These highly charged microfibers greatly enhance the capture of airborne particles and enable 3M to design respirators with reduced breathing resistance.

Illustration of 10,000x magnified electrostatically charged microfibers.

Highly charged microfibers enhance the capture of airborne particles while allowing you to breathe easier.
3M™ Disposable Respirators meet the challenge.

The chart below demonstrates that 3M’s Advanced Electrostatic Media (AEM), tested in the 8210 respirator, continues to have the lowest breathing resistance when compared to several competitive respirators.

NaCl Loading Performance*
N95 Disposable Respirators - No Valve

*Loading with sodium chloride (NaCl) aerosol meeting NIOSH specifications at 85 L/min to 100 mg.
Source: Representative loading performance from internal testing July 2012. The testing performed by 3M is not a part of the testing and certification conducted by NIOSH. Selection of respirator models, testing protocol, data generation and conclusions were reviewed and approved by an expert from the University of Minnesota.