


GERSTEL


Thermal Extractor

TE 2

Specifications

TE 2

Uses

Module for the direct thermal extraction of VOCs and SVOCs from large volume solid or liquid samples. Extracted VOCs are concentrated on an adsorbent tube attached to the TE 2 prior to Thermal Desorption determination. The TE 2 operates completely independent of the analytical system.

Extraction temperature

- max. 350 °C

Cooling option

- LN₂*) cooling for fast cool down to ambient temperature after extraction

Gas flow

- split flow and total flow adjustable via needle valves
- factory set to 220 mL/min total flow with 4 bar head pressure (He), based on a Tenax® tube and split flow 20 mL/min

Sample tubes

- 180 × 16 × 13 mm (L × OD × ID)
- length of heated area approximately 80 mm

Adsorbent tubes

- TDS tubes 178 × 6 × 4 mm (L × OD × ID)
- TDU tubes 60 × 6 × 4 mm (L × OD × ID)
- 3.5" × 1/4" (L × OD) thermal desorption tubes can be fitted using special ferrules

Dimensions (W × H × D)

- 100 × 100 × 250 mm

Weight

- 1.2 kg

Operating conditions

- 15 ... 35 °C
- relative humidity max. 50-60%, non-condensing
- max. 4615 m above sea level

Storage conditions

- -20 ... 50 °C
- relative humidity max. 50-60%, non-condensing
- max. 4615 m above sea level

AUX Controller 163

Operating voltage

- 230 VAC, 50/60 Hz or
- 100-115 VAC, 50/60 Hz

Power consumption

- max. 100 Watt



Thermal Extractor TE2

Fuse

- T 0.8 A 230 V or
- T 1.6 A 100-115 V

Dimensions (W × H × D)

- 196 × 108 × 193 mm

Weight

- 4.85 kg

Accessories

- Aux Flow Pneumatics Module
Provides micro-processor based control of the gas flow to the TE 2. Flows can be set directly on the module, ensuring correct and reproducible flow conditions for the Thermal Extraction process.
- Thermal Extraction Sample holder
Sample holder with a defined surface area and emission-barrier walls and bottom. Enables the determination of emissions from surfaces of materials, such as flooring products, as a function of surface area. The sample holder walls and bottom eliminate emissions from the sample edges and from the back side. This helps ensure that the monitored emissions are proportional to the surface area only and do not originate from the edges of the sample.