

### **Selection of Capillary Column Summary**

Selecting a capillary column for an analysis can be done by following these basic steps:

# 1) Choose the proper phase for the compounds being chromatographed

- a. Review the application section of this catalog or www.restek.com/chromatograms for similar compound list.
- Call Restek's experienced technical support team (800-356-1688, ext. 4)
  or e-mail us at:
  - support@restek.com (in the USA)
  - intltechsupp@restek.com (international)
  - · or contact your Restek representative.

#### 2) Select column ID, film thickness, and length

- a. Base choice on:
  - Injection technique (split, splitless, cool on-column, etc.)
  - Detector type (is low flow required?)
  - Amount of analyte being injected onto column (sample capacity)

# 3) Set optimum parameters for your analysis

- a. Optimize column flow (mL/min.)
- b. Choose appropriate carrier gas (hydrogen, helium, or nitrogen)
- c. Optimize oven temperature program

# Chromatogram Search Tool

Search by compound name, synonym, CAS # or keyword

### www.restek.com/chromatograms



### What Are the Operating Temperatures for My Column?

All Restek columns have published minimum and maximum operating temperatures that establish the working range for the stationary phase. Note that these ranges vary with the thickness of the coating.

### Rtx®-VMS (fused silica)

ID	df (µm)	temp. limits
0.25mm	1.40	-40 to 240/260°C →
0.32mm	1.80	-40 to 240/260°C
0.45mm	2.55	-40 to 240/260°C
0.53mm	3.00	-40 to 240/260°C

The minimum operating temperature defines the lowest usable temperature before the stationary phase solidifies. Operating the column below the minimum temperature will not harm the phase, but poor peak shape and other chromatography problems may occur.

Many phases list 2 maximum operating temperatures. The first temperature is the maximum isothermal operating temperature. This is the temperature to which the columns are guaranteed to meet the minimum bleed specification (i.e., lowest bleed level). The second temperature is the maximum temperature-programmed operating temperature, the temperature to which the column can be heated for short periods of time (i.e., during a temperature-programmed analysis). If only one temperature is listed, it is both the isothermal and the maximum temperature.

