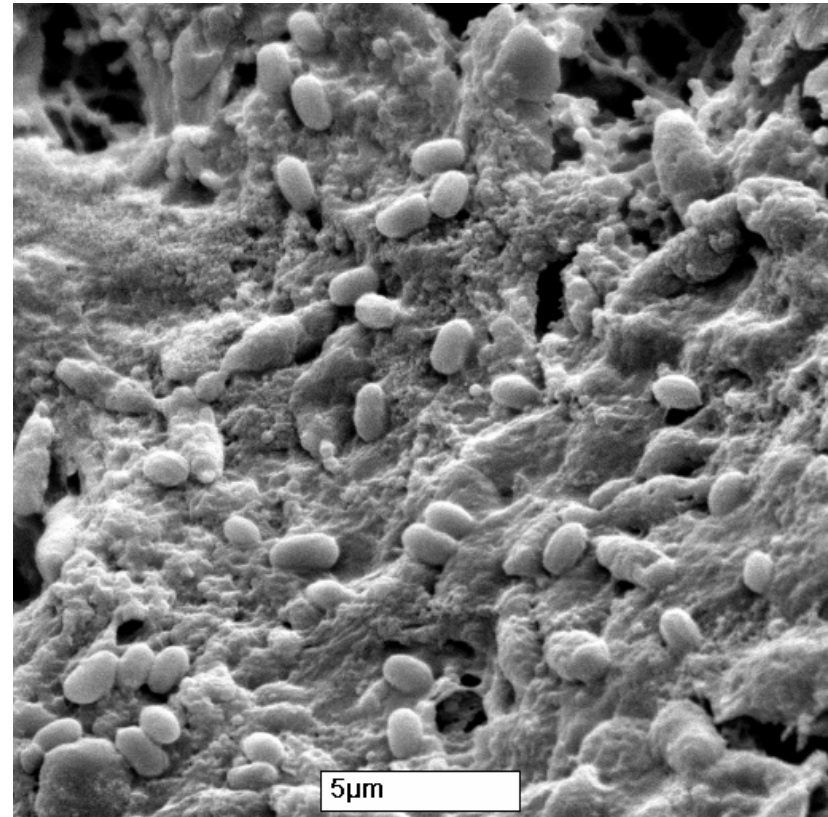


Integrity Testing Methods

For Membrane Filters

2018

Bill Merz - Gusmer



MILLIPORE

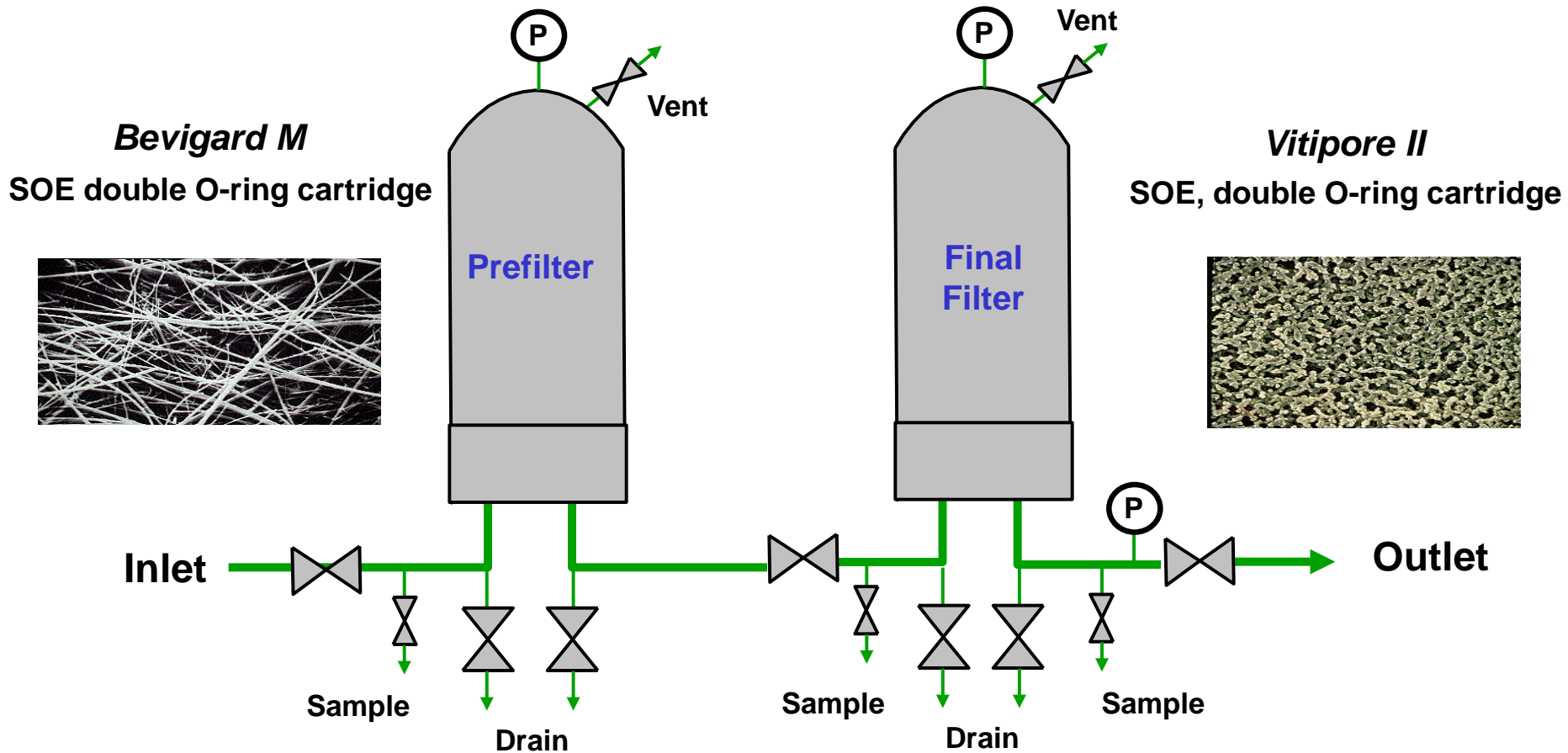


Gusmer Enterprises, Inc.

Integrity Testing

- Principles
- Bubble Point
- Pressure Decay - Pressure Hold / Diffusion
- Automated

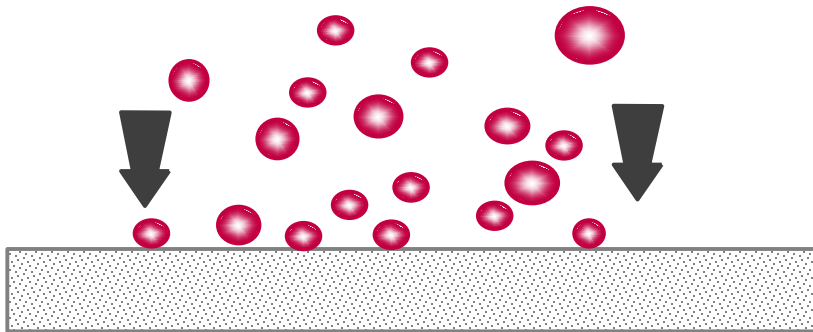
Microfiltration Set-up



Integrity Test Principles

Integral Membrane/Device

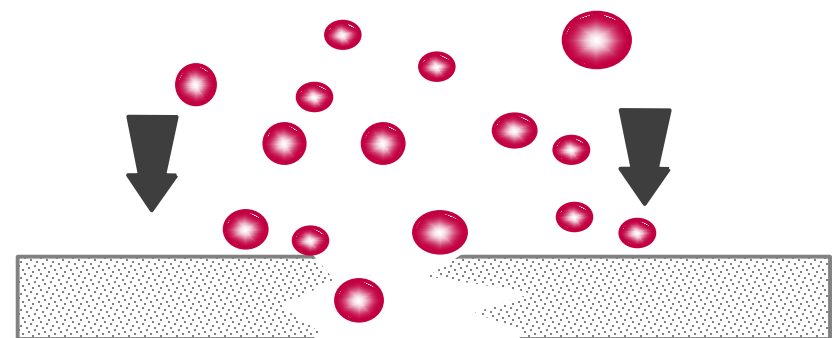
Contaminants larger than rated pore size upstream



No downstream contamination

Non-Integral Membrane/Device

Contaminants larger than rated pore size upstream



Downstream contamination

Integrity Test Principles

→ Which Cartridges?

- Only the membrane (final) filters.
 - Not the prefilters.

Integrity Test Principles

→ Why Perform an Integrity Test?

- Assurance of filter retention and bottled product quality

→ Method to Detect System Leaks From:

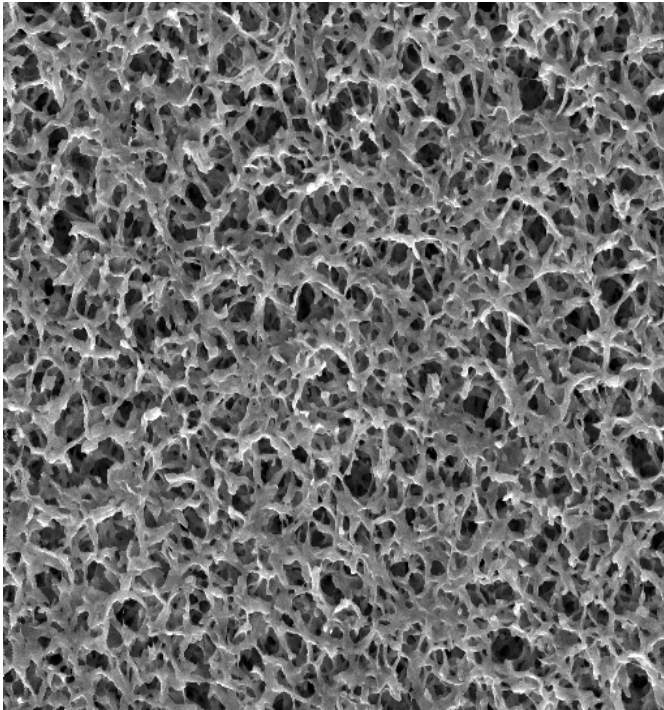
- Improper filter installation
- Damaged filter O-ring or other gasket seal
- Damaged filters from
 - Excessive pressure drop
 - Valve opening/closing speed (pressure hammer)
 - DP during hot CIP on plugged filters
 - Chemical attack

Integrity Test Principles

→ When to Perform an Integrity Test?

- Membrane Filters are Installed (New or after long term storage)
 - To ensure proper installation and membrane integrity
- After Every Chemical / Sanitation Procedure
 - Especially if ran at high temperature like 190 F hot water sanitization
- After Bottling Run
 - To ensure integrity throughout the bottling run

Non Destructive - Integrity Test Principles



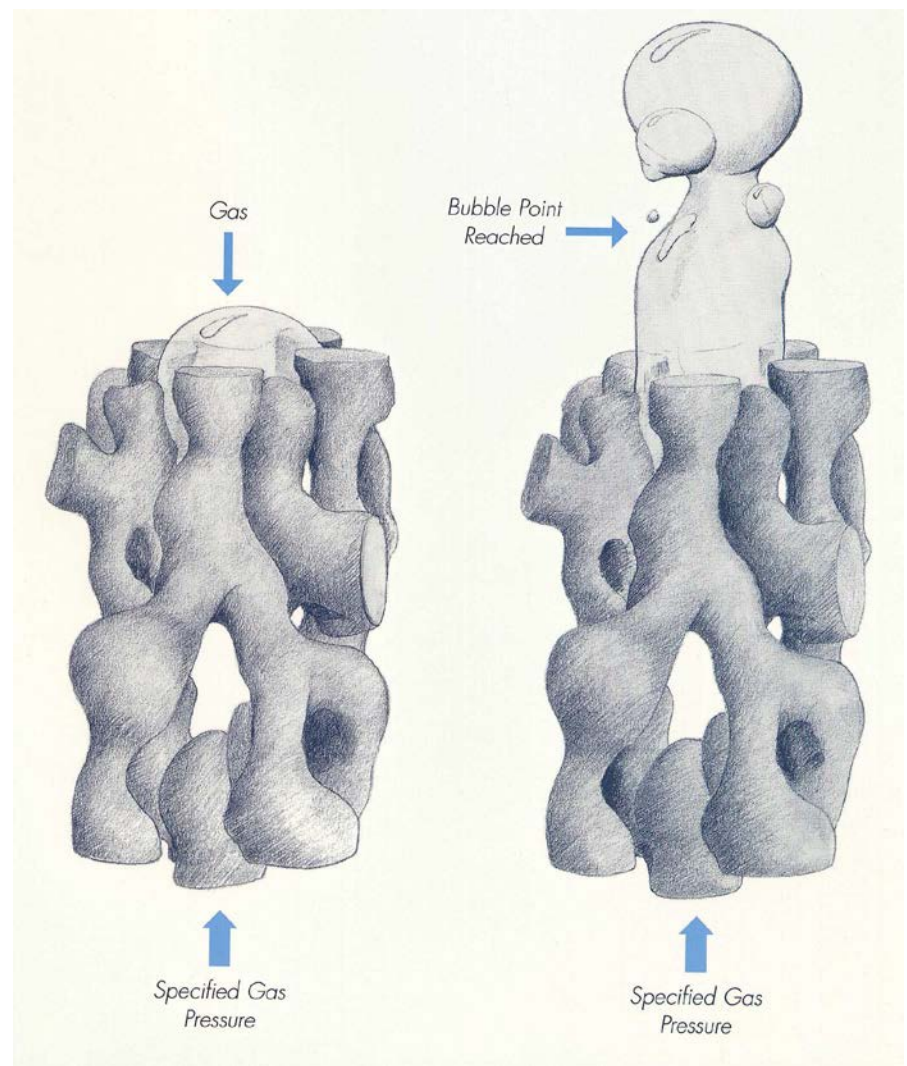
PVDF microporous Membrane

- The integrity test measures or observes the passage of gas under controlled conditions through a wetted membrane.
- Three types
 - Bubble Point
 - Diffusion
 - Pressure Hold

Integrity Testing

- **Bubble Point**

- Pressure at which liquid wetting the membrane is extruded out from the pore



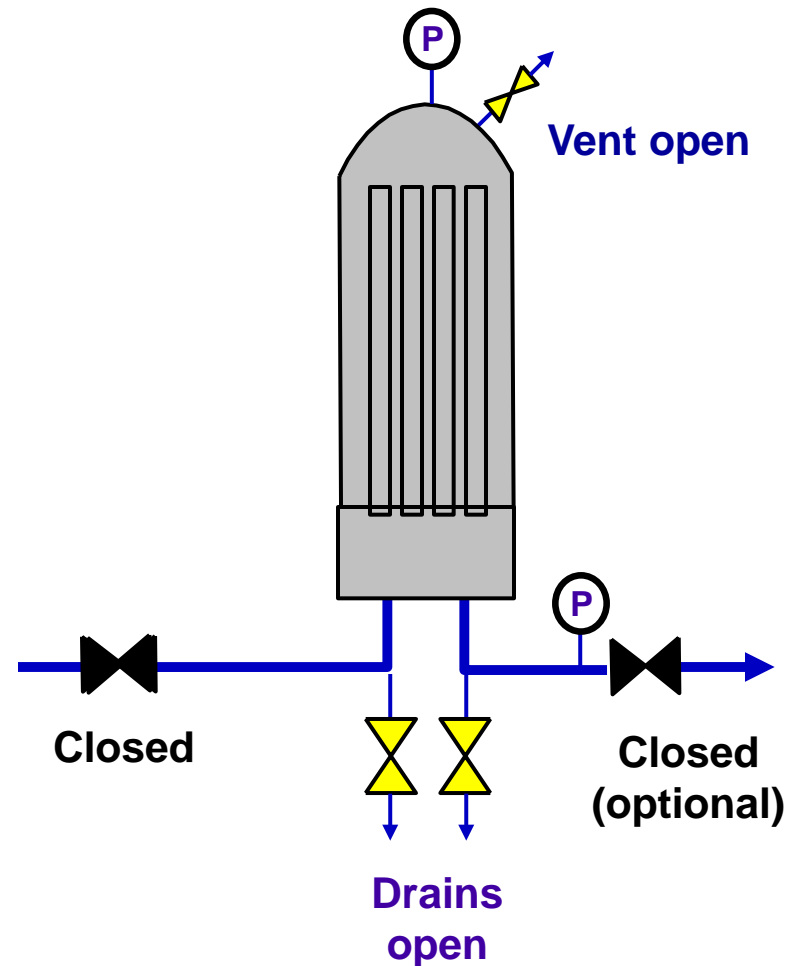
Bubble Point is a Function of Pore Size

- For Vitipore II Membrane Cartridges

Pore Rating	Bubble Point
1 μm	≥ 9.1 psi
0.65 μm	≥ 14.2 psi
0.45 μm	≥ 28.4 psi
0.22 μm	≥ 45.6 psi

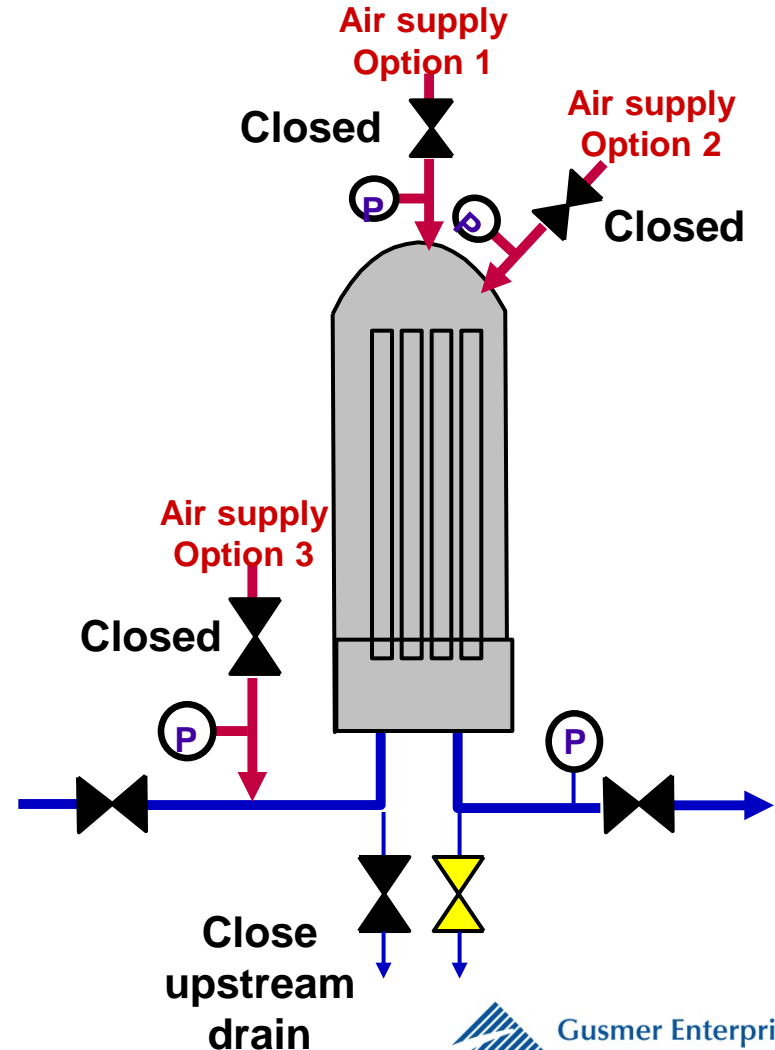
Bubble Point: Step 1 – WET THE MEMBRANE

- Shut off line pressure after filter wetting/flushing
- Close:
 - Upstream isolation valve
 - Downstream isolation valve (if possible)
- Open:
 - Both housing drains
 - Dome vent
- Water will drain from upstream and downstream housing sides

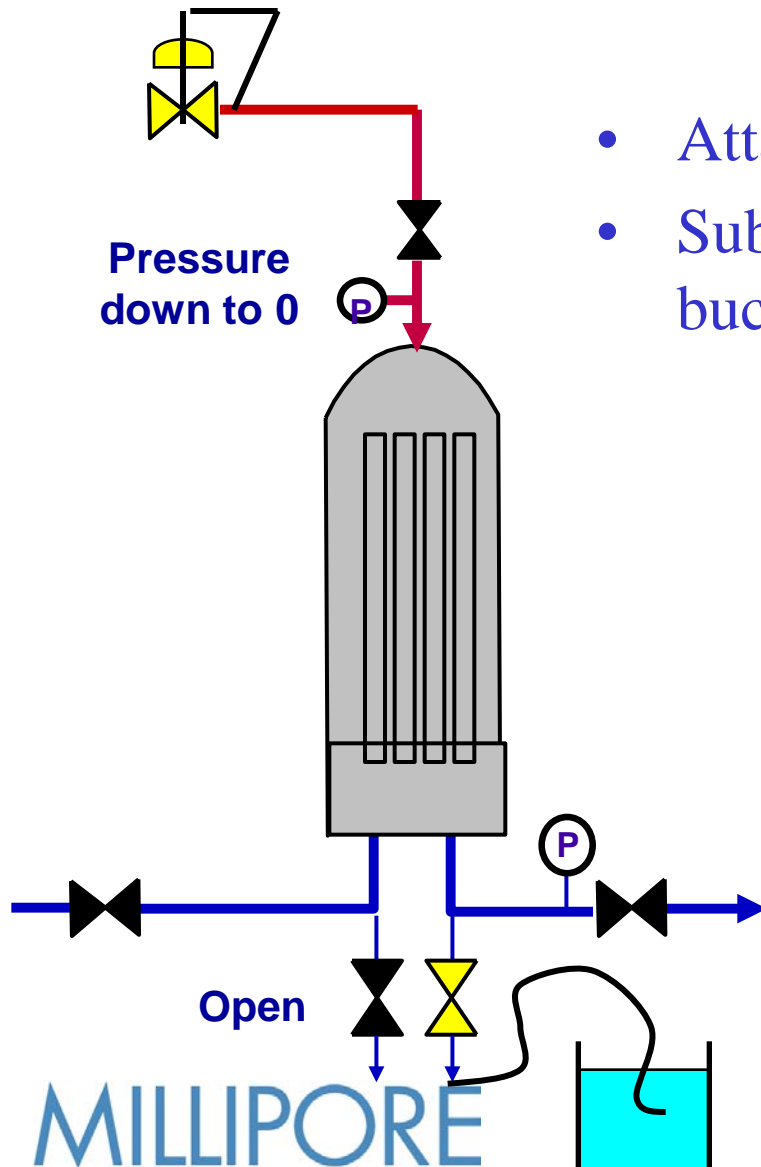


Bubble Point: Step 2 - Attach Air Supply to Housing

- Close:
 - Upstream housing drain valve
 - Air supply valve
- Attach air supply to either:
 - Dome vent
 - Undo vent assembly first
 - Dome pressure gauge port
 - Upstream pressure gauge port
- Set air pressure regulator to 10 psi



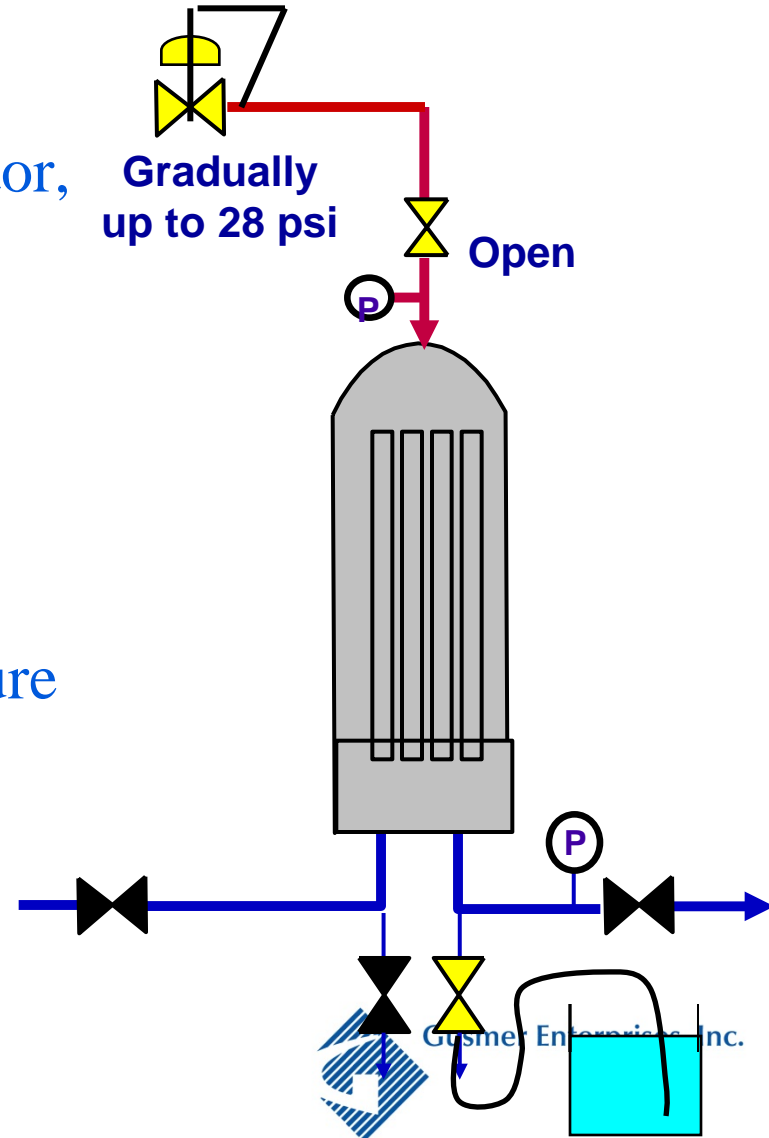
Bubble Point: Step 3 - Attach Hose to Drain Valve - Bucket



- Attach a hose to downstream drain valve
- Submerge the hose open end into a water bucket

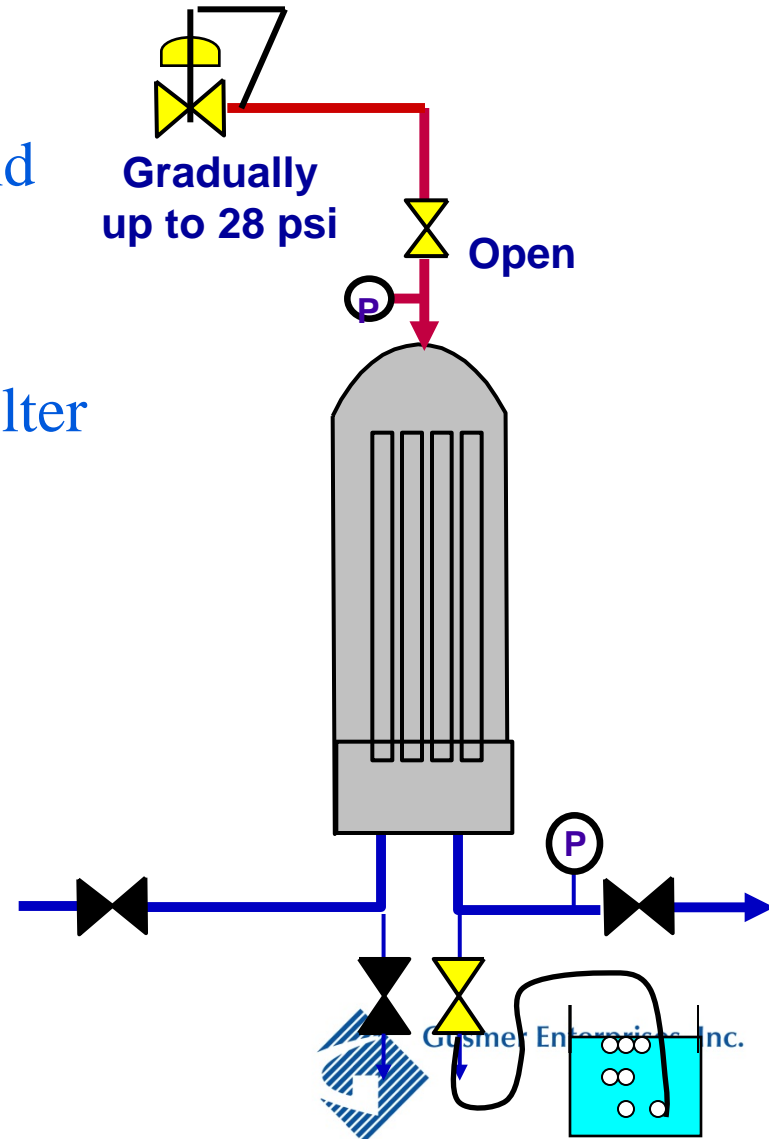
Bubble Point: Step 4 - Pressurize Housing

- Open air supply valve
 - Gradually increase pressure regulator, in 5 psi increments
 - Allow pressure to stabilize at each increment
 - Some water will discharge from downstream drain - it is normal
 - In slow increments bring the pressure up to bubble point - 28 psi for a Millipore 0.45 μ m membrane filter



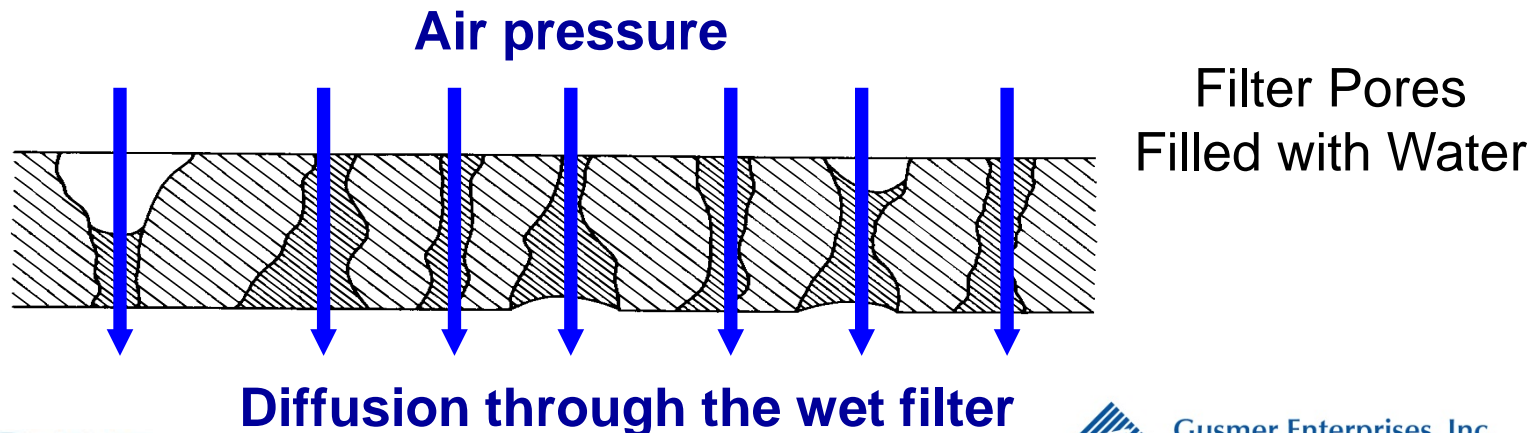
Bubble Point: Step 4 – Bubble Point

- Small bubbles may appear prior to the bubble point value... this is normal and is due to diffusion.
- Vigorous bubbling should appear at a value $> BP$... indicating an integral filter set up.
- Vigorous bubbling prior to the bubble point indicates a potential failure.
- If failure occurs, set up should be checked and test run again.



Integrity Test Principles - Diffusion

- Fully wetted membrane filters retain water in their pores
- When a constant air pressure is applied to the filter:
 - Air will diffuse through the wet filter
 - Upstream air pressure will drop
- Measure air pressure drop on the housing upstream side



Diffusion is a Function of Pore Size

- For Vitipore II Membrane Cartridges

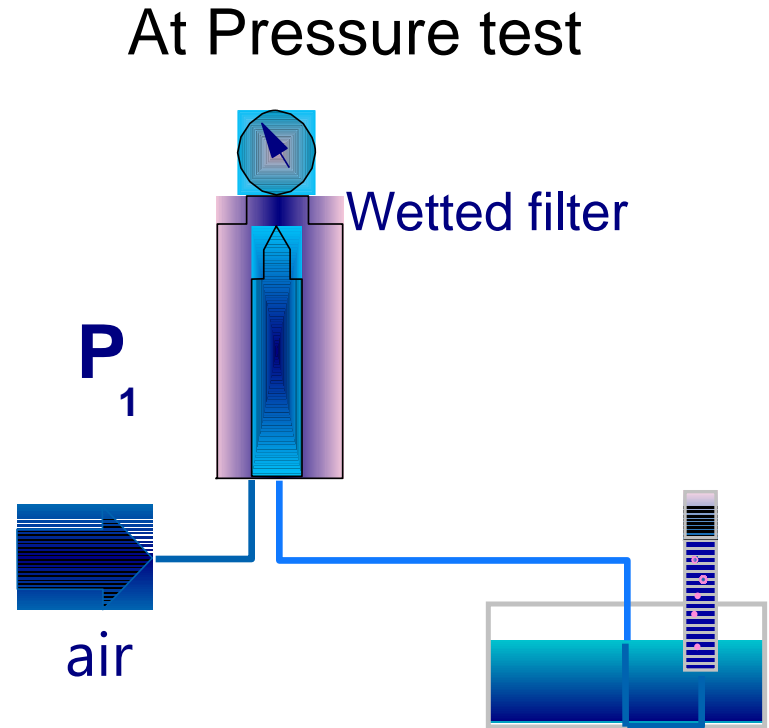
Pore Rating	Air Diffusion (30 inch at 23-25 c)
1 μm	≤ 12 ml/min at 7.25 psig
0.65 μm	≤ 24 ml/min at 9 psig
0.45 μm	≤ 45 ml/min at 22 psig
0.22 μm	≤ 13.3 ml/min at 41 psig*

- * 10 inch cartridge

Integrity Testing

- **Diffusion Flow**

- Diffusional flow integrity test measures the gas diffusion rate
- This is typically done at 80% of the bubble point pressure
- An integral membrane will diffuse at a specific rate (mls/min/cartridge)



Integrity Testing

- **Pressure Hold**
 - Housing is pressurized to 80% of bubble point
 - Gas supply is turned off
 - Integrity is determined by how fast the pressure drops

Integrity Testing

- Pressure Hold
 - If the pressure drops too fast (i.e. 2 psi in five minutes), then you failed this gross integrity test & troubleshooting should occur
 - This method is not as accurate as the diffusion test without precise pressure gauges

Troubleshooting of Upstream Leak

→ Loss of pressure due to hardware leak

- Housing
- Upstream piping

→ Examine the following areas:

- Dome-to-base housing gasket condition
 - No flat areas, no nicks or abrasion, no “home-made” gaskets
- Threaded connections
 - Re-seal with Teflon tape
- Valves
 - Replace valve seat or valve itself
- Avoid Teflon gaskets
 - EPDM or silicone give better seal

Troubleshooting-Upstream-to-Downstream Leak

- Filters not fully wetted
 - Almost always the cause of this type of problem
 - Re-wet using procedure previously described
- Filters O-rings were rolled or damaged during installation
 - Remove dome and filters to inspect O-rings
- Housing internal O-rings are missing or damaged
 - Remove base plate where filters are installed and inspect
- **Filters are not integral**
 - Contact Gusmer
 - Save the filters (bag and store in cool place) for return/analysis

Shut Down / Short Term Storage

- Shut Down
 - Push wine from housing with Nitrogen
 - Flush with ambient temperature water in forward direction (integrity test?)
 - Warm water regeneration cycle followed by a sanitation cycle
 - Pressurize housing with a little filtered nitrogen
 - Close valves
- System is good for overnight or a weekend

Long Term Storage

- Long Term Storage
 - Most frequently cartridges are removed from the housings
 - O-rings are removed
 - Cartridges are stored in solution of SO₂ (300-500 ppm) and citric acid (pH 3.5)

IT Failure & Troubleshooting

