HALKEY | ROBERTS®

245 SERIES SWABABLE VALVES

SWABABLE 'Y' VALVE

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Halkey-Roberts new swabable luer valves were developed as needlefree injection ports in IV applications. They are designed to aspirate or inject fluids on demand. The valves allow multiple usage and require no cap. Valve stems and bodies will mate securely with all standard luer syringes and luer connectors.
- All materials are Gamma resistant, ISO 10993 compliant, DEHP-free and not made with natural rubber latex.
- The 'Y' port valves are available in polycarbonate or in BPA-free copolyester for easy bonding.
- Produced under GMP: Halkey-Roberts is an ISO 13485-2003 and FDA registered manufacturing facility.
- The Swabable Valve series is a medical component: bulk, non-sterile, for manufacturing processing or repacking only.
- Customer is responsible for the Qualification/Verification of the HR® medical component in their final device application.
- Luer fittings are compatible International Standard ISO 594, and ISO 80369-7
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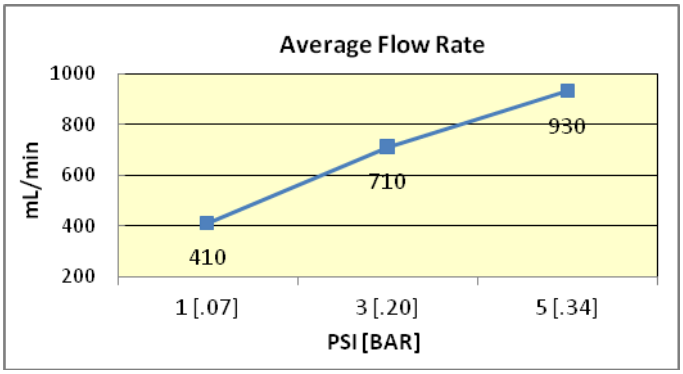
'Y' PORT SWABABLE VALVE

PART NUMBER:

- 245624024 Polycarbonate (0.160 inch ID [4.01mm])
- 245624050 Copolyester (0.160 inch ID [4.01mm])
- 245634024 Polycarbonate (0.142 inch ID [3.6mm])



PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

- Priming volume (without tubing): 0.19 ml

Flow Rate Averages

- Flow Rate @ 1 psi: 410 ml/minute (24,600 ml/hr @ 30 inch height)
- Flow Rate @ 3 psi: 710 ml/minute
- Flow Rate @ 5 psi: 930 ml/minute

MATERIALS

- Swabable Stem: Blue silicone
- Swabable Body:
  - Suffix 24: Clear polycarbonate
  - Suffix 50: Copolyester

PACKAGING AND SHIPPING

- Valves are bulk packaged, double bagged in clean, closed polybags
- Shipping container is clearly labeled with HR® part number, lot number and quantity

POTENTIAL STERILIZATION METHOD

- ETO and Gamma, based on raw material manufacturer's data

Important: All HR® Medical Components are shipped bulk, non-sterile, and are single patient use medical device components requiring further processing (e.g. assembly, packaging, sterilization) before clinical use. The buyer is responsible for determining effects of processing/multiple usage on these components, the appropriateness of the component in the final application, and pre/post shelf life.

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