



General Filter List

		EXTRACTOR MODEL NUMBER										
FILTER TYPE	APPLICATION	73-100	73-200	73-201	73-250	73-251	73-601	73-701	73-801	73-851	73-923	74-1800
Pre Filter	Standard Pleated ¹	65011	65011	65011	NA	NA	91-956	91-955	91-956	NA	91-956	91-984
Pre Filter	Odor Control ²	65037	65037	65037	NA	NA	91-937	91-937	91-937	NA	91-937	NA
Pre Filter	Oil Mist ³	65013	65013	65013	NA	NA	91-958	91-958	91-958	NA	91-958	91-851
Main Filter	Stainless Steel ⁴ (HEPA)	65010	65010	65010	NA	NA	91-999	91-799	91-999	NA	91-999	NA
Main Filter	Carbon Steel ⁵ (95%)	65009	65009	65009	NA	NA	91-853	91-795	91-853	NA	91-853	91-980
Main Filter	Large Particle ⁶ (65%)	65008	65008	65008	NA	NA	91-854	NA	91-854	NA	91-854	91-982
Cleanable	All Welding ⁷ (99%)	NA	NA	NA	65250	65250	NA	NA	NA	91-990	NA	NA

Most Ace fume extractors employ a method called progressive filtration. Progressive filtration utilizes a low efficiency pre filter to first capture large particles, such as dust, dirt, rust, mill scale, etc., and then passes the finer particulate on to a high efficiency main filter. Exceptions to this method are in our cleanable filter extractors (73-250, 73-251, 73-851, 73-851DA, 73-951).

Progressive filtration helps ensure that the main filter is optimized for the capture and containment of the finest, and usually most hazardous, particulate.

¹ Pleated pre filters should be used in virtually all filtering applications, except where indicated below. Ace standard pleated pre filters are rated at 40% efficiency @ 5 microns, equivalent to MERV 9.

² Odor control pre filters are very low efficiency pre filters used especially for the control of weld smoke odors. 91-937 are to be used in pairs, or in conjunction with a 91-955 standard pleated pre filter.

³ Oil control pre filters are very low efficiency pre filters used for the control of light oil mist. The filter is washable. 91-958 are to be used in pairs, or in conjunction with a 91-955 standard pleated pre filter. Don not use for machining operations.

⁴ HEPA filters should be used for stainless steel welding or for processes where the highest degree of filtration is necessary. Stainless steel welding produces Hexavalent Chromium, and HEPA filtration is an important tool for the capture and containment of this substance. Avoid using HEPA filters in general welding applications, as HEPA filters tend to consume at a faster rate than less efficient filters. Ace HEPA filters are rated 99.97% @ .3 microns.

⁵ Carbon steel filters, otherwise know as 95% filters, should be used for most all welding operations except where HEPA or 65% filtration is necessary. Ace 95% filters are rated at 95% efficiency @ 5 microns, equivalent to MERV 15.

⁶ Large particle filters, otherwise known as 65% filters, should be used when welding on dirty or rusty material, where flaking would quickly clog a higher efficiency filter. Ace 65% filters are rated at 65% efficiency @ 5 microns, equivalent to MERV 11.

⁷ Cleanable filters are all purpose cansiter filters designed to be cleaned after each use. These filters can only be used in Ace extractors designed for cleaning applications. Do not use a cleanable filter extractor where HEPA filtration is required. Ace cleanable filters are rated at 99% @ 5 microns, equivalent to MERV 16.

Ace fume extractors are not recommended for plasma cutting or carbon arc gouging operations.

