

Pre-Cleaned Packaging

Laboratory procedures can be compromised by interfering residues that prevent reliable results. Qorpak's exclusive pre-cleaned packaging offers our customers particulate free bottles and caps that won't skew results.

Vacuum and Ionization

Process removes contaminants such as loose dirt, dust, carton lint and fine glass particles.



De-Ionized Water Rinse

Process removes some contaminants as Vacuum & Ionization plus any particles that are adhering to the package that cannot be blown out with air.



KaptClean® Environmentally Cleaned

These products are used for environmental sampling applications and are tested for specific elements or analytes. KaptClean® glass containers are typically capped with polypropylene caps with PTFE disc liners or hole caps with septa. KaptClean® plastic containers are typically capped with polypropylene caps with F217 discs.



Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

TOC is the total amount of organic carbon present in a sample. Certified to contain less than 20µg/L, or 10µg/L (same as ppb).



Super Clean

Super Clean Bottles are cleaned according to Qorpak QC procedures and meet or exceed the following specification: Less than 10 particles in the greater than 10 micron size per ML.



Ultra Clean

Ultra Clean containers feature a proprietary cleaning process that removes up to 99.5% of particles that are 5 microns and larger.



Pyrogen Free

Pyrogens are fever causing contaminants and may include bacteria, even bits of dead bacteria. The Pyrogenicity test is called Limulus Amoebocyte Lysate (LAL) Test. Pyrogens can be difficult to remove and can be insensitive to pH changes.



RNase Free / DNase Free

DNase and RNase are nucleases that degrade nucleic acids; therefore sample containers that are free of RNase and DNase are essential for some methods.



Silanization

Silanization is mostly utilized for glass vials and deters interaction between biological compounds and the glass. This process inhibits materials from adhering to the surface of the container, allowing for maximum recovery of the contents.



Sterilization

The degree and type of sterilization required should be determined by the kind of product to be sterilized.



Autoclaving

This sterilization process is typically done in the lab for equipment and supplies. The autoclaving process works by the concept that the boiling point of water (or steam) increases when it is under pressure. Items to be autoclaved are subjected to gradual temperature increases under high pressure until 121 °C is reached and then steamed for around 15-20 minutes. Items should be separated to allow the steam to penetrate the load evenly. The steam can reach in small crevices and can kill all bacteria, viruses and bacterial spores.

