

FT-IR Purge Gas Generators

- ▲ Eliminates the need for costly, dangerous, inconvenient nitrogen cylinders in the laboratory
- ▲ Compact design frees up valuable laboratory floor space
- ▲ Improves signal-to-noise ratio even on non-purge systems
- ▲ Increases FT-IR sample thru-put and maximizes up-time
- ▲ Recommended and used by all major FT-IR manufacturers



Models 75-52NA, 75-62NA, and 75-45NA

The Parker Balston® FT-IR Purge Gas Generator is specifically designed for use with FT-IR Spectrometers to provide a purified purge and air bearing gas from compressed air. The generator supplies carbon dioxide-free air at less than -100°F (-73°C) dew point with no suspended impurities larger than 0.01 µm. The unit is designed to operate continuously 24 hours/day, 7 days/week. The Parker Balston Purge Gas Generator completely eliminates the inconvenience and the high costs of nitrogen cylinders and dewars, and significantly reduces the costs of operating FT-IR instrumentation. The Parker Balston unit offers cleaner background spectra in a shorter period of time and more accurate analysis by improving the signal-to-noise

ratio. The typical payback period is less than one year. The generator is also ideally suited for use with CO₂ Analyzers and Matrix GC's in addition to supplying gas to other laboratory instruments.

The generators are quiet, reliable, and easy to install - simply attach the inlet and outlet air lines (at least 60 psig and 1/4 inch pipe), plug the power cord into a wall outlet, and enjoy trouble-free operation.

Here's what your colleagues say:

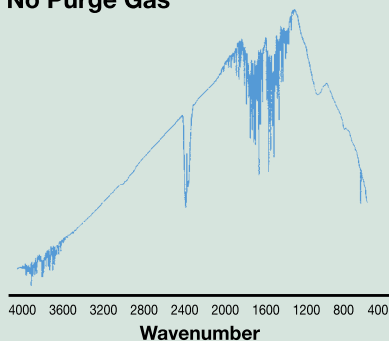
"A Parker Balston® FT-IR Purge Gas Generator and Self Contained Lab Gas Generator were used in conjunction with the Society for Applied Spectroscopy Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometry Workshop at the University of Georgia, June 2000 (organized by Dr. James A de Haseth and Dr. Peter R. Griffiths). The Self-Contained Lab Gas Generator provided excellent purge for six spectrometers. The organizers were so pleased with the performance of the Parker Balston® systems, they have requested that Parker Hannifin Corporation, Inc. participate in future workshops."

**- Dr. James A. de Haseth and
Dr. Peter R. Griffiths**

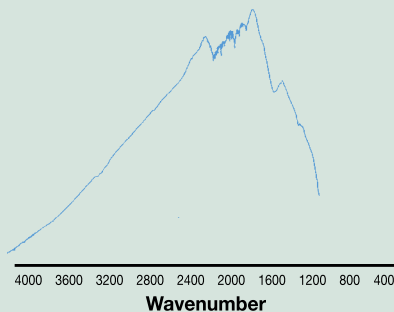
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Comparative Spectral Analysis in Purging an FT-IR Sample Chamber

No Purge Gas



2 Minutes Parker Balston®



This spectra comparison illustrates that a Parker Balston® FT-IR Purge Gas Generator allows an FT-IR to be purged at a much higher flow rate than is practical with nitrogen.

The sample chamber purged by the Parker Balston unit is free of CO₂ and water faster than the sample chamber purged by nitrogen.

Principal Specifications

Flow Rate for Specified Dew Point		
Inlet Pressure 125 psig	75-45NA	36 scfh (17 lpm)
Inlet Pressure 60 psig		18 scfh (9 lpm)
Inlet Pressure 125 psig	75-52NA	72 scfh (34 lpm)
Inlet Pressure 60 psig		36 scfh (17 lpm)
Inlet Pressure 125 psig	75-62NA	216 scfh (102 lpm)
Inlet Pressure 60 psig		120 scfh (57 lpm)
CO ₂ Concentration		< 1 ppm
Dew Point		-100°F (-73°C)
Min/Max Inlet Air Pressure		60 psig/125 psig
Max Inlet Air Temperature (1)		78°F (25°C)
Air Consumption for regeneration (2)	75-45NA	30 scfh (14 lpm)
	75-52NA	60 scfh (28 lpm)
	75-62NA	120 scfh (57 lpm)
Inlet/Outlet Port Size		1/4" NPT (female)
Electrical Requirements		120 VAC/60 Hz/10 watts
Dimensions	75-45NA	7" w x 13" h x 6" d (18cm x 33cm x 15cm)
	75-52NA	13" w x 28" h x 9" d (32cm x 71cm x 23cm)
	75-62NA	13" w x 42" h x 9" d (32cm x 102cm x 23cm)
Shipping Weight	75-45NA	25 lbs (11 kg)
	75-52NA	40 lbs (20 kg)
	75-62NA	80 lbs (36 kg)

Ordering Information for assistance, call 800-343-4048, 8 to 5 Eastern Time

Description		Model Number
FT-IR Purge Gas Generator		75-45NA, 75-52NA, 75-62NA
Annual Maintenance Kit	75-45NA	MK7505
	75-52NA	MK7552
	75-62NA	MK7520
Installation Kit for all models		IK7572
Preventative Maintenance Contract	75-45NA	LFFTIR-PM
	75-52NA	MFFTIR-PM
	75-62NA	HFFTIR-PM
Extended Support with 24 Month Warranty		75-45-DN2, 75-52-DN2, 75-62-DN2

Notes

- 1 Outlet dew point will increase at higher inlet compressed air temperatures.
- 2 Total air consumption = regeneration flow + flow demand.