

E

External fitting: a type of compression fitting in which the fitting body has male threads; an external *nut* has female threads.



EXTERNAL UNION



EXTERNAL REDUCING UNION

F

FIA: Flow Injection Analysis. A simple and versatile analytical technique for automating wet chemical analyses based on the manipulation of a sample zone formed from the injection of the sample into a continuous stream of fluid used as a carrier.

Ferrule: one of the components of a compression fitting; the conical piece of metal or plastic that compresses onto the tube as it is forced into a tapered seat. Valco metal ferrules are unique in that they attach to and seal at the tube by cutting a shallow ring into it, instead of by actually swaging it. This is preferable since it introduces no flow restriction.

Filter: a type of union or reducing union which traps the particulates in a stream. The filtering element is typically a mesh screen or sintered frit.

Fitting detail: one of the components of a compression fitting; if the tube, nut, and ferrule comprise the male part of the fitting, the fitting detail is the female part. It includes the threads for the nut, the tapered ferrule seat, and the pilot.

Flanged fitting: a type of fitting used with fluoropolymer tubing (PTFE, FEP) in which a flange is made at the tube end. Connections are made at the flange either by compressing the flange into a flat detail (typically 1/4-28 threaded) or by butting two flanges together. A special flanging tool forms the flanges.

Flangeless fitting: similar in application to the flanged fitting, but the flange is not required. A ferrule system is used which grips/compresses the tube. This fitting type can be used with virtually any polymeric tubing since the tube end does not have to be formed, but simply square cut. Typically used in 1/4-28 threaded fittings, it is usually interchangeable with flanged fittings.

Frit: a filter element typically made of stainless, Hastelloy, Titanium, or polymers, usually 0.75 mm or 1 mm thick. Frits may provide better filtration than screens, but because they are thicker there is greater mixing potential, and they typically result in increased pressure drop.

G

GC: Gas Chromatography. An analytical method incorporating an injection system, analytical column, controlled temperature zone, and detector. An inert carrier gas moves the sample through the column, which separates the sample components into discrete bands which are measured as they pass through the detector.

Guard column: a column used in series between the injector and analytical column to prevent certain types of components from entering the analytical column.

H

HPLC: High Performance Liquid Chromatography. An analytical system consisting of an injector, pump, analytical column, and detector. Using a liquid mobile phase, the sample is pumped through the column, where it is separated into discrete sample component bands which are detected and measured as the bands elute from the column.

I

ID: internal diameter.

Inert: technically, unreactive with other substances; however, in the instrumentation field, "inert" is a relative term. Often polymers are termed inert but are soluble in some fluids and can react with some compounds.

Internal fitting: a type of compression fitting in which the fitting body has female threads; an internal *nut* has male threads.



INTERNAL UNION



INTERNAL REDUCING UNION

L

LC: Liquid Chromatography. Any of a variety of low to medium pressure techniques which use a liquid mobile phase as the carrier to move sample. Similar to HPLC.

Large bore: a bore that is larger than the standard for a given fitting; a fitting ordered with a large bore will have a larger flow orifice than the standard or capillary bore fitting of the same design. Denoted by suffix "L" in the product number.

Luer adapter: an adapter that connects a tapered luer fitting (square nib) of a syringe to a tube or tube fitting.