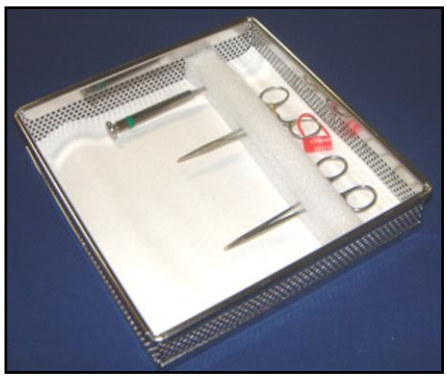
Product Codes

- TLC001 – TLC999

Clinipak Absorbent Tray Liners are highly absorbent crepe tray liners produced from pure cellulose wood pulp, manufactured with a low chloride and sulphate content and free from optical dyes.

The liners can be safely used inside trays, next to delicate instruments for steam sterilization or may be used underneath trays. In both cases, condensate dispersion facilitates the production of dry packs. Clinipak Absorbent Tray Liners may also be used as a packaging accessory on the inside of wrapped sterile packages or sterilization containers to protect or separate devices and provide wicking.



Standard Properties

Test method			Measure	min	max
Substance	DIN 53104	-	g/m²	78	82
Thickness	DIN 53105 T1	-	µm	-	-
Tensile strength	DIN 53112 T1	md	N/15mm	35,3	-
Tensile strength	DIN 53112 T1	cd	N/15mm	22,4	-
Wet strength	DIN 53112 T2	md	N/15mm	10,0	-
Wet strength	DIN 53112 T2	cd	N/15mm	6,0	-
Breaking length	DIN 53112 T1	md	km	3,0	-
Breaking length	DIN 53112 T1	cd	km	1,9	-
Stretch	DIN 53112 T1	md	%	8	-
pH	online	-	-	6	8
Ash content	DIN 54370	-	%	0	1
Absolute moisture content	online	-	%	3,5	6,5
Capillary rise	DIN 53106	md	mm	40	-
Capillary rise	DIN 53106	cd	mm	45	-
Brightness (white Paper)	DIN 53145 - R457	-	%	82	90
ISO 9001; ISO 14001; ISO 50001; REACH					

MD=Machine Direction,CD=Cross Direction,T=Top,B=Botton

All above are typical values at conditioning atmosphere 50% and 23°C according to ISO-standards.

Sterilising Compatibility

Clinipak Absorbent Tray Liners are suitable for use in steam sterilising systems, up to 137°C/4min, and ethylene oxide sterilising systems.
They are not suitable for use in plasma sterilising systems.

Compliance

Clinipak Absorbent Tray Liners meets the requirements for packaging for terminally sterilised medical devices which are to be sterilised by Ethylene Oxide, steam (134°C) and gamma irradiation (50kGy) according to:

ISO 11607-1	Sect.5.1.6 a) microbial barrier Sect. 5.1.6 c) physical and chemical properties and Sect.5.1.6 e) compatibility with respect to intended sterilisation processes