



## Datasheet: Hybrid Silica AR Membranes

Hybrid Silica AR membranes have hydrophilic characteristics, meaning that the water content of the feed passes preferentially through the membrane.

### Membranes:

Dimensions:	1-channel tube 250 x 10 x 7 mm, effective area 0,005 m <sup>2</sup> 1-channel tube 500 x 10 x 7 mm, effective area 0,01 m <sup>2</sup> 4-tube assembly 1200 x 25, effective area 0,1 m <sup>2</sup> 4-tube assembly 600 x 25, effective area 0,05 m <sup>2</sup>
Substrate material:	$\alpha$ -Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
Top layer:	Hybrid Silica AR (open, standard or dense)
Coating position:	Inside of the tube

### Limits of operation

Temperature:	150 °C
Pressure:	max. 10 bar
pH:	0,5-8,5

### Handling, storage and cleaning

#### Handling

Always wear clean gloves when handling the membranes in order to prevent contamination with fungi. **Warning:** The membranes are brittle and cannot withstand shock, excessive vibration nor mechanical bending forces.

#### Storage

The membranes can be stored in a dry place under ambient conditions. To prevent the risk of fungi growth on the ceramic element the relative humidity should not exceed 60%.

#### Cleaning

At the end of the standard dehydration process flush the element with clean solvent or demineralized water (max. 50 °C). CIP the element with appropriate means. This is either with its own solvent or typically 0,5% to 1% enzymatic neutral non-ionic detergent. In some cases special CIP procedures might be applicable. Sterilize with Formaldehyde (1%) or Sodium Azide (<0.01%) or equivalent. Please consult Pervatech for more information or consult the separate cleaning datasheet.

### Possible applications with hydrophilic membranes

- Breaking of azeotrope
- Removal of water from organics e.g. alcohols, aprotic solvents, DMAc, DMSO, DMF, NMP, Phenol, THF, ACN, esters, acetates, ketons or acids
- In situ dehydration of condensation reactions
- Dehydration of essential oils
- Separation of low Mw from higher Mw solvents (purification)