Septum Selection Guide

Materials	Compatibility	Incompatibility	Resealability	Max. Temp.
Red Rubber (synthetic)	acetone, alcohols, DMF, DMSO, ether THF, toluene	ACN, benzene, chloroform, heptane, hexane, pyridine,	very good	90°C
PTFE/ Natural Rubber	PTFE: resistance until punctured Rubber: acetone, ACN, alcohols, diethylamine, DMF, DMSO, phenol	aromatics, carbon disulfide, chlorinated solvents, hydrocarbon solvents	very good	90°C
PTFE/Silicone PTFE/Silicone/PTFE	PTFE: resistance until punctured Silicone: acetone, alcohols, DMF, DMSO, ether	ACN, benzene, chloroform, heptane, hexane, pyridine, THF, toluene	very good	205°C
Polyethylene	Good resistance to solvents and weak acids or bases. Unreactive with most chemicals, but some solvents cause softening or swelling.	hydrocarbon solvents	one-time use	175°C
Gray Chlorobutyl	acids or bases, water solutions, buffer solutions, oxygenated solvents, vegetable oils	aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbons, halogenated solvents, mineral oils, strong acids	very good	100°C

Abbreviations: ACN - acetonitrile, DMF - dimethylformamide, DMSO - dimethylsulfoxide, THF - tetrahydrofuran

Shannon Rishell
Service Receptionist
1+ years of service!

For a highly inert surface, we recommend Siltek® deactivation for your vials:

- Maximizes inertness, minimizes sample breakdown—ideal for difficult matrices and reactive compounds.
- Inert over a wide sample pH range.
- Low bleed.
- Thermally stable.

Our proprietary Siltek® deactivation process (US patent # 6,444,326) produces a highly inert glass surface that features high temperature stability, extreme durability, and low bleed. Try Siltek® deactivated vials for better recovery of sample analytes.

For Siltek® vials, add the corresponding suffix number to the vial catalog number.

Qty.	Siltek® Deactivation	
100-pk.	-222	addl. cost
1000-pk.	-223	addl. cost