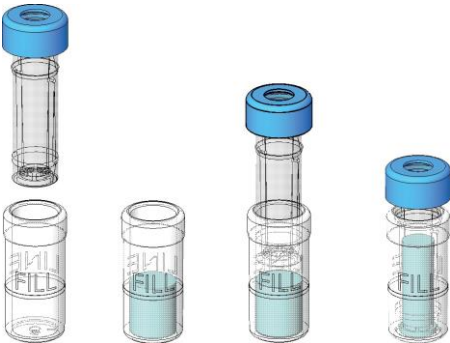


Syringeless FILTER VIAL

Instructions for use



Product description

FILTER VIAL Syringeless filter is one step sample preparation device and integrates a device auto-sampler, filtration membrane, plug and cap/septa.

FILTER VIAL consists of two parts: an internal vial with a membrane chamber and an external vial to be filled with filtrate. The internal vial has a sealed membrane and a cap with a pre-cut septa.

The liquid is placed in the external vial and dispensed by pressing the internal vial. This pushes the liquid through the membrane. The sample is then filtered and the FILTER VIAL is ready to be loaded in the auto-sampler.

The FILTER VIAL can be used with any auto-sampler that takes a standard (12mm x 32mm profile).

Safety precaution

Do not overfill the FILTER VIAL. The liquid could escape resulting the loss of your samples.

Phase 1

After the selecting the compatible FILTER VIAL device for your samples (or solvents), add the samples in to the internal chamber.
Pay attention to the max volume that can be loaded when filling the device. The max volume fill level is clearly marked, do not to exceed this volume. FILTER VIAL has a capacity of 480 microliter.

Phase 2

Insert the internal vial, pressing until you hear a “click”. The sample is then filtered. After this step, you can put the FILTER VIAL directly in to the auto sampler.
You can also use FILTER VIAL manually. In this case, you haveto push slowly with your thumb and forefinger until you hear a “click”.
You may also use FILTER VIAL with an automatic compressor. In this case, load the FILTER VIAL and press slowly until you hear a “click”.

Please see the “Table 1” to select the correct device for applications and the “Table 2” for compatibility chart.

Table 1: Typical Applications

Membrane	Properties	Compounds Class
PTFE (Polytetrafluoroethylene)	Hydrophobic - Chemically and biologically inert - Superior chemical resistance	Organic solvents, acids, alcohols, bases, aromatics
RC (Regenerated Cellulose)	Hydrophilic - Very low protein binding - Resistant to a wide range of solvents	Aqueous and organic solutions
NY (Nylon)	Hydrophilic - Low protein binding - Superior strength - Resistant to organic solvents	Bases, HPLC solvents, alcohols, aromatic hydrocarbons
PVDF (Polyvinylidene Fluoride)	Hydrophilic - Very low protein binding - High flow rates	Alcohols, biomolecules
PES (Polyethersulfone)	Hydrophilic - Designed to remove particulates - Low protein and drug binding - High strength and durability	Filtration of buffers and culture media

Table 2: FILTER VIAL® Compatibility Chart

Filter Media							Housing						
R= Recommended L= Limited Resistance (testing before use is recommended) N= Not Recommended T= Test NR = Not Resistant							R= Recommended L= Limited Resistance (testing before use is recommended) N= Not Recommended T= Test NR = Not Resistant						
Chemical	pes	ny	ptl	pvd	rc	pp							
ACIDS	Acetic Acid 5%	R	R	R	R	R	R						
	Acetic Acid 10%	R	L	R	R	R	R						
	Acetic Acid, Glacial	R	N	R	R	R	L						
	Boric Acid	T	L	R	T	T	R						
	Hydrochloric, 6N	R	N	R	L	N	T						
	Hydrochloric, Conc.	R	N	R	R	N	T						
	Hydrofluoric, 10%	T	N	R	R	L	R						
	Hydrofluoric, 35%	T	N	T	R	N	T						
	Nitric Acid, 6N	N	N	L	T	N	T						
	Nitric Acid, Conc.	N	N	N	R	N	T						
ALCOHOLS	Sulfuric Acid, 6N	T	N	L	R	L	T						
	Sulfuric Acid, Conc.	N	N	N	T	N	T						
	Amly Alcohol	N	R	R	R	R	R						
	Benzyl Alcohol	N	L	R	R	R	R						
	Butyl Alcohol	R	R	R	R	T	R						
	Butyl Cellosolve	T	R	R	T	T	T						
	Ethyl Alcohol <80%	R	R	R	R	T	T						
	Ethyl Alcohol >80%	R	R	R	R	T	T						
	Ethylene Glycol	R	R	R	R	R	R						
	Glycerine (Glycerol)	R	R	R	R	R	R						
BASES	Isobutyl alcohol	T	R	R	R	T	T						
	Isopropanol	R	R	R	R	R	T						
	Methanol	R	T	R	R	R	T						
	Methyl Cellosolve	T	R	R	R	T	T						
	Propanol	T	R	R	R	R	R						
	Ammonium Hydroxide, 6N	R	N	R	R	L	T						
	Potassium Hydroxide, 6N	T	R	R	R	L	T						
	Sodium Hydroxide, 6N	R	N	R	R	L	T						
	Acetone	N	R	R	N	R	R						
	Acetonitrile	R	T	R	R	R	R						
SOLVENTS	Amyl Acetate	L	R	R	R	R	L						
	aniline	R	R	R	T	R	L						
	Benezene	R	T	L	R	R	L						
	Bromoform	T	R	R	T	T	T						
	Butyl Acetate	L	R	R	T	R	L						
	Carbon Tetrachloride	R	R	L	R	R	N						
	Cellosolve	T	R	R	T	R	T						
	Chloroform	N	NR	L	R	R	L						
Chemical	pes	ny	ptl	pvd	rc	pp							
SOLVENTS	Cyclohexane	T	R	R	T	R	R						
	Cyclohexanone	N	T	R	N	R	R						
	Diethyl Acetamide	T	R	N	T	R	T						
	Dimethyl Formamide	N	R	R	N	L	R						
	Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO)	N	R	R	N	R	T						
	Dioxane	L	R	R	R	R	R						
	Ethyl Ether	R	R	R	R	R	N						
	Ethylene Dichloride	T	R	R	T	T	T						
	Formaldehyde	R	R	R	R	T	R						
	Freon TF	R	R	R	R	T	T						
SOLVENTS	Gasoline	T	R	R	R	R	N						
	Hexane	T	R	R	R	R	T						
	Isopropyl Acetate	T	R	R	N	R	R						
	Kerosene	T	R	R	R	R	T						
	Methyl Acetate	T	R	R	R	R	R						
	Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)	N	R	R	NR	R	T						
	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	T	R	R	N	R	T						
	Methylene Chloride	N	T	R	R	NR	N						
	Nitrobenzene	N	T	R	R	NR	R						
	Pentane	R	R	L	R	NR	T						
SOLVENTS	Perchloroethylene	N	R	R	T	R	L						
	Pyridine	N	T	R	N	R	L						
	Tetrahydrofuran	N	T	L	N	R	L						
	Toluene	N	R	L	R	R	L						
	Trichloroethane	L	T	R	T	NR	T						
	Trichlorethylene	R	T	L	R	R	N						
	Triethylamine	T	R	R	T	R	T						
	Xylene	L	T	L	R	R	R						
MISCELLANEOUS	Cottonseed Oil	T	R	R	T	T	R						
	Hydrogen Peroxide (30%)	T	R	R	R	R	R						
	Kodak KMER FTFR	T	R	R	T	T	T						
	Peanut Oil	T	R	R	T	T	T						
	Petroleum Oils	L	T	T	R	R	R						
	Sesame Oil	T	R	R	T	T	T						
	Shipley (AS-111,340,1350)	T	R	R	T	T	T						
	Silicone Oils	R	R	R	R	R	R						
	Turpentine	T	R	R	T	T	T						
	Waycoat 59	T	R	R	T	T	T						