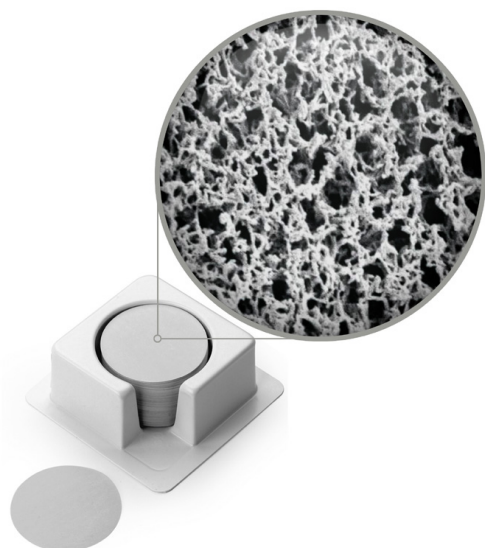


NYLON MEMBRANE FILTERS

Super-strong hydrophilic nylon membrane filters provide high protein binding, solvent resistance, and dimensional stability for HPLC sample preparation, biological/buffer sterilization, medical assays, and high temperature applications.



FEATURES

Nylon membrane filters are designed to wet-out evenly and retain membrane integrity without cracking, tearing, curling, or breaking. Internally supported by an inert web of polyester, these membranes can withstand aggressive handling and are suitable for use with automated equipment.

In addition to their compatibility with most aqueous and alcoholic solvents and solutions, these filters can also be used for vacuum degassing.

Nylon 6,6 polymer's inherent hydrophilic properties eliminate the need to use wetting agents (which can interfere with biological processes). This membrane provides a large surface area for effective immobilization of antigens, antibodies, DNA, RNA, and proteins. It also supports high diffusion and low-flow resistance with an impressive 70-85% void volume.

APPLICATIONS

- General filtration of aqueous solutions and compatible organic solvents
- Medical assays
- HPLC sample preparation
- Beverage and pharmaceutical processing
- Particle removal and liquid clarification
- Sediment/cleanliness testing (gravimetric analyses)
- Particle analyses

SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL	
Sterilization	Gamma Irradiation, EtO, Autoclave
USP Class VI Testing	Passed
BSA Protein Binding	~120 µg/cm ²
Max. Operating Temp.	180°C (356°F)
Sealing Compatibility	Ultrasonic, Heat, Radio Frequency, Insert Molding
pH Range	3-12
Nominal Thickness	65-125 µm
Food & Beverage Applications	Compliant for food contact under the applicable regulations in 21CFR177

PERFORMANCE BY PORE SIZE		
Pore Size (µm)	H ₂ O Flow Rate ¹	Bubble Point (psi) ²
0.10	4.0	70.0
0.22	9.9	50.0
0.45	26.9	30.0
0.65	59.3	18.0
0.80	80.5	13.0
1.20	180	11.0
5.00	331	6.0

¹ Measured as mL/min/cm² at 10 psi differential pressure using purified waters at 21 °C (70°F)

² Pressure at which air is first forced through the pores of membrane wet with purified water