

new! SilcoCan™ Canister with Pressure/Vacuum Gauge



Easily monitors pressure inside a SilcoCan™ canister. Accurately measures from 30" Hg to 60 psig. Fully protected by the canister frame. Excellent inertness for polar or sulfur compounds. Leak-free 1/4-turn diaphragm valve. Five sizes available.

No more guessing the pressure in your air sampling canister! We have equipped an additional port on the SilcoCan™ canister with a high-quality vacuum/pressure gauge to continuously indicate the pressure inside and to ensure sample integrity during transport. The gauge is positioned to easily read vacuum as low as 30" of Hg or pressures as high as 60 psig and is fully protected inside the canister frame.

SilcoCan™ canisters have many additional features that make them superior to other commercially available canisters. The inert fused silica lining prevents the sample from coming in contact with the metal surface on the inside of the canister, so even active polar or sulfur compounds can be stored without adsorption. The high quality 1/4-turn diaphragm valve eliminates leaks and is connected to the canister with a vacuum-tight Ultraseal™



fitting that cannot be over-tightened. The easy-to-read indicating plate quickly shows if the valve is open or closed. The rugged canister frame surrounds the canister, eliminating weld spots that can cause adsorption sites inside the canister. The new vacuum/pressure gauge makes this SilcoCan™ canister the ultimate in air collection equipment.

SilcoCan™ Canister With Vacuum/Pressure Gauge

1-liter: cat.# 24210

1.8-liter: cat.# 24211

3.0-liter: cat.# 24212

6-liter: cat.# 24213

15-liter: cat.# 24214

To order the SilcoCan™ canister with a Silcosteel® valve, include suffix # -650 to the catalog # and add \$55 to the price.

Sample Evaporation in Splitless Injection: a problem? cont. from page 11

"dirty" samples. Hence conclusions must be drawn with some care.

Sample evaporation could be forced to occur above the column entrance by the means shown in Fig. 2 (on page 11): A short plug of deactivated glass or fused silica wool is positioned just above the column entrance in order to prevent non-evaporated sample from dropping to the bottom of the chamber. Alternatively, a liner is equipped with a constriction at the bottom, and the column is installed in the orifice. However, these solutions also have drawbacks: Wool is adsorptive and particularly problematic for trace analyses commonly performed with splitless injection. Second, septum particles and other non-evaporating materials now accumulate above the column entrance and may retain the sample components. With the classical arrangement, they were not in the way.