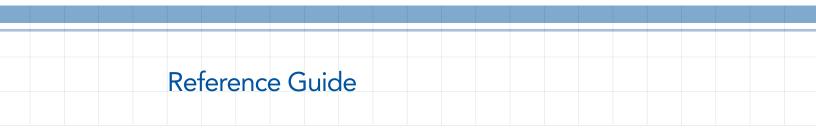
Gamma Compatible Materials





Gamma Compatible Materials

2 Radiation Stability of Selected Medical Grade Polymers

Material	Tolerance Level (kGy)	Comments
THERMOPLASTICS	1 000	Destants die Deserve in einer terre
Acrylonitrile/Butadiene/Styrene (ABS)	1,000	Protected by Benzene ring structure. Avoid high dose on high impact grades.
Aromatic Polyesters (PET, PETG)	1,000	Very stable, retains excellent clarity. Drying is essential. Good in luer connectors.
Cellulosics		
Esters and Ethers	100	
Paper, Card, Corrugated, Fibers	100-200	Paper and natural fibers scission, discolor and embrittle.
Cellulose Acetate Propiconate a Butyrate	nd 100	Retains good clarity and impact.
Fluoropolymers		
Tetrafluroethylene (PTFE)	5	Liberates fluorine gas, disintegrates to powder. Avoid use.
Polychlorotrifluoroethylene (ECT		
Polyvinyl Fluoride	1,000	
Polyvinylidene Fluoride (PVDF) Ethylene-Tetrafluoroethylene (ET	1,000 FE) 1,000	
Fluorinated Ethylene Propylene (Avoid use.
Polyacetals (Delrin, Celcon)	5	Avoid use due to embrittlement.
Polyacrylics		
Polymethylmethacrylate	100	Yellows at 20-40 kGy; clarity recovers partially on aging.
Polyacrylonitrile	100	Yellows at 20-40 kGy.
Polyacrylate	100	Yellows at 20-40 kGy.
Polycyanoacrylate	200	Adhesives function at 100 kGy with less than 30% degradation.
Polyamides (Nylons)		
Aliphatic & Amorphous Grades	50	Discolours. Avoid thin films and fibers. Dry before molding.
Aromatic Polyamide/Polyimide	10,000	High heat/strength grade.
Polycarbonate	1,000	Discolours, clarity recovers after aging. Dry before molding.
Polyethylene (LDPE, LLDPE, HDPE, UHMPE, UHMWPE)	1,000	Crosslinks to gain strength, loses some elongation. All polyethylene radiation stable, low density most resistant.
Polyimides	10,000	
Polymethylpentene	20	Subject to oxidation degradation. Avoid use.
Polyphenylene Sulfide	1,000	
Polypropylene, Radiation Stabiliz		
Homopolymer	20-50	Subject to orientation embrittlement. Validate with real time agin
Copolymers of Propylene-Ethyle		More stable than Homopolymer.
Polypropylene, natural	20	Avoid use of unstabilized polypropylene.

Note: Physical properties of polymers that are irradiated may vary due to: section thickness; molecular weight distribution; morphology; moisture; oxygen levels; and either residual or functional stress. Each polymer must be tested in the specific application under consideration.

Material Tolera	nce Level (kGy)	Comments
Polystyrene	10,000	All styrenes are stabilized by Benzene ring structure.
Polysulfone	10,000	Amber colour before irradiation.
Polyurethane	10,000	Excellent clarity and chemical resistance to stress-cracking. Drying is essential.
Polyvinylbutyral	100	Yellows.
Polyvinylchloride (PVC)	100	Yellows, can be tinted for colour correction.
Polyvinylidene Chloride (PVDC)	100	Yellows, releases HCL.
Styrene/Acrylonitrile (SAN)	1,000	Yellows at 40 kGy.
THERMOSETS Allyl Digylcol Carbonate (Polyester)	5,000-10,000	All thermosets as a class are highly resistant.
Epoxies	1,000	Many good formulations available. Success depends on joint design and application process.
Phenolics	50,000	
Polyesters	100,000	
Polyurethanes	100-1,000	Wide formulation variations for urethanes.
ELASTOMERS* Butyl	50	
Ethylene-Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM)	100-200	Crosslinks, yellows slightly.
Fluoro Elastomer	50	Avoid multiple sterilization.
Natural Rubber (Isoprene)	100	Very stable with sulfur or resin cure systems.
Nitrile	200	Avoid multiple sterilization.
Polyacrylic	50-200	Avoid multiple sterilization.
Polychloroprene (Neoprene)	200	Avoid multiple sterilization.
Silicones (Peroxide & Platinum Catalyst System	50-100 ns)	Crosslink density increases more in peroxide systems than in platinum systems.
Styrene-Butadiene	100	Avoid multiple sterilization.
Urethanes	100-200	Wide variations in urethane chemistry applied to medical devices.

*Elastomers: 1) Radiation tolerance is affected by the base polymer and the curing system used. Sulfur and resin cures are more durable.

2) All elastomers are subject to cross-linking. Avoid folds, coils, curves in the shape packaged. Typical sterilization processing dose: 20-50 kGy (2.0-5.0 Mrads).



Although MDS Nordion compiles this information, we do not verify radiation compatibility of the products listed. It is recommended that all materials should be tested thoroughly to verify the compounds' performance after irradiation. An excellent reference source is the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation web site at **www.aami.org** for a material qualification technical information report and sterilization standard. www.mdsnordion.com

Corporate Headquarters:

447 March Road Ottawa, ON, Canada Tel: +1 613 592 2790 Fax: +1 613 592 6937

Regional Office:

4004 Wesbrook Mall Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 2A3 Tel: +1 604 228 8952 Fax: +1 604 228 5990

European Office:

Zoning Industriel Avenue de l'Espérance B-6220 Fleurus, Belgium Tel: +32 71 82 35 86 Fax: +32 71 82 36 66

Asia Pacific Sales Offices:

Hong Kong 901 Matheson Centre 3 Matheson Street Causeway Bay, Hong Kong Tel: +852 2827 8666 Fax: +852 2827 8302

Japan Room 905, Tokyo Royal Plaza 1-18-11, Uchi-kanda, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 101-0047, Japan Tel: +81 3 5283 6872 Fax: +81 3 5283 6873

