



# Anhydrous solvents from Scharlau

### Forget solvent distillation in your lab

The use of anhydrous solvents in organic and inorganic chemistry is essential due to the high number of reactions that are sensitive to moisture and air. In addition, new techniques of combinatorial chemistry and biotechnology also require low water content solvents.

Distillation over metallic sodium and vacuum transfers are often the only way to get a solvent sufficiently anhydrous. But these procedures are hazardous and time consuming and, thus, undesirable in laboratory environments.



- Highly purified solvents
- Bottled in anhydrous conditions
- Provided with the unique Anhycap with a PTFE/elastomer/PTFE septum
- Non-permeable aluminium bag under vacuum

#### **Anhydrous solvents**

Scharlau's anhydrous solvents are highly purified and bottled in anhydrous conditions to maintain the quality until destination. The bottles are conditioned prior to filling, in order to remove any traces of moisture. The filling procedure is performed under dry nitrogen atmosphere and, finally, the bottles are sealed with our unique Anhycap with PTFE/elastomer/PTFE septum under vacuum in an aluminium bag.

All these measures ensure that top anhydrous quality is maintained during the product shelf-life, which is guaranteed to be three years for all Scharlau anhydrous solvents.

#### Unique Anhycap to keep top anhydrous quality

*Anhycap* offers a tight seal as well as a convenient way to withdraw the solvent in anhydrous conditions.

The PTFE/elastomer/PTFE septum is easily pierced even by a square tip needle. When the needle is removed, the inner elastomer self-seals to close the punction.

Solvent vapours are only in contact with the inert PTFE layer of the septum, preserving the high solvent purity.



Since a short contact with the atmosphere can increase the water content in the solvent, we recommend the following procedure to withdraw solvent in anhydrous conditions:

- 1. Prepare a small diameter dry syringe to pierce the septum
- 2. Fill it with a dry inert gas
- 3. Choose a new injection point every time you pierce the septum
- 4. Push the inert gas into the bottle
- 5. Withdraw the required amount of solvent

*Anhycap* is screwed on the bottle, so that it can be easily removed to dispense solvent. Be adviced that this procedure is only recommended when working in a dry cabinet.

Anhydrous solvents from Scharlau are offered in 100 ml, 500 ml and 1 l bottles, provided with *Anhycap*. For higher volume requirements, we can also provide them in special shuttle drums with built-in withdrawal system.

#### Anhydrous solvents over molecular sieves

The addition of molecular sieves to our purified solvents ensures that they are kept away from traces of water during exposure to atmosphere. This is the reason why we close the bottles with our standard white caps. Despite repeated bottle openings, the solvent remains within our specificacions, tipically 50 ppm of water. This range is the right choice when low water solvents economically priced are needed. We offer them in our standard 1 I and 2,5 I amber bottles.



## Anhydrous solvents from Scharlau Forget sol

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#### **Anhydrous solvents**

Amyurous	Sorrents	Specifications		
Reference	Product	Purity (%)	Water (ppm)	Residue (ppm)
AC0319	Acetone, anhydrous, 99.8%	99.8	50	5
AC0326	Acetonitrile, anhydrous 99,9%	99.9	10	5
BE0032	Benzene, anhydrous, 99,5%	99.5	50	10
AL0163	Benzyl alcohol, anhydrous, 99,5%	99.5	100	-
AL0172	1-Butanol, anhydrous, 99,5%	99.5	100	10
AL0178	2-Butanol, anhydrous, 99%	99.5	100	10
ME0555	tert-Butyl methyl ether, anhydrous, 99,5%	99.5	50	5
CL0202	Chloroform, anhydrous, 99,9%, stab.150 ppm of amylene	99.9	30	5
Ci0030	Cyclohexane, anhydrous	99.5	50	5
Di0411	1,2-Dichloroethane, anhydrous	99.5	50	5
CL0350	Dichloromethane, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.9	50	-
ET0089	Disopropyl ether, anhydrous, 99%, stab.10 ppm BHT	99	50	50
Di0861	N,N- Dimethylacetamide, anhydrous	99	50	5
Di1063	N,N-Dimethylformamide, anhydrous, 99,8%	99.8	50	10
SU0152	Dimethyl sulfoxide, anhydrous, 99,7%	99.7	50	10
Di1288	1,4-Dioxane, anhydrous, 99,8%, stab.2,5 ppm BHT	99.8	50	5
AC0144	Ethyl acetate, anhydrous, 99,5%	99.9	50	5
HE0126	n-Heptane, 99%, anhydrous	99	30	5
HE0233	n-Hexane, 96%, anhydrous	96	20	5
ME0314	Methanol, anhydrous, 99,9%	99.9	30	5
AC0211	Methyl acetate, anhydrous	99	100	-
ME0498	1-Methyl-2-pirrolidone, anhydrous	99.5	50	-
AL0317	2-Propanol, anhydrous, 99,8%	99.8	50	5
Pi0125	Pyridine, anhydrous	99.5	50	10
TE0222	Tetrahydrofuran, anhydrous, 99,9%, stabilized with 250 ppm BHT	99.9	50	10
TO0084	Toluene, anhydrous, 99,8%	99.8	30	5
IS0161	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane, anhydrous	99.5	30	5

#### Anhydrous solvents with molecular sieves

AC0370	Acetonitrile, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.9	50	
BE0038	Benzene, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.5	50	
ME0556	tert-Butyl methyl ether, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.5	50	
CL0219	Chloroform, anhydrous, with molecular sieves, stab.150 ppm of amylene	99.9	50	
Ci0029	Cyclohexane, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.5	50	
CL0350	Dichloromethane, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.9	50	
ET0074	Diethyl ether, anhydrous, with molecular sieves, stab.7 ppm BHT	99.5	50	
Di0863	N,N- Dimethylacetamide, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.5	50	
Di1073	N,N-Dimethylformamide, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.8	50	
SU0158	Dimethyl sulfoxide, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.7	50	
Di1294	1,4-Dioxane, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.5	50	
AC0141	Ethyl acetate, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.9	50	
HE0129	n-Heptane, 99%, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99	50	
HE0236	n-Hexane, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	96	50	
ME0325	Methanol, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.8	50	
ME0502	1-Methyl-2-pirrolidone, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.5	50	
AL0324	2-Propanol, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.5	50	
Pi0126	Pyridine, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.5	50	
TE0229	Tetrahydrofuran, anhydrous, with molecular sieves, stabilized with BHT	99.5	50	
TO0087	Toluene, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.8	50	
IS0164	2.2.4-Trimethylpentane, anhydrous, with molecular sieves	99.5	30	



- Excellent quality
- Controlled by coulometric Karl Fischer titration
- Convenient packaging
- Expiry date printed in both labels and COA
- Short delivery time



Scharlau Chemie S.A. www.scharlau.com

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**Scharlab S.L.** www.scharlab.com export@scharlau.com Tel. +34 93 745 64 26 Fax +34 93 715 27 65