

FiberFlo® MicroFiber Cartridge Filters

- ✓ Increased Dirt Holding Capacity
- ✓ Low Initial Pressure Drops
- ✓ Maximum Throughput
- ✓ Long Service Life
- ✓ Comprehensive Selection of Pore Sizes

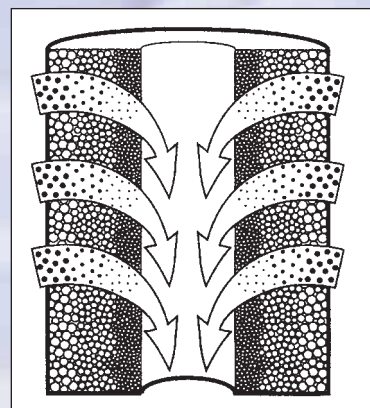
Unique Manufacturing Process Gives Superior Structure

Using a numerically controlled process, molten polypropylene is extruded into highly porous cartridges. The microfibers weld together as they cool. The result is a dimensionally stable filter media that resists distortion during increased fluid pressure.

True Gradient Pore Size Distribution

FiberFlo MicroFiber cartridges contain void spaces that are far more accessible to dirt particles than those filters using graded density construction. The proprietary melt blown process develops a filter with enormous quantities of progressively smaller pores without significantly increasing bulk density. Porosity remains uniform, from coarse to fine, throughout the cartridge wall providing maximum throughput and extended service life.

In contrast, graded density is a relatively unsophisticated method that compresses more fiber into a fixed volume to achieve smaller voids and pores. This can cause a dramatic reduction in percentage of void volume resulting in excessive pressure drop and shortened service life.



The true gradient density of these filters results in particle entrapment throughout the depth of the media, reducing surface blinding and providing increased filter life and dirt holding capacity.

Free From Extractables

FiberFlo MicroFiber filter surfaces are free from lubricants, surfactants or antisatic chemicals so they will not cause foaming or other contamination. Polypropylene microfiber is suitable for potable water filtration and food processing applications. The polypropylene cartridges are suitable for filtering a variety of industrial chemicals.

Homogenous Materials for Easier Disposal

The MicroFiber filter media is composed of a single material for easier pulverization or incineration. This efficiency in waste volume reduction can lead to a direct cost savings in disposal. In addition, polypropylene provides 2,000 BTU/ LB of heat energy for any process that uses it as a fuel.

Every cartridge is individually embossed with its micron rating.

Micron ratings represent the smallest size particle that can be trapped at an efficiency of 98% or better in a single pass with end cap seals.

Features

Greater void volume than resin bonded or wound cartridge.

Homogeneous high purity media. Fibers free of residual extrusion oils, surfactants, antistatic agents and resin binders.

Fibers thermally bonded - dimensionally stable filter media.

Stratified pore structure allows separation of solids along a size gradient.

Hydrophobic media.

High efficiency media.

Easily ground into powder or incinerated.

Benefits

Increased dirt-holding capacity. Longer service life. Lower initial pressure drop.

Meets FDA requirements for food contact. Will not cause foaming in process stream.

Reduced fiber migration. Micron rating not altered as differential pressure increases. Rigid, highly porous cartridge does not require a support core.

Results in particle entrapment throughout depth of media reducing surface blinding and increasing dirt holding capacity.

Filter will absorb undissolved and non-emulsified oil out of liquid, air or gas streams.

Will filter out large percentage of contaminant on a single pass. Not dependent on the filter "cake" to improve particle retention.

Reduced waste volume.

Micron Ratings

1	50
3	75
5	100
10	150
25	

Lengths (in inches)

9 3/4, 10, 19 3/4, 20
29 1/4, 30, 39, 40

O-Ring or Flat Gaskets

Silicone	Viton	Buna-N
ERR	Neoprene	

End Fitting/Sealing Options

SOE-222 O-Ring/Solid End Cap	(Code 3)
SOE-222 O-Ring/Fin	(Code 8)
SOE-226 O-Ring/Fin	(Code 7)
DOE-Flat Gasket/Flat Gasket	(Code DOE)
DOE -Standard (X Model)	(No end caps)

Differential Pressure

Maximum	50 PSIG
Recommended	
Change-Out	10-15 PSIG
Initial	1-3 PSIG

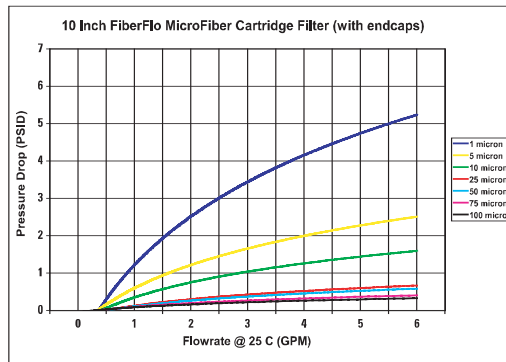
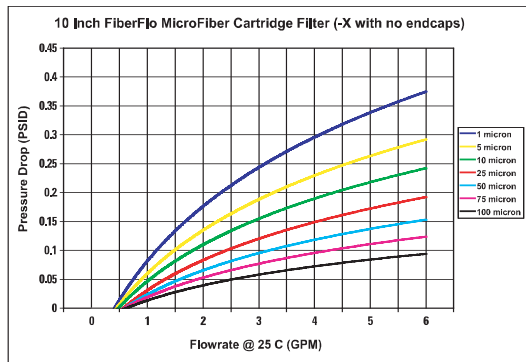
Operating Temperature

Maximum Continuous 200°F

MicroFiber Cartridge Filters

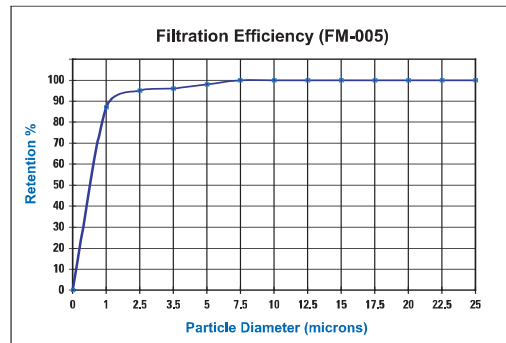
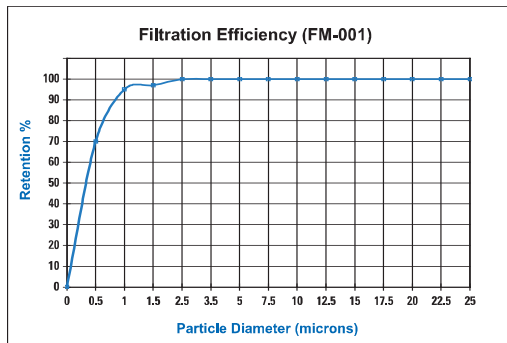
Performance Attributes

Flow Rates



Cartridges are challenged at 3 to 5 GPM/10" on a single pass with a water based slurry of either SAE-Fine or SAE-Coarse test dust depending on the micron rating. The efficiencies are derived by measuring the ratio of upstream versus downstream particle counts taken on an automated particle counter.

Filtration Efficiency (examples)



Other efficiency charts available upon request.

Compliance of Polypropylene MicroFiber Cartridges

FDA

Minntech Corporation, Filtration Technologies Group, polypropylene microfiber media, using a base homopolymer resin, is in compliance with the appropriate guidelines outlined by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Construction components meet the FDA requirement outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Section 177.1520 (a), (1) and Section 177.1520 (c), (1.1).

Guidance in the proper use of polymers is set forth by appropriate government regulation and must be determined by the end user. End users are encouraged to consult the Code of Federal Regulation in determining acceptable use for polypropylene homopolymers (Ref...Title 21, Section 176.170).

NSF

FiberFlo MicroFiber Cartridges with and without end caps, are certified by NSF International under ANSI/NSF Standard 42 for replacement parts.

USP

FiberFlo MicroFiber Cartridges meet the requirement of the USP Class VI plastics test as demonstrated by USP Biological Reactivity Tests, In Vivo.

Chemical Compatibility

MicroFiber Cartridges are suitable for these chemicals (based on temperature of 70°F)

Acetamide	Chocolate Syrup	Latex Lead Acetate	Potassium Dichromate
Acetic Acid, Glacial	Chromic Acid 5%	Lead Sulfamate	Potassium Hydroxide
Acetophenone	Chrome Plating Solutions	Lime Bleach	Potassium Nitrate
Acrylonitrile	Citric Acid	Lime Sulfar	Potassium Permanganate
Adipic Acid	Citric Oils	Linoleic Acid	Potassium Sulfate
Alcohols	Colbalt	Lubricants	Propane (Liquified)
Aluminum Chloride 20%	Chloride (2N)	Lubricating Oils	Propylene Glycol
Aluminum Fluoride	Copper Nitrate	(Petroleum)	Rosins
Aluminum Hydroxide	Copper Sulfate	Lye	Rum
Aluminum Nitrate	(5% Solution)	Magnesium Carbonate	Rust Inhibitors
Aluminum Potassium Sulfate (Alum)	Cream	Magnesium Chloride	Salad Dressing
Ammonia Anhydrous	Cychlohesanol	Magnesium Hydroxide	Salt Water
Ammonia, Gas (cold)	Decalin (Deklin)	Magnesium Nitrate	Sea Water
Ammonia Liquids	Decane	Magnesium Sulfate	Sewage
Ammonia Nitrate	Denatured Alcohol	Maleic Acid	Shellac (Bleached)
Ammonium Bifluoride	Detergents	Malic Acid	Shellac (Orange)
Ammonium Chloride	O-Dichlorobenzene	Mayonaise	Silicone
Ammonium Hydroxide	Diesel Fuel	Mercuric Chloride	Silver Nitrate
Ammonium Nitrate	Diethyl Sebecate	(dilute solution)	Soap Solutions
Ammonium Nitrite	Dimethyl Aniline	Mercuric Cyanide	Sodium Acetate
Ammonium Persulfate	Dimethyl Formamide	Mercury	Sodium Aluminate
Ammonium Phosphate, Monobasic	Dimethyl Phthalate	Methane	Sodium Bicarbonate
Ammonium Phosphate, Tribasic	Epichlorohydrine	Methanol	Sodium Bisulfate
Ammonium Sulfate	Epsom Salts	(See Alcohol Methyl)	Sodium Borate
Amyl-Acetate	(Magnesium Sulfate)	Methyl Cellosolve	Sodium Carbonate
Amyl-Alcohol	Ethyl Acetate	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Sodium Chlorate
Aniline	Ethylene Diamine	Methacrylate	Sodium Chloride
Anti-Freeze	Ethylene Glycol	Methyl Salicylate	Sodium Chromate
Aqua Regia (80%, HCl, 20%, HNO ₃)	Fatty Acids	Milk Molasses	Sodium Cyanide
Arsenic Acid	Ferric Chloride	Mustard	Sodium Hydroxide
Asphalt	Ferrous Sulfate	Napthalene	Sodium Hypochlorite (To 20%)
Barium Carbonate	Fluoboric	Natural Gas Nickel Chloride	Sodium Nitrate
Barium Chloride	Fluosilicic Acid	Nickel Sulfate	Sodium Perborate
Barium Cyandide	Formaldehyde	Nitric Acid (5-10% Solution)	Sodium Peroxide
Barium Hydroxide	Formic Acid	Nitric Acid (20% Solution)	Sodium Phosphate
Barium Nitrate	Fruit Juice	Nitric Acid (50% Solution)	Sodium Polyphosphate (Mono, Di, Tribasic)
Barium Sulfate	Galic Acid	Nitobenzene	Sodium Silicate
Beer	Gelatine	Nitrogen (Gas)	Sodium Sulfide
Beet Sugar Liquids	Glucose	Oils-Aniline	Sodium Thiosulfate ("Hypo")
Benzoic Acid	Glue P.V.A.	Oleic Acid	Stannic Chloride
Boric Acid	Glycerine	Oxalic Acid (Cold)	Steric Acid
Bleach Solutions	Glycolic Acid	Palmitic Acid	Stoddard Solvent
Borax (Sodium Borate)	Glycols	Paraffin	Sugar (Liquids)
Brine	Grape Juice	Perchloric Acid	Sulfate Liquors
Butyric Acid, Aqueous	Green Sulfate Liquor	Petrolatum	Sulfar
Calcium Disulfide	Honey	Petroleum-Below 250	Sulfar Dioxide
Calcium Carbonate	Hydrazine	Phenol	Sulfurous Acid
Calcium Chloride	Hydrobromic Acid	(Carbolic Acid)	Syrup
Calcium Hydroxide	Hydrochloric Acid (20%)	Phosphoric Acid (20%)	Tallow
Calcium Hypochlorite	Hydrochloric Acid (37%) (Cold)	Phosphoric Acid (to 40% Solution)	Tannio Acid
Calcium Nitrate	Hydrocyanic Acid	Phosphoric Acid (45%)	Tanning Liquors
Calcium Sulfate	Hydrofluoric Acid (20%)	Phosphoric Acid (40%- 100% Solution)	Tartaric Acid
Calcium Sulfide	Hydrofluoric Acid (50%)	Photographic Developer	Teriary Butyl Alcohol
Calgon	Hydrofluoric Acid (75%)	Picric Acid	Tetraethyl Lead
Cane Sugar Liquors	Hydrofluosilicic Acid (20%)	Plating Solutions:	Tomato Juice
Carbifol	Hydrogen Gas	Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion	Transformer Oil
Carbolic Acid (See Phenol)	Hydrogen Peroxide	Potash	Vinegar
Carbon Dioxide	Hydrogen Sulfide (Wet) (Cold)	Potassium Acetate	Varnish
Carbon Monoxide	Hydrogen Sulfide (Wet) (Hot)	Potassium Bicarbonate	Water, Acid, Mine
Carbonate Water	Hydrogen Sulfide Aqueous Solution	Potassium Bromide	Water, Distilled, Lab Grade 7
Carbonic Acid	Hydroquinone	Potassium Carbonate	Water, Fresh
Catsup	Hypochlorous Acid	Potassium Chlorate	Water, Salt
Cellosolve	Iodine (In Alcohol)	Potassium Chloride	Whiskey and Wines
Chloros Bleach	Isooctane	Potassium Chromate	White Liquor (pulp Mill)
	Lard	Potassium Cyanide Solutions	Zinc Chloride
			Zinc Sulfate

Temperature Limits for Elastomers

Neoprene	0°F to +200°F
Buna-N	+10°F to +180°F
EPR, EPDM	-60°F to +280°F
Viton	-40°F to +350°F
Teflon	+500°F
Silicone	+500°F
Hypalon	+10°F to +275°F

NOTE: These are average temperatures. Chemicals and solvents can have an effect on temperature limits.



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