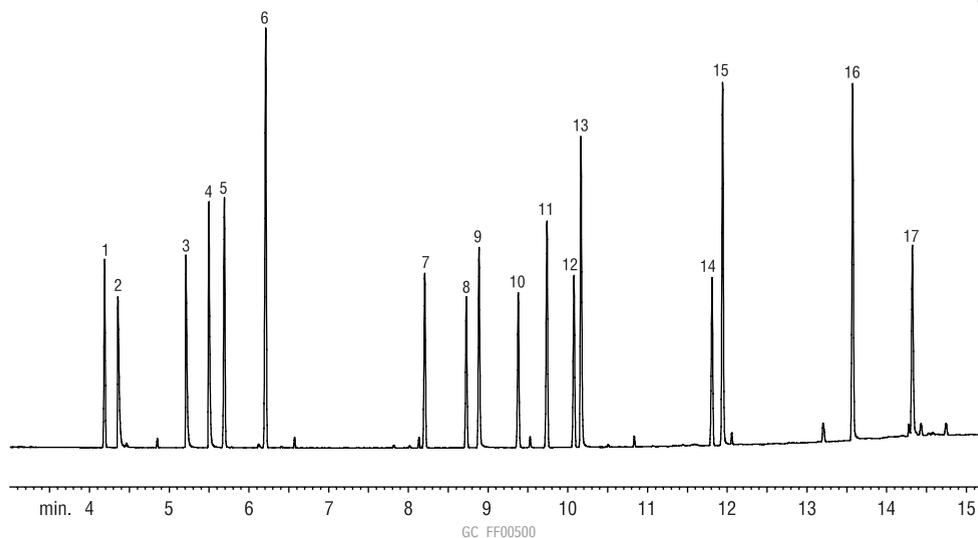


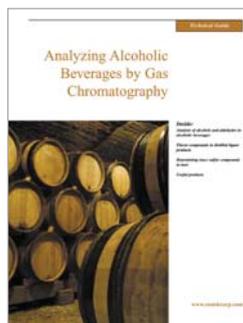
Alcoholic Beverage Standard: Acids and Esters Stabilwax®-DA



Peak List

Peak	Conc. (ppm)
1. ethyl octanoate	100
2. acetic acid	100
3. propionic acid	100
4. isobutyric acid	100
5. 3-decanol	50
6. ethyl decanoate	50
7. ethyl laurate	50
8. <i>cis</i> -lactone	100
9. 2-phenylethanol	50
10. <i>trans</i> -lactone	100
11. methyl myristate	50
12. ethyl myristate	50
13. octanoic acid	100
14. ethyl palmitate	50
15. decanoic acid	100
16. dodecanoic acid	100
17. vanillin	100

Column: Stabilwax®-DA, 30m, 0.18mm ID, 0.18 μ m (cat.# 550752)
 Inj.: 1 μ L splitless (hold 0.5 min.) at conc. shown in peak list, in ethyl acetate, 4mm ID splitless liner w/wool (cat.# 20814-202.1)
 Inj. temp.: 240°C
 Carrier gas: hydrogen
 Make-up gas: nitrogen
 Linear velocity: 28psi @ 240°C
 Oven temp.: 70°C to 240°C at 12°C/min. (hold 3 min.)
 Det.: FID



free literature

Analyzing Alcoholic Beverages by Gas Chromatography

Selectivity, sensitivity, and minimal sample preparation make GC a powerful tool for monitoring alcoholic beverage composition

Volatile component profiles of alcoholic beverages reveal a wide range of compounds: acids, alcohols, aldehydes, and others. This 16-page guide describes packed column GC and capillary GC approaches to monitoring these complex mixtures of analytes. A separate section is devoted to detailed information about quantifying trace sulfur compounds in beer.

Technical Guide
 lit. cat.# 59462

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