

- Condensyn are available in different sizes and the functionality of each size varies.

- Condensyn are manufactured from borosilicate glass, with anti-roll feet to prevent damage when stored.

- Condensyn replaces the need for traditional water-cooled condensers in the laboratory and are specifically designed for use in reflux cooling and distillation applications. Only use the Condensyn in accordance with its intended use and the instructions provided in this document.

- Condensyn should only be used in conjunction with a hotplate stirrer.

- Only operate the Condensyn if it is in perfect condition.

- Condensyn is suitable for use under vacuum and inert atmospheres.



Popular Accessories

Condensyn Distillation Adapter allows chemists to use the Condensyn in a vertical orientation for distillation purposes.

Post-Pump Condensyn Adapter Kit enables the Condensyn to be used as an effective exhaust trap for laboratory vacuum pumps.



By chemists, for chemists

If you require any further information or guidance please contact us

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YouTube

You can also find information on using the Condensyn via the Asynt YouTube channel

Condensyn & Condensyn MINI Waterless Reflux Condensers

Instructions & Guidance



Condensyn MINI

is recommended for use with flasks up to 100 mL in size†

Condensyn 350 mm

is recommended for use with flasks up to 500 mL in size†

Condensyn 450 mm

is recommended for use with flasks up to 1000 mL in size†

†no more than half-filled with solvent

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Condensyn & Condensyn MINI Waterless Reflux Condensers

Assembling Condensyn

- Select your hotplate stirrer and position within a fumehood. It is important to maximise airflow around the Condensyn as this cooling draught optimises reflux performance. Excessive air temperatures may cause loss of performance.

- If applicable, select the appropriate DrySyn heating block for your application and position on your hotplate stirrer.

- Place your selected flask on your hotplate stirrer and secure using a clamp, placed around the central neck of the flask, and a bosshead, attached to a support rod.

- Add any reagents and equipment required at this stage to the flask.

- Place the Condensyn into the socket of the flask and ensure it is seated correctly.

- Condensyn is lightweight and should not require any further clamping, however additional clamps can be positioned along the body of the Condensyn if desired.

- If using the Condensyn under vacuum or an inert atmosphere then these connections should be made now.

- When using solvents with a boiling point above 60 °C, hotplate temperatures should be limited to a maximum of 20 °C above the boiling point. For solvents with a boiling point below 60 °C, this temperature should be limited to a maximum of 10 °C. Solvent breakthrough may be observed when refluxing extremely low boiling solvents such as diethyl ether.

- Once the reaction has finished, the hotplate stirrer should be switched off and all equipment allowed to cool. Condensyn can get hot during operation and care should be taken when handling.

- When required, gently remove Condensyn from the neck of the flask in an upward motion. You may need to gently twist the Condensyn to loosen it from the joint.

- Condensyn can be washed like any standard laboratory glassware and is suitable for cleaning in a dishwasher as well as solvent-cleaning baths. Condensyn can either be left to air dry or can be dried within an oven or using a heat-gun.

Preventing Solvent Breakthrough

It is recommended that to prevent breakthrough when using solvents below 60 °C boiling point that a temperature differential is kept below 10 °C. With Diethyl Ether then this should be no more than 4 °C.

For solvents with a boiling point of over 60 °C a differential temperature of up to 20 °C should be used as a maximum.

Low cost hotplates or heating mantles with poor temperature regulation could cause higher temperatures than indicated leading to breakthrough.

Please note that the tests made with Condensyn were at a room temperature of 20 °C, excessive air temperatures within the fume cupboard or laboratory could cause loss of performance.

Overfilling a reaction flask (more than ½ full) could cause breakthrough.

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