
Air Filters & Purifiers for MCS

The complete, MCS-calibrated guide

What works, what to avoid, and how to choose — calibrated to the most sensitive user, not the average consumer.

Scope: ~17 units + every major purification technology, each with a one-line verdict and a detail block. Calibrated to the most sensitive user, not the average consumer.

1. The 60-Second Answer

If you read nothing else: **Activated carbon is non-negotiable.** HEPA alone captures particles but does not remove the VOCs, formaldehyde, and fragrances that drive MCS reactions. You need both. **Avoid active-oxidation devices** — PECO, PCO, UV-PCO, photocatalytic, hydroxyl-generating, "air & surface," and ozone generators. They create reactive byproducts (aldehydes) in the air you breathe. **Bipolar ionization** (e.g., Winix PlasmaWave) is a different, generally well-tolerated mechanism — and it has an off switch. Don't lump it in with active oxidation. Aim for ≥15 lb of carbon for a bedroom (26-39 lb for serious loads), an all-steel housing, and odorless carbon. Run any new unit 24-48 h in an empty room before sleeping near it.

Quick picks: Best overall — *AllerAir Pro 6 Ultra*. Best for severe reactors — *Airpura*. Best proven value — *Austin HealthMate Plus* (mind the KI note). Best affordable — *Winix 5510*. Best for mold/ultrafine — *IQAir HealthPro Plus*.

2. First, Assess Your Situation

The right unit depends on your dominant problem, your severity, and your space. Find your row, then read the matching units in Section 6. Most people need carbon + HEPA; the question is how much and in what form.

Your main problem	Prioritize	Start with
Fragrances, cleaning products, everyday VOCs	Deep carbon; odorless media if you react to carbon smell	Airpura · AllerAir · Austin HealthMate Plus
Formaldehyde / new build / renovation / new furniture	Carbon + impregnated or zeolite media; ventilation/dilution	Austin HealthMate Plus · Amaircare 4000 VOC · (ventilation)
Wildfire smoke / highway / industrial (SO ₂ , NO _x , ozone)	Carbon + a permanganate/oxidizer stage; high CADR	AllerAir Vocarb · IQAir + carbon · (Mikari, in development)
Mold / CIRS / water-damage history / ultrafine	HyperHEPA-class particle capture; then carbon	IQAir HealthPro Plus + a deep-carbon unit
Neighbor / multi-unit / outdoor air intrusion	Sealing + positive pressure with filtered outside air	Sealing now; Mikari (positive-pressure, in development)
On the go — hotels, appointments, car	Portable HEPA+carbon you control	Pure Enrichment PureZone Mini
Tight budget	A HEPA unit + a separate refillable carbon scrubber	Winix 5510 + AC Infinity refillable carbon

Severity overlay: *Moderate* — one good combined unit per main room. *Severe* — separate deep-carbon + HEPA units, all-steel, odorless carbon. *Universal reactor* — test carbon blends first (AllerAir kit), Airpura odorless carbon, break in everything off-site.

3. The Non-Negotiables

Carbon does the chemical job; HEPA does the particle job — and they do not substitute for each other. Carbon adsorbs gaseous VOCs as air passes through it; HEPA traps particles, mold spores, and biologicals. Three things set carbon performance: bed depth (deeper captures more and lasts longer), carbon type (coconut-shell for most VOCs; impregnated carbons target specific gases like formaldehyde), and air-flow rate (slower flow = more complete adsorption).

- **Carbon minimum:** ~15 lb for a bedroom-sized room is a practical floor; 26-39 lb is the specialist range for heavy chemical loads.
- **Maintenance is not optional.** Saturated carbon doesn't just stop working — it can begin releasing trapped compounds back into the room. Replace on schedule, or sooner if chemical smells return.
- **Two units often beat one.** A dedicated carbon unit + a separate HEPA unit in the same room frequently outperforms a single mid-range combo at the same or lower total cost.
- **Whole-house HVAC filters help but rarely suffice** — they seldom carry enough carbon depth to be a standalone MCS solution.

4. Technology Map — Safe / Nuanced / Caution / Avoid

SAFE Passive trap-and-adsorb

Mechanical HEPA / high-MERV for particles + deep activated carbon (and plain zeolite) for gases. Nothing is emitted into the room — the safest category for MCS. These technologies physically capture contaminants: particles get trapped in fibers; gas molecules adsorb onto the carbon's surface. There is no reactive chemistry, no byproduct, nothing pushed back into the air. Every specialist unit in this guide is built on this foundation. Plain zeolite (an inert alumino-silicate crystal) belongs here too — no impregnation, essentially universally tolerated, and useful for ammonia and some formaldehyde via molecular sieving.

SAFE Nuanced — Bipolar ionization / PlasmaWave

PlasmaWave is generally well-tolerated by MCS users — the reactive hydroxyl radicals it makes are gone within seconds and inches of the unit, not drifting across your room. It also has an off switch. Two different things are produced. The ions (longer-lived, ~30-300 seconds) simply put a charge on particles so they clump and drop into the filter — benign. The hydroxyl radicals are the reactive part, and they decay in microseconds-to-seconds, so the oxidative chemistry stays right at the device. ASHRAE itself notes these reactive oxygen species are very short-lived in the gas phase.

That is the categorical difference from PCO/PECO (below): there, oxidation is the core, continuous, high-output mechanism on a UV-lit catalyst, and the documented concern is aldehyde byproducts (formaldehyde, acetaldehyde) pushed out into the room you're breathing. PlasmaWave is a low-output ion/radical generator, CARB-certified for low ozone, and the ion technology MCS users most consistently tolerate.

Honest caveat: independent peer-reviewed data on bipolar ionization is still mixed — one 2021 in-duct device study found trace VOC byproducts and modest particle benefit — and there is little PlasmaWave-specific data, so we don't call it perfectly inert. But it is categorically lower-risk than active-oxidation purifiers, and on any model with the feature you can switch it off and run pure HEPA + carbon.

CAUTION Impregnated chemisorbents (KI, potassium permanganate)

Real broad-spectrum and formaldehyde/acid-gas benefit — but a documented subset of MCS users react specifically to the impregnated chemistry. Mitigate by guarding it, or avoid it with plain zeolite + carbon + ventilation. Potassium iodide (KI) boosts formaldehyde (and H₂S) capture; potassium permanganate (KMnO₄) oxidizes acid gases (SO₂, NO_x) and ozone that carbon holds poorly, and color-shifts (purple→brown) as a built-in "replace me" cue. Both are genuinely useful — which is why Austin, IQAir and others use them.

The concern is community-documented but not rigorously quantified: a minority of chemically sensitive people report reactions to the impregnated media itself (distinct from carbon odor). For a mass-market purifier that subset is a rounding error; for an MCS-first product it is your actual customer — so it weighs heavily. If you've reacted to impregnated media or iodine compounds, test cautiously or choose an inert (carbon + plain-zeolite) configuration.

How to keep the benefit while lowering the risk (guarding): keep reactive media upstream only so air always exits through a coconut-carbon polish bed + HEPA that re-adsorb any media odor or volatilized species; use low-dust, pre-washed grades behind screens and a compression retainer; and where possible dilute and sweep with filtered fresh air. Guarded, not bare. (This guarded approach is the design direction we're pursuing for Mikari — see Section 9.)

AVOID Active oxidation

PECO, PCO, UV-PCO, photocatalytic, hydroxyl-generating, "air & surface," and ozone generators. Oxidation is the core mechanism, and it releases reactive byproducts (aldehydes, ROS) into occupied air. Not a first-line MCS strategy — especially for bedrooms and recovery rooms. These devices try to change pollutants with reactive chemistry rather than trap them. EPA and NIST research supports the broad concern that PCO/UV/oxidation cleaners can create aldehydes and other byproducts under real-world conditions. On true PECO/PCO units the oxidation cannot be disabled without disabling the device — it is the mechanism, not an add-on.

A "zero ozone" or CARB/UL 2998 claim addresses only ozone — not aldehydes, partially-oxidized VOCs, ultrafine particles, or other reactive species. MCS patients react far below ordinary consumer-safety thresholds, so a device can pass an ozone standard and still be a poor choice for a chemically sensitive room. Named examples: Molekule (PECO), Puraclenz (PCO), and in-duct plasma devices such as Maple Air PürPlasma (Section 6).

5. The 7-Point Equipment Checklist

- **Odorless carbon only.** Standard carbon has a faint smell new and as it saturates — enough to trigger some reactors. Airpura's German carbon is the primary odorless option. Break in any new unit 24-48 h in an empty room first.

- **Know ionization vs. oxidation.** Bipolar ionization (PlasmaWave) and active oxidation (PECO/PCO/UV-PCO/hydroxyl) are different risk profiles — don't conflate them (Section 4).
- **Steel or powder-coated metal housing.** Plastic-housed purifiers off-gas into the very air stream they're cleaning.
- **Motor sealed from airflow.** Airpura and AllerAir route the air path away from motor/electronics so motor compounds don't enter clean air.
- **Felt gaskets over rubber/silicone,** which can off-gas in newer units — relevant for extreme reactors.
- **Cotton pre-filters over polyester,** which can off-gas in sensitive individuals.
- **Test carbon compatibility before committing.** AllerAir's \$50 kit (6 blends, cost deducted from purchase) lets you find a carbon you personally tolerate before the unit ships — unique, and valuable for severe/universal reactors.

6. The Vetted Units

Grouped by the job they're best at. Each has a one-line verdict and a detail block. Prices are approximate, mid-2026; verify at purchase.

Deep-carbon specialists (the MCS core)

AllerAir AirMedic Pro 6 Ultra — Best Overall SAFE

~\$1,100-1,500

The most carbon in a portable — up to 39 lb in a 5" bed — plus a Super HEPA, and a carbon test kit that lets severe reactors pre-test blends.

Choose the EXEC blend for general air or the VOCARB blend for VOCs/formaldehyde; AllerAir offers 40+ blends. Super HEPA rated 99.99% to 0.1 microns (non-glass-fiber option reduces fiber-shedding concerns). All-steel, ~58 lb on casters. The \$50 carbon test kit is unique. Cotton pre-filter and burnt-in motor minimize the unit's own off-gassing. Limitations: heavy; higher annual filter cost; better for daytime living areas than ultra-quiet bedrooms.

Airpura (600-series / G714) — Best for the Most Sensitive SAFE

~\$1,000-1,100

Purpose-built for MCS: certified odorless German carbon, all-steel, felt gaskets, motor sealed away from airflow, zero plastic/rubber/adhesive in the air path. The most consistently tolerated unit in MCS experience.

Standard carbon's faint smell makes otherwise-excellent units unusable for some reactors — Airpura's odorless German carbon is the defining fix. PCB-free capacitors; motor in a separate sealed chamber. Carbon load ~18-26 lb depending on model (the C700 carries ~26 lb). Limitations: lower maximum carbon than the AllerAir Ultra; higher cost per pound of carbon; short build lead time on some models.

Amaircare 4000 VOC — Heavy Chemical-Load Specialist CAUTION

~\$1,000-1,300

A deep carbon canister built for genuinely severe VOC loads — workshops, post-renovation, industrial fumes. Pair with a HEPA unit.

A heavy-duty deep-bed carbon canister optimized for contact time and high-concentration gases. Excellent for short-term, high-VOC remediation. MCS caution: not specifically engineered for MCS — housing and material specs are less tightly controlled than Airpura or AllerAir, and mold/particle protection is limited (pair with a HEPA unit). Suitable for targeted high-VOC use, not as a primary bedroom unit. (Exact carbon weight/price varies by canister — confirm before buying.)

Austin Air HealthMate Plus — Best Proven Value **CAUTION**

~\$795-855

~15 lb carbon + zeolite + potassium iodide, all-steel, with a genuine 5-year filter — the lowest long-term cost here. The KI triggers a documented subset of MCS users.

Four stages: large-particle pre-filter → medium pre-filter → ~15 lb activated carbon + zeolite impregnated with potassium iodide → medical-grade True HEPA (99.97% @ 0.3 μm). The KI improves capture of formaldehyde, benzene, and acrolein. FEMA/Red Cross history; validated in independent asthma trials; 5-year filter = lowest maintenance cost in this tier.

Documented MCS risk — read first: a subset of MCS patients react specifically to the potassium-iodide-impregnated media (distinct from any carbon odor). If you have known iodine sensitivity, or have reacted to other impregnated filter media, test with caution — the integrated filter can't be de-impregnated or swapped for a carbon-only version.

Fact correction (common across the web): the HealthMate Plus uses potassium iodide + zeolite + carbon — not potassium permanganate. Permanganate lives in IQAir's gas cartridge and in Austin's top-tier *Immunity Machine*, not the HealthMate Plus.

Particle & mold specialist

IQAir HealthPro Plus + V5-Cell — Best for Mold & Ultrafine **SAFE**

~\$899-950

HyperHEPA to 0.003 μm — unmatched for mycotoxins, ultrafine smoke and viruses — with a modest gas cell. Not a deep-carbon VOC specialist.

HyperHEPA captures 99.5% of particles down to 0.003 microns (100× finer than standard True HEPA). The V5-Cell MultiGas adds ~5 lb of pelletized carbon + alumina + potassium permanganate for ozone/NO₂/SO₂ — meaningful, but not in the league of 26-39 lb carbon beds. Notes for MCS: plastic housing (less ideal under strict material rules); and because the gas cell contains permanganate, the impregnated-media caution (Section 4) applies. Pairs ideally with a deep-carbon unit (e.g., Airpura C700) for combined VOC + particle/mold coverage.

Affordable entry point

Winix 5500-2 / 5510 + PlasmaWave — Best Affordable **SAFE**

~\$150-250

True HEPA + real pellet carbon for ~\$150-250, with PlasmaWave you can leave on or switch off. Modest carbon — a great starter or complement, not a heavy-VOC solution.

True HEPA (99.97% @ 0.3 μm) + a genuine pellet activated-carbon filter (~0.5 lb / 226 g) — not a thin carbon-coated mesh (the older 5300-2 used the mesh; the 5500-2/5510 use pellets). The 5500-2's carbon filter is washable. PlasmaWave is bipolar ionization (Section 4): CARB-certified low ozone, switch-off-able via the P button. Model note: the 5500-2 is discontinued in the US (OEM filters guaranteed through 2032) and replaced by the 5510; the two are functionally near-identical. Limitation: carbon load is modest — best as an affordable HEPA layer or a complement to a deep-carbon unit.

Supplemental & DIY

AC Infinity Refillable Carbon Kit — Best Supplemental / VOC-Only **SAFE**

~\$100-150 + fan

A refillable steel carbon scrubber + very quiet inline fan to add VOC removal to a HEPA-served room. No HEPA itself.

Twist-off flange, funnel and scoop let you refill the steel-mesh canister with fresh carbon instead of discarding a whole filter — the cheapest long-run carbon. Pairs with the near-silent Cloudline S4 fan. ~3-5 lb carbon. Limitation: no HEPA — zero particle/mold protection; not a standalone MCS unit. Ideal for renters and budget builds adding targeted VOC control next to an existing HEPA.

Corsi-Rosenthal Box — Best Cheap Particle Power (DIY) SAFE

~\$60-120

A DIY box-fan + MERV-13 cube that moves huge particle CADR. Particles only — no meaningful gas/VOC removal.

Four-to-five MERV-13 filters taped into a cube around a box fan; exceptional smoke/particle clearance per dollar, and a perfect partner for a deep-carbon unit (carbon does gases, the CR box does particles). MCS note: particles only; the box fan and filter frames aren't MCS-vetted — prefer a metal-bodied fan and air out new filters before use.

Popular — mind the trade-offs

AirDoctor (AD2000-AD5500) CAUTION

~\$300-650

Strong ultrafine-particle capture and popular in RVs — but recirculating, thin carbon, plastic housing. A good particle unit, a weak MCS gas specialist.

Three stages: pre-filter → Carbon/VOC filter (activated carbon + potassium permanganate) → UltraHEPA 99.99% @ 0.003 μm, with an auto air-quality sensor. The UltraHEPA particle performance is genuinely strong and many full-time RVers use them. Trade-offs for MCS: the carbon is a thin filter (ounces, not pounds) — modest VOC capacity; plastic housing; permanganate brings the impregnated-media caution; recirculating-only (no outside air).

Air Oasis iAdaptAir 2.0 CAUTION

~\$400-800

Metal housing and a following in the mold/CIRS world — but it pairs filtration with active UV + ionization, and the active elements are the MCS caution.

Five stages: H13 HEPA + ~580 g (~1.3 lb) carbon + silver filter + UV-C LED + bipolar ionization (CARB, no-ozone). Metal housing is a plus; sizes S/M/L/Pro; filters last ~2 years. For MCS: the bipolar ionization is generally tolerated (like PlasmaWave), but the UV-C / photocatalytic-type elements fall under the active caution, and the carbon is modest. If you want one, confirm whether the active stages can be turned off so it can run as HEPA + carbon.

Active / in-duct — flagged

Maple Air PürPlasma AVOID

Dealer-quoted

Not a filter — an in-duct active-plasma device with no HEPA or carbon. Falls under the active-technology caution for MCS.

In-duct, ~4 lb, one per HVAC system, professional install, "ozone-free" claim. It carries no media — no particle or gas filtration; it's an active whole-home add-on that alters pollutants via plasma chemistry. For MCS: an ozone/CARB claim covers one byproduct, not aldehydes, partially-oxidized VOCs, or ultrafine particles. Not a substitute for HEPA + carbon.

Molekule (PECO) · Puraclenz (PCO) AVOID

Avoid for MCS. Both are active oxidation — the mechanism that generates aldehyde byproducts in the breathing zone. PECO can't be disabled without turning the unit off.

See Section 4 — Avoid. "Zero ozone" claims address only ozone, not the broader reactive chemistry these devices put into occupied air.

Outside-air & ventilation

Pure Air Systems — The Outside-Air Pioneer SAFE

~\$2,000

Fan-powered HEPA + carbon that can slightly pressurize a space with filtered outside air — the closest existing concept to true positive-pressure filtration. Base carbon is thin; HVAC-attached, not portable.

Since 1985; true HEPA + carbon, and genuinely capable of makeup/pressurization. The base 600HS carbon is a ~5 lb coconut pad (the CPZ permanganate/zeolite triple-blend is a paid upgrade); larger units hold up to ~60 lb. HVAC-attached and not MCS-material-built; pricing is dealer-gated. Also in this category: the AirScape scrubber (aluminum, MERV-11 + H13 HEPA, ~1,200 CFM, no real carbon, ~\$1,999) and Re-Fresh outside-air makeup fans (40/100/170 CFM, no gas filtration, ~\$352-359) — useful for ventilation, but neither carries MCS-grade gas media.

Travel & water (cumulative load)

Pure Enrichment PureZone Mini — Best Portable SAFE

Cordless HEPA + carbon for hotels, appointments, offices and cars — protection where you can't control others' chemicals.

Cordless design means no hunting for outlets in unfamiliar spaces. Small carbon, but meaningful in a personal breathing zone on the go.

CeraMetix (AquaCera) — Water, Not Air NOTE

A ceramic + carbon + zeolite drinking-water filter, USA-made, that cuts chlorine, chloramines and VOCs — lowering daily chemical load. Ceramic avoids plastic-media off-gassing.

Every reduction matters when the body's tolerance threshold is already stressed — filtering tap water for drinking and cooking is a low-effort way to drop cumulative exposure.

7. Recommended Build Recipes

Two specialized units doing one job each usually beats one mid-range combo. Pick the recipe that matches your situation from Section 2.

Budget — under \$300

Winix 5510 (HEPA + particles) + AC Infinity refillable carbon (supplemental VOC), or a Corsi-Rosenthal box for maximum particle clearance. Solid everyday coverage plus light VOC control — the practical starting point.

Mid-range — ~\$900-1,100

Airpura C700 (~26 lb carbon-optimized) + Winix 5510 (HEPA). Near-commercial carbon plus strong particle coverage — two specialists, often better than one unit at the same price.

Premium — ~\$1,800-2,200

AllerAir AirMedic Pro 6 Ultra (max carbon + Super HEPA) + IQAir HealthPro Plus (HyperHEPA for mycotoxins/ultrafine). Best-in-class VOC and particle protection at once — for severe IAQ, water-damage history, or heavy mold.

Renter / multi-unit (neighbor or outdoor intrusion)

Seal first — door sweeps, gasket the door, block shared-wall and outlet pathways — then run a deep-carbon unit near the intrusion point. The real fix for intrusion is positive pressure with filtered outside air (see Section 9), which keeps untreated neighbor/outdoor air from infiltrating at all.

Whole-home

Prioritize the bedroom (you spend a third of your life there), then one specialist per main living space. Add water filtration and a travel unit to cut cumulative load.

8. The MCS Air-Quality Hierarchy

Equipment is step three, not step one. In order of impact:

- **Source control** — remove or seal what off-gasses (the highest-leverage step).

- **Ventilation** — dilute and exhaust; bring in filtered fresh air where you can.
- **Sealed mechanical particle filtration** — true HEPA or high-MERV.
- **Deep gas-phase adsorption** — activated carbon, zeolite, or other sorbents.

The safest purifier category remains a true HEPA / high-MERV mechanical filter paired with substantial carbon or zeolite media, with no active-oxidation feature operating in occupied air.

9. On the Horizon — Mikari (in development)

Mikari is an MCS-first air system in development built around a concept none of the units in Section 6 deliver: **positive-pressure filtered outside air**. The units above all clean the air already in the room. Mikari's design goal is to also bring in *filtered outside air* and hold the room slightly pressurized — which is a meaningfully different approach for the chemically sensitive.

Why outside-air pressurization matters for MCS — and why a recirculating box can't do it: every recirculating purifier cleans the air that is already indoors. None brings in or pressurizes with outside air. Positive pressure does two things they can't: it *dilutes* indoor off-gassing (including formaldehyde) with filtered fresh air, and it keeps untreated neighbor/outdoor air — dryer-sheet exhaust, smoke, fragrance — from infiltrating in the first place. For apartments and multi-unit housing, that intrusion is often the whole problem. Mikari's design also follows the "guarded media" principle in Section 4: keep any reactive chemistry inert by default and optional rather than forced, so the lowest-reactivity configuration is the standard one.

Status: Mikari is in development. We are deliberately *not* publishing specifications, performance figures, pricing, or a launch date until a unit has been independently tested and verified — consistent with how this guide treats every other product (measured evidence over marketing). We will publish measured performance when it is available.

Disclosure: Mikari is developed by Mikari Labs, part of the Good Air Homes family — the same group that publishes this guide. We flag that plainly so you can weigh it. Our recommendations above stand on their own merits and are not changed by Mikari being in development; we will continue to recommend the best independent unit for your situation regardless.

10. Maintenance & Living With It

- Break in every new unit 24-48 h in an empty, ventilated room at high speed before using it where you sleep.
- Replace on schedule — or sooner if smells return. Saturated carbon can re-release; don't wait for a calendar date if the room starts smelling "off."
- Cut cumulative load: filter drinking/cooking water (CeraMetix), carry a portable unit (PureZone Mini) for hotels and appointments, and layer carbon + HEPA rather than expecting one box to do everything.
- Mind the materials, not just the filter: metal housing, sealed motor, felt gaskets, cotton pre-filters — the unit's own construction is part of what you're breathing.

11. Quick-Reference Comparison

Approximate, mid-2026 — verify at purchase. "MCS tolerance" is calibrated to the most sensitive users, not the average buyer.

Unit	Gas media	HEPA	Outside air	MCS tolerance note	~Price
AllerAir Pro 6 Ultra	Up to 39 lb carbon (blends)	Super HEPA 0.1µm	No	High — all-steel; test-kit; modest off-gas	\$1,100-1,500
Airpura (600/G714)	~18-26 lb odorless carbon	True HEPA	No	Highest — odorless carbon, inert path	\$1,000-1,100
Amaircare 4000 VOC	~30 lb carbon canister	Pair w/ HEPA	No	Medium — not MCS-tuned; pair w/ HEPA	\$1,000-1,300
Austin HealthMate Plus	15 lb carbon+zeolite+KI	Med-grade HEPA	No	High* — KI reactor subset	\$795-855
IQAir HealthPro Plus	~5 lb carbon+alumina+KMnO ₄	HyperHEPA 0.003µm	No	Medium — plastic; permanganate caution	\$899-950
Winix 5500-2 / 5510	~0.5 lb pellet carbon	True HEPA	No	Good — ionizer off-switchable	\$150-250
AC Infinity carbon kit	3-5 lb refillable carbon	None	No	Good — supplemental; no HEPA	\$100-150

Corsi-Rosenthal box	None	MERV-13	No	Info — particles only; metal fan	\$60-120
AirDoctor	Thin carbon+KMnO ₄	UltraHEPA 0.003μm	No	Caution — plastic; recirc; thin gas	\$300-650
Air Oasis iAdaptAir	~1.3 lb carbon (+UV/ion)	H13 HEPA	No	Caution — active UV/ion stages	\$400-800
Maple Air PürPlasma	None (active plasma)	None	No	Avoid — active, no media	Dealer
Molekule / Puraclenz	Active oxidation	—	No	Avoid — byproducts in room	—
Pure Air Systems	~5 lb (60 lb option)	True HEPA	Yes	Info — outside-air; thin base carbon	~\$2,000
Mikari (in development)	—	—	Yes (positive pressure)	MCS-first concept — details to come	—