NanoFilter

A Major Development In Water Filters

The NANO Filter consists of a nano fine carbon impregnated glass fibre material which is tightly folded to create a very large surface area. The NANOFilter candle fits into our standard Filter Housing. The large surface area ensures an excellent flow rate and resistance to blocking (for peaty water for instance.) It's fine weave and material properties are responsible for its outstanding Viral and Pharma ratings.



What Does The NanoFilter Do?

- The NanoFilter Candle fits into our re usable Filter Housing (re usable to reduce plastic waste).
- The NanoFilter Candle consists of a nano fine carbon impregnated glass
 fibre material which is tightly folded to create a large surface area. This
 ensures a high flow rate, even at very low water pressure, and reduces
 the risk of blocking if the mains water is peaty or dirty.
- The composition of the NanoFilter Candle removes 99.98% of Cryptosporidium, Giardia Intestinalis and E Coli and provides protection against Legionella, Pseudonomas, Salmonella, Mycobacteria and Aspergillis.
- The NanoFilter Candle can be disposed with household waste.

Table 1 - Bacteria and	virus removal ef	ficiencies for the	NanoCeram Cartridge

Organism		Size, ⊠m	cartridge	Removal efficiency, %	Comment
virus	Poliovirus 1	0.025-0.030	VS2.5x5	>99.92±0.01%	Ref. (1) ^a
	Echovirus 1	0.050- 0.080	VS2.5x5	>99.98±0.00%	Ref. (1) ^a
	Coxsackievirus B5	0.027	VS2.5x5	>99.991±0.01%	Ref. (1) ^a
	Adenovirus	0.070-0.090	VS2.5x5	>99.997±0.00%	Ref. (1) ^a
bacteriophage	MS2	0.027	VS2.5x5	99.9%	Ref. (2)b
			P2.5x10	99.92%	Ref. (3) ^c
			PAC2.5x10	99.96%	Ref. (3) ^c
		,	P2.5x10	99.994±0.004%	Ref. (2) ^b Ref. (3) ^c
			PAC2.5x5	>99.999%	
bacteria	Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	(0.5-1) ^{d,e} ·(2-5) ^{d,f}	VS2.5x5	99.995±0.027%	Ref. (2) ^b
			PAC2.5x5AG	99.999±0.002%	Ref. (2)b
	E. coli	0.5 °-2 f	PAC2.5x5	99.99992% Ref. (Ref. (3)°
	Raoultella terrigena	(0.3-1) ^e ·(0.6-6) ^f	P2.5x10 >99.99992%	Ref. (3) ^c	

Notes: a) Ref. (1). L. A. Ikner, M. Soto-Beltran, and K. R. Bright, Appl. Environ. Microbiol. March 25, 2011; b) Ref. (2). Argonide datasheet. Prior to each sampling point the cartridge was conditioned with 10 void volumes ("S L for P.2.5x5 and PAC2.5x5AG) and 200 mL sample was collected at 0.5 GPM. Test was done according to NSF/ANSI P231 standard, specifically for sample point #1; c) Ref. (3). F. Tepper, L. Kaledin, O. Vargas, and T. Kaledin, IWC-10-47, October 24-28, 2010, San Antonio, TX; d) Ref. (4). J. L. Melnick, M. Rhian, J. Warren and S. S. Breese Jr. J. Immunology, 1951 vol. 67 pp. 151-162 e) diameter; f) length.





	dun	Stee, µm	Cartridge	Removal Efficiency, %	Commont
	continue 1	0.025-0.030	V82.5-5	>99.92±0.01%	Ref. (1)*
	Joovinus 1	0.050-0.080	VS2.5-5	>99.98±0.00%	Ref. (1)*
	Stronacksessrum B.5	0.027	V82.5-5	>99.99140.01%	Ref. (1)*
	Adenosina	0.070-0.090	VS2.5-5	>99.997±0.00%	Ref. (1)*
	MS2	0.027	V82.5-5	99.9%	Ref. (2)*
	-	-	P2.5-10	99.92%	Ref. (NY
			PAC2.5-10	99.96%	Ref. (3Y
_			12.5-10	99.99410.004%	Ref. (2)*
_			PAC2.5-5	>99.999%	Ref. (A)*
	Male specific coliphages		VS2.5-5	>98%	Ref. (4)
1	Pseudomonas Acruginoss	(0.5-1)*7 (2-5)*8	V82.5-5	99.99510.027%	Ref. (2)*
					Hel. (2)*
	E coli	0.51-21	PAC2.5-5	99.99992%	Ref. (3)*
	Racultella terricena	(0.3-1) (0.6-6)		>99.99992%	Ref. (37
ff (2), Arg for P2 5x5 SF/ANSI F sledin, IW	f. (1) L. A. Ikner, M. Son onide datasheet. Prior to and PAC2.5x5AO) and 2 231 standard, specifically 0:10-47, October 24-28, 4. D. Sobsey. J. Appl. M.	each sampling point to 00 mL sample was co for sample point #1; 2010, San Antonio, T	he cartridge was flected at 0.5 GP o) Ref. (3), F. To X; d), Ref. (4), C	conditioned with 16 M. Test was done a opper, L. Kaledin, C. D. Gibbons, R. A.	void volum ecording to Vargas, an Rodrigos, I.





