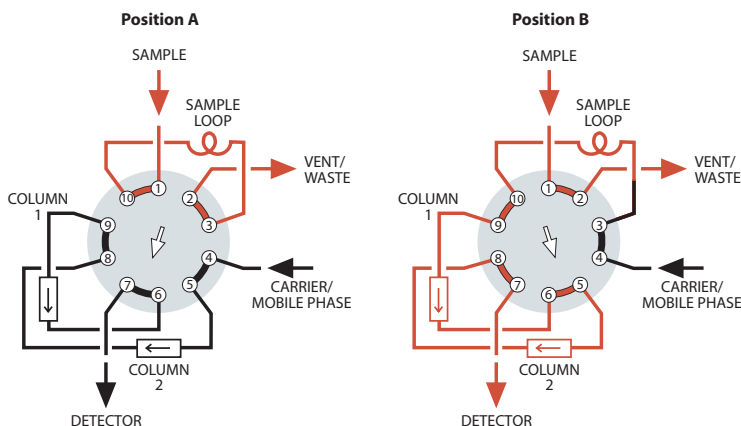


Two Position Applications

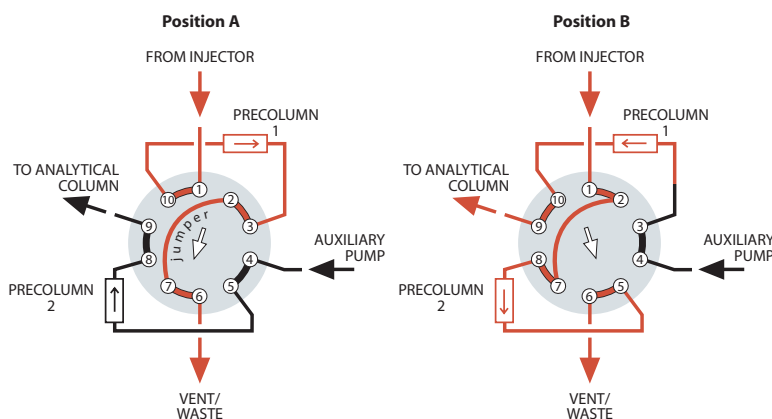
10 port sampling/switching



LOOP SAMPLING WITH TWO COLUMN SEQUENCE REVERSAL

This is ideal for fixed-gas-from-CO₂ analysis where no “high boilers” are present. Column 1 is packed with a porous polymer and Column 2 with molecular sieve. The sample loop is loaded in Position A. When the valve is switched, the loop contents are sent onto Column 1. As the inorganic gases and methane leave Column 1 and enter Column 2, the valve is returned to Position A, reversing the column sequence. CO₂ now leaves Column 1, becoming the first peak. The inorganics and methane are separated by the molecular sieve and pass through the porous polymer column to the detector.

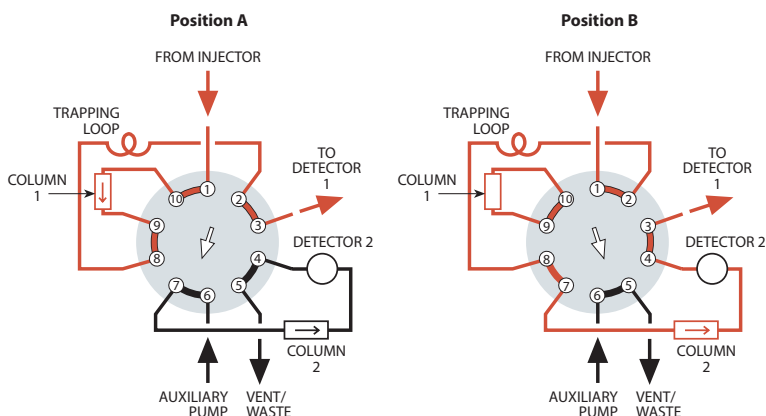
10 port column switching



SAMPLE ENRICHMENT (CLEANUP) USING DUAL PRECOLUMNS

Sample is injected by a separate injector onto one of two precolumns (stripper). Early eluting components vent at port 6 while components of interest are retained on the stripper. When the valve is switched, a new injection is made onto the second stripper while components retained on the first stripper are backflushed onto the analytical column at port 9. Note: This application requires an auxiliary pump at port 4.

10 port column switching



HEART CUT TRAPPED IN A LOOP AND INJECTED ONTO A SECOND COLUMN

Sample is injected (using a separate injector) onto an analytical column. Early eluting components (front cut) pass through a trapping loop and are detected (at port 3). The valve is then switched, and the center (or heartcut) which was retained in the trapping loop is injected onto the second column to the detector (at port 4). Late eluting components (end cut) are trapped on the first column. When the valve is switched again, the end cut passes through the trapping loop to the first detector, completing the analysis.