

The image features two rectangular air filters with pleated, dark grey media and light grey frames. One filter is positioned in the upper right, and another is partially visible in the lower left. The background is a textured blue surface. A semi-transparent horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text.

DESIGNED FOR
FRESH AIR.

Cabin air filters

Cabin air filters are very efficient. During only one hour of driving, an air volume of up to 100,000 litres is blown into the vehicle interior. All the more important is the regular replacement of the filters. MAHLE recommends changing the filters every 15,000 km—at least once per year. Because if the cabin air filter fails or when it is clogged up, the pollutant concentration in the interior of the vehicle can increase up to six times of that of the outside air. MAHLE cabin air filters supply the driver and passengers reliably with cleaned air to breathe and thus safeguard their health, well-being, and power of concentration even in the event of smog or a high pollen count. They also reduce the load on the blower, protect heating and climate control from contaminations, improve air circulation, and prevent dangerous misting up of the windows. In addition, the inside of the windows and fittings remain clean for a longer period of time.

The pleat geometry of our cabin air filter elements is designed to provide a long service life. The low flow resistance minimises the load on the blowers. Thanks to the accurate fit of the filter elements into the housing, bypass air is eliminated.

Our cabin air filters do not produce harmful emissions, as solvent-free methods are used for their manufacture.

Cabin air filters with activated carbon (LAK)

Cabin air filters with activated carbon keep back harmful exhaust fumes, dirt, and dust, as well as high ozone concentrations and unpleasant smells. The media block used in these filters comprises three layers: an activated carbon layer is embedded in two layers of fleece. The use of adhesives containing solvents is consistently avoided.

Depending on the vehicle type, pure activated carbon canisters (LKK) are also available, which can be used to supplement conventional cabin air filters.



In vehicles with an increased service life and that are operated in heavily contaminated surroundings, an additional pre-filter (LAP) made of polyester foams or fleece matting is frequently used. By absorbing coarse particles, these pre-filters prevent the surface of the cabin air filters from clogging up prematurely. As a consequence, the tool life of our LA/LAK filters is prolonged considerably.

