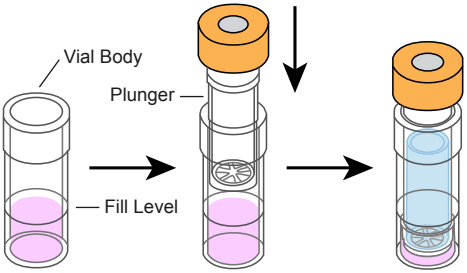
BGB Filter Vials

Specifications

- Vial dimensions 32 mm x 12 mm (height x diameter)
- Polypropylene housing and plunger
- Pre-slit PP cap with PTFE/silicone septa
- 480 µL max. fill volume
- 30 µL dead volume
- 50 °C (120 °F) max. operating temperature
- 0.6 bar (8 psi) compression force



Product description

BGB Filter Vials are one-step sample preparation devices that incorporate a filtration membrane, vial and cap/septa all into one product.

BGB Filter Vials consist of two parts: The vial body, which will be filled with filtrate, and an internal plunger. The plunger has a sealed membrane and a cap with a pre-slit septa. The membrane and the pore size is mentioned on the top of the cap.

The liquid is placed in the vial and dispensed by pressing the plunger. This pushes the liquid through the membrane. Your sample is filtered rapidly and easily and the BGB Filter Vials are ready to be loaded into the autosampler.

BGB Filter Vials can be used with any autosampler that takes a standard vial (12 mm x 32 mm profile).

Instructions for use

Phase 1
After selecting the compatible BGB Filter Vial device for your samples (or solvents), you place the sample in the vial using a pipette or syringe.
When filling the device, pay attention to the max. volume that can be loaded. The max. volume fill level is clearly marked; do not exceed this volume. BGB Filter Vials have a capacity of 480 µL.

Phase 2
Insert the plunger, pressing until you hear a «click». The sample is pushed through the membrane and filtered. After this step, you can put the BGB Filter Vials directly into the autosampler.

You may also use BGB Filter Vials with an automatic compressor. In this case, load the BGB Filter Vials and press slowly until you hear a «click».

Please see «Table 1» to select the correct membrane for your application and check «Table 2» for chemical compatibility.

⚠ Safety precaution

Do not overfill the BGB Filter Vials. The liquid could run out, resulting in the loss of your samples.

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Table 1: Typical Applications

Membrane	Properties	Compounds Class
PTFE (Polyetetrafluoroethylene)	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: BGB Filter Vials Chemical Compatibility Chart

		Filter Media					Housing
R= Recommended L= Limited Resistance (testing before use is recommended) N= Not Recommended T= Test NR= Not Resistant		Polyethersulfone	Nylon	PTFE (laminated)	PVDF Philic	RC	Polypropylene
Chemical		pes	ny	ptl	pvdf	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
	Sulfuric Acid, 6N	T	N	L	R	L	T
	Sulfuric Acid, Conc.	N	N	N	T	N	T
ALCOHOLS	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
	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
BASES	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
SOLVENTS	Acetone	N	R	R	N	R	R
	Acetonitrile	R	T	R	R	R	R
	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

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Chemical		pes	ny	ptl	pvdf	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
	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
	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