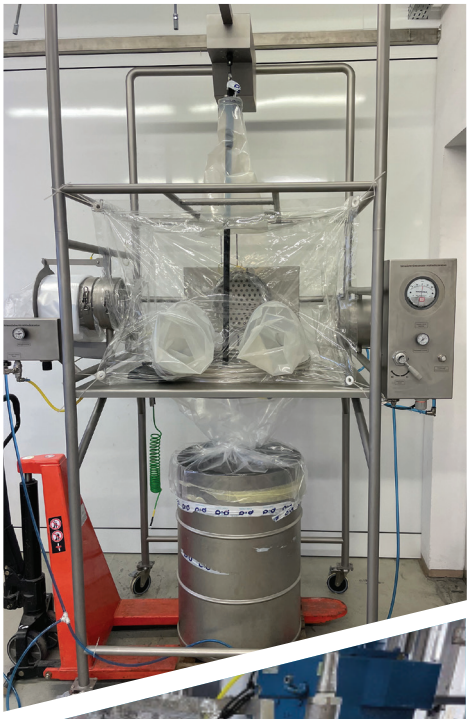

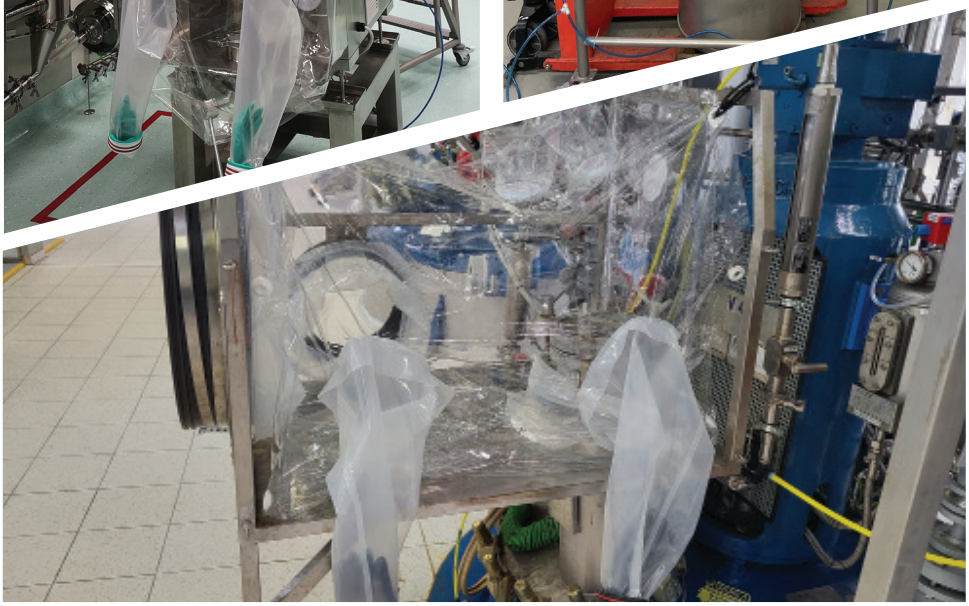

Flexible isolators

Flexible isolators are an alternative to conventional isolators and serve to protect the operator, the environment and the product.

- Lower investment costs
- Shorter delivery times
- Easy installation
- Cleaning validation is not required
- Upgrading existing equipment
- FDA and ATEX conformity according to regulations

General

Flexible isolators are an alternative to conventional metal isolators and are intended to protect the user, the environment and the product when handling highly active substances. Their use is very diverse, as they are intended for research and development work in the laboratory as well as for protection during the implementation of production processes in the regular production. They are used for handling and weighing hazardous substances, taking samples, emptying barrels, changing filters and many other different tasks. A wide range of combined components of flexible isolators enables you to cover complex and demanding technological processes in different combinations

Material

- Completely transparent
- Chemically resistant
- Excellent puncture resistance

ATEX

- Zone 1 (2G) and 21 (2D)
- Zone 2 (3G) and 22 (3D)

Regulatory Guidance

- FDA compliant material
- EC regulation compliance
- TSE/BSE regulation compliance

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Flexible part [1]

Flexible isolators basically consist of a flexible part made of clear optical view foil. Each is individually checked for tightness and visual integrity. The shape and configuration of the isolator are adapted to technological process.

Supporting structure [2]

The supporting structure may be part of an existing device or it may be a self-contained narrow structure, usually made of stainless material, which maintains the shape of the flexible part and to which it is attached.

AH unit [3]

The AH module is a device for keeping appropriate pressure conditions and air exchanges in a protective environment. Infinitely variable control of both allows a wide range of settings according to the required air exchanges and the corresponding pressure conditions.

Filter [4]

The integrity of the recirculated and exhausted air depends on an appropriate pre and HEPA filtration integrated in the protective environment. The combination of filtration and air circulation defines the appropriate class of purity within the working space, defined by the ISO 14644-4: 2001 standard.

Endless bag system [5]

The endless bag system is designed for the safe entry or exit of raw materials, waste, work aids and finished products. The location can be defined according to the technological process.

Connections and openings [6]

The size, location and method of attaching individual connections are defined by technological equipment and procedures. An airtight zipper can also be integrated for easier installation and preparation for the process.

Inserts for cables and pipes [7]

A set of flexible and detachable glands can be integrated for easy airtight installation of cables and pipes inside the flexible isolator.

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