

Qualitative Filter Paper

Hyundai Micro's Qualitative Filter Papers are Made of High Quality Materials Imported Munktell in Sweden and we Provide them with Moderate Prices.



Qualitative Filter Paper

Qualitative filter papers are originally used to detect materials which exist in analysis samples. However, as they can be produced at a reasonable price and in various sizes, they are used for a variety of purposes from laboratories to production sites,

Merits

Hyundai Micro's qualitative filter papers consist of nearly 100% alpha-cellulose and have less than 0.1% of ash contents.

Characterized by their slim shapes. Enhanced wet burst strength

They are available in any size you need as well as in standard sizes. We maintain the highest quality in accordance with ISO 9001:2008.

Alpha-cellulose is a main ingredient of pulp which is raw material for paper. It is divided into three types: α , β , and τ . Among these, α -cellulose is not soluble in solutions with 17~18% sodium hydroxide. It has a high degree of polymerization and it is pure cellulose. Beta-cellulose is the soluble fraction which is reprecipitated on acidification of the solution; gamma-cellulose is that fraction remaining in the solution,

Applications

- Liquids purification in qualitative analysis
- Filtration of precipitate such as calcium hydroxide, lead sulfide and calcium carbonate
- Seed testing and Soil analysis
- Detection and measurement of dust and gas
- Filtration of buffer solutions and dye

Selecting the right paper

The selection of a laboratory filter depends on the conditions and objectives of the experiment or analytical procedure. The three most important characteristics of any laboratory filter

- ① Determine the precision of filtration
- $\ensuremath{@}$ Characters of liquids for filtration (pH, temperature, viscosity)
- ③ Examine carefully conditions of particles to be sampled (particle diameter, particle concentration)



Products

There are 7 different types of filters depending on precipitate retention and filtration time.

No.10 (6~10μm)

- · Relatively fast filtration speed
- Used for diverse purposes such as filtration of viscous solutions and bacterial culture medium
- · Widely used for clarifying filtration and Analysis

Applications

 Dyeing test, filtration of viscous solutions such as oil and juice and scientific experiments

No.20 ($5 \sim 8 \mu \text{m}$)

- · Medium filtration speed
- Widely used for qualitative analysis which requires preciseness as it filters precipitates well

Applications

- General qualitative analysis, General physico-chemical experiments
- Determining fractional crystallization and filtration of nickel, sulfide and lead dioxide
- Sulfur analysis (coal, cork, charcoal, etc)

No.2 $(5~8\mu\text{m})$

- · The thickest qualitative filters
- Same filtration performance as other companies' item No.2, Due to its strong burst strength, it performs consistent filtration under strong pressure.

Applications

- General qualitative analysis, General physico-chemical experiments
- Medicinal analysis, liquid culture medium, antibiotic field
- Ink, food coloring, plating solution

No.200 (2~3μm)

- Surface hardened filter paper, the slowest filtration speed
- Generally used to analyze fine particles mixed in a large amount of liquid

Applications

- Filtration of fine particles such as barium sulfate, metastannic acid, cuprous oxide, etc

No.100 (3~5μm)

- Surface hardened filter paper, slow filtration speed, used for relatively precise filtration
- More suitable for fine precipitate filtration than N0.20, Available for pressure filtration

Applications

 Filtration of fine particle such as nickel sulfide, lead dioxide, calcium fluoride, zinc sulfide etc

No.21 (8 \sim 12 μ m)

• Suitable for filtration of coarse precipitates such as lead sulfide, iron sulfide and silver sulfide etc

Applications

- Measurement for alkali carbonates
- Available for beer or malt analysis

No.22 ($12 \sim 15 \mu \text{m}$)

- · The fastest filtration speed
- Used to filter coarse particles such as iron hydroxide, aluminum hydroxide and chromium hydroxide
- Used to analyze silicon in steel and pig iron

Applications

- Filtration of iron hydroxide, plating solutions and food coloring



^{*}The pore sizes are indicated in accordance with the test methods selected by each filter paper manufacturer. Thus, filtration performance may be the same even though pore sizes are different with those of others manufacturers.



Properties

Grade	Basic weight (g/m²)	Thickness (mm)	Filtration Speed (s / 100ml)	Retention Rate	Ash Contents (%)	
No.10	70	0.17	22	6~10	-	
No.20	85	0.20	27	5~8	0.1	
No.2	130	0.26	30	5~8	_	
No.200	84	0.16	180	2~3	0.1	
No.100	84	0.16	100	3~5	0.1	
No.21	84	0.20	20	8~12	0.1	
No.22	84	0.21	10	12~15	0.1	

[※] Basic weight (g / m²): In accordance with DIN EN ISO 536, a test is performed with filter papers from 5000㎡ to 1,0000㎡.

^{**}Ash Contents (%): Weight of residues after 10g of filter paper is ignited in platinum crucible at 800°C.

Item codes (Unit: 100 sheets/pack)											
Grade(mm)	Ø55	Ø70	Ø90	Ø110	Ø125	Ø150	Ø185	Ø200	Ø240	Ø250	
No.10	HM.01006055	HM.01006070	HM.01006090	HM.01006110	HM.01006125	HM.01006150	HM.01006185	HM.01006200	HM.01006240	HM.01006250	
No.20	HM.02005055	HM.02005070	HM.02005090	HM.02005110	HM.02005125	HM.02005150	HM.02005185	HM.02005200	HM.02005240	HM,02005250	
No.2	HM.00205055	HM.00205070	HM.00205090	HM.00205110	HM.00205125	HM.00205150	HM.00205185	HM.00205200	HM.00205240	HM.00205250	
No.200	HM.20002055	HM.20002070	HM.20002090	HM.20002110	HM,20002125	HM,20002150	HM,20002185	HM.20002200	HM.20002240	HM,20002250	
No.100	HM.10003055	HM.10003070	HM.10003090	HM.10003110	HM.10003125	HM.10003150	HM.10003185	HM.10003200	HM.10003240	HM.10003250	
No.21	HM.02110055	HM.02110070	HM.02110090	HM.02110110	HM,02110125	HM.02110150	HM.02110185	HM.02110200	HM.02110240	HM.02110250	
No.22	HM.02212055	HM.02212070	HM.02212090	HM.02212110	HM.02212125	HM.02212150	HM.02212185	HM.02212200	HM.02212240	HM.02212250	
Grade(mm)	Ø285	Ø300	Ø350	Ø380	Ø400	Ø450	Ø500	Ø550	Ø600	600×600	
No.10	HM.01006285	HM.01006300	HM.01006350	HM.01006380	HM.01006400	HM.01006450	HM.01006500	HM.01006550	HM.01006600	HM.01006600A	
No.20	HM.02005285	HM.02005300	HM.02005350	HM.02005380	HM,02005400	HM,02005450	HM.02005500	HM.02005550	HM.02005600	HM.02005600A	
No.2	HM.00205285	HM.00205300	HM.00205350	HM.00205380	HM.00205400	HM.00205450	HM.00205500	HM.00205550	HM.00205600	HM.00205600A	
No.200	HM,20002285	HM.20002300	HM.20002350	HM,20002380	HM.20002400	HM,20002450	HM.20002500	HM.20002550	HM,20002600	HM.20002600A	
No.100	HM.10003285	HM.10003300	HM.10003350	HM.10003380	HM.10003400	HM.10003450	HM.10003500	HM.10003550	HM.10003600	HM.10003600A	
No.21	HM.02110285	HM.02110300	HM.02110350	HM.02110380	HM.02110400	HM.02110450	HM.02110500	HM.02110550	HM.02110600	HM.02110600A	
No.22	HM.02212285	HM.02212300	HM.02212350	HM.02212380	HM.02212400	HM.02212450	HM.02212500	HM.02212550	HM.02212600	HM,02212600A	

^{*} Qualitative filter paper is available in a roll type as well as a sheet type.

^{**} Thickness (mm): In accordance with DIN EN ISO 534, the value measured with a thickness measurer under pressure of 10N / of

[#]Filtration speed (s / 10ml): Fold a filter paper with a diameter of 110m in quarter and soak it. Then, hang it and filter 10 ml of distilled water at 20 °C. Time that it takes for filtration is measured.

[※] Retention rate (📺): Retention rate is calculated by test methods of filter paper manufactures. As each manufacturer has a different test method, use these data for reference only.

 $[\]ensuremath{\mathrm{\%}}$ For special sizes which are not mentioned in the above, feel free to contact us.