TECHNICAL APPENDIX

DIN EN ISO 9001 Certification

EN ISO 13485 Certification

DIN EN ISO 50001 Certification

QUALITY STANDARDS AT GREINER BIO ONE

Greiner Bio-One is certified according to the international standards DIN EN ISO 9001 and EN ISO 13485 for Medical Devices. Since 2013, Greiner Bio-One Frickenhausen (Germany) is al certified according to DIN EN ISO 50001 (systematic energy management).

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF VARIOUS MATERIALS

	PS 20 °C	PS 50 °C	PP 20 °C	PP 50 °C	HDPE 20 °C	HDPE 50 °C	LDPE 20 °C	LDPE 50 °C	PC 20 °C	PC 50 °C
Methanol	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Methyl acetate	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Methyl phenyl ether 100 %	4	4	3				3		4	4
Methyl propyl ketone	4	4	2	3	1	2	2	3	4	4
Methylamine 32 %			1		1		1		4	4
Methylene chloride	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Naphthalene			1		1	3			3	3
Nitrobenzene	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
Oxalic acid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4
Ozone	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Palmitic acid	1	1	3	4	3		2		2	2
Phenol 10 %	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Phenol 100 %	4	4	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	4
Phosphoric acid 1 – 5 %	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Phosphoric acid 85 %	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Phthalic acid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Potassium carbonate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Potassium chromate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	2
Potass. permanganate	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Propanol	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sodium acetate	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Sodium chloride	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sodium hydroxide 30 %	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Sodium hydroxide 45 %	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Sodium hydroxide 60 %	1	1	1	1					4	4
Sodium hypochloride	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
Sodium permanganate	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Sodium thiosulfate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Stearic acid	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Sulphuric acid 1 – 6 %	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sulphuric acid 60 %	2	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	3
Sulphuric acid conc.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tannin acid	1	1	1	1					3	3
Terpentine oi					3	4	3	4	4	4
Tetrahydrofuran	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
Toluene	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4
Trichloroacetic acid	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4
Urea	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uric acid			1		1		1		1	
Urine	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Xylene	4	4	4	4	2	3	2	4	4	4

1 = resistant 2 = limited resistant 3 = moderate resistant 4 = no resistance

These tables are a general guide only. As many factors can affect the chemical resistance of a given product, its suitability for a specific application should be tested.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE LAB

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF VARIOUS MATERIALS

	PS 20 °C	PS 50 °C	PP 20 °C	PP 50 °C	HDPE 20 °C	HDPE 50 °C	LDPE 20 °C	LDPE 50 °C	PC 20 °C	PC 50 °C
Acetic acid 10 %	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Acetic acid 50 %	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Acetic acid 90 %	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	4
Acetone	4	4	1	3	1	1	3	3	4	4
Acetonitrile	4	4	3	4	1	1	1	1	4	4
Ammonia 25 %	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Ammonium acetate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Amyl alcohol	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Ascorbic acid			1	1	1		1		2	2
Benzene	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Benzyl alcohol	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
Boric acid 10 %	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carbon tetrachloride	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
Carbonic acid	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	
Chloroform 100 %	4	4	3	4	3		3		4	4
Citric acid 10 %	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Cyclohexanol	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	
Detergents			1	1						
Dichloroacetic acid			1	1	1	1			4	4
Diethyl ether	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
Dimethyl acetamide	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	4		
Dimethylsulfox. (DMSO)	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Emulsifier			1	1						
Ethanol 50 %	1	1	1		1	1	1	2	1	1
Ethanol 96 %	1	1	1	1	1		1		1	3
Ether	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
Formaldehyde 10 %	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Formaldehyde 40 %	4	4	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	2
Formamide	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Formic acid 50 %	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	3
Glucose	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glycerine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Heptane	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	1	2
Hexanol			1		1		1		2	2
Hydrochloric acid 20 %	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Hydrochloric acid conc.	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Hydrogen peroxide 3 %	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Hydroquinone	4	4	1				1	3	3	3
Isoamyl alcohol	1	1							3	0
Isobutanol	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Isopropanol	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Isopropyl acetate	4	4	2	3	1	2	2	3	4	4
Isopropyl benzene	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	4	4	4
Isopropyl ether	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lactic acid 3 %	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
Lactic acid 85 %	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Liquid paraffin	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE (PET) CAPILLARY PORE MEMBRANES (THINCERT® CELL CULTURE INSERTS)

	PET		PET		PET
Acetaldehyde	1	Ethanol	1	Monochlorbenzene	1
Acetic acid (10 %)	1	Ethyl acetate	1	Nitric acid (30 %)	1
Acetic acid (100 %)	3	Ethyl ether	1	Nitrobenzene	1
Acetone	1	Ethylendichloride	1	Nitropropane	1
Ammonium hydroxide (5 %)	1	Ethylene glycol	1	n-Propanol	1
Amyl acetate	1	Fluoric acid (35 %)	1	Pentane	1
Amyl alcohol	1	Formaldehyde	1	Perchlorethylene	1
Aniline	1	Formic acid (50 %)	1	Petroleum ether	1
Benzene	3	Freon	1	Phosphoric acid (85 %)	3
Benzyl alcohol	1	Glutaraldehyde	1	Potassium hydroxide	4
Benzyl benzoate	1	Glycerol	1	Propyl acetate	1
Boric acid (5 %)	1	H_2O_2 (30 %)	1	Pyridine	1
Butanol	1	Halogenated phenoles	4	Silicon oil	1
Butyl acetate	1	Hexane	1	Sodium hydroxide	4
Butyl cellusolve	1	Hydrochloric acid (20 %)	1	Sulphuric acid (25 %)	1
Carbon tetrachloride	1	i-Propanol	1	Terpentine oil	1
Chloroform	1	Isopropyl myristate	1	Tetrahydrofurane	1
Concentrated strong acids	4	Methanol	1	Tetraline	1
Cyclohexane	1	Methyl acetate	1	Toluene	3
Cyclohexanone	3	Methyl cellusolve	1	Trichlorbenzene	1
Dekaline	1	Methylenchloride	3	Trichlorethylene	1
Dimethylacetamide	1	Methylethylketone	1	Triethanolamin	1
Dimethylformamide	1	Methylglycol acetate	1	Trikresyl phosphate	1
Dimethylsulfoxide	1	Methylisobutylketone	1	Xylene	3
Dioxane	1	Mineral oils	1		

For the solvents effecting slight changes the user should test the compatibility under the specific application conditions. All tests have been performed at RT. Please be aware that ThinCert® cell culture inserts are made of PET membranes sealed on polystyrene housings. Therefore, solvents shown compatible with PET membranes in the above table might be incompatible with the polystyrene housing. Please check solvent compatibility with polystyrene.

Resistance scale from 1 to 4

1 = resistant — i.e. the plastics may be treated with the chemical compound at mentioned temperature over several years without any significant alterations in its physical, optical and chemical properties

2 = limited resistant — i.e. the plastics may be treated with the chemical compound at mentioned temperature over several weeks without any significant alterations in its physical, optical and chemical properties

3 = moderate resistant — i.e. the plastics may be treated with the chemical compound at mentioned temperature for short time only (several minutes to one hour) without any alterations in physical, optical and chemical properties (mixing and measuring is possible)

4 = no resistance — i.e. treating the plastics with the substance named may cause alterations in physical, optical and chemical properties within seconds

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF CYCLOOLEFINS (COC / COP)

	Cycloolefin		Cycloolefin		Cycloolefin
Acetic acid 99 %	1	Dibutyl ether	4	Isopropanol	1
Acetone	1	Dichloroethane	4	Methanol	1
Acrylonitrile	1	Dichloromethane	4	Methylene chloride	4
Ammonia 33 %	1	Diethyl ether	4	Nitric acid (HNO_3)	1
Benzaldehyde	3	Dimethyl sulfoxide	1	Octane	4
Benzene	4	DMSO	1	Pentane	4
Benzine	4	Ethanol 50 %	1	Sodium hydrox. (NaOH) 50 %	1
Butanon	1	Ethanol 96 %	1	Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) 40 %	1
Carbon tetrachloride	4	Fatty acid	4	Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4) 95 %	1
Chloroform	4	Heptane (n-Heptane)	4	Toluene	4
Cyclohexane	4	Hexane	4	Xylene	4
Cyclohexanone	4	Hydrochloric acid (HCl) 36 %	1		
Detergents	1	Hydrogen peroxide water 30 %	1		

1 = resistant 2 = limited resistant 3 = moderate resistant 4 = no resista

This table is a general guide only. As many factors can affect the chemical resistance of a given product, its suitability for a specific application should be tested.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF VARIOUS MATERIALS

Material	Sterilisation by				Auto-clavability	Thermal Stability [°C]	Transparency	Gas Permeability[2]			WVTR[3]
	gamma irradiation	chemicals (formalin, ethanol)	dry heat	gas[1]				O_2	N_2	CO_2	
Polystyrene	•	•		•		-20 to +60	clear	4.7	853	17.8	108 - 155
Polypropylene	•	•		•	•	-196 to +121	translucent	3.7	744	12.4	3.9
HDPE	•	•		•		-50 to +100	translucent	2.9	651	9	4.6 - 6.2
LDPE	•	•		•		-50 to +80	translucent	7.8	2.8	41.9	15.5 -23.3
UV-Star®	•			•		-20 to +40	clear				
PETG	•	•		•		-40 to +60	clear	388	155	1.2	62
PET	•	some		•		-40 to +60	clear	46.5	10.9	236	15 - 20
Cycloolefin	•			•		-80 to +100	clear				

Exemptions are mentioned in the respective product datasheets.

[1] Ethylene oxide, formaldehyde
[2] [ccx mm/m²x 24 h x Bar]
[3] at 37°C, 90 % humidity [g x mm/m² x 24 h x Bar]

Material	Refractive Index
Polystyrene	1.59
UV-Star®	1.53
Cycloolefin	1.53
Glass	1.53

These tables are a general guide only. As many factors can affect the resistance of a given product, its suitability for a specific application should be tested.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE OF SEALERS

	EASYseal (Art. No. 676001)	VIEWseal (Art. No. 676070)	AMPLIseal (Art. No. 676040)	SILVERseal (Art. No. 676090)
Acetone	4	4	4	3
Acetonitrile	3	3	4	1
Acetic acid 1 %	3	1	4	3
Glacial acetic acid	1	3	4	
Chloroform	4	4	4	4
DMSO	3	3	3	1
Ethanol	3	1	1	1
Hydrochloric acid 32 %	3	1	3	4
Isopropanol	3	1	1	1
Methanol	3	1	4	1
Phenol	3	3	4	3
Sulphuric acid 0.5 M	1	1	1	1

1 = Stable — no visible change in the sealer after one week's incubation
3 = Moderately stable — after one week, optical and physical changes in the sealer (clouding tears on removal)
4 = Unstable — adhesive and foil are dissolved, wells not leak-tight

This table can only be used as an orientation aid for the suitability of the respective sealers, since their behaviour against chemicals depends on the respective application. Tests under practical conditions are absolutely essential in many cases.

TEMPERATURE STABILITY OF SEALERS

	Temperature Stability
EASYseal	-40 °C to + 120 °C
VIEWseal	-70 °C to + 100 °C
AMPLIseal	-80 °C to + 110 °C
SILVERseal	-70 °C to + 100 °C
BREATHseal	n.a. / Evaporation rate 4200 g H_2O/m^2 in 24 h

This table can basically be used as an orientation aid for the temperature stability of the respective sealers, since the behaviour of the product depends on the respective application. Tests under practical conditions are absolutely essential in many cases