

TOMETARO ser.

*Mola-Filter technology has been applied.
A mask specifically designed for odor issues has arrived.*



Odor-Lock MASK

Adsorption

Decomposition

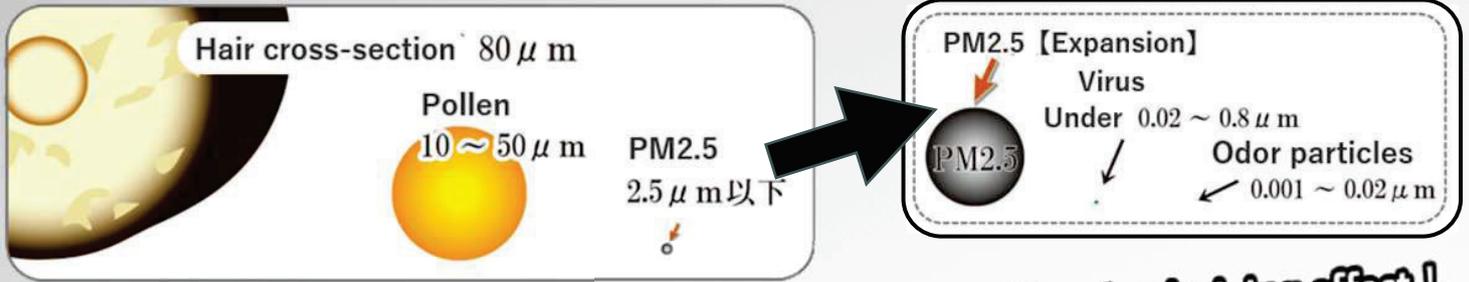
Antibacterial



EPJ INC.

Mechanism of Odor

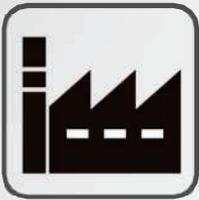
●The reason even high-performance masks cannot remove odors is that odor particles are microscopic.



Experience the astonishing deodorizing effect!

Odor-Lock MASK ~In a place like this~

Various factories



Waste treatment facility



Sewage Treatment Plant



Medical facility



Nursing facility



Universities and research facilities



A place where people gather



Agricultural and Livestock Facilities



Effective situations

Incidents and Accidents



Biohazard Cleaning



Autopsy or postmortem examination



Pollen and dust



Odor-Lock MASK ~Product line~

All made in Japan

【Product Packaging】



MA-W1 (white)



MA-B2 (black)



「Washable and reusable」

Removable filter



(Caution) Please note that pulling the inner layer at the same time will cause everything to shift.

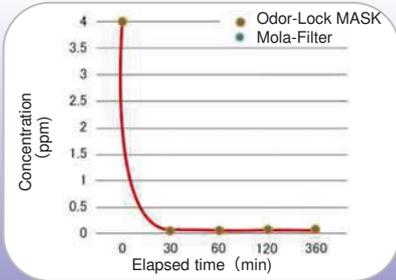
<How to Wear>

Hook the mask straps over your ears, then tighten the headband to secure it. After securing the mask, pull only the fabric at the lower front of the mask to smooth out any wrinkles. This completes the fitting.

Acid gas

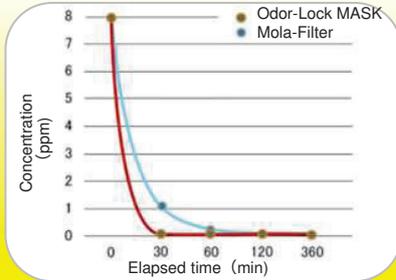
Hydrogen sulfide

Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is an inorganic compound of sulfur and hydrogen. It is one of the five major corrosive gases. It is a substance that corrodes copper and silver at low concentrations as low as 0.003 ppm. Sources include volcanic gas emissions, sewage facilities, sewer pipes (manholes), building pits, drainage tanks, industrial waste treatment plants, and semiconductor cleaning facilities. It can also be generated during manufacturing processes or waste liquid treatment. At high concentrations, it becomes a dangerous corrosive gas that can pose a risk to human health.



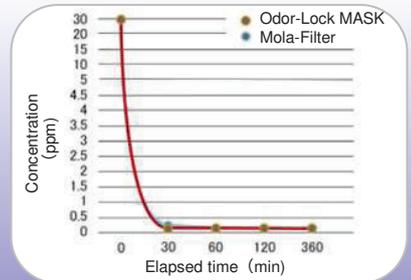
Methyl mercaptan

Methyl mercaptan (CH₃SH), also known as methanethiol, is a colorless substance with an extremely high flammability and a rotten onion-like odor. Similar to hydrogen sulfide, it suppresses the central nervous system and affects the respiratory center. High concentrations are a dangerous substance that can cause death by respiratory paralysis. Primary sources include sewage treatment plants, wastewater treatment facilities, petrochemical plants, food processing plants, and pulp manufacturing plants. It is a globally regulated substance.



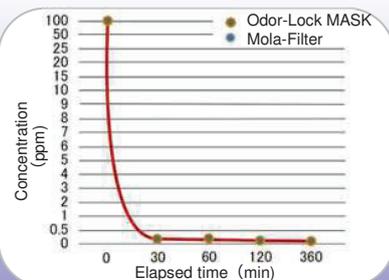
Acetic acid

Acetic acid (CH₃COOH) is frequently detected in indoor air, primarily originating from vinyl acetate resin-based adhesives, plywood and composite wood panels, and woodworking (wooden fixtures and furniture). It is also present in tobacco smoke and fecal odors. The sour smell perceived in body odor (skin gas) is caused by acetic acid secreted in sweat. Its olfactory threshold concentration is low at 6 ppb, making it a substance that produces a distinctive pungent odor even at low concentrations. It is cited as a cause of deterioration in cultural artifacts and stored materials.



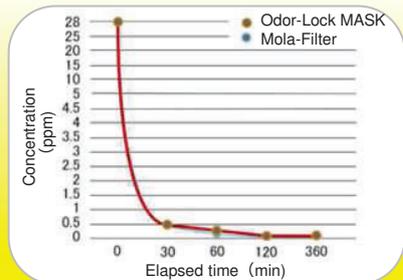
Ammonia

Amidst the global call for decarbonization, ammonia (NH₃) has recently been attracting attention as an alternative to fossil fuels. However, it is also one of the five major corrosive gases. Although less corrosive than hydrogen sulfide, it clearly corrodes copper and brass. Furthermore, like hydrogen sulfide, it is a substance designated under the Malodorous Substances Prevention Act. It is also designated under the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act, making it a highly hazardous substance to humans.



Trimethylamine

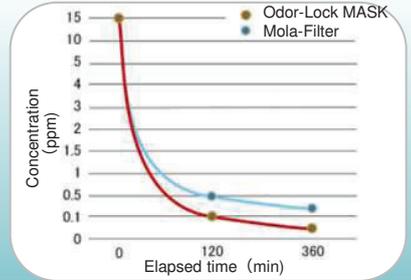
Trimethylamine (C₃H₉N), also known as N,N-dimethylmethanamine, is a basic nitrogen compound. It is a gas at room temperature with an extremely pungent, rotten fish odor. It is highly soluble in water, emitting a fishy odor at low concentrations and an ammonia-like smell at high concentrations. It is an extremely flammable and highly combustible gas, recognized as harmful through inhalation or skin contact. Primary sources include livestock facilities, rendering plants, compound fertilizer manufacturing plants, canned seafood factories, fish gut and bone processing plants, and various chemical plants.



Formaldehyde



Formaldehyde (CH₂O) exists as a colorless, transparent gas in the air at room temperature, primarily emitted from building materials such as plywood. It has a distinctive odor and irritates human mucous membranes, causing symptoms like eye irritation, tearing, runny nose, dry throat, pain, and coughing. It is a representative chemical substance that causes sick building syndrome.



Alkaline gas

Deodorization Verification Tests for Each Odorous Gas: At the Boken Quality Evaluation Organization, a general incorporated foundation

- *Hydrogen sulfide/30 minutes/less than 0.01 ppm(Detector tube measurement limit)
- *Ammonia/30 minutes/less than 0.2 ppm•60 minutes/less than 0.2 ppm•120 minutes/less than 0.2 ppm
- *Methyl mercaptan/30 minutes/less than 0.2 ppm•60 minutes/less than 0.1 ppm(Detector tube measurement limit)
- *Trimethylamine/30 minutes/less than 0.5 ppm•60 minutes/less than 0.3 ppm•120 minutes/less than 0.1 ppm•120 minutes/less than 0.1 ppm
- *Acetic acid/30 minutes/less than 0.2 ppm(Detector tube measurement limit)
- *Formaldehyde/120 minutes/less than 0.1 ppm•360 minutes/less than 0.05 ppm(Detector tube measurement limit)

| Item | Contents |
|--------------------------|--|
| Product Name | Odor-Lock MASK |
| Part Number | MA-W1 (White Type) : MA-B2 (Black Type) |
| Size | Length: approx. 200 mm × Width: approx. 500 mm × Height: approx. 40 mm |
| Material (Components) | · Outer fabric: 100% polyester (4-Tier Smooth) |
| | · Inner fabric: 100% polyester (Hybrid knit) |
| | · Filter: 100% Expanded Polyurethane Foam (Functional Material Impregnation Processing) |
| | · Hook: 100% polyacetal (Plastic snap) |
| Special Note | We recommend hand washing for care. |



Removable Filter
Maintenance and
Precautions



CAUTION

- * High-temperature boiling sterilization causes functional materials to peel off due to strength reduction from binder swelling.
- * Simply soak the mask in water to activate iron ions through the water's power, which then oxidizes and processes the physically adsorbed substances.
- * The portion that underwent a reduction reaction with hydrogen sulfide and other substances oxidizes upon drying by reacting with oxygen, thereby self-regenerating.
- * When there is a significant amount of non-odor-causing substances such as fine powder adhering to the material, soak it in salt water (alkaline water) for about one hour, then rinse thoroughly with water and dry.
- * If the fabric becomes soiled, gently rub it with a neutral detergent or unscented soap, then rinse thoroughly after washing.
- * Detergents containing air fresheners may clog the pores of functional materials.
- * It is possible to spin-dry items in a washing machine by placing them in a laundry net or similar container.
- * As a simple method for wringing out moisture, gently squeeze the mask to remove excess water, then wrap it in a dry towel and apply pressure to wring out moisture. This will help it dry faster.
- * When drying, if you use clothespins to hold it in place, the shape of the clothespins will be imprinted on it and the internal filter will be crushed.
- * Drying in a microwave oven poses a risk of fire due to sparks, as the functional material contains powdered metal oxides.

Dealer

Manufactured / Distributed by

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Please also visit the **TOMETARO** page on our website!
<https://www.epj-inc.co.jp>