§ 177.2250 Filters, microporous polymeric.

Microporous polymeric filters identified in paragraph (a) of this section may be safely used, subject to the provisions of this section, to remove particles of insoluble matter in producing, manufacturing, processing, and preparing bulk quantities of liquid food.

(a) Microporous polymeric filters consist of a suitably permeable, continuous, polymeric matrix of polyvinyl chloride, vinyl chloride-propylene, or vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate, in which...
§ 177.2260 Filters, resin-bonded.

Resin-bonded filters may be safely used in producing, manufacturing, processing, and preparing food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Resin-bonded filters are prepared from natural or synthetic fibers to which have been added substances required in their preparation and finishing, and which are bonded with resins prepared by condensation or polymerization of resin-forming materials, together with adjuvant substances required in their preparation, application, and curing.

(b) The quantity of any substance employed in the production of the resin-bonded filter does not exceed the amount reasonably required to accomplish the intended physical or technical effect or any limitation further provided.

(c) Any substance employed in the production of resin-bonded filters that is the subject of a regulation in parts 174, 175, 176, 177, 178 and § 179.45 of this chapter conforms with any specification in such regulation.

(d) Substances employed in the production of resin-bonded filters include the following, subject to any limitations provided:

**LIST OF SUBSTANCES AND LIMITATIONS**

1. **Fibers**:
   - Cellulose pulp.
   - Cotton.
   - Nylon. (From nylon resins complying with the provisions of applicable regulations in subchapter B of this chapter.
   - Polyethylene terephthalate complying in composition with the provisions of § 177.1630; for use in inline filtration only as provided for in paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section.
   - Rayon (viscose).

2. **Substances employed in fiber finishing**:
   - BHT.
   - Butyl (or isobutyl) palmitate or stearate.
   - 2,5-Di-tert-butylhydroquinone for use only in lubricant formulations for rayon fiber finishing and at a usage level not to exceed 0.1 percent by weight of the lubricant formulations.
   - Dimethylpolysiloxane.
   - 4-Ethyl-4-hexadecyl morpholinium ethyl sulfate for use only as a lubricant in the manufacture of polyethylene terephthalate fibers specified in paragraph (d)(1) of this section at a level not to exceed 0.03 percent by weight of the finished fibers.
   - Fatty acid (C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>) diethanolamide condensates.
   - Fatty acids derived from animal or vegetable fats and oils, and salts of such acids, single or mixed, as follows:
     - Aluminum.
     - Ammonium.
     - Calcium.
     - Magnesium.
     - Potassium.
     - Sodium.
     - Triethanolamine.
   - Fatty acid (C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>) mono- and diesters of polyoxyethylene glycol (molecular weight 400–3,000).
   - Methyl esters of fatty acids (C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>).
   - Mineral oil.
   - Polybutene, hydrogenated; complying with the identity prescribed under §178.3740 (b) of this chapter.
   - Polyoxyethylene (4 mol) ethylenediamine monolauramide for use only in lubricant formulations for rayon fiber finishing and