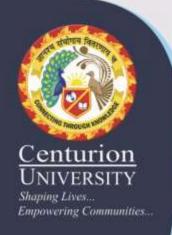


# Filter media and Filter aids

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# Filter Media

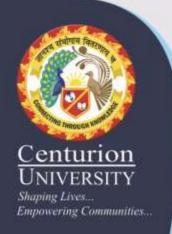
"The surface upon which solids are deposited in a filter is called the **Filter medium**".

### PROPERTIES OF IDEAL FILTER MEDIA:

- Chemically inert.
- High retention power.
- Sufficient mechanical strength.
- Absorbs negligible amount of material.
- Resistant to the corrosive action of liquid.

### Selection of filter media depends on followings:

- Size of particle to be filtered.
- Amount of liquid to be filtered.
- Nature of product to be filtered.



# Types of Filter/Filtering Media

### 1. Filter paper:

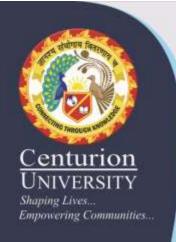
Filter paper is a common filter medium since it offers controlled porosity, limited absorption characteristic, and low cost.

 It has different grades and qualities different pore size such as coarse, medium and fine.

### Drawbacks

- They shed very fine particle to the filtrate.
- Absorb property of liquid.





# 2. Cotton Wool:

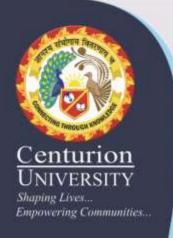
- · Small tough of cotton wool placed in the neck of funnel.
- Commonly used filter media of moderately coarse particles.

# Drawbacks

It sheds fine cotton hair in the filtrate





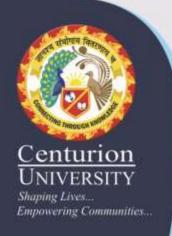


# 3. Glass wool:

- Consist of fine fibers of glass which are resistant to corrosive liquids (strong acids, alkalies and oxidizing agents).
- May contaminate the filtrate with glass fibers.





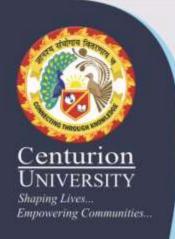


# 4. Asbestos:

- Also used for filtering the corrosive liquid.
- Used in gravimetric analysis for collecting fine precipitates.







### 5. Fine muslin

- •Used to remove very coarse particles
- It is done before the passing the liquid through a fine filter media, in order to avoid clogging of the fine filter with coarse particles



### 6. Filter cloth

- •Used for large scale filtration
- •Synthetic cloth has more strength with less liquid absorbing capacity than cotton cloth







### 7. Membrane Filter:

- Made up of cellulose, Polyvinylchloride, Nylon and other cellulose derivatives.
- They rare very fine having a very vide range of pore size from 8μ down to 0.22μ.
- Mainly used to remove microorganism and very fine particles from ophthalmic solution and parental products.







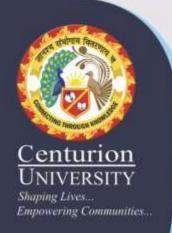
### 8. Sintered Glass:

- Made form borosilicate glass.
- Glass is powdered and sifted to produce uniform particles.
- Heated and fitted in to glass funnel of suitable size and shape.
- Used for filtering parenteral preparations.
- Useful for filtering the corrosive liquid and oxidizing agent.

## Advantages

- Don't shed particles.
- Don't absorbs any liquid.
- Can be easily washed.



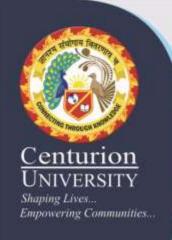


# Filter Aids

"The substances which when added to the liquid to be filtered, reduce the resistance of the filter cake and increase the filtration".

## Properties of Filter Aids:

- · Chemically inert
- Insoluble in liquids
- Form a porous cake
- Free from impurities
- Able to remain suspended in liquids
- · Free from moisture



### Filter Aid Materials



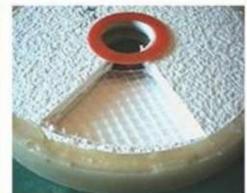


DIATOMACEOUS EARTH

PERLITE







CELLULOSE



CARBON

