

Aluminium and Beryllium Grids

These materials with low atomic number elements are especially useful for X-ray analysis to reduce the background counts.

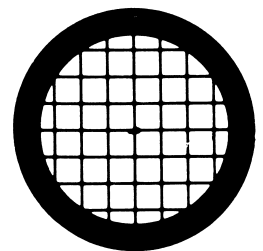
Aluminium Grids

A selection of etched aluminium grids are shown on [page 1.2](#)

Beryllium Grids

For the most critical work requiring the lowest background count, beryllium offers the best choice. All are 3.05mm diameter.

G080	Beryllium 75 mesh grid	each
G115	Beryllium 150 mesh grid	each
G116	Beryllium 2 x 1mm slot grid	each
G169	Beryllium 200 mesh grid	each

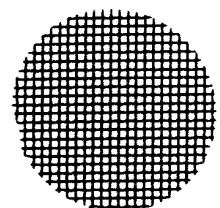


Stainless Steel Grids

A selection of etched stainless steel grids are shown on [page 1.2](#) and [1.8](#)

Also available are 200 mesh 3mm diameter grids stamped out from woven mesh, these provide an economical alternative to etched grids.

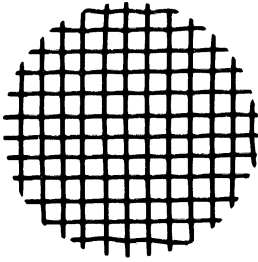
G170	Stainless steel 200 mesh grid	tube of 100
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Molybdenum Grids

A selection of etched molybdenum grids are shown on **page 1.2** and **1.8**

Also available are 100 mesh 3mm diameter grids stamped out from woven mesh, these provide an economical alternative to etched grids.



G171 Molybdenum 100 mesh grid tube of 100

Diamond TEM Grids

New technology utilising diamonds thin films to create TEM grids with some very unique properties and functions. Diamond displays thermal conductivity roughly four times that of copper thus heat is carried away more effectively. For high resolution TEM work, longer exposure times are possible as the thermal conductivity of diamond means less specimen heating in certain specimens and therefore less specimen drift.

G172 Diamond 100 mesh grid each

G173 Diamond 2 x 1mm slot grid each

