

## MCE Membrane

### Hydrophilic Mixed Cellulose Ester

Biologically inert mixtures of cellulose acetate and cellulose nitrate result in membranes with a smoother and more uniform surface than pure nitrocellulose filters.

Easy to handle, less cracking and fracturing than traditional CN membranes.

Pure surface, no additional smoothing treatment or surfactants.



#### Features:

- Available in porosities of 0.22 $\mu$ m, 0.45 $\mu$ m and 0.80 $\mu$ m
- Non-sterile version is bright white, no grid pattern imprinted
- Pre-sterilized version using gamma irradiation and individually wrapped
- Accurate pore structure and highly regulated density for accuracy
- Medium-fast flow rates with reproducible loading capacities
- Clean-edge processing ensures easy separation from stack and less curl
- Autoclavable



Sterile version membranes are individually sealed in easy to open pouches

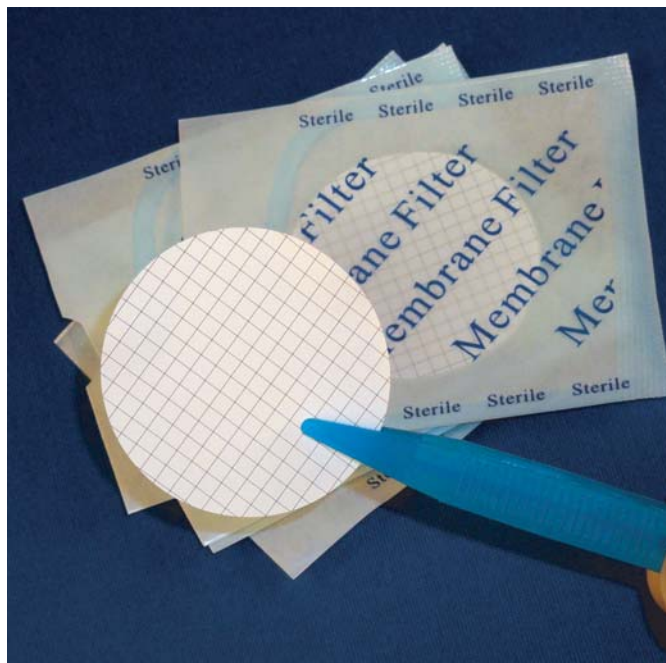
#### Applications:

- Clarification or sterilization of aqueous solutions
- The standard for microbiological growth and colony counting methods
- Cytology, yeast and mold virus concentration
- HPLC sample preparation of aqueous solutions
- OSHA particle analysis
- Food and beverage microbiological QA/QC



Non-sterile version is stacked in notched thermoformed trays designed for easy removal using forceps.

- Mixed Cellulose Esters, hydrophilic, white color, black grid lines
- 0.22µm (sterilizing), 0.45µm (microbiological) and 0.8µm (clarification) retention versions
- 6 mils thick, very close tolerance for consistent density and flow rates
- Water flow rate: 65mL/min/cm<sup>2</sup> at 0.7 bar (10psi)
- Recovery: Average 90% as measured against pour plates
- The membrane will not alter the pH of incubation media beyond +/- 0.2 units
- Zero growth sterility (in gamma sterilized version)
- <2% extractables in boiling water



- Bacterial recovery testing has shown that grid lines neither enhance nor inhibit growth of bacteria.
- Recovery rates of total and fecal coliform bacteria indicate that there is no influence on bacterial growth and development due to chemical extractables.
- The sterilization process does not enhance or inhibit growth of bacteria in use.
- Certified for the microbiological analysis of potable, waste, process, and natural waters in accordance with the Membrane Filter Technique referenced in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater., 20th edition, and the U.S. EPA's Microbiological Methods for Monitoring the Environment, 600/8-78-017.
- Ideal for isolation and enumeration of total and fecal coliforms, E. coli, fecal Streptococcus, fungi, and other heterotrophic bacteria.
- Suitable for air monitoring applications and meets NIOSH requirements for airborne metals and asbestos monitoring.

Partial list, known competitive equivalents:

GE-Whatman 10406871, Pall (GN-6 series),  
 Advantec/MFS A045H047A, Sartorius 11306-047CAN  
 Millipore, EZHAWG474, MF series

**Please request our detailed cross reference list including competitive catalog numbers.**

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Cross reference information is a compilation of the listed manufacturers equivalency charts and sales data, not actual test data.

Although reasonable attempt has been made to ensure equivalency between competitive products - individual testing is suggested for non-standard method applications.