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SENTORI SAINTIFIK

CHOOSING THE RIGHT CHROMATOGRAPHY VIAL!

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1. What are the most common vial styles for chromatography?

All DWK Life Sciences chromatography vials are made from clear or amber borosilicate glass, which conforms to USP Type I and ASTM E438, Type I, Class B requirements.

Two types:

HPLC : 12 x 32 mm vials will also be described as 1.5 mL, 1.8 mL or 2.0 mL vials.

GC: Headspace vials are available in different sizes and come with crimp or screw finish. Headspace vials are available with flat and rounded bottom. The rounded bottom is sturdier and therefore more resistant to the high pressure which builds up inside the vial during the heating process.

2. How to find the right vial for your autosampler?

Contact us to get the autosampler compatibility and cross-reference chart and this will help you to find the right vial that suit your equipment.

3. Working with light-sensitive samples?

DWK Life Sciences line of amber chromatography vials is strongly recommended.

4. Working with small-volume samples?

Two different type of Limited Volume Insert styles: flat bottom, and conical type if your sample volume should be too small to be analysed using standard chromatography vials.

5. Need a writing patch?

DWK Life Sciences range of chromatography vials are available with or without writing patch in most of the vial styles for easy labelling.

6. What is the difference between Type I and Type III glass?

USP Type I : Borosilicate glass with superior chemical resistance, also can be used for most applications, including packaging for parenteral and non-parenteral products.

: Used to package acidic, neutral and alkaline products.

: Water for injection, unbuffered products, chemicals, sensitive lab samples and those requiring sterilization.

USP Type III: Soda-lime glass with moderate chemical resistance. :It is typically acceptable for packaging dry powders that will be dissolved into solutions or buffers that are insensitive to alkali.

: May not be suitable for autoclaved products because the autoclaving process will accelerate the glass corrosion reaction.

: Dry heat sterilization processes are typically not a problem for Type III containers.

