

Dual-Column *mini-Lam* Direct Injection Tee

(for 1/4-inch packed column inlets)

The inverted cup design offers complete sample vaporization and permits larger sample volumes. It incorporates a Press-Tight® taper in each outlet leg, to make a perfect, dead-volume-free connection to each analytical column (ODs ranging from 0.4 to 0.8mm). Allows visual confirmation of the column connection. The open-top design makes it easy to pack with glass wool, keeping sample residue from contaminating the cup.

Description	qty.	cat.#
<i>mini-Lam</i> DI Tee Kit (Includes all fittings and ferrules)	kit	20436
Replacement 4mm <i>mini-Lam</i> DI Tee	ea.	20435



Low-Volume Injector for Agilent Split/Splitless Injectors

- Attaches to the GC inlet without cutting existing injection port lines.
- Allows injections from a syringe onto the column for purge & trap troubleshooting or calibration.
- Siltek® treatment eliminates adsorption of active compounds.

Our low-volume injector can be installed in a matter of minutes. Remove the septum nut or splitless weldment and insert the Restek low-volume injector through the split injector. Tighten the base nut and you're ready! Includes a 1/16-inch nut, a 1/16-inch ferrule, a base nut and 1/4-inch Vespel®/graphite ferrule, a 1/16-inch capillary nut, a 5-pack of low-bleed plug septa, and a low-mass septum nut. Order appropriate capillary ferrules separately.

Description	qty.	cat.#
Low-Volume Injector for Agilent Split/Splitless Injectors	kit	21692



Siltek® Septum Packed Purge Port Weldment for Agilent 5890 GCs

Siltek® treatment eliminates adsorption of sensitive compounds (e.g., DDT and endrin). Order Viton® O-rings (below) and appropriate septa (page 147) separately.

Description	Similar to Agilent part #	qty.	cat.#
Siltek® Septum Packed Purge Port Weldment for Agilent 5890 GCs	19243-80570	ea.	21691
Viton® Replacement O-rings	5080-8898	10-pk.	21685



tech tip

Minimizing Injector Discrimination

When an injected sample is not completely vaporized, lower percentages of compounds that are less volatile (i.e., compounds with high boiling points or high molecular weights) are transferred into the analytical column. As a result, these later-eluting compounds will have progressively decreased peak areas. You can minimize injector discrimination by reducing injector flows, increasing the injector temperature, using pressure pulse injection or a fast autosampler, or using an injector liner that aids in vaporization (e.g., a laminar cup splitter or a liner packed with wool).