

Anatomy of a SilcoCan® Canister

Optional gauge

- Quickly confirm vacuum or pressure inside canister.
- Monitor pressure changes.
- Fully protected by canister frame.
- Can be heated to 90°C during cleaning.

Newest surface technology

To ensure sample stability, SilcoCan® canisters are deactivated with Restek's innovative Siltek® surface treatment, which chemically bonds a fused silica layer to the metal inner surface of the canister. This layer offers unsurpassed inertness for active compounds, including polar and sulfur-containing molecules. It will not crack, chip, or flake off, despite harsh handling in the field or during transport.



Enhanced valve and canister bracket

Canister holder and valve bracket protect canister, tube stub, and valve.

1/4" tube stub

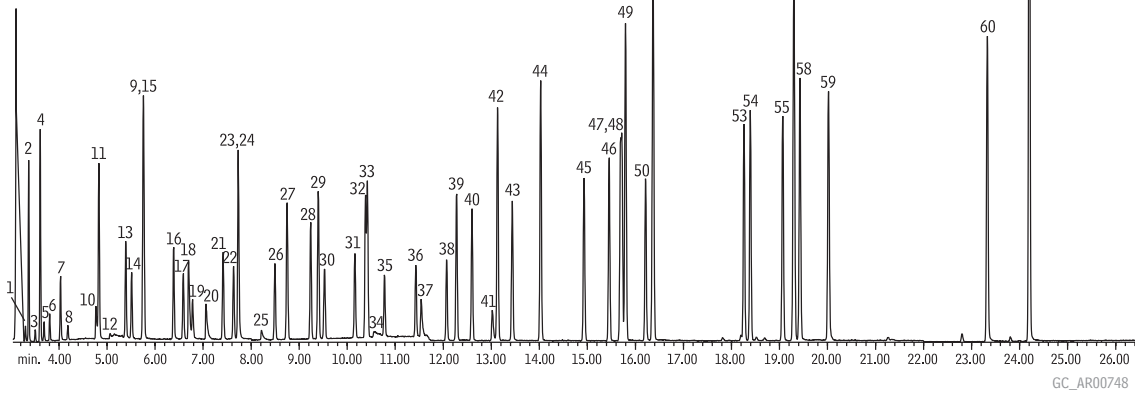
Allows user to interchange valves.

Serial-controlled label

For quick, sure identification.

US EPA TO-15 compounds on an Rtx®-1 column.

Column: Rtx®-1, 60m, 0.32mm ID, 1.0µm (cat.# 10157)
 Sample: TO-15 standard (cat.# 34436) humidified to 33% RH in a 6L SilcoCan® canister (cat.# 24182)
 Concentrator: Nutech 3550A Preconcentrator; 300mL sample concentrated at -160°C, thermally desorbed at 150°C, cryofocused at -185°C, thermally desorbed to column at 150°C
 Carrier gas: helium, constant flow
 Flow rate: 1.2mL/min.
 Oven temp.: 30°C (hold 4 min.) to 175°C @ 8°C/min., to 220°C @ 20°C/min. (hold 2 min.)
 Det.: MS
 Transfer line temp.: 150°C
 Scan range: 35–280amu
 Ionization: EI
 Mode: scan



GC_AR00748

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|---|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. propylene | 15. Freon® 113 | 30. cyclohexane | 46. ethylbenzene |
| 2. Freon® 12 (dichlorodifluoromethane) | 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane) | 31. 1,2-dichloropropane | 47. <i>p</i> -xylene |
| 3. chloromethane | 16. <i>trans</i> -1,2-dichloroethene | 32. trichloroethylene | 48. <i>m</i> -xylene |
| 4. Freon® 114 (dichlorotetrafluoroethane) | 17. 1,1-dichloroethane | 33. bromodichloromethane | 49. bromoform |
| 5. vinyl chloride | 18. methyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether | 34. 1,4-dioxane | 50. styrene |
| 6. 1,3-butadiene | 19. vinyl acetate | 35. heptane | 51. <i>o</i> -xylene |
| 7. bromomethane | 20. methyl ethyl ketone | 36. <i>cis</i> -1,3-dichloropropene | 52. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane |
| 8. chloroethane | 21. <i>cis</i> -1,2-dichloroethene | 37. methyl isobutyl ketone | 53. 4-ethyltoluene |
| 9. carbon disulfide | 22. hexane | 38. <i>trans</i> -1,3-dichloropropene | 54. 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene |
| 10. acetone | 23. chloroform | 39. 1,1,2-trichloroethane | 55. 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene |
| 11. Freon® 11 (trichlorofluoromethane) | 24. ethyl acetate | 40. toluene | 56. 1,3-dichlorobenzene |
| 12. isopropyl alcohol | 25. tetrahydrofuran | 41. methyl butyl ketone | 57. benzyl chloride |
| 13. 1,1-dichloroethene | 26. 1,2-dichloroethane | 42. dibromochloromethane | 58. 1,4-dichlorobenzene |
| 14. methylene chloride | 27. 1,1,1-trichloroethane | 43. 1,2-dibromoethane | 59. 1,2-dichlorobenzene |
| | 28. benzene | 44. tetrachloroethylene | 60. 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene |
| | 29. carbon tetrachloride | 45. chlorobenzene | 61. hexachloro-1,3-butadiene |