



## **Qualitative and Quantitative Filter Papers**

- Qualitative Filter Papers are manufactured from 100% alpha cotton cellulose.
- Primarily used for clarifying and removing precipitates, these papers are ideal for filtrations that do not require low ash.
- Six types of qualitative papers are available. Choice of paper is usually based on the size of precipitates to be retained and the flow rate. Papers are available in both circles and sheets.
- Quantitative Filter Papers are made from the highest quality alpha cotton cellulose.
  One critical step in the manufacture of these filter papers is acid washing.
  Papers are double acid washed in hydrochloric then hydrofluoric acid to further reduce levels of SiO<sub>2</sub>, CaO and Fe<sup>2</sup>O<sub>3</sub>.
  Following the acid wash, all papers are rinsed with ultrapure water to neutralize them.

# Filter Papers

## **Qualitative Filter Papers**

#### Characteristics

- 100% alpha cotton cellulose
- pH tolerant 0 to 12
- Temperature Maximum 120°C
- Wide selection six types
- Higher ash than quantitative

### Applications

- Clarify and remove precipitates
- Preparation for qualitative analysis



### **Descriptions**

- **No.1** Produced for general filtrations with a fast flow rate. This paper will retain coarse and gelatinous precipitates (>10 μm). Smooth paper of normal hardness.
- **No.2** This paper is thicker than No. 1 paper and will retain medium sized precipitates (5-10  $\mu$ m). Smooth paper of normal hardness.
- **No. 131** This paper has highest retention efficiency of qualitative papers ( $<5 \mu m$ ) and slower flow rates. This paper has a higher wet strenght and will withstand suction.
- No. 231 This paper is thin and slightly more retentive (8  $\mu$ m) than No. 1. General purpose.
- No. 232 This thin retentive paper (5  $\mu$ m) has a slow initial flow rate.
- No. 235 A smooth, dense paper, the No. 235 will retain very fine crystalline precipitates. Smooth normal hardness.

#### **Specifications**

Туре	Applications/Characteristics	Weight [g/m²]	Thickness [mm]	Flow Time <sup>1</sup> [sec]	Absorption- speed <sup>2</sup> [cm]	Retention Characteristics	Gas Collection Efficiency [%, 0.3 µm DOP]
No. 1	Retains large crystaline particles and gelatinous precipitates. Fast flow rate, smooth surface, normal hardness.	90	0.20	45	9.0	Coarse	65
No. 2	Retains medium crystalline precipitates, fast flow rate, smooth surface, normal hardness.	125	0.26	80	8.0	Medium	80
No. 131	High retention efficiency for fine crystalline precipitates like barium sulfate, slow flow rate, smooth surface, normal hardness.	140	0.25	240	6.0	Medium-Fine	90
No. 231	Retains crystalline precipitates, moderate flow rate, smooth surface, normal hardness.	95	0.18	130	7.5	Medium	-
No. 232	Retains medium to medium-fine particulates, slow flow rate, smooth, normal hardness.	90	0.18	250	5.0	Medium- Medium-Fine	-
No. 235	Highest retention efficiency, reatins very fine particulates, very slow flow rate, smooth.	95	0.17	1200	4.0	Very fine	-

Flow time is the time in seconds required to filter 100 ml of distilled water at 20°C under pressure supplied by a 10 cm water column through a 10 cm² section of filter paper.

Comparison Table, see page 41

<sup>2.</sup> Absorption speed is the distance in cm that water will travel in an upright strip of filter paper in 10 minutes at 20°C.

## **Qualitative Filter Papers**

## Ordering Information

#### Grade No. 1

55	100	1.055
70	100	1.070
90	100	1.090
110	100	1.110
125	100	1.125
150	100	1.150
185	100	1.185
240	100	1.240
285	100	1.285
300	100	1.300
330	100	1.330
360	100	1.360
400	100	1.400
500	100	1.500
600	100	1.600
Sheets, size		
485 x 560	100	1.485560
600 x 600	100	1.600600

#### Grade No. 2

Diameter [mm]	Packing	Cat. No.
55	100	2.055
70	100	2.070
90	100	2.090
110	100	2.110
125	100	2.125
150	100	2.150
185	100	2.185
240	100	2.240
285	100	2.285
300	100	2.300
330	100	2.330
360	100	2.360
400	100	2.400
500	100	2.500
600	100	2.600
Sheets, size		
485 x 560	100	2.485560
600 x 600	100	2.600600

#### Grade No. 131

Diameter	Packing	Cat. No.
[mm]		
55	100	131.055
70	100	131.070
90	100	131.090
110	100	131.110
125	100	131.125
150	100	131.150
185	100	131.185
240	100	131.240
285	100	131.285
300	100	131.300
330	100	131.330
360	100	131.360
400	100	131.400
500	100	131.500
600	100	131.600
Sheets, size		
485 x 560	100	131.485560
600 x 600	100	131.600600

#### Grade No. 231

Diameter [mm]	Packing	Cat. No.	
55	100	231.055	
70	100	231.070	
90	100	231.090	
110	100	231.110	
125	100	231.125	
150	100	231.150	
185	100	231.185	
Sheets, size			
485 x 560	100	231.485560	

# **Filter Papers**

# **Qualitative Filter Papers**

## > Ordering Information

#### Grade No. 232

Diameter [mm]	Packing	Cat. No.
55	100	232.055
70	100	232.070
90	100	232.090
110	100	232.110
125	100	232.125
150	100	232.150
185	100	232.185
Sheets, size		
485 x 560	100	232.485560

#### Grade No. 235

Diameter [mm]	Packing	Cat. No.	
55	100	235.055	
70	100	235.070	
90	100	235.090	
110	100	235.110	
125	100	235.125	
150	100	235.150	
185	100	235.185	
Sheets, size			
485 x 560	100	235.485560	

## **Qualitative & Quantitative Filter Papers**

### **Comparison Table**

Advantec	Whatman	Former S&S	Munktell	Macherey- Nagel	Filtrak	ALBET- Hahnemuehle		
ualitative Filter Papers								
1	4	-	3	617	288	FP604		
2	1	595	1F	615	289	FP597		
131	3 or 6	598	106	618	290	FP602H		
231	1	595	1F	615	289	FP595		
232	2	-	150	616md	292	FP593		
235	5	602h	120H	619de	291	FP602eh		
Quantitative Fil	Iter Papers	1575	4/N	1674	1291	_		
	-	1575 589 <sup>1</sup>	4/N OOR	1674 640w	1291 388	- FP589/1		
4A	50		.,			- FP589/1 FP589/2		
4A 5A	50 41	589¹	OOR	640w	388			
4A 5A 5B	50 41 40	589¹ 589²	OOR OOA or OOK <sup>1)</sup>	640w 640m	388 392	FP589/2		
4A 5A 5B 5C	50 41 40 42	589 <sup>1</sup> 589 <sup>2</sup>	OOR OOA or OOK <sup>1)</sup> OOH	640w 640m 640d	388 392 391	FP589/2 FP589/5		
4A 5A 5B 5C 6	50 41 40 42 44 43	589 <sup>1</sup> 589 <sup>2</sup> - 589 <sup>3</sup>	OOR OOA or OOK <sup>1)</sup> OOH OOA or OOK <sup>1)</sup>	640w 640m 640d 640dd	388 392 391 390	FP589/2 FP589/5 FP589/3		

<sup>1)</sup> Munktell OOA and OOK are very similar

#### Note

This table should be considered as alternatives rather than equivalents. When comparing depth filters like filter papers it is impossible to obtain an exact equivalent. The comparison is based on papers made of the same type of raw material giving similar filtration properties. Filtration speed can differ between types with the same retention efficiency because of the thickness of the filter. Thin filters filter faster than thick filters.

### Ash Content of Quantitative Filter Papers

[mg per circle (up to diameter 185 mm)]

Circle diameter	No. 5A	No. 5B	No. 5C	No. 6	No. 7
55	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
70	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
90	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04
11	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.07
125	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.09
150	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.12
185	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.19