RESTEKAIRMAIL

VOL 1 2008 CORPORATION

Meet the Air Team!



Spotlight on: Silvia Martinez Innovations Chemist

"At Restek, we strive to introduce innovative and quality products and applications by listening to our customers."

Upcoming Events

Pittcon, Booth # 2411 March 2-7 New Orleans, LA

ASTM Meeting Committee D22 on Air QualityApr 6-9
Anaheim, CA

American Industrial Hygiene Conference & Exhibition May 31-June 5

May 31-June 5 Minneapolis, MN

Air & Waste Management Association Annual Conference

June 24-27 Portland, OR

New Products!

Themal Desorption Tubes, p. 3 Canister Air Sampling Timer, p. 4 Cali-5-Bond Gas Sampling Bags, p. 4

How to Prolong Canister Life

What reduces canister performance and longevity? Leakage is the most common reason for canister failure, but contamination and damage to the fused silica lining can also send canisters to the scrap yard prematurely. Here are some tips to protect your investment:

1. Prevent leaks

Use proper handling to avoid these 3 leading causes of leaks.

a. Particles in the valve

You can prevent particles from entering the valve by always using a 2 or $7\mu m$ particulate filter during sampling and on your canister cleaning equipment. Also, protect the valve inlet by replacing brass dust cap when not in use. The EPA-recommended metal-to-metal sealing valves provide the greatest inertness, but tend to be more sensitive to particulate damage than other valve types.

b. Galled thread fittings

Avoid galled thread fittings by using a gap gauge to prevent overtightening of compression fittings. Turning only ¼ turn past finger-tight is another rule of thumb to prevent overtightening. Use brass compression fittings on stainless steel, during nonsampling activities, such as cleaning or calibration, to minimize thread damage. Galled threads may also cause a poor connection to vacuum/pressure gauges, resulting in inaccurate measurement and, ultimately, canister leakage.

c. Overtightened valve

Canister valves are designed to close securely with hand tightening only. Overtightening a valve closure with a wrench can damage the valve seat where the seal is made.

2. Reduce contamination

- a. Segregate high concentration (ppm) cans and trace concentration (ppb) cans. Use dedicated canisters, or gas sampling bags, for ppm level sampling since it is extremely difficult to remove impurities from ppm sampling to a level suitable for trace sampling.
- b. Clean the entire sampling train as you would the can to minimize introduction of contaminants into a clean can. Maximum temperature is 80°C on the gauge and 90°C on Restek's Veriflo flow controller.
- c. High temperature (>100°C) humidified air (steam cleaning) provides the most effective way to remove contamination from electropolished cans (TO-Can™ or SUMMA® canisters), but can destroy fused silica lined cans. See #3 below for proper cleaning of fused silica lined cans.

3. Avoid damage to fused silica lined cans

Be sure to follow method recommendations when cleaning your canisters to avoid damaging the fused silica lining. Cleaning studies of SilcoCan™ canisters using humidified air and heat at 80°C and 125°C have shown reduced recoveries of sulfur compounds, when compared to using nitrogen under the same conditions. This irreversible damage is due to oxidation of the surface, creating active sites that may affect the recovery of reactive or polar compounds. Strong acids and bases may also result in damage to the internal can surface.





Thermal Desorption vs. Canister Sampling

Which VOC Sampling Technique is Right for You?

Thermal desorption provides a complementary option to canisters for sampling VOCs. Both techniques have advantages and disadvantages and their features must be evaluated for suitability relative to the sampling environment and analytical capabilities. Table I outlines the similarities and differences between these techniques; use this handy comparison to determine which equipment is best for you.

Table I Comparison of thermal desorption tube and canister sampling for VOCs.

Similarities Between Thermal Desorption Tubes and Canisters

- · Reusable sampling device.
- · Long product lifetime.
- · Long-term sample stability.
- · Blank certification required prior to sampling.
- Sample concentration required before GC/MS.
- Dry purge helpful to remove moisture before GC injection.
- · Ppt sensitivity.
- · Method acceptance.
- · Collection of wide range of VOCs with single device.
- · Useful for screening of unknowns.
- · Leak tightness critical to maintaining sample integrity and preventing contamination of a clean device.

Differences Between Thermal Desorption Tubes and Canisters

	Thermal Desorption	Canisters
Methods	US EPA TO-17	US EPA TO-14, TO-15
	ASTM D6196	ASTM D5466
	ISO 16017	OSHA PV2120
	NIOSH 2549	NIOSH Protocol
	Widely accepted in Europe	Gold standard for US environmental market
Applications	Ambient air, indoor air, industrial hygiene	Ambient air, indoor air, vapor intrusion,
	Material emissions	emergency response
	Food & flavor	
	Chemical weapons	
	C3 to C30	<c3 be="" can="" collected<="" td=""></c3>
	Not suitable for thermally labile compounds	
Handling	Light weight for personal monitoring and general ease of use	Larger and heavier; more costly to ship
Sampling	Active sampling with sampling pump or diffusive sampling	Passive sampling, no sampling pump required. Long-
	without pump is possible with determined diffusion coefficients	term sampling possible without battery to recharge.
	for each compound.	
	Integrated sampling only	Grab & integrated sampling
	Concentrated sample	Whole air
	Proper sorbent selection required	N/A
	Must sample below sorbent breakthrough volumes to avoid	N/A
	sample loss and irreversible adsorption on sorbent	
	In multi-bed tubes, potential migration of compounds to more	N/A
	retentive sorbent which may not be recovered	
	Adsorption & desorption efficiencies need to be determined	No recovery studies required
	Large sample volumes >100L	Sample volume is function of canister size, 15L max
Analysis	Tube dimensions are instrument specific	Compatible with all manufacturer sample concentrators
	1 injection, more injections possible for some instrumentation	Multiple sample injections
	Concentration range ppt to ppm	Ppt to ppb
	Artifact formation possible	Clean blanks
Storage	Sample storage at 4°C recommended	Room temperature
Cleaning	Analytical process automatically cleans tube for reuse.	Canister cleaning requires costly separate equipment
	Cleans as it analyzes. Conditioning/cleaning and analysis	and time consuming additional step prior to sampling
	incorporated in one thermal desorption unit	

tech guides

Thermal desorption application guides are available for a broad range of markets. Request your FREE copy today using these part numbers.

Environmental Air Monitoring and Occupational Health & Safety EVTG1034

Residual Volatiles & Materials Emissions Testing GNTG1035

Defense & Forensic CFTG1036

Food, Flavor, Fragrance & Odor Profiling
FFTG1037

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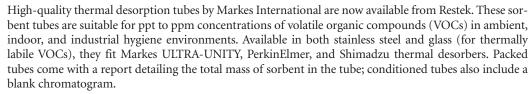
Products



ROMalytic

Thermal Desorption Unit (TDU) Tubes

- Variety of sorbents to collect a wide range of VOCs.
- · Use glass tubes for maximum inertness in active sampling.
- Choose stainless steel tubes for either active or passive sampling. No sampling pump necessary for passive sampling with diffusion caps!
- Individually etched with unique serial number for convenient sample identification.
- Available unconditioned or preconditioned and ready to sample. Tubes are reusable after thermal desorption.



Thermal Desorption Tube Sorbent	Applications
Tenax TA	Vapor phase organics from C6/7 to C26
Graphitized Carbon	Vapor phase organics from C5/6 to C14
Tenax GR/Carbopack B	Vapor phase organics from n-C5/6 to n-C20 (EPA Methods TO-14/TO-15/TO-17)
Carbopack B/Carbosieve SIII	Vapor phase organics from n-C2/3 to n-C12/14 (EPA Methods TO-14/TO-15/TO-17)
Tenax TA/Graphitized Carbon/Carboxen 1000	Vapor phase organics from C2/3 to C20
Carbopack C/Carbopack B/Carbosieve SIII	Vapor phase organics from n-C2/3 to n-C16/20 (EPA Methods TO-14/TO-15/TO-17)

Thermal Desorption Unit Tubes, Unconditioned and Conditioned & Capped

			Unconditioned		ed & Capped
		Stainless Steel	Glass	Stainless Steel	Glass
Description	qty.	cat.#	cat.#	cat.#	cat.#
TDU Tubes, Tenax TA	10-pk.	24056	24062	24080	24086
TDU Tubes, Graphitized Carbon	10-pk.	24057	24063	24081	24087
TDU Tubes, Tenax GR/Carbopack B	10-pk.	24058	24064	24082	24088
TDU Tubes, Carbopack B/Carbosieve SIII	10-pk.	24059	24065	24083	24089
TDU Tubes, Tenax TA/Graphitized					
Carbon/Carboxen 1000	10-pk.	24060	24066	24084	24090
TDU Tubes, Carbopack C/Carbopack					
B/Carbosieve SIII	10-pk.	24061	24067	24085	24091

Thermal Desorption Unit Tubes, Empty

		Stainless Steel	Glass
Description	qty.	cat.#	cat.#
TDU Tubes, Empty	10-pk.	24054	24055

Thermal Desorption Unit Tubes, Calibration

qty. 10-pk.	cat.# 24075		cat.# 24076
10-pk.	24075		24076
			24070
		qty.	cat.
		ea.	24077
		10-pk.	24078
		10-pk.	24079
			ea. 10-pk.

Description	Benefits/Uses	qty.	cat.
1/4" Brass Cap and PTFE Ferrules	Use for long-term storage of blank/sampled tubes.	20-pk.	24068
1/4" PTFE Ferrules	Long-term storage caps.	20-pk.	24069
CapLok Tool	Use for tightening long-term storage caps.	ea.	24070
Pen Clip		10-pk.	24071
TubeMate Tool	Assists with tube packing.	ea.	24072
1/4" Stainless Steel Union and PTFE Ferrules	Use for connecting tubes in series.	10-pk.	24073
Diffusion Caps	Required for diffusive sampling with stainless steel tube		24074



method applications

Method	Application
US EPA	TO-17
ASTM	D-6196
NIOSH	2549
DIN EN ISO	16017

Specifications

Dimensions: ¹/4" OD x 3-¹/2" long Low sampling rates: 0.01-0.20 L/min. (<10L total volume) Long-term storage caps are supplied with conditioned tubes





Glass, Unconditioned



Stainless Steel, Unconditioned



CapLok Tool



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Canister Air Sampling Timer

- Program up to 12 timed events!
- Capable of both manual and automated operation.
- Perfect for either grab or time-integrated sampling.
- Long battery life; recharges conveniently using the USB port on any PC.
- All stainless steel sample flow path ensures inertness, improving accuracy.

These timers are designed to simplify both automated and manual air sampling. The easy-to-use keypad and graphic display facilitate the programming of up to 12 timed events. They offer the convenience of remote start/stop sampling and permit intermittent sampling throughout a test period. The LCD remains in sleep mode when not in use, greatly extending battery life. Timers are compatible with any canister and flow controller.

Features include: solenoid valve for sampling control, 1/4" Swagelok® inlet and outlet fittings, highly inert stainless steel flow path, and water-proof exterior for outdoor use.

Description	qty.	cat.#
Canister Air Sampling Timer	ea.	24267



Cali-5-Bond Gas Sampling Bags

- Totally nonpermeable and opaque, providing UV protection.
- Chemically inert—extremely rugged and portable.
- Extra strength—5 mil (0.14mm) thick.
- Easy to use.

Cali-5-Bond air and gas sampling bags provide a simple, reliable, and economic method of collecting air, gas, and liquid samples. The 5-layer construction (made by a patented process) ensures the physical integrity of any sample taken, providing a truly representative sample of the collection environment. Both grab and time-integrated samples can be taken with the use of a sampling pump. The twist-type valve with hose-barb connection enables secure attachment of 3/16" ID sample tubing. The septum port allows easy access via a gas-tight syringe. Bags should not be used at temperatures above 50°C (125°F) and should never be over inflated.

Desc	ription	qty.	cat.#
0.5L	6" x 8"	5-pk.	24092
1L	8" x 8"	5-pk.	24093
2L	8" x 12"	5-pk.	24094
5L	8" x 23"	5-pk.	24095
10L	16" x 15"	5-pk.	24096
22L	16" x 25"	5-pk.	24097
44L	24" x 25"	5-pk.	24098

Restek trademarks: Restek logo, SilcoCan, TO-Can. Other trademarks: Summa (Molectrics), Swagelok (Swagelok Company).





Lit. Cat.#GNFL1015-INT
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