

# CP2 1-350 micron

Setting a new benchmark in adhesive, paint, ink and other viscous fluid applications, the CP2's bicomponent polypropylene structure provides accurate particulate classification, whereby unwanted contaminants are consistently removed by the cartridge and desirable characteristics can pass through. The rigid self-supporting matrix, prevents the release of previously trapped particles, morphing of gels and the phenomenon of micron rating creep, even under high differential pressures.

## **Typical Applications of the CP2**

#### **Adhesives & Resins**

The robust construction of the CP2. enables the cartridge to operate reliably under high differential pressures in highly viscous applications.

#### Paints & Inks

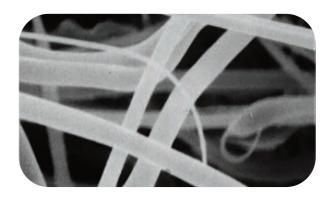
Consistent and reliable filtration delivering repeatable results across paints, lacquers, inks, oils and varnishes.

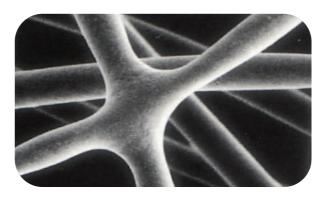




## **Technological Advancements**

The new CP2 cartridge has some impressive structural and finishing technologies to create a more efficient and consistently accurate filtration solution, compared to older technologies.





#### Surfactant Free

The initial start up and filtering of liquids is more efficient as unnecessary pre-production flushing delays are avoided since a spin finish is not used.

#### **Electronics**

The surfactant-free finish results in a cleaner cartridge, with a quick rinse-up required for multiple electronic pure water applications.



### **Old Technology**

#### Structure

The older, unbonded structure causes the free movement of fibres, which then results in increased media migration and push through of previously trapped particles.

#### **Fibre Diameter**

An inconsistent fibre diameter construction decreases the cartridge's ability to offer precise classification.

### **New Technology**

#### **Bicomponent 3D Matrix**

Only bicomponent polypropylene fibres, developed and patented by JNC, are used. Each contact point of the fibres is thermally bonded to form a rigid three dimensional fibre matrix that has uniform porosity and a high tolerance for pressure. This technology allows for longer service life and higher throughputs.

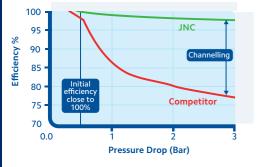
#### **Fibre Diameter**

The diameter of the structural fibres is changed for every grade, and the grades are clearly differentiated from a nominal filtration size of 1 µm to 350 µm.

## **Specifications of the CP2**

The CP2 delivers clear benefits due to the bonded nodes, fine fibre diameter and uniform graded porosity. Forming a rigid structure that is capable of removing oversized contaminants, agglomerates and deformable gels the CP2 allows classification of particulate; separating the unwanted contaminants from the desired particles.

#### **Consistency under Pressure**



Typically, as pores become blocked and flow finds alternative paths, pressure drop increases. This increase in  $\Delta P$  (Delta P-differential pressure) can cause channelling and distortion.

The CP2, with its nodally fused structure, resists high pressures to maintain integrity for consistent filtration preventing the release of previously trapped contaminants, push through of gels and rating creep.

## Comparison Chart\*

Use the table below to easily identify the CP2 product for your application. To make product selection as simple as possible, the table highlights common industry filters against the corresponding CP2.

Grade	<b>CP2 Nominal</b> µm	<b>ProBond<sup>™</sup> Nominal</b> μm	<b>Micro-Klean<sup>™</sup> Nominal</b> μm
CP2-01	1	-	1
CP2-03	3	-	3
CP2-05	5	2	5
CP2-10	10	5	10
CP2-25	25	10	25
CP2-50	50	25	50
CP2-75	75	50	-
CP2-100	100	-	75
CP2-200	200	75	100
CP2-350	350	125	125

\* Comparisons are for general guidance only and application parameters must be checked for suitability.

### Viscosity

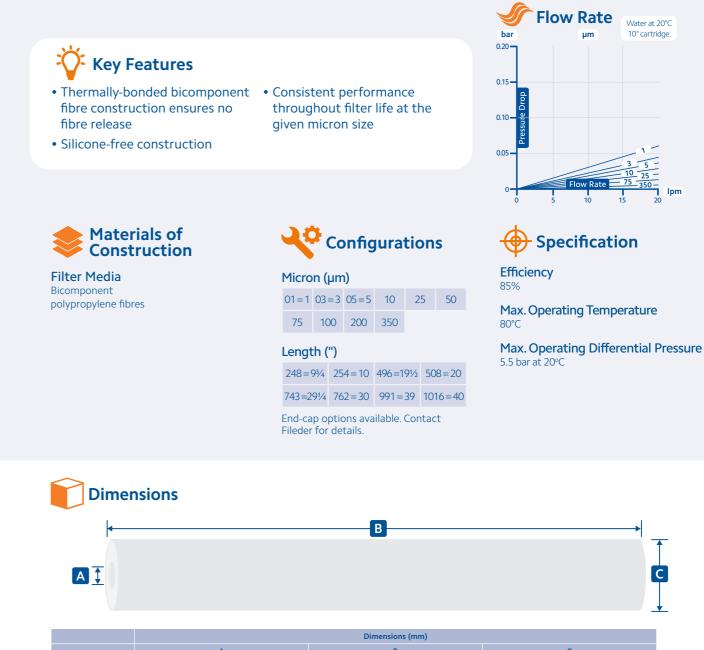
One of the biggest factors affecting the configuration of filtration equipment is the viscosity of the filtrate, i.e. the higher the viscosity, the slower the flow and the larger the system requirement. For filtrate other than water, divide the flow rate by the factors shown.

e.g. Filtering printer's ink with a viscosity of 2000 cP at 50 lpm, would require equipment capable of filtering water at 625 lpm.  $(50 \text{ lpm} \div 0.08 = 625 \text{ lpm})$ 

Viscosity (cP)	<b>Conversion Factor</b>	Viscosity (cP)	<b>Conversion Factor</b>
1	1	1,500	.11
100	.85	2,000	.08
200	.58	4,000	.05
400	.35	6,000	.035
600	.25	8,000	.026
800	.17	10,000	.021
1,000	.16		

Micro-Klean<sup>™</sup> is a registered trademark of 3M

ProBond<sup>™</sup> (Fulflo<sup>®</sup>) is a registered trademark of Parker Hannifin Corporation, Parker Intangibles, LLC



•	B				
A					
	Dimensions (mm)				
	А	В	С		
9¾	30	248	62		
10	30	254	62		
<b>19</b> ½	30	496	62		
20	30	508	62		
291⁄4	30	743	62		
30	30	762	62		
39	30	991	62		
40	30	1016	62		

### Part Number

