

Lösungsmitteldaten

| Lösungsmittel | chem. Formel | Vakuum bei Sdp. 40 °C (mbar) |
|---|---|---|
| Aceton | C ₃ H ₆ O | 556 |
| Acetonitril | C ₂ H ₃ N | 230 |
| Benzol | C ₆ H ₆ | 236 |
| n-Butanol (Butylalkohol) | C ₄ H ₁₀ O | 25 |
| <i>tert</i> -Butanol (<i>tert</i> -Butylalkohol) | C ₄ H ₁₀ O | 130 |
| 2-Butanon (Methylethylketon) | C ₄ H ₈ O | 243 |
| Cyclohexan | C ₆ H ₁₂ | 235 |
| Dichlormethan (Methylenchlorid) | CH ₂ Cl ₂ | 850 |
| Diethylether | C ₄ H ₁₀ O | 850 |
| Dimethylformamid | C ₃ H ₇ NO | 11 |
| 1,4-Dioxan | C ₄ H ₈ O ₂ | 107 |
| Ethanol | C ₂ H ₆ O | 175 |
| Ethylacetat | C ₄ H ₈ O ₂ | 240 |
| Hexan | C ₆ H ₁₄ | 335 |
| Methanol | CH ₄ O | 337 |
| 1-Propanol (n-Propylalkohol) | C ₃ H ₈ O | 67 |
| 2-Propanol (Isopropylalkohol) | C ₃ H ₈ O | 137 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachlorethan | C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₄ | 20 |
| Tetrachlormethan | CCl ₄ | 271 |
| Tetrahydrofuran (THF) | C ₄ H ₈ O | 402 |
| Toluol | C ₇ H ₈ | 77 |
| Trichlormethan (Chloroform) | CHCl ₃ | 474 |
| Wasser | H ₂ O | 72 |
| Xylol (Isomeren-Gemisch) | C ₈ H ₁₀ | 25 |

Für eine optimale Verdampfungsleistung:

Temperaturdifferenz zwischen Heizbad und Dampftemperatur auf 20 °C einstellen. Eine Temperaturdifferenz zwischen Dampf und Kühlmedium von 20 °C sorgt für eine optimale Rückgewinnung des Kondensats.

Beispiel: 60 °C im Heizbad
40 °C Siedepunkt (Druck lt. Tabelle)
Kühlmedium max. 20 °C

Solvent data

| Solvents | Molekular formular | Vacuum for a vapor temp. a. 40 °C (mbar) |
|--|---|---|
| Acetone | C ₃ H ₆ O | 556 |
| Acetonitrile | C ₂ H ₃ N | 230 |
| Benzene | C ₆ H ₆ | 236 |
| n-Butanol (Butyl alcohol) | C ₄ H ₁₀ O | 25 |
| <i>tert</i> -Butanol (<i>tert</i> -Butyl alcohol) | C ₄ H ₁₀ O | 130 |
| 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | C ₄ H ₈ O | 243 |
| Cyclohexane | C ₆ H ₁₂ | 235 |
| Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride) | CH ₂ Cl ₂ | 850 |
| Diethyl ether | C ₄ H ₁₀ O | 850 |
| Dimethylformamide | C ₃ H ₇ NO | 11 |
| 1,4-Dioxane | C ₄ H ₈ O ₂ | 107 |
| Ethanol | C ₂ H ₆ O | 175 |
| Ethyl acetate | C ₄ H ₈ O ₂ | 240 |
| Hexane | C ₆ H ₁₄ | 335 |
| Methanol | CH ₄ O | 337 |
| 1-Propanol (n-Propyl alcohol) | C ₃ H ₈ O | 67 |
| 2-Propanol (Isopropyl alcohol) | C ₃ H ₈ O | 137 |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | C ₂ H ₂ Cl ₄ | 20 |
| Tetrachloromethane (Carbon tetrachloride) | CCl ₄ | 271 |
| Tetrahydrofuran (THF) | C ₄ H ₈ O | 402 |
| Toluene | C ₇ H ₈ | 77 |
| Trichloromethane (Chloroform) | CHCl ₃ | 474 |
| Water | H ₂ O | 72 |
| Xylene (isomeric mixture) | C ₈ H ₁₀ | 25 |

For best distillation rates:

The temperature difference between the vapor temperature and the cooling medium should be at 20 °C to result in sufficient condensation. The temperature difference between the heating bath and vapor temperature should be at 20 °C to reach highest distillation rates.

Example: Set a vacuum for a vapor temperature at 40 °C,
set the heating bath temperature at 60 °C,
set cooling medium to 20 °C.