

Lovibond® Water Testing

Tintometer® Group



Manual of Methods

MD 100 • MD 110 • MD 200

Hydrogen Peroxide | pH

(EN) Manual of Methods

Page 4

(ES) Manual de Métodos

Página 32

(IT) Manuale dei Metodi

Pagina 60

(NL) Handboek Methoden

Zijde 88

(DE) Methodenhandbuch

Seite 18

(FR) Méthodes Manuel

Page 46

(PT) Métodos Manual

Página 74

(ZH) 方法手册

Page 102



KS4.3 T / 20


Method name

Method number

Bar code for the detection of the methods

$K_{S4.3 T}$
20

0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$
S:4.3

Acid / Indicator

Measuring range

Chemical Method

Display in the MD 100 / MD 110 / MD 200

Instrument specific information

The test can be performed on the following devices. In addition, the required cuvette and the absorption range of the photometer are indicated.

| Instrument Type | Cuvette | λ | Measuring Range |
|---|---------|-----------|---------------------------|
| MD 200, MD 600, MD 610, MD 640, MultiDirect, PM 620, PM 630 | ø 24 mm | 610 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$ |
| SpectroDirect, XD 7000, XD 7500 | ø 24 mm | 615 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$ |

Material

Required material (partly optional):

| Reagents | Packaging Unit | Part Number |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Alka-M-Photometer | Tablet / 100 | 513210BT |
| Alka-M-Photometer | Tablet / 250 | 513211BT |

Application List

- Waste Water Treatment
- Drinking Water Treatment
- Raw Water Treatment

Notes

1. The terms Alkalinity-m, m-Value, total alkalinity and Acid demand to $K_{S4.3}$ are identical.
2. For accurate results, exactly 10 ml of water sample must be used for the test.

Language codes ISO 639-1

Revision status

EN Handbook of Methods 01/20

Performing test procedure

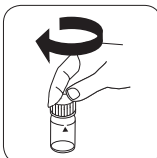
Implementation of the provision Acid capacity $K_{S_{4.3}}$ with Tablet

Select the method on the device

For this method, no ZERO measurements are to be carried out with the following devices: XD 7000, XD 7500



Fill 24 mm vial with **10 ml sample**.



Close vial(s).

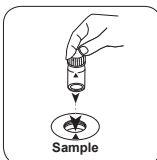


Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. • Pay attention to the positioning.

• • •



Dissolve tablet(s) by inverting.

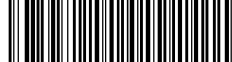


Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. • Pay attention to the positioning.



Press the **TEST (XD: START)** button.

The result in Acid Capacity $K_{S_{4.3}}$ appears on the display.

H₂O₂ LR L

M213

1 - 50 mg/L H₂O₂

HP1

Titanium Tetrachloride / Acid

EN

Material

Required material (partly optional):

| Reagents | Packaging Unit | Part Number |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Reagent for Hydrogen Peroxide | 15 mL | 424991 |

The following accessories are required.

| Accessories | Packaging Unit | Part Number |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Round cuvette 16 mm ø, set of 10 | 1 Set | 197665 |

Hazard Notes

1. The reference reagent contains a 25% sulphuric acid solution. It is recommended to wear appropriate protective clothing (protective goggles/gloves).

Preparation

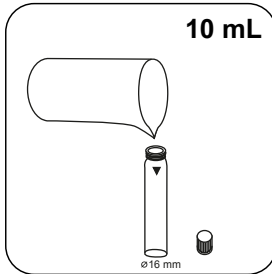
1. The determination is held in strong acid medium. In the case of strongly alkaline samples (pH > 10), the samples must be acidified before measurement (with a 5% sulphuric acid solution at a ratio of 1:1).

Notes

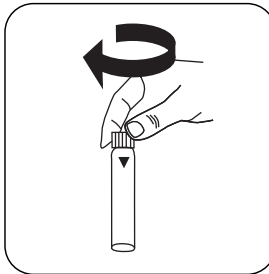
1. The sample can be measured even 24 hours after the colour reaction.

Determination of Hydrogen peroxide LR with liquid reagent

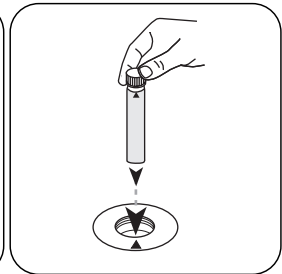
Select the method on the device.



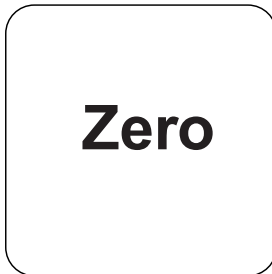
Fill 16 mm vial with **10 mL sample**.



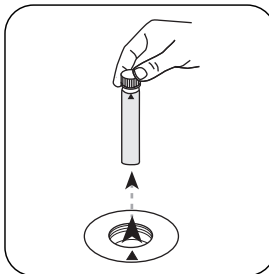
Close vial(s).



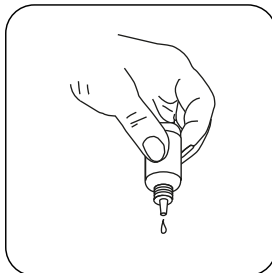
Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. • Pay attention to the positioning.



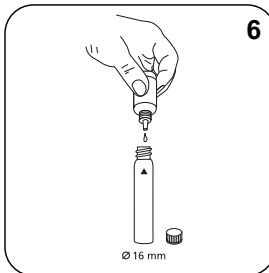
Press the **ZERO** button.



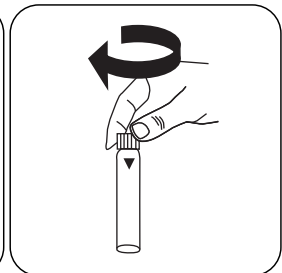
Remove **vial** from the sample chamber.



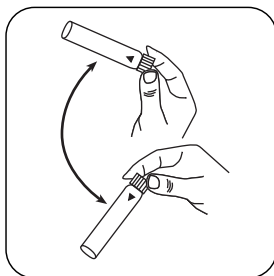
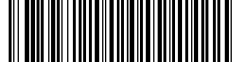
Hold cuvettes vertically and add equal drops by pressing slowly.



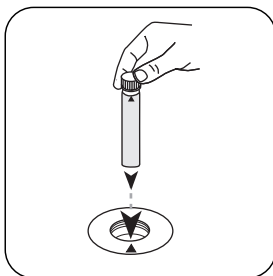
Add **6 drops H₂O₂-Reagent Solution**.



Close vial(s).



Invert several times to mix the contents.



Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. • Pay attention to the positioning.



Press the **TEST** (XD: **START**) button.

The result in mg/L H_2O_2 appears on the display.

EN



Chemical Method

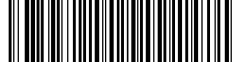
Titanium Tetrachloride / Acid

Interferences

Removeable Interferences

1. Colour interference is eliminated as follows.
 - A) Fill a clean vial with 10 ml of the water sample. Carry out zero calibration.
 - b) Measure the sample without the addition of reagents. (Result B)
 - c) Then measure the same sample with the addition of the reagents (Result A).Calculation of H_2O_2 Concentration = Result A - Result B.
2. Particles in the sample solution or turbidity distort the analysis and must be eliminated. This can be through centrifuging or simply filtering the sample solution prior to performing the measurement. Falsification of the measurement results should also be expected when working with coloured solutions.

EN

H₂O₂ HR L

M214

40 - 500 mg/L H₂O₂

HP2

Titanium Tetrachloride / Acid

EN

Material

Required material (partly optional):

| Reagents | Packaging Unit | Part Number |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Reagent for Hydrogen Peroxide | 15 mL | 424991 |

Hazard Notes

- The reference reagent contains a 25% sulphuric acid solution. It is recommended to wear appropriate protective clothing (protective goggles/gloves).

Preparation

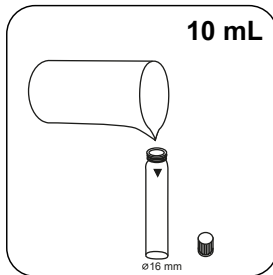
- The determination is held in strong acid medium. In the case of strongly alkaline samples (pH > 10), the samples must be acidified before measurement (with a 5% sulphuric acid solution at a ratio of 1:1).

Notes

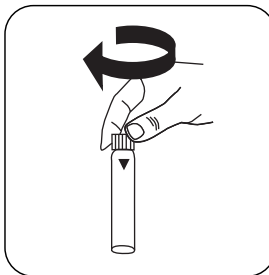
- The sample can be measured even 24 hours after the colour reaction.

Determination of Hydrogen peroxide HR with liquid reagent

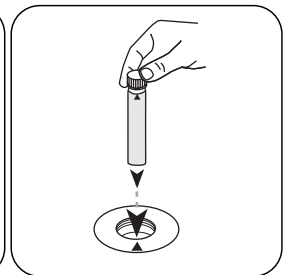
Select the method on the device.



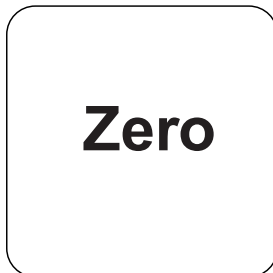
Fill 16 mm vial with **10 mL sample**.



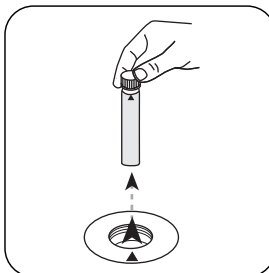
Close vial(s).



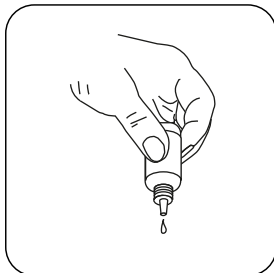
Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. • Pay attention to the positioning.



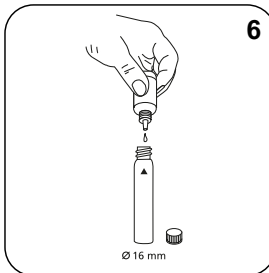
Press the **ZERO** button.



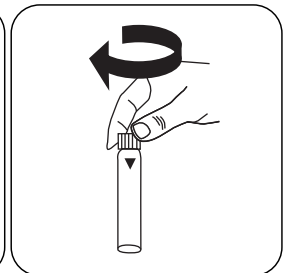
Remove **vial** from the sample chamber.



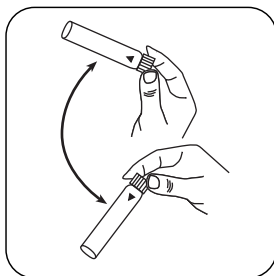
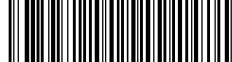
Hold cuvettes vertically and add equal drops by pressing slowly.



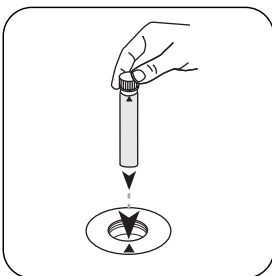
Add **6 drops H₂O₂-Reagent Solution**.



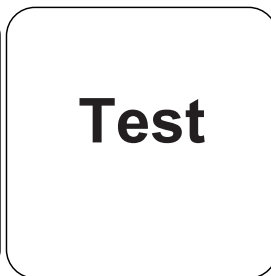
Close vial(s).



Invert several times to mix the contents.



Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. • Pay attention to the positioning.



Press the **TEST** (XD: **START**) button.

The result in mg/L H_2O_2 appears on the display.

EN



Chemical Method

Titanium Tetrachloride / Acid

Interferences

Removeable Interferences

1. Colour interference is eliminated as follows.
 - A) Fill a clean vial with 10 ml of the water sample. Carry out zero calibration.
 - b) Measure the sample without the addition of reagents. (Result B)
 - c) Then measure the same sample with the addition of the reagents (Result A).Calculation of H_2O_2 Concentration = Result A - Result B.
2. Particles in the sample solution or turbidity distort the analysis and must be eliminated. This can be through centrifuging or simply filtering the sample solution prior to performing the measurement. Falsification of the measurement results should also be expected when working with coloured solutions.

EN



pH value L

M331

6.5 - 8.4 pH

PH

Phenol Red

EN

Material

Required material (partly optional):

| Reagents | Packaging Unit | Part Number |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Phenol Red Solution | 15 mL | 471040 |
| Phenol Red Solution | 100 mL | 471041 |
| Phenol Red Solution in 6-pack | 1 pc. | 471046 |

Preparation

1. Due to differing drop sizes results can show a discrepancy in accuracy by comparison with tablets.
This can be minimised by using a pipette (0.18 ml equivalent to 6 drops).

Notes

1. After use, ensure the cuvette is once again closed with the same-coloured screw caps.
2. Reagents are to be stored in the cool at +6 °C to +10 °C.

Determination of pH-value with liquid reagent

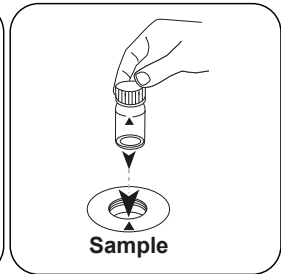
Select the method on the device.



Fill 24 mm vial with **10 mL sample**.



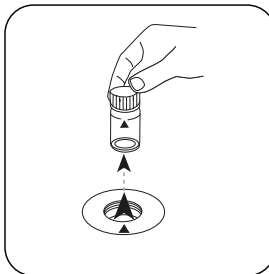
Close vial(s).



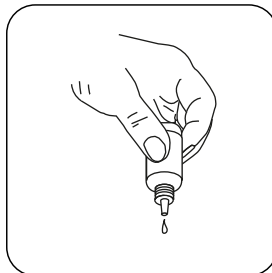
Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. Pay attention to the positioning.



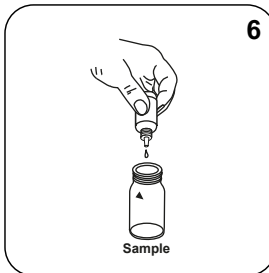
Press the **ZERO** button.



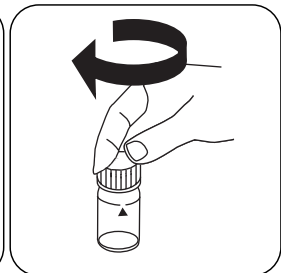
Remove the vial from the sample chamber.



Hold cuvettes vertically and add equal drops by pressing slowly.



Add **6 drops PHENOL Red-Lösung** to the **sample vial**.



Close vial(s).



Invert several times to mix the contents.



Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. Pay attention to the positioning.



Press the **TEST** (XD: **START**) button.

The result in pH value appears on the display.

EN

Chemical Method

Phenol Red

Appendix

Interferences

EN

Removeable Interferences

1. Salt error Correction of test results (average values) for samples with salt contents of:

| 2. | Salt content of the sample | Correction |
|----|--|--|
| | 30 g/L (seawater) | -0.15 ¹⁾ |
| | 60 g/L | -0.21 ²⁾ |
| | 120 g/L | -0.26 ²⁾ |
| | 180 g/L | -0.29 ²⁾ |
| | ¹⁾ according to Kolthoff (1922) | ²⁾ according to Parson and Douglas (1926) |

3. When testing chlorinated water the residual chlorine contents can influence the colour reaction of the liquid reagent. This can be avoided by adding a small crystal of Sodiumthiosulphate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$) to the sample solution before adding the PHENOL RED solution.

Bibliography

Colorimetric Chemical Analytical Methods, 9th Edition, London

KS4.3 T / 20


Methoden Name

Methodennummer

Barcode zur Methodenerkennung

Messbereich

20

S:4.3

Chemische Methode

$K_{S_{4.3} T}$
0,1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S_{4.3}}$
Säure / Indikator

Instrumentenspezifische Informationen

Der Test kann auf den folgenden Geräten durchgeführt werden. Zusätzlich sind die benötigte Küvette und der Absorptionsbereich der Photometer angegeben.

| Geräte | Küvette | λ | Messbereich |
|---|---------|-----------|------------------------------|
| MD 200, MD 600, MD 610, MD 640, MultiDirect, PM 620, PM 630 | ø 24 mm | 610 nm | 0,1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S_{4.3}}$ |
| SpectroDirect, XD 7000, XD 7500 | ø 24 mm | 615 nm | 0,1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S_{4.3}}$ |

Material

Benötigtes Material (zum Teil optional):

| Reagenzien | Form/Menge | Bestell-Nr. |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Alka-M-Photometer | Tablette / 100 | 513210BT |
| Alka-M-Photometer | Tablette / 250 | 513211BT |

Anwendungsbereich

- Abwasserbehandlung
- Trinkwasseraufbereitung
- Rohwasserbehandlung

Anmerkungen

1. Die Begriffe Alkalität-m, m-Wert, Gesamtalkalität und Säurekapazität $K_{S_{4.3}}$ sind identisch.
2. Die exakte Einhaltung des Probevolumens von 10 ml ist für die Genauigkeit des Analyseergebnisses entscheidend.

Sprachkürzel nach ISO 639-1

Revisionsstand

DE Methodenhandbuch 01/20

Durchführung der
Messung**Durchführung der Bestimmung Säurekapazität $K_{s4,3}$ mit Tablette**

Die Methode im Gerät auswählen.

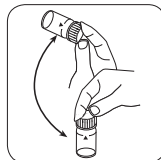
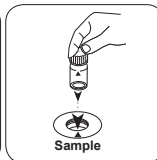
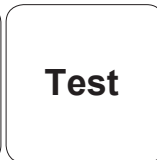
Für diese Methode muss bei folgenden Geräten keine ZERO-Messung durchgeführt werden: XD 7000, XD 7500

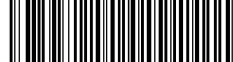
24-mm-Küvette mit **10 ml**
Probe füllen.

Küvette(n) verschließen.

Die **Probenküvette** in
den Messschacht stellen.
Positionierung beachten.

• • •

Tablette(n) durch Um-
schwenken lösen.Die **Probenküvette** in
den Messschacht stellen.
Positionierung beachten.Taste **TEST** (XD: **START**)
drücken.In der Anzeige erscheint das Ergebnis als Säurekapazität $K_{s4,3}$.

H₂O₂ LR L

M213

1 - 50 mg/L H₂O₂

HP1

Titanatetrachlorid / Säure

Material

DE

Benötigtes Material (zum Teil optional):

| Reagenzien | Form/Menge | Bestell-Nr. |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Reagenz für Wasserstoffperoxid | 15 mL | 424991 |

Es wird außerdem folgendes Zubehör benötigt.

| Zubehör | Verpackungseinheit | Bestell-Nr. |
|---|--------------------|-------------|
| Rundküvette mit Deckel Ø 16 mm, Höhe 90 mm, 10 ml, 10er Set | 1 Satz | 197665 |

Gefahrenhinweise

- Das Nachweisreagenz enthält 25%ige Schwefelsäure. Es wird empfohlen geeignete Schutzkleidung (Schutzbrille/Handschuhe) zu tragen.

Vorbereitung

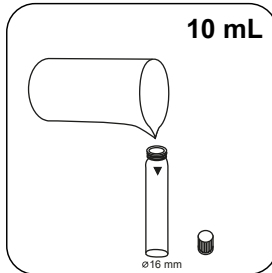
- Die Bestimmung findet in stark saurem Medium statt. Bei Vorliegen von stark alkalischen Proben (pH > 10), muss vor der Bestimmung angesäuert werden (mit 5%iger Schwefelsäure im Verhältnis 1:1)

Anmerkungen

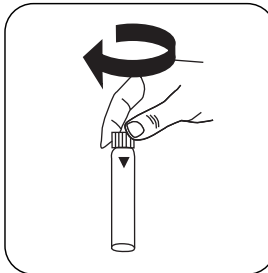
- Die Probe kann auch noch 24 Stunden nach der Farbreaktion vermessen werden.

Durchführung der Bestimmung Wasserstoffperoxid LR mit Flüssigreagenz

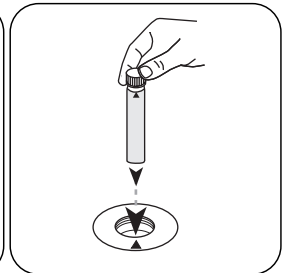
Die Methode im Gerät auswählen.



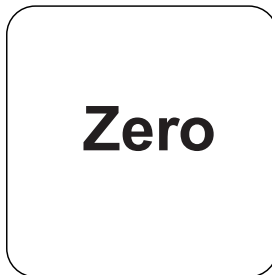
16-mm-Küvette mit **10 mL Probe** füllen.



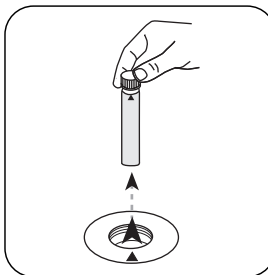
Küvette(n) verschließen.



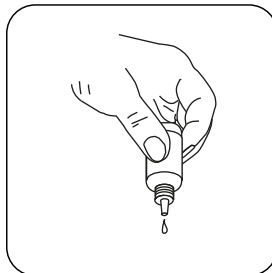
Die **Probeküvette** in den Messschacht stellen. Positionierung beachten.



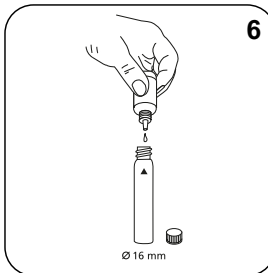
Taste **ZERO** drücken.



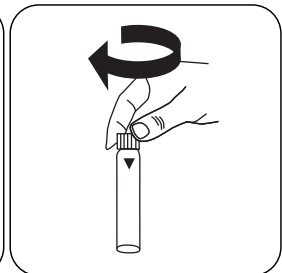
Die **Küvette** aus dem Messschacht nehmen.



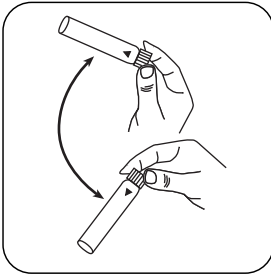
Die Tropfflaschen senkrecht halten und durch langsames Drücken gleich große Tropfen zugeben.



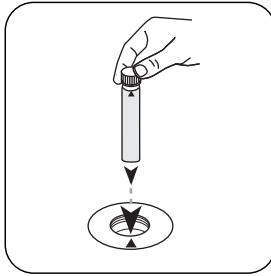
6 Tropfen H₂O₂-Reagenz-Lösung zugeben.



Küvette(n) verschließen.



Inhalt durch Umschwenken mischen.



Die **Probenküvette** in den Messschacht stellen. Positionierung beachten.



Taste **TEST** (XD: **START**) drücken.

In der Anzeige erscheint das Ergebnis in mg/L H₂O₂.

DE



Chemische Methode

Titantetrachlorid / Säure

Störungen

Ausschließbare Störungen

1. Die Störung durch Färbung wird wie folgt ausgeschaltet
 - a) eine saubere Küvette wird mit 10 ml der Wasserprobe gefüllt. Mit dieser wird eine Nullmessung durchgeführt.
 - b) die Probe wird ohne Zusatz von Reagenzien gemessen. (Ergebnis B)
 - c) die selbe Probe wird mit Zusatz von Reagenzien gemessen (Ergebnis A)Berechnung der H_2O_2 Konzentration = Ergebnis A - Ergebnis B.
2. Partikel in der Probe bzw. Trübungen verfälschen die Analyse und müssen zuvor beseitigt werden. Dies kann durch Zentrifugieren oder einfacher durch Filtration der Probelösung geschehen. Auch bei gefärbten Lösungen muss mit einer Verfälschung des Messergebnisses gerechnet werden.

DE

H₂O₂ HR L

M214

40 - 500 mg/L H₂O₂

HP2

Titanatetrachlorid / Säure

DE

Material

Benötigtes Material (zum Teil optional):

| Reagenzien | Form/Menge | Bestell-Nr. |
|--------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Reagenz für Wasserstoffperoxid | 15 mL | 424991 |

Gefahrenhinweise

- Das Nachweisreagenz enthält 25%ige Schwefelsäure. Es wird empfohlen geeignete Schutzkleidung (Schutzbrille/Handschuhe) zu tragen.

Vorbereitung

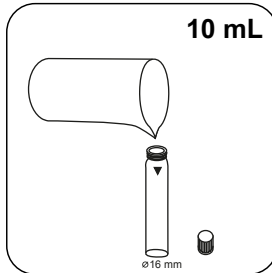
- Die Bestimmung findet in stark saurem Medium statt. Bei Vorliegen von stark alkalischen Proben (pH > 10), muss vor der Bestimmung angesäuert werden (mit 5%iger Schwefelsäure im Verhältnis 1:1).

Anmerkungen

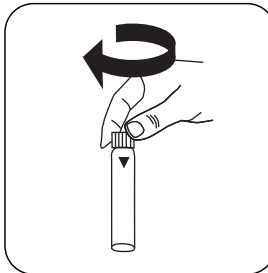
- Die Probe kann auch noch 24 Stunden nach der Farbreaktion vermessen werden.

Durchführung der Bestimmung Wasserstoffperoxid HR mit Flüssigreagenz

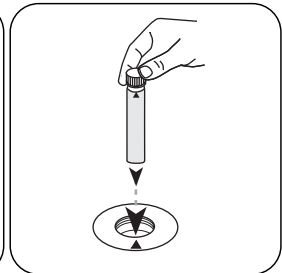
Die Methode im Gerät auswählen.



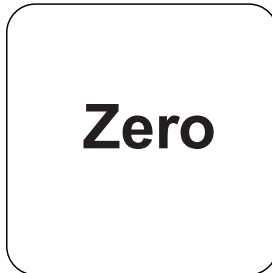
16-mm-Küvette mit **10 mL Probe** füllen.



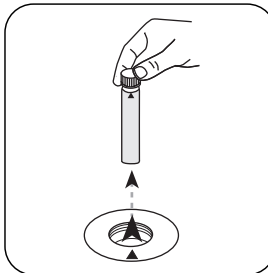
Küvette(n) verschließen.



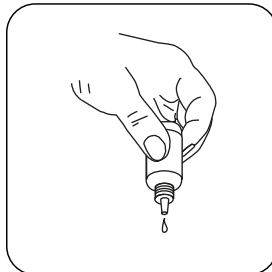
Die **Probeküvette** in den Messschacht stellen. Positionierung beachten.



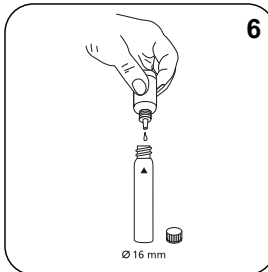
Taste **ZERO** drücken.



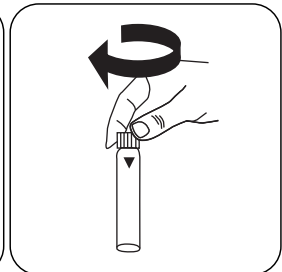
Die **Küvette** aus dem Messschacht nehmen.



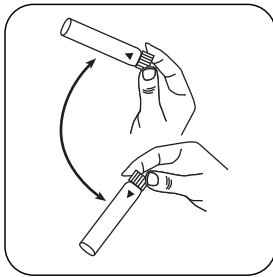
Die Tropfflaschen senkrecht halten und durch langsames Drücken gleich große Tropfen zugeben.



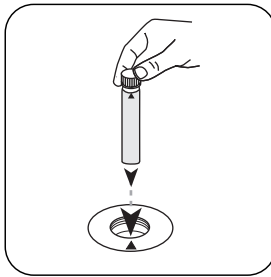
6 Tropfen H₂O₂-Reagenz-Lösung zugeben.



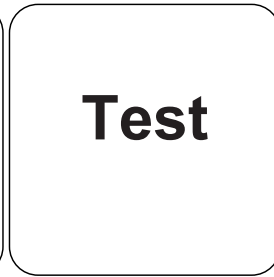
Küvette(n) verschließen.



Inhalt durch Umschwenken mischen.



Die **Probenküvette** in den Messschacht stellen. Positionierung beachten.



Taste **TEST** (XD: **START**) drücken.

In der Anzeige erscheint das Ergebnis in mg/L H₂O₂.

DE



Chemische Methode

Titantetrachlorid / Säure

Störungen

Ausschließbare Störungen

1. Die Störung durch Färbung wird wie folgt ausgeschaltet
 - a) eine saubere Küvette wird mit 10 ml der Wasserprobe gefüllt. Mit dieser wird eine Nullmessung durchgeführt.
 - b) die Probe wird ohne Zusatz von Reagenzien gemessen. (Ergebnis B)
 - c) die selbe Probe wird mit Zusatz von Reagenzien gemessen (Ergebnis A)
Berechnung der H_2O_2 Konzentration = Ergebnis A - Ergebnis B.
2. Partikel in der Probe bzw. Trübungen verfälschen die Analyse und müssen zuvor beseitigt werden. Dies kann durch Zentrifugieren oder einfacher durch Filtration der Probelösung geschehen. Auch bei gefärbten Lösungen muss mit einer Verfälschung des Messergebnisses gerechnet werden.

DE



pH-Wert L

M331

6,5 - 8,4 pH

PH

Phenolrot

DE

Material

Benötigtes Material (zum Teil optional):

| Reagenzien | Form/Menge | Bestell-Nr. |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Phenolrot Lösung | 15 mL | 471040 |
| Phenolrot Lösung | 100 mL | 471041 |
| Phenolrot Lösung im -6er Pack | 1 St. | 471046 |

Vorbereitung

1. Auf Grund unterschiedlicher Tropfengröße kann das Messergebnis größere Abweichungen als bei Verwendung von Tabletten aufweisen.
Bei Verwendung einer Pipette (0,18 ml entsprechen 6 Tropfen) kann diese Abweichung minimiert werden.

Anmerkungen

1. Nach Gebrauch ist die Trofflasche mit der gleichfarbigen Schraubkappe sofort wieder zu verschließen.
2. Das Reagenz bei +6 °C bis +10 °C kühl lagern.



Durchführung der Bestimmung pH-Wert mit Flüssigreagenz

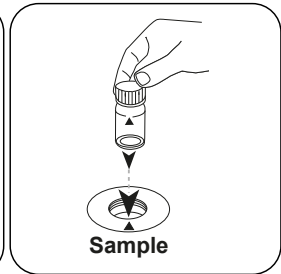
Die Methode im Gerät auswählen.



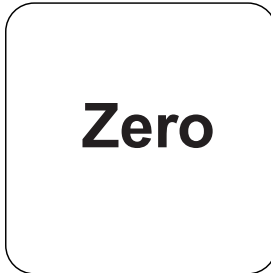
24-mm-Küvette mit **10 mL Probe** füllen.



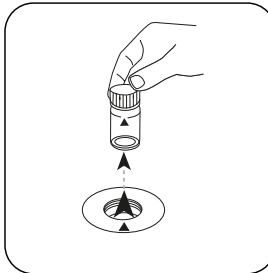
Küvette(n) verschließen.



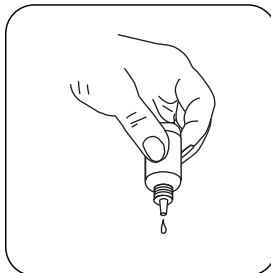
Die **Probeküvette** in den Messschacht stellen. Positionierung beachten.



Taste **ZERO** drücken.



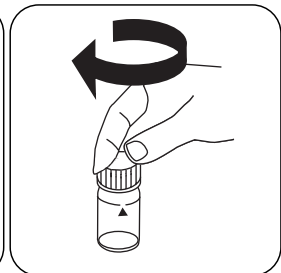
Küvette aus dem Messschacht nehmen.



Die Tropfflaschen senkrecht halten und durch langsames Drücken gleich große Tropfen zugeben.



6 Tropfen PHENOL Red-Lösung in die **Probeküvette** geben.



Küvette(n) verschließen.



Inhalt durch Umschwenken mischen.



Die **Probenküvette** in den Messschacht stellen. Positionierung beachten.



Taste **TEST** (XD: **START**) drücken.

In der Anzeige erscheint das Ergebnis als pH-Wert.

DE

Chemische Methode

Phenolrot

Appendix

Störungen

DE

Ausschließbare Störungen


1. Salzfehler: Korrektur des Messwertes (durchschnittliche Werte) für Proben mit einem Salzgehalt von:

| 2. | Salzgehalt der Probe | Korrektur |
|----|------------------------------------|--|
| | 30 g/L (Meerwasser) | -0,15 ¹⁾ |
| | 60 g/L | -0,21 ²⁾ |
| | 120 g/L | -0,26 ²⁾ |
| | 180 g/L | -0,29 ²⁾ |
| | ¹⁾ nach Kolthoff (1922) | ²⁾ nach Parson und Douglas (1926) |

3. Bei der Untersuchung von gechlortem Wasser kann der vorhandene Restchlorgehalt die Farbreaktion des Flüssigreagenzes beeinflussen. Dies wird verhindert, indem ein kleiner Kristall Natriumthiosulfat ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$) in die Probelösung gegeben wird, bevor die PHENOL RED-Lösung zugesetzt wird.

Literaturverweise

Colorimetric Chemical Analytical Methods, 9th Edition, London

KS4.3 T / 20


Nombre del método

Número de método

Código de barras para reconocer el método

Rango de medición

20

S:4.3

Indicación en la pantalla de MD 100 / MD 110 / MD 200

Método químico

Información específica del instrumento

La prueba puede realizarse en los siguientes dispositivos. Además, se muestran la cubeta requerida y el rango de absorción del fotómetro.

| Dispositivos | Cubeta | λ | Rango de medición |
|---|---------|-----------|---------------------------|
| MD 200, MD 600, MD 610, MD 640, MultiDirect, PM 620, PM 630 | ø 24 mm | 610 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$ |
| SpectroDirect, XD 7000, XD 7500 | ø 24 mm | 615 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$ |

Material

Material requerido (parcialmente opcional):

| Título | Unidad de embalaje | Referencia No |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Fotómetro alca-M | Tabletas / 100 | 513210BT |
| Fotómetro alca-M | Tabletas / 250 | 513211BT |

Lista de aplicaciones

- Tratamiento de aguas residuales
- Tratamiento de aguas potables
- Tratamiento de aguas de aporte

Notas

1. Las definiciones de alcalinidad-m, valor-m y capacidad ácida $K_{S4.3}$ son idénticas.
2. Añadir un volumen de muestra de exactamente 10 ml, ya que este volumen influye de forma decisiva en la exactitud del resultado.

Códigos de idioma ISO 639-1

Estado de revisión

ES Manual de Métodos 01/20

ES

Realización de la determinación

Ejecución de la determinación Capacidad ácida $K_{24.3}$ con tableta

Seleccionar el método en el aparato.

Para este método no es necesario realizar medición CERO en los aparatos siguientes: XD 7000, XD 7500



Llenar la cubeta de 24 mm con 10 ml de muestra .

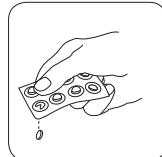


Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).



Poner la **cubeta de muestra** en el compartimiento de medición. ¡Debe tenerse en cuenta el posicionamiento!

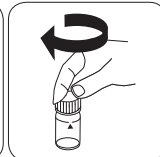
• • •



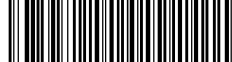
Añadir **tableta ALKA-M-PHOTOMETER**.



Triturar la(s) tableta(s) girando ligeramente.



Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).

H₂O₂ LR L

M213

1 - 50 mg/L H₂O₂

HP1

Tetracloruro de titanio / ácido

ES

Material

Material requerido (parcialmente opcional):

| Reactivos | Unidad de embalaje | No. de referencia |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Reactivo para peróxido de hidrógeno | 15 mL | 424991 |

Se requieren los siguientes accesorios.

| Accesorios | Unidad de embalaje | No. de referencia |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Cubeta redonda con tapa Ø 16 mm, altura 90 mm, 10 ml, juego de 10 | 1 Set | 197665 |

Hazard Notes

1. El reactivo de determinación contiene ácido sulfúrico al 25%. Se recomienda usar ropa protectora apropiada (gafas/guantes protectores).

Preparación

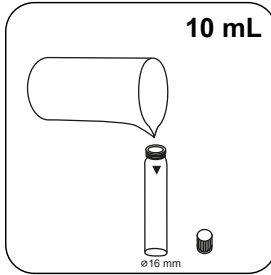
1. La determinación se realiza en un medio muy ácido. Si hay muestras muy alcalinas (pH > 10), antes de la determinación tienen que acidificarse (con ácido sulfúrico al 5% en una proporción 1:1).

Notas

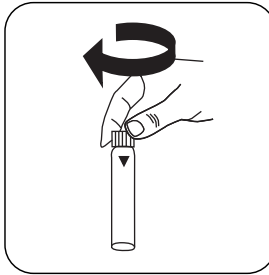
1. La muestra puede medirse también todavía 24 horas después de la reacción colorea.

Ejecución de la determinación Peróxido de hidrógeno LR con reactivo líquido

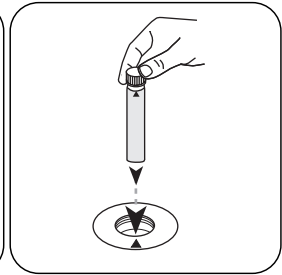
Seleccionar el método en el aparato.



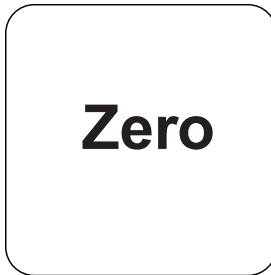
Llenar la cubeta de 16 mm con **10 mL de muestra**.



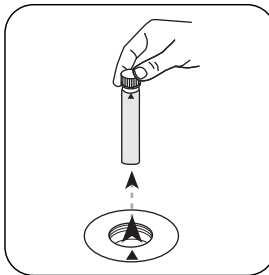
Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).



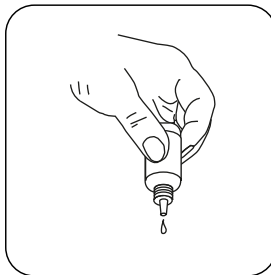
Poner la **cubeta de muestra** en el compartimiento de medición. ¡Debe tenerse en cuenta el posicionamiento!



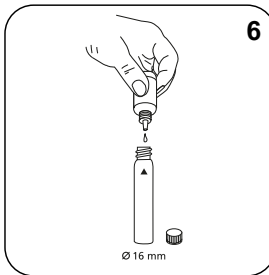
Pulsar la tecla **ZERO**.



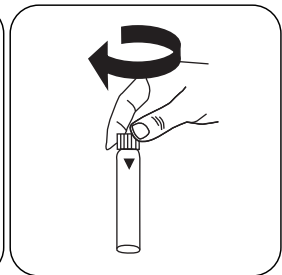
Extraer la **cubeta** del compartimiento de medición.



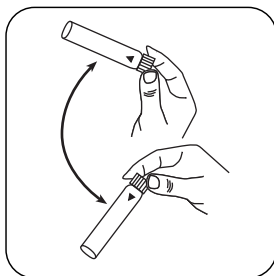
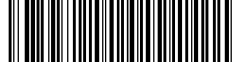
Mantener la botella cuentagotas vertical y añadir gotas del mismo tamaño presionando lentamente.



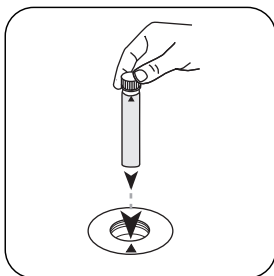
Añadir **6 gotas de H₂O₂-Reagent Solution**.



Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).



Mezclar el contenido girando.




Poner la **cupeta de muestra** en el compartimento de medición. ¡Debe tenerse en cuenta el posicionamiento!



Pulsar la tecla **TEST** (XD: **START**).

A continuación se visualizará el resultado en mg/L H₂O₂.

ES



Método químico

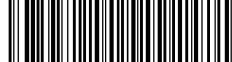
Tetracloruro de titanio / ácido

Interferencia

Interferencias extraíbles

1. La perturbación debido a la coloración se soluciona del modo siguiente.
 - a) Se llena una cubeta limpia con 10 ml de muestra acuosa. Con ella se realiza una medición a cero.
 - b) La muestra se mide sin añadir reactivos. (Resultado B)
 - c) La misma muestra se mide añadiendo reactivos (resultado A)
Cálculo de la concentración de H_2O_2 = resultado A - resultado B.
2. Las partículas de la muestra o los enturbiamientos alteran la determinación y deben eliminarse previamente. Esto puede hacerse mediante centrifugado o, más fácilmente, mediante filtrado de la solución de muestra. Las soluciones coloreadas también producen una alteración del resultado de medición.

ES

H₂O₂ HR L

M214

40 - 500 mg/L H₂O₂

HP2

Tetracloruro de titanio / ácido

ES

Material

Material requerido (parcialmente opcional):

| Reactivos | Unidad de embalaje | No. de referencia |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Reactivo para peróxido de hidrógeno | 15 mL | 424991 |

Hazard Notes

1. El reactivo de determinación contiene ácido sulfúrico al 25%. Se recomienda usar ropa protectora apropiada (gafas/guantes protectores).

Preparación

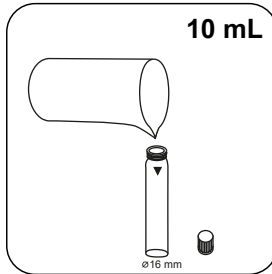
1. La determinación se realiza en un medio muy ácido. Si hay muestras muy alcalinas (pH > 10), antes de la determinación tienen que acidificarse (con ácido sulfúrico al 5% en una proporción 1:1).

Notas

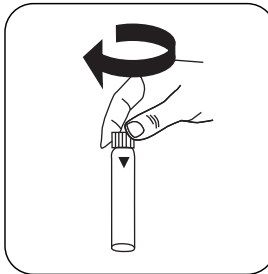
1. La muestra puede medirse también todavía 24 horas después de la reacción colorea.

Ejecución de la determinación Peróxido de hidrógeno HR con reactivo líquido

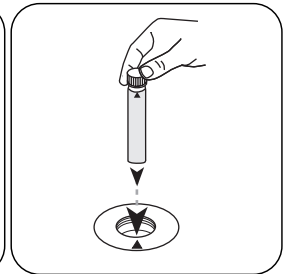
Seleccionar el método en el aparato.



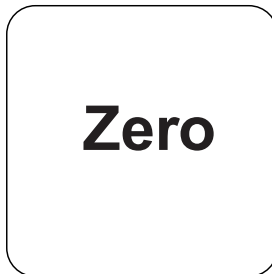
Llenar la cubeta de 16 mm con **10 mL de muestra**.



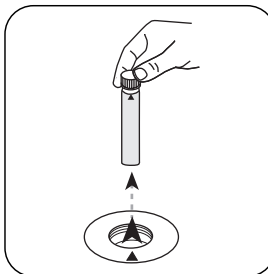
Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).



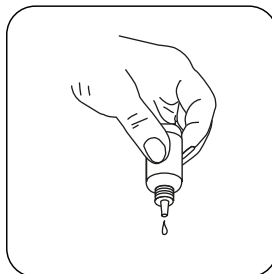
Poner la **cubeta de muestra** en el compartimiento de medición. ¡Debe tenerse en cuenta el posicionamiento!



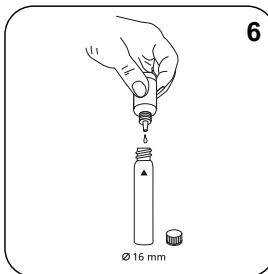
Pulsar la tecla **ZERO**.



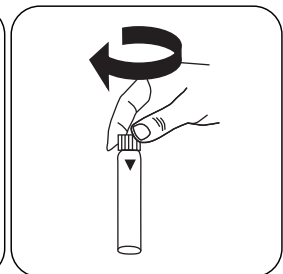
Extraer la **cubeta** del compartimiento de medición.



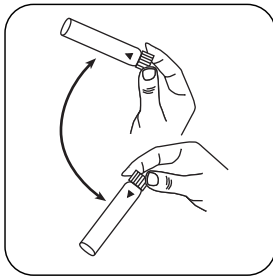
Mantener la botella cuentagotas vertical y añadir gotas del mismo tamaño presionando lentamente.



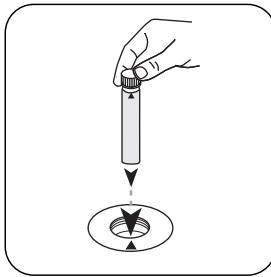
Añadir **6 gotas de H₂O₂-Reagent Solution**.



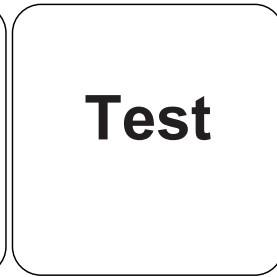
Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).



Mezclar el contenido girando.




Poner la **cupeta de muestra** en el compartimento de medición. ¡Debe tenerse en cuenta el posicionamiento!



Pulsar la tecla **TEST** (XD: **START**).

A continuación se visualizará el resultado en mg/L H₂O₂.

ES



Método químico

Tetracloruro de titanio / ácido

Interferencia

Interferencias extraíbles

1. La perturbación debido a la coloración se soluciona del modo siguiente.
 - a) Se llena una cubeta limpia con 10 ml de muestra acuosa. Con ella se realiza una medición a cero.
 - b) La muestra se mide sin añadir reactivos. (Resultado B)
 - c) La misma muestra se mide añadiendo reactivos (resultado A)
Cálculo de la concentración de H_2O_2 = resultado A - resultado B.
2. Las partículas de la muestra o los enturbiamientos alteran la determinación y deben eliminarse previamente. Esto puede hacerse mediante centrifugado o, más fácilmente, mediante filtrado de la solución de muestra. Las soluciones coloreadas también producen una alteración del resultado de medición.

ES



Valor de pH L

M331

6.5 - 8.4 pH

PH

Rojo de fenol

ES

Material

Material requerido (parcialmente opcional):

| Reactivos | Unidad de embalaje | No. de referencia |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Solución de rojo de fenol | 15 mL | 471040 |
| Solución de rojo de fenol | 100 mL | 471041 |
| Solución rojo de fenol en pack de 6 | 1 Cantidad | 471046 |

Preparación

1. El tamaño de las gotas, al contrario de las tabletas, puede aumentar las desviaciones del resultado. Mediante el uso de una pipeta (0,18 ml corresponden a 6 gotas) se pueden minimizar estas desviaciones.

Notas

1. Después de usarla, la botella cuentagotas debe cerrarse de nuevo inmediatamente con la tapa roscada del mismo color.
2. Guardar el reactivo a una temperatura entre +6 °C y +10 °C.

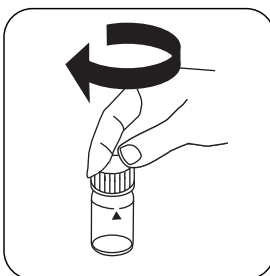


Ejecución de la determinación Valor de pH con reactivos líquidos

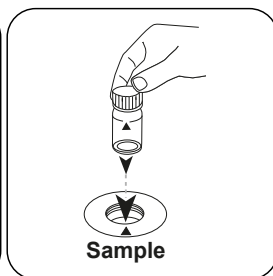
Seleccionar el método en el aparato.



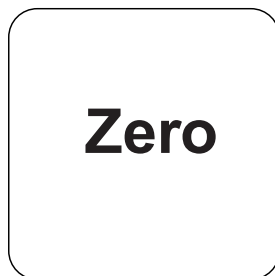
Llenar la cubeta de 24 mm con **10 mL de muestra** .



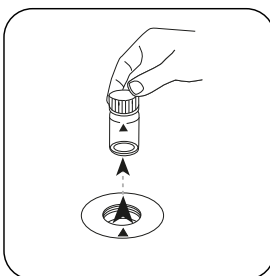
Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).



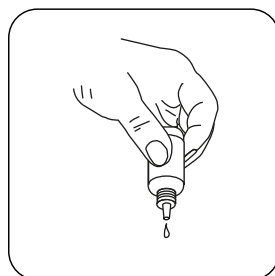
Poner la **cubeta de muestra** en el compartimiento de medición. ¡Debe tenerse en cuenta el posicionamiento!



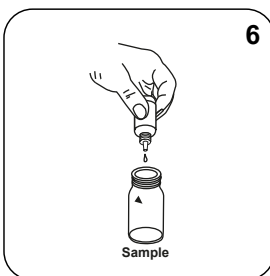
Pulsar la tecla **ZERO**.



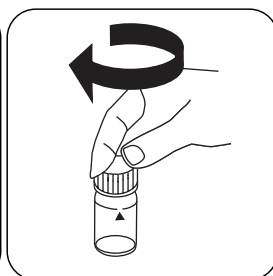
Extraer la cubeta del compartimiento de medición.



Mantener la botella cuentagotas vertical y añadir gotas del mismo tamaño presionando lentamente.



Añadir **6 gotas de PHENOL Red-Lösung** en la cubeta con la muestra.



Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).



Mezclar el contenido girando.



Poner la **cupeta de muestra** en el compartimento de medición. ¡Debe tenerse en cuenta el posicionamiento!



Pulsar la tecla **TEST** (XD: **START**).

A continuación se visualizará el resultado como valor de pH.

Método químico

Rojo de fenol

Apéndice

Interferencia

ES

Interferencias extraíbles

1. Error de sal: Corrección de valor analizado (valores medios) para muestras con una concentración salina de:

| 2. | Concentración salina de la muestra | Corrección |
|----|-------------------------------------|---|
| | 30 g/L (agua de mar) | -0,15 ¹⁾ |
| | 60 g/L | -0,21 ²⁾ |
| | 120 g/L | -0,26 ²⁾ |
| | 180 g/L | -0,29 ²⁾ |
| | ¹⁾ según Kolthoff (1922) | ²⁾ según Parson y Douglas (1926) |

3. En la determinación de muestras acuosas cloradas pueden influir los restos de cloro en la reacción coloreada del reactivo líquido. Esto puede evitarse añadiendo a la muestra un pequeño cristal de tiosulfato sódico ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$), antes de incorporar el reactivo PHENOL RED.

Bibliografía

Colorimetric Chemical Analytical Methods, 9th Edition, London

KS4.3 T / 20



Nom de la méthode → KS4.3 T

Numéro de méthode → 20

Code à barres pour reconnaître la méthode → [Barcode]

Plage de mesure → 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$

Méthode chimique → Acide / Indicateur

Affichage dans le MD 100 / MD 110 / MD 200 → S:4.3

Informations spécifiques à l'instrument

Le test peut être effectué sur les appareils suivants. De plus, la cuvette requise et la plage d'absorption du photomètre sont indiquées.

| Appareils | Cuvette | λ | Gamme de mesure |
|---|---------|-----------|---------------------------|
| MD 200, MD 600, MD 610, MD 640, MultiDirect, PM 620, PM 630 | ø 24 mm | 610 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$ |
| SpectroDirect, XD 7000, XD 7500 | ø 24 mm | 615 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$ |

Matériel

Matériel requis (partiellement optionnel):

| Titre | Pack contenant | Code |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Alka-M-Photometer | Pastilles / 100 | 513210BT |
| Alka-M-Photometer | Pastilles / 250 | 513211BT |

Liste d'applications

- Traitement des eaux usées
- Traitement de l'eau potable
- Traitement de l'eau brute

Indication

1. Les termes Alcalinité-m, Valeur m, Alcalinité totale et Capacité acide $K_{S4.3}$ sont identiques.
2. L'observation exacte du volume d'échantillon de 10 ml est décisive pour l'exactitude du résultat de l'analyse.

Codes de langue ISO 639-1 → FR

État de révision → 01/20

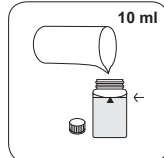
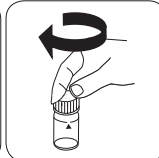
FR Méthodes Manuel 01/20

Procédure du test

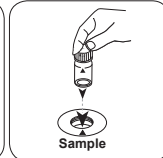
Réalisation de la quantification Capacité acide $K_{s4.3}$ avec pastille

Sélectionnez la méthode sur l'appareil.

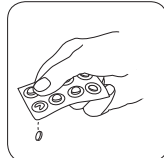
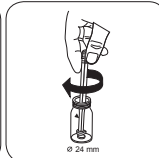
Cette méthode ne nécessite aucune mesure du zéro sur les appareils suivants : XD 7000, XD 7500

Remplissez une cuvette de 24 mm de **10 ml d'échantillon**.

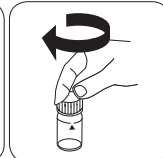
Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).

Placez la **cuvette réservée à l'échantillon** dans la chambre de mesure. Attention à la positionner correctement.

• • •

Ajoutez une **pastille de ALKA-M-PHOTOMETER**.

Écrasez la(les) pastille(s) en la(les) tournant un peu.



Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).

H₂O₂ LR L

M213

1 - 50 mg/L H₂O₂

HP1

Tétrachlorure de titanium/acide

FR

Matériel

Matériel requis (partiellement optionnel):

| Réactifs | Pack contenant | Code |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Réactif pour peroxyde d'hydrogène | 15 mL | 424991 |

Les accessoires suivants sont requis.

| Accessoires | Pack contenant | Code |
|--|----------------|--------|
| Cuve ronde avec couvercle Ø 16 mm, hauteur 90 mm, 10 ml, lot de 10 | 1 Kit | 197665 |

Avertissements

1. Le réactif utilisé pour la détection contient de l'acide sulfurique à 25%. Il est recommandé de porter des vêtements de protection adéquats (lunettes protectrices/gants).

Préparation

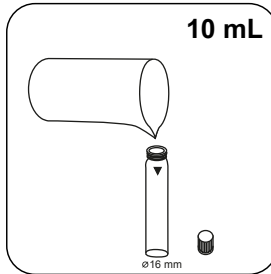
1. La quantification a lieu dans un milieu très acide. En présence d'échantillons très alcalins (pH > 10), il faudra acidifier l'échantillon avant la quantification (à l'acide sulfurique à 5% au rapport 1:1).

Indication

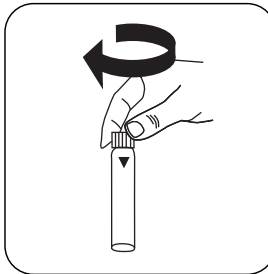
1. L'échantillon peut être encore mesuré 24 heures après la réaction.

Réalisation de la quantification Peroxyde d'hydrogène LR avec réactif liquide

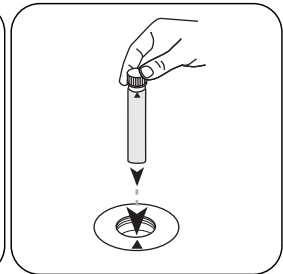
Sélectionnez la méthode sur l'appareil.



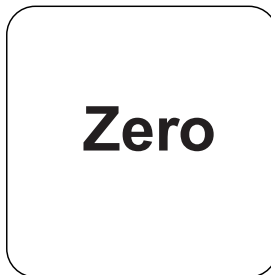
Remplissez une cuvette de 16 mm de **10 mL** d'échantillon.



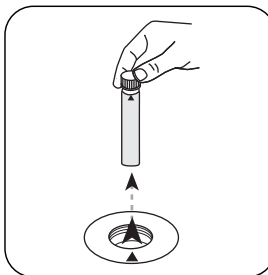
Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).



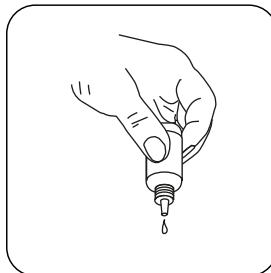
Placez la **cuvette réservée à l'échantillon** dans la chambre de mesure. Attention à la positionner correctement.



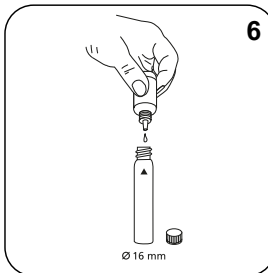
Appuyez sur la touche **ZERO**.



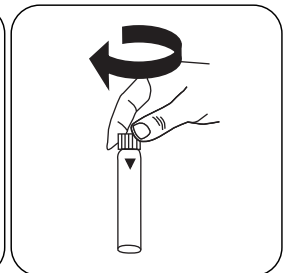
Retirez la **cuvette** de la chambre de mesure.



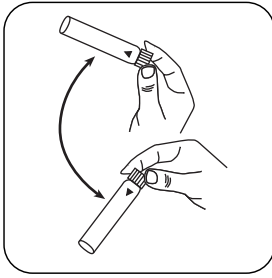
Tenez les flacons compte-goutte à la verticale et ajoutez des gouttes uniformes en appuyant lentement.



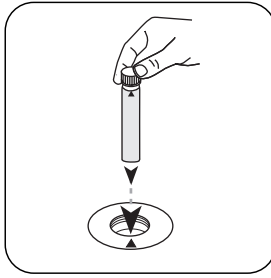
Ajoutez **6 gouttes de H₂O₂-Reagent Solution**.



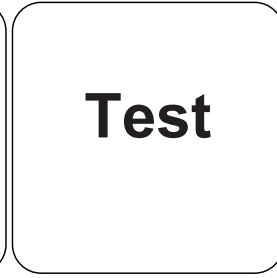
Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).



Mélangez le contenu en mettant le tube plusieurs fois à l'envers puis à l'endroit.




Placez la **cuvette réservée à l'échantillon** dans la chambre de mesure. Attention à la positionner correctement.



Appuyez sur la touche **TEST** (XD: **START**).

Le résultat s'affiche à l'écran en mg/L H₂O₂.

FR



Méthode chimique

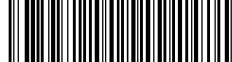
Tétrachlorure de titanium/acide

Interférences

Interférences exclues

1. Éliminez la perturbation causée par la coloration comme suit :
 - a) Versez 10 ml d'échantillon d'eau dans une cuvette propre. Utilisez-la pour la mesure du blanc.
 - b) L'échantillon est mesuré sans ajout de réactif. (résultat B)
 - c) Le même échantillon est mesuré en ajoutant des réactifs (résultat A)
Calcul de la concentration H_2O_2 = résultat A - résultat B.
2. Les particules contenues dans l'échantillon et/ou les turbidités faussent l'analyse et doivent être auparavant éliminées. Ceci peut avoir lieu par centrifugation ou tout simplement en filtrant la solution d'échantillonnage. Même dans le cas des solutions colorées, il faut compter sur un résultat faux.

FR

H₂O₂ HR L

M214

40 - 500 mg/L H₂O₂

HP2

Tétrachlorure de titanium/acide

FR

Matériel

Matériel requis (partiellement optionnel):

| Réactifs | Pack contenant | Code |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Réactif pour peroxyde d'hydrogène | 15 mL | 424991 |

Avertissements

1. Le réactif utilisé pour la détection contient de l'acide sulfurique à 25%. Il est recommandé de porter des vêtements de protection adéquats (lunettes protectrices/gants).

Préparation

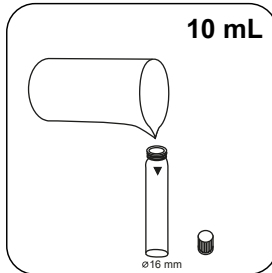
1. La quantification a lieu dans un milieu très acide. En présence d'échantillons très alcalins (pH > 10), il faudra acidifier l'échantillon avant la quantification (à l'acide sulfurique à 5% au rapport 1:1).

Indication

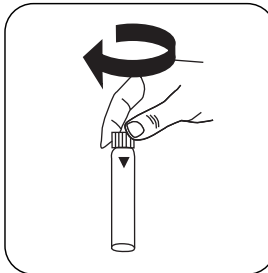
1. L'échantillon peut être encore mesuré 24 heures après la réaction.

Réalisation de la quantification Peroxyde d'hydrogène HR avec réactif liquide

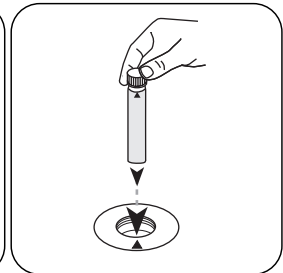
Sélectionnez la méthode sur l'appareil.



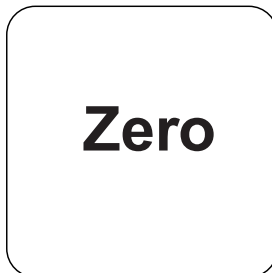
Remplissez une cuvette de 16 mm de **10 mL** d'échantillon.



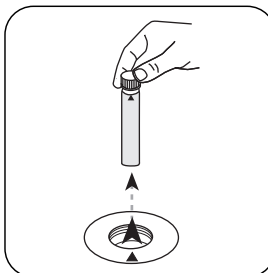
Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).



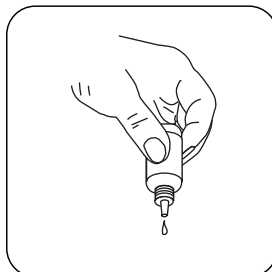
Placez la **cuvette réservée à l'échantillon** dans la chambre de mesure. Attention à la positionner correctement.



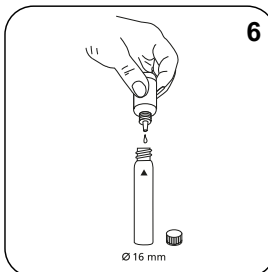
Appuyez sur la touche **ZERO**.



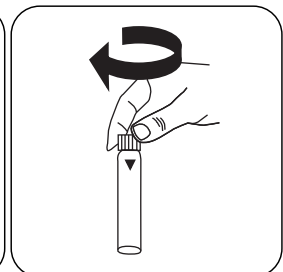
Retirez la **cuvette** de la chambre de mesure.



Tenez les flacons compte-goutte à la verticale et ajoutez des gouttes uniformes en appuyant lentement.

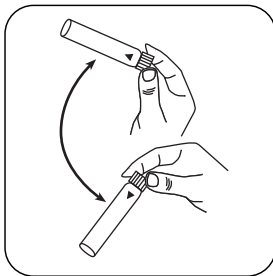


Ajoutez **6 gouttes de H₂O₂-Reagent Solution**.

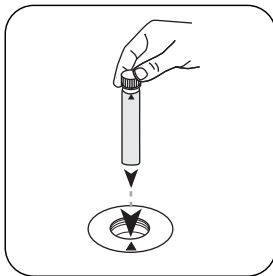


Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).

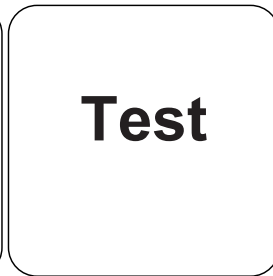
FR



Mélangez le contenu en mettant le tube plusieurs fois à l'envers puis à l'endroit.



Placez la **cuvette réservée à l'échantillon** dans la chambre de mesure. Attention à la positionner correctement.



Test

Appuyez sur la touche **TEST** (XD: **START**).

Le résultat s'affiche à l'écran en mg/L H_2O_2 .

FR



Méthode chimique

Tétrachlorure de titanium/acide

Interférences

Interférences exclues

1. Éliminez la perturbation causée par la coloration comme suit :
 - a) Versez 10 ml d'échantillon d'eau dans une cuvette propre. Utilisez-la pour la mesure du blanc.
 - b) L'échantillon est mesuré sans ajout de réactif. (résultat B)
 - c) Le même échantillon est mesuré en ajoutant des réactifs (résultat A)
Calcul de la concentration H_2O_2 = résultat A - résultat B.
2. Les particules contenues dans l'échantillon et/ou les turbidités faussent l'analyse et doivent être auparavant éliminées. Ceci peut avoir lieu par centrifugation ou tout simplement en filtrant la solution d'échantillonnage. Même dans le cas des solutions colorées, il faut compter sur un résultat faux.

FR



Valeur du pH L

M331

6.5 - 8.4 pH

PH

Rouge de phénol

FR

Matériel

Matériel requis (partiellement optionnel):

| Réactifs | Pack contenant | Code |
|---|----------------|--------|
| Solution de phénol rouge | 15 mL | 471040 |
| Solution de phénol rouge | 100 mL | 471041 |
| Solution de phénol rouge dans un lot de 6 | 1 Pièces | 471046 |

Préparation

- En raison des différentes tailles de gouttes, le résultat peut présenter des écarts supérieurs à ceux des pastilles.
Cet écart peut être réduit à un minimum en utilisant une pipette (0,18 ml correspondent à 6 gouttes).

Indication

- Après emploi, refermez immédiatement le flacon compte-goutte en utilisant le capot de même couleur.
- Conservez le réactif à une température de +6 °C à +10 °C.

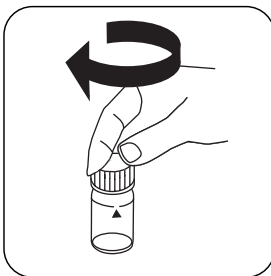


Réalisation de la quantification Valeur du pH avec réactif liquide

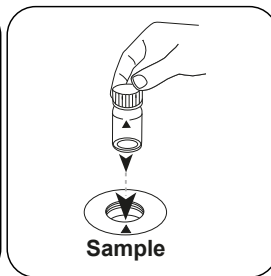
Sélectionnez la méthode sur l'appareil.



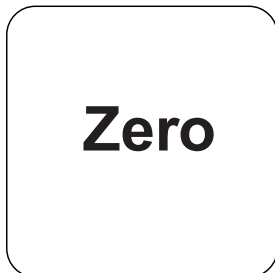
Remplissez une cuvette de 24 mm de **10 mL** d'échantillon.



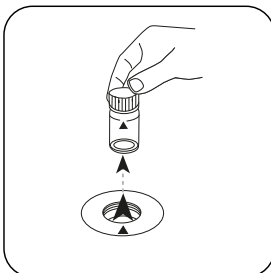
Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).



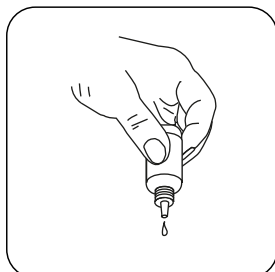
Placez la **cuvette réservée à l'échantillon** dans la chambre de mesure. Attention à la positionner correctement.



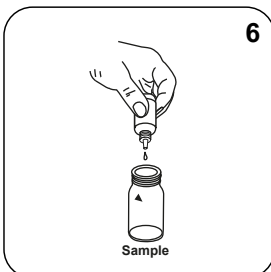
Appuyez sur la touche **ZERO**.



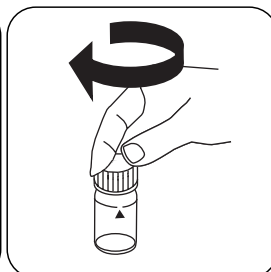
Retirez la cuvette de la chambre de mesure.



Tenez les flacons compte-goutte à la verticale et ajoutez des gouttes uniformes en appuyant lentement.



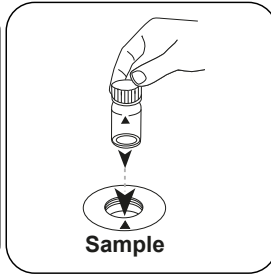
Ajoutez **6 gouttes de PHENOL Red-Lösung** dans la cuvette réservée à l'échantillon.



Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).



Mélangez le contenu en mettant le tube plusieurs fois à l'envers puis à l'endroit.



Placez la **cuvette réservée à l'échantillon** dans la chambre de mesure. Attention à la positionner correctement.



Test

Appuyez sur la touche **TEST** (XD: **START**).

Le résultat s'affiche à l'écran en valeur du pH.

FR

Méthode chimique

Rouge de phénol

Appendice

Interférences

FR

Interférences exclues

1. Erreur de sel : Correction de la mesure du sel (valeurs moyennes) pour les échantillons présentant une concentration en sel de :

| 2. | Concentration en sel de l'échantillon | Correction |
|----|---------------------------------------|--|
| | 30 g/L (eau de mer) | -0,15 ¹⁾ |
| | 60 g/L | -0,21 ²⁾ |
| | 120 g/L | -0,26 ²⁾ |
| | 180 g/L | -0,29 ²⁾ |
| | ¹⁾ selon Kolthoff (1922) | ²⁾ selon Parson et Douglas (1926) |

3. Lors de l'analyse de l'eau chlorée, la concentration résiduelle en chlore peut influencer la coloration du réactif liquide. Ceci est empêché en introduisant un petit cristal de hiosulfate de sodium ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$) dans la solution d'échantillonnage avant d'ajouter la solution PHENOL RED.

Bibliographie

Colorimetric Chemical Analytical Methods, 9th Edition, London

KS4.3 T / 20

Denominazione metodo

Numero metodo

Codice a barre per riconoscere il metodo

Range di misura

Indicazione sul display del MD 100 / MD 110 / MD 200

Metodo chimico

Informazioni specifiche dello strumento

Il test può essere eseguito sui seguenti dispositivi. Inoltre, sono indicate la cuvetta richiesta e il range di assorbimento del fotometro.

| Dispositivi | Cuvetta | λ | Campo di misura |
|---|---------|-----------|------------------------------|
| MD 200, MD 600, MD 610, MD 640, MultiDirect, PM 620, PM 630 | ø 24 mm | 610 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S_{4.3}}$ |
| SpectroDirect, XD 7000, XD 7500 | ø 24 mm | 615 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S_{4.3}}$ |

Materiale

Materiale richiesto (in parte facoltativo):

| Titolo | Unità di imballaggio | N. ordine |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Alka-M-Photometer | Pastiglia / 100 | 513210BT |
| Alka-M-Photometer | Pastiglia / 250 | 513211BT |

Campo di applicazione

- Trattamento acqua di scarico
- Trattamento acqua potabile
- Trattamento acqua non depurata

Note

1. I termini alcalinità M, valore M, alcalinità totale e capacità acida $K_{S_{4.3}}$ sono equivalenti.
2. Per l'accuratezza del risultato dell'analisi è fondamentale che il volume del campione misuri esattamente 10 ml.

ISO 639-1 codici linguistici

Stato di revisione

IT Manuale dei Metodi 01/20

**Svolgimento della
misurazione**

Esecuzione della rilevazione Capacità acida $K_{s4,3}$ con pastiglia

Selezionare il metodo nel dispositivo.

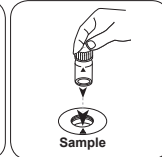
Con i seguenti dispositivi, per questo metodo non è necessario eseguire una misurazione ZERO: XD 7000, XD 7500



Riempire una cuvetta da 24 mm con **10 ml di campione**.



Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.

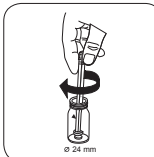


Posizionare la **cuvetta del campione** nel vano di misurazione. Fare attenzione al posizionamento.

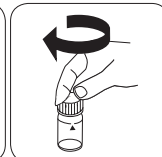
• • •



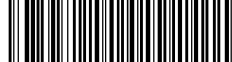
Aggiungere una **pastiglia ALKA-M-PHOTOMETER**.



Frantumare la/e pastiglia/e con una leggera rotazione.



Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.

H₂O₂ LR L

M213

1 - 50 mg/L H₂O₂

HP1

Tetracloruro di titanio / acido

IT

Materiale

Materiale richiesto (in parte facoltativo):

| Reagenti | Unità di imballaggio | N. ordine |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Reagente per perossido di idrogeno | 15 mL | 424991 |

Sono necessari inoltre i seguenti accessori.

| Accessori | Unità di imballaggio | N. ordine |
|--|----------------------|-----------|
| Cuvetta rotonda con coperchio Ø 16 mm, altezza 90 mm, 10 ml, set da 10 | 1 set | 197665 |

Indicazioni di pericolo

1. Il reagente di colorazione contiene acido solforico al 25%. Si consiglia di indossare indumenti protettivi adeguati (occhiali protettivi/guanti).

Preparazione

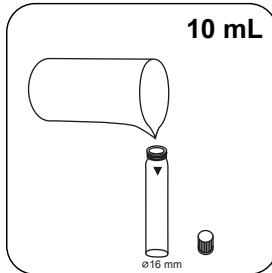
1. La determinazione avviene in un mezzo fortemente acido. In caso di campioni fortemente alcalini (pH > 10), è necessario acidificarli prima della rilevazione (con acido solforico al 5% in rapporto 1:1).

Note

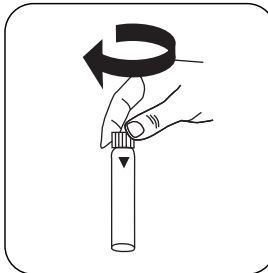
1. Il campione può essere misurato anche 24 ore dopo la reazione cromatica.

Esecuzione della rilevazione Perossido di idrogeno LR con reagente liquido

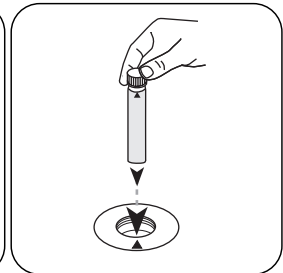
Selezionare il metodo nel dispositivo.



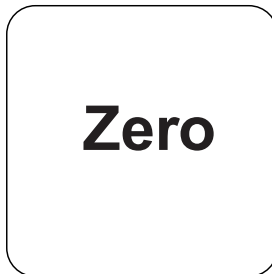
Riempire una cuvetta da 16 mm con **10 mL di campione**.



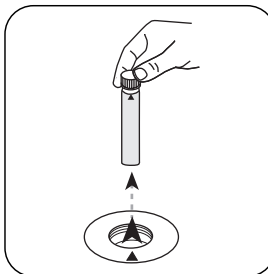
Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.



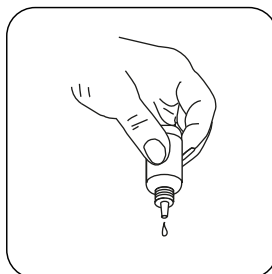
Posizionare la **cuvetta del campione** nel vano di misurazione. Fare attenzione al posizionamento.



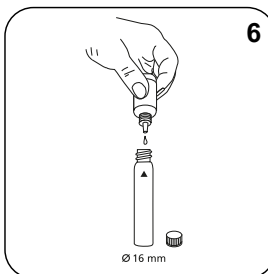
Premere il tasto **ZERO**.



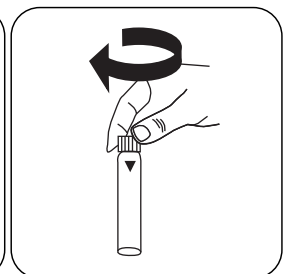
Prelevare la **cuvetta** dal vano di misurazione.



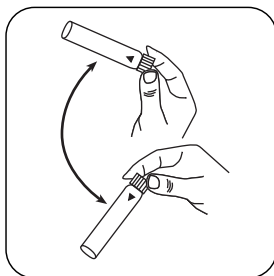
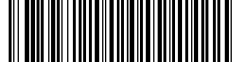
Tenere le boccette contagocce in posizione verticale e introdurre, premendo lentamente, gocce della stessa dimensione nella cuvetta.



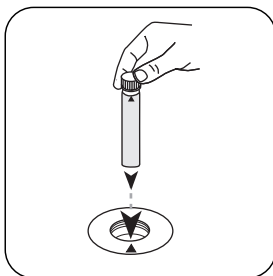
Aggiungere **6 gocce di H₂O₂-Reagent Solution**.



Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.



Miscelare il contenuto capovolgendo.



Posizionare la **cuvetta del campione** nel vano di misurazione. Fare attenzione al posizionamento.



Premere il tasto **TEST** (XD: **START**).

Sul display compare il risultato in mg/L di H₂O₂.



Metodo chimico

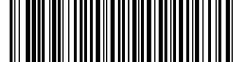
Tetracloruro di titanio / acido

Interferenze

Interferenze escludibili

1. L'interferenza dovuta alla colorazione può essere eliminata nel modo seguente.
 - a) Una cuvetta pulita viene riempita con 10 ml del campione di acqua. Con questa viene eseguita soltanto una misurazione zero.
 - b) Il campione viene misurato senza l'aggiunta di reagenti (risultato B).
 - b) Lo stesso campione viene misurato con l'aggiunta di reagenti (risultato A).
Calcolo della concentrazione di H_2O_2 = risultato A - risultato B.
2. Le particelle o le torbidità presenti nel campione falsificano l'analisi e devono essere preventivamente eliminate. Per farlo si può ricorrere alla centrifugazione o più semplicemente alla filtrazione della soluzione campione. Anche con le soluzioni colorate è possibile che il risultato della misurazione sia falsificato.

IT

H₂O₂ HR L

M214

40 - 500 mg/L H₂O₂

HP2

Tetracloruro di titanio / acido

IT

Materiale

Materiale richiesto (in parte facoltativo):

| Reagenti | Unità di imballaggio | N. ordine |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Reagente per perossido di idrogeno | 15 mL | 424991 |

Indicazioni di pericolo

1. Il reagente di colorazione contiene acido solforico al 25%. Si consiglia di indossare indumenti protettivi adeguati (occhiali protettivi/guanti).

Preparazione

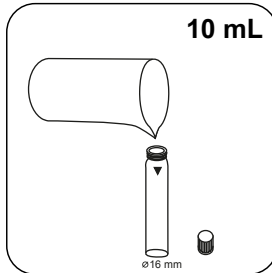
1. La determinazione avviene in un mezzo fortemente acido. In caso di campioni fortemente alcalini (pH > 10), è necessario acidificarli prima della rilevazione (con acido solforico al 5% in rapporto 1:1).

Note

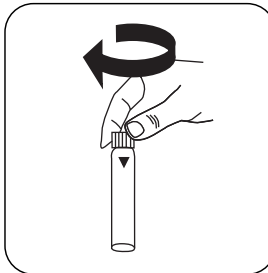
1. Il campione può essere misurato anche 24 ore dopo la reazione cromatica.

Esecuzione della rilevazione Perossido di idrogeno HR con reagente liquido

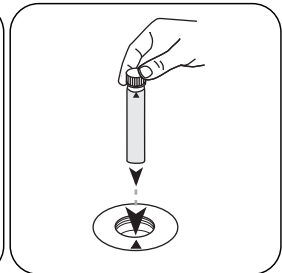
Selezionare il metodo nel dispositivo.



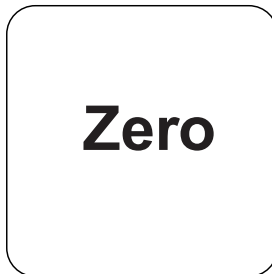
Riempire una cuvetta da 16 mm con **10 mL di campione**.



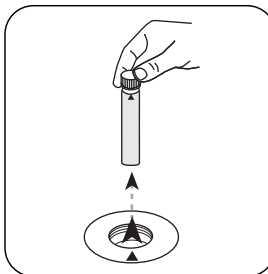
Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.



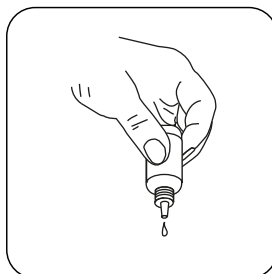
Posizionare la **cuvetta del campione** nel vano di misurazione. Fare attenzione al posizionamento.



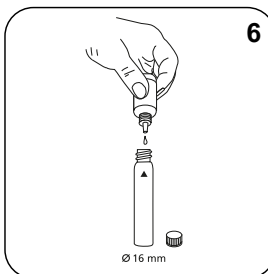
Premere il tasto **ZERO**.



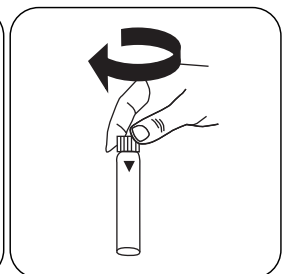
Prelevare la **cuvetta** dal vano di misurazione.



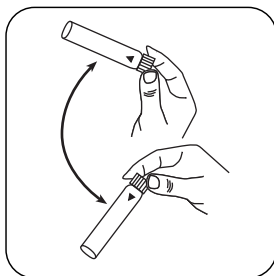
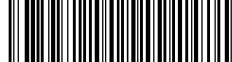
Tenere le boccette contagocce in posizione verticale e introdurre, premendo lentamente, gocce della stessa dimensione nella cuvetta.



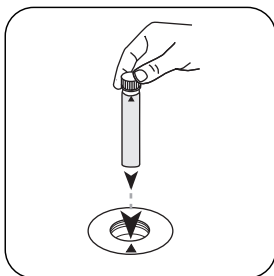
Aggiungere **6 gocce di H₂O₂-Reagent Solution**.



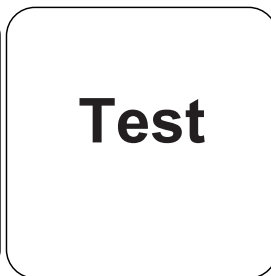
Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.



Miscelare il contenuto capovolgendo.



Posizionare la **cuvetta del campione** nel vano di misurazione. Fare attenzione al posizionamento.



Premere il tasto **TEST** (XD: **START**).

Sul display compare il risultato in mg/L di H₂O₂.



Metodo chimico

Tetracloruro di titanio / acido

Interferenze

Interferenze escludibili

1. L'interferenza dovuta alla colorazione può essere eliminata nel modo seguente.
 - a) Una cuvetta pulita viene riempita con 10 ml del campione di acqua. Con questa viene eseguita soltanto una misurazione zero.
 - b) Il campione viene misurato senza l'aggiunta di reagenti (risultato B).
 - b) Lo stesso campione viene misurato con l'aggiunta di reagenti (risultato A).
Calcolo della concentrazione di H_2O_2 = risultato A - risultato B.
2. Le particelle o le torbidità presenti nel campione falsificano l'analisi e devono essere preventivamente eliminate. Per farlo si può ricorrere alla centrifugazione o più semplicemente alla filtrazione della soluzione campione. Anche con le soluzioni colorate è possibile che il risultato della misurazione sia falsificato.

IT



Valore pH L

M331

6.5 - 8.4 pH

PH

Rosso fenolo

IT

Materiale

Materiale richiesto (in parte facoltativo):

| Reagenti | Unità di imballaggio | N. ordine |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| Soluzione di rosso fenolo | 15 mL | 471040 |
| Soluzione di rosso fenolo | 100 mL | 471041 |
| Soluzione di rosso fenolo in confezione da 6 | 1 pz. | 471046 |

Preparazione

1. Per via della dimensione variabile delle gocce, il risultato della misurazione può presentare divergenze maggiori di quanto avvenga con l'uso delle pastiglie. Utilizzando una pipetta (0,18 ml corrispondono a 6 gocce) si può ridurre al minimo questa divergenza.

Note

1. Dopo l'uso bisogna richiudere immediatamente la boccetta contagocce con il relativo tappo dello stesso colore.
2. Conservare al fresco il reagente a una temperatura compresa tra +6 °C e +10 °C.

Esecuzione della rilevazione Valore pH con reagente liquido

Selezionare il metodo nel dispositivo.



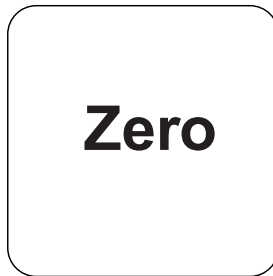
Riempire una cuvetta da 24 mm con **10 mL di campione**.



Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.



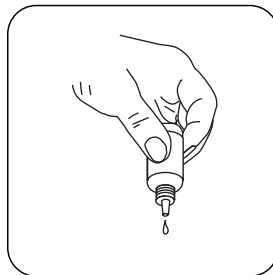
Posizionare la **cuvetta del campione** nel vano di misurazione. Fare attenzione al posizionamento.



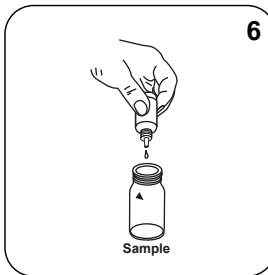
Premere il tasto **ZERO**.



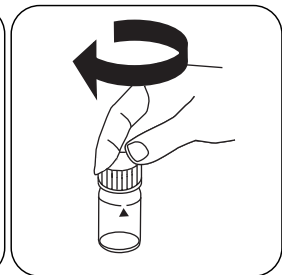
Prelevare la cuvetta dal vano di misurazione.



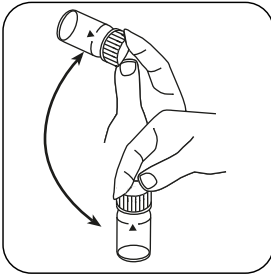
Tenere le boccette contagocce in posizione verticale e introdurre, premendo lentamente, gocce della stessa dimensione nella cuvetta.



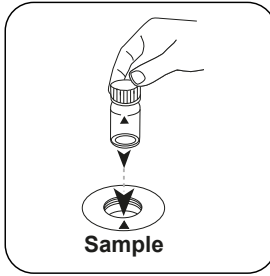
Introdurre **6 gocce di PHENOL Red-Lösung** nella cuvetta del campione.



Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.



Miscelare il contenuto capovolgendo.



Posizionare la **cuvetta del campione** nel vano di misurazione. Fare attenzione al posizionamento.



Premere il tasto **TEST** (XD: **START**).

Sul display compare il risultato come valore pH.

IT

Metodo chimico

Rosso fenolo

Appendice

Interferenze

Interferenze escludibili

1. Errore salino: Correzione del valore di misura (valori medi) per i campioni con una salinità di:


| 2. | Salinità del campione | Correzione |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| | 30 g/L (acqua di mare) | -0,15 ¹⁾ |
| | 60 g/L | -0,21 ²⁾ |
| | 120 g/L | -0,26 ²⁾ |
| | 180 g/L | -0,29 ²⁾ |
| | ¹⁾ secondo Kolthoff (1922) | ²⁾ secondo Parson e Douglas (1926) |

3. Nell'analisi di acqua clorurata, il tenore di cloro residuo può influenzare la reazione cromatica del reagente liquido. Tale interferenza viene evitata immettendo un piccolo cristallo di tiosolfato di sodio ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$) nella soluzione campione prima di aggiungere la soluzione PHENOL RED.

Riferimenti bibliografici

Colorimetric Chemical Analytical Methods, 9th Edition, London

KS4.3 T / 20



Nome do método

Número do método

Código de barras para a detecção dos métodos

Área de medição

$K_{S_{4.3}} T$
0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S_{4.3}}$
Ácido / Indicador

20
S:4.3

Método Químico

Indicado no display: MD 100 MD 110 / MD 200

Informação específica do instrumento

O teste pode ser realizado nos seguintes dispositivos. Além disso, a cubeta necessária e a faixa de absorção do fotómetro são indicadas.

| Dispositivos | Cubeta | λ | Faixa de Medição |
|---|---------|-----------|------------------------------|
| MD 200, MD 600, MD 610, MD 640, MultiDirect, PM 620, PM 630 | ø 24 mm | 610 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S_{4.3}}$ |
| SpectroDirect, XD 7000, XD 7500 | ø 24 mm | 615 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S_{4.3}}$ |

Material

Material necessário (parcialmente opcional):

| Título | Unidade de Embalagem | Artigo No |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Alka-M-Photometer | Pastilhas / 100 | 513210BT |
| Alka-M-Photometer | Pastilhas / 250 | 513211BT |

Lista de Aplicações

- Tratamento de Esgotos
- Tratamento de Água Potável
- Tratamento de Água Bruta

Notas

1. Os termos alcalinidade-m, m-valor, alcalinidade total e capacidade de acidez $K_{S_{4.3}}$ são idênticos.
2. O cumprimento exato do volume da amostra de 10 ml é decisivo para a precisão do resultado de análise.

Códigos de idioma ISO 639-1

Nível de revisão

PT Métodos Manual 01/20

Efetuar a medição

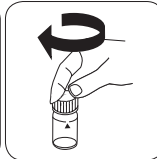
Realização da determinação Capacidade de acidez $K_{s4.3}$ com pastilha

Escolher o método no equipamento.

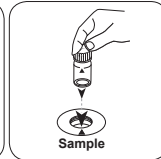
Para este método não tem de ser efetuada uma medição ZERO nos seguintes equipamentos: XD 7000, XD 7500



Encher a célula de 24 mm com 10 ml de amostra .

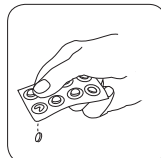


Fechar a(s) célula(s).

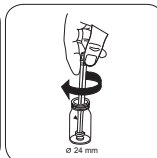


Colocar a **célula de amostra** no compartimento de medição. Observar o posicionamento.

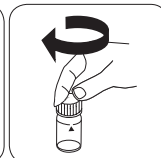
• • •



Pastilha ALKA-M-PHOTO-METER.



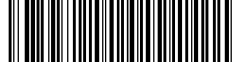
Esmagar a(s) pastilha(s) rodando ligeiramente.



Fechar a(s) célula(s).

PT Métodos Manual 01/20

PT

H₂O₂ LR L

M213

1 - 50 mg/L H₂O₂

HP1

Titanium Tetrachloride / Acid

PT

Material

Material necessário (parcialmente opcional):

| Reagentes | Unidade de Embalagem | Código do Produto |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Reagente para peróxido de hidrogénio | 15 mL | 424991 |

São necessários os seguintes acessórios.

| Acessórios | Unidade de Embalagem | Código do Produto |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|
| Cubeta redonda com tampa Ø 16 mm, altura 90 mm, 10 ml, jogo de 10 | 1 Conjunto | 197665 |

Notas de Perigo

1. O reagente de prova contém ácido sulfúrico de 25 %. Recomenda-se o uso de roupa de proteção adequada (óculos de proteção/luvas).

Preparação

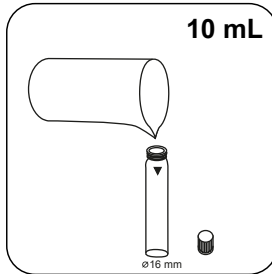
1. A determinação realiza-se num fluido muito ácido. Na presença de amostras muito alcalinas (pH > 10), é necessário acidificar antes da determinação (com ácido sulfúrico de 5% na relação 1:1)

Notas

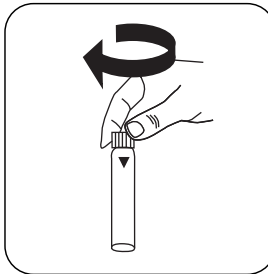
1. A amostra pode ainda ser medida mesmo 24 horas depois da reação da cor.

Realização da determinação Peróxido de hidrogénio LR com reagente líquido

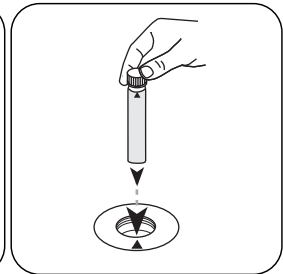
Escolher o método no equipamento.



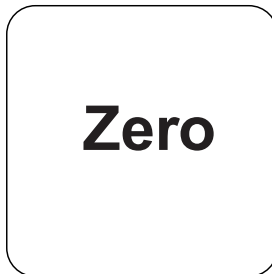
Encher a célula de 16 mm com **10 mL de amostra**.



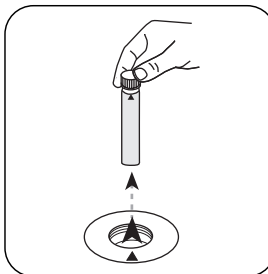
Fechar a(s) célula(s).



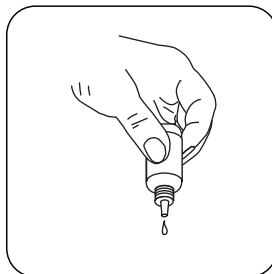
Colocar a **célula de amostra** no compartimento de medição. Observar o posicionamento.



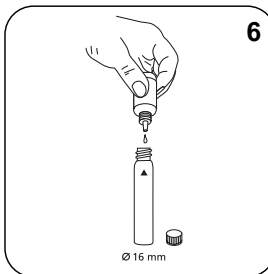
Premir a tecla **ZERO**.



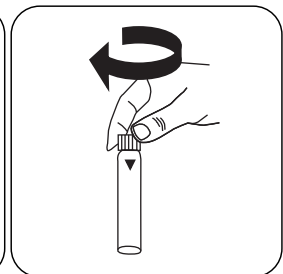
Retirar a **célula** do compartimento de medição.



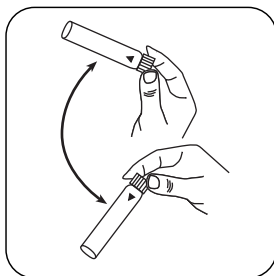
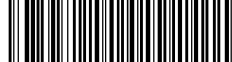
Manter os frascos conta gotas na vertical e pressionar lentamente para adicionar gotas de igual dimensão.



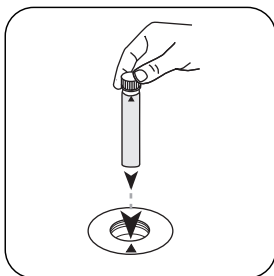
Adicionar **6 gotas H₂O₂-Reagent Solution**.



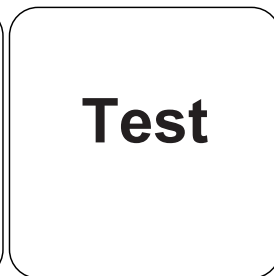
Fechar a(s) célula(s).



Misturar o conteúdo girando.



Colocar a **célula de amostra** no compartimento de medição. Observar o posicionamento.



Premir a tecla **TEST** (XD: **START**).

Test

No visor aparece o resultado em mg/L H₂O₂.

PT



Método Químico

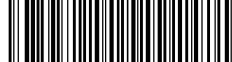
Titanium Tetrachloride / Acid

Texto de Interferências

Interferências Removíveis

1. A interferência por coloração é desligada do seguinte modo
 - a) encher uma célula limpa com 10 ml de amostra de água. Com esta realiza-se uma medição zero.
 - b) a amostra é medida sem adicionar reagentes. (resultado B)
 - c) a mesma amostra é medida com adição de reagentes (resultado A)Cálculo da concentração $H_2O_2 = \text{resultado A} - \text{resultado B}$.
2. As partículas na amostra ou as turvações adulteram a análise e têm de ser primeiramente eliminadas. Isto pode ser feito por centrifugação ou mais facilmente por filtração da solução de amostra. Mesmo em soluções coloridas deve contar-se com uma adulteração do resultado de medição.

PT

H₂O₂ HR L

M214

40 - 500 mg/L H₂O₂

HP2

Titanium Tetrachloride / Acid

PT

Material

Material necessário (parcialmente opcional):

| Reagentes | Unidade de Embalagem | Código do Produto |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Reagente para peróxido de hidrogénio | 15 mL | 424991 |

Notas de Perigo

- O reagente de prova contém ácido sulfúrico de 25 %. Recomenda-se o uso de roupa de proteção adequada (óculos de proteção/luvas).

Preparação

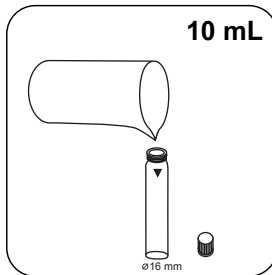
- A determinação realiza-se num fluido muito ácido. Na presença de amostras muito alcalinas (pH > 10), é necessário acidificar antes da determinação (com ácido sulfúrico de 5% na relação 1:1).

Notas

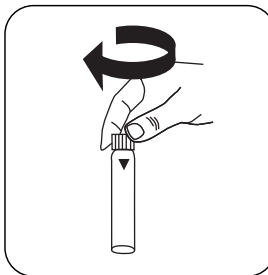
- A amostra pode ainda ser medida mesmo 24 horas depois da reação da cor.

Realização da determinação Peróxido de hidrogénio HR com reagente líquido

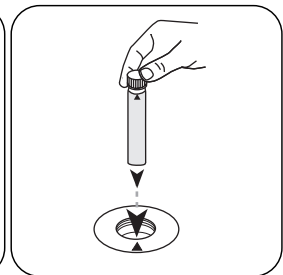
Escolher o método no equipamento.



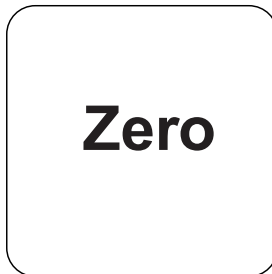
Encher a célula de 16 mm com **10 mL de amostra**.



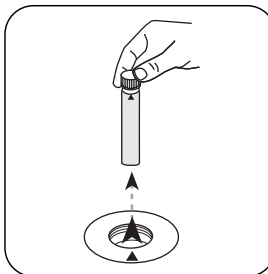
Fechar a(s) célula(s).



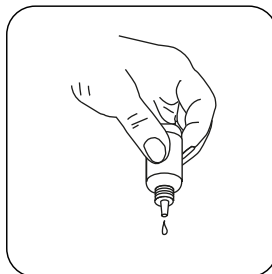
Colocar a **célula de amostra** no compartimento de medição. Observar o posicionamento.



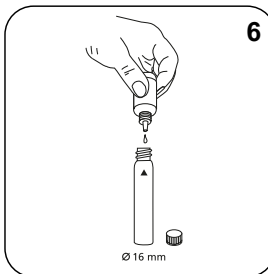
Premir a tecla **ZERO**.



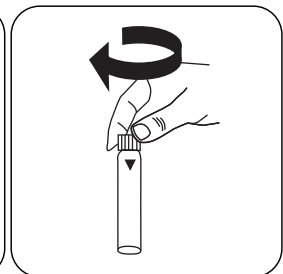
Retirar a **célula** do compartimento de medição.



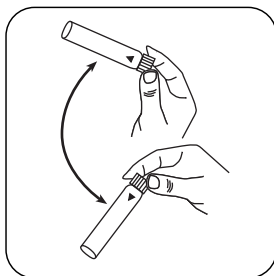
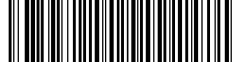
Manter os frascos conta gotas na vertical e pressionar lentamente para adicionar gotas de igual dimensão.



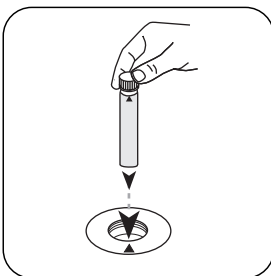
Adicionar **6 gotas H₂O₂-Reagent Solution**.



Fechar a(s) célula(s).



Misturar o conteúdo girando.



Colocar a **célula de amostra** no compartimento de medição. Observar o posicionamento.




Test

Premir a tecla **TEST** (XD: **START**).

No visor aparece o resultado em mg/L H₂O₂.

PT



Método Químico

Titanium Tetrachloride / Acid

Texto de Interferências

Interferências Removíveis

1. A interferência por coloração é desligada do seguinte modo
 - a) encher uma célula limpa com 10 ml de amostra de água. Com esta realiza-se uma medição zero.
 - b) a amostra é medida sem adicionar reagentes. (resultado B)
 - c) a mesma amostra é medida com adição de reagentes (resultado A)Cálculo da concentração $H_2O_2 = \text{resultado A} - \text{resultado B}$.
2. As partículas na amostra ou as turvações adulteram a análise e têm de ser primeiramente eliminadas. Isto pode ser feito por centrifugação ou mais facilmente por filtração da solução de amostra. Mesmo em soluções coloridas deve contar-se com uma adulteração do resultado de medição.

PT



Valor pH L

M331

6.5 - 8.4 pH

PH

Phenol Red

Material

PT

Material necessário (parcialmente opcional):

| Reagentes | Unidade de Embalagem | Código do Produto |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|
| Solução de vermelho fenol | 15 mL | 471040 |
| Solução de vermelho fenol | 100 mL | 471041 |
| Solução de vermelho fenol em embalagem de -6 | 1 pc. | 471046 |

Preparação

- Devido aos diferentes tamanhos de gotas, o resultado de medição pode apresentar desvios maiores do que ao utilizar pastilhas.
Se utilizar uma pipeta (0,18 ml corresponde a 6 gotas) pode reduzir este desvio.

Notas

- Depois de usado, o frasco conta-gotas deve ser novamente fechado com a respetiva tampa de enroscar à cor.
- Guardar o reagente em local fresco entre +6 °C e +10 °C.

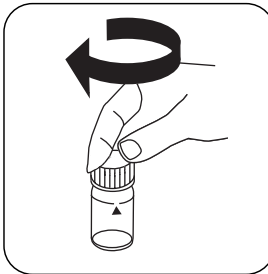


Realização da determinação Valor pH com reagente líquido

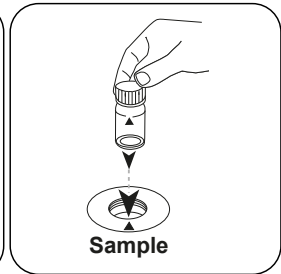
Escolher o método no equipamento.



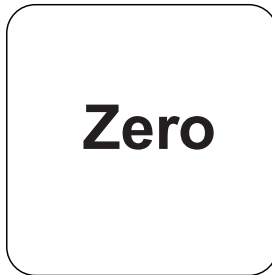
Encher a célula de 24 mm com **10 mL de amostra**.



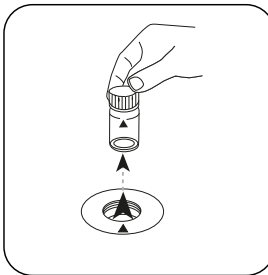
Fechar a(s) célula(s).



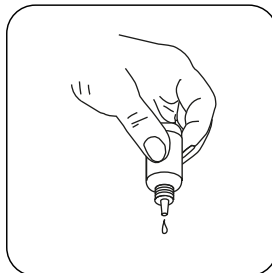
Colocar a **célula de amostra** no compartimento de medição. Observar o posicionamento.



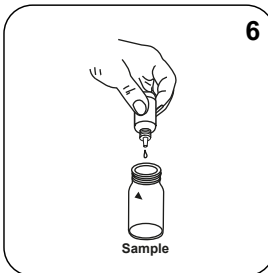
Premir a tecla **ZERO**.



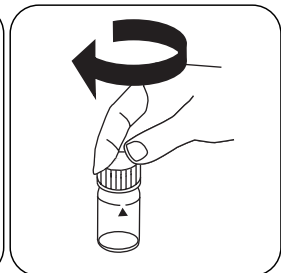
Retirar a célula do compartimento de medição.



Manter os frascos conta gotas na vertical e pressionar lentamente para adicionar gotas de igual dimensão.



Adicionar **6 gotas PHENOL Red-Lösung** à célula de amostra.



Fechar a(s) célula(s).



Misturar o conteúdo girando.



Colocar a **célula de amostra** no compartimento de medição. Observar o posicionamento.



Premir a tecla **TEST** (XD: **START**).

No visor aparece o resultado como valor pH.

PT

Método Químico

Phenol Red

Apêndice

Texto de Interferências

PT

Interferências Removíveis

1. Erro de sal: Correção do valor de medição (valores médios) para amostras com um teor de sal de:

| 2. | Teor de sal da amostra | Correção |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| | 30 g/L (água do mar) | -0,15 ¹⁾ |
| | 60 g/L | -0,21 ²⁾ |
| | 120 g/L | -0,26 ²⁾ |
| | 180 g/L | -0,29 ²⁾ |
| | ¹⁾ segundo Kolthoff (1922) | ²⁾ segundo Parson e Douglas (1926) |

3. Na análise de água clorada, o teor de cloro residual existente pode influenciar a reação de cor do reagente líquido. Isto é evitado, na medida em que se insere um pequeno cristal de tiosulfato de sódio ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$) na solução de amostra antes de ser adicionada a solução PHENOL RED.

Bibliografia

Colorimetric Chemical Analytical Methods, 9th Edition, London

KS4.3 T / 20



Naam van de methode

Nummer methode

Streepjescode ter identificatie van de methode

Meetbereik

$K_{S_{4.3}} T$ M20
0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S_{4.3}}$ S:4.3
Zuur / Indicator

Chemische methode

Uitlezing in MD
100 MD 110 / MD 200

Instrument specifieke informatie

De test kan op de volgende apparaten worden uitgevoerd. Bovendien worden de vereiste cuvette en het absorptiebereik van de fotometer aangegeven.

| Toestellen | Cuvet | λ | Meetbereik |
|---|---------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| MD 200, MD 600, MD 610, MD 640, MultiDirect, PM 620, PM 630 | \varnothing 24 mm | 610 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S_{4.3}}$ |
| SpectroDirect, XD 7000, XD 7500 | \varnothing 24 mm | 615 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S_{4.3}}$ |

Reagentia

Benodigd materiaal (deels optioneel):

| Titel | Verpakkingseenheid | Bestelnr. |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Alka-M-Photometer | Tablet / 100 | 513210BT |
| Alka-M-Photometer | Tablet / 250 | 513211BT |

Toepassingsbereik

- Afvalwaterzuivering
- Behandeling drinkwater
- Zuivering vervuild water

Aantekeningen

1. De termen alkaliteit-m, m-waarde, totale alkaliteit en zuurcapaciteit_{S_{4.3}} zijn identiek.
2. De exacte naleving van het monstervolume van 10 ml is bepalend voor de nauwkeurigheid van het analysesresultaat.

Beknopte naam conform de norm ISO 639-1

Herziene versie

NL Handboek van Methoden 01/20

Uitvoering van de meting

Uitvoering van de bepaling Zuurcapaciteit $K_{s4,3}$ met tablet

De methode in het apparaat selecteren.

Voor deze methode moet bij de volgende apparaten geen nulmeting worden uitgevoerd:
XD 7000, XD 7500



Spoelbakje van 24 mm met **10 ml staal** vullen.



De spoelbakjes afsluiten.



Het **staalspoelbakje** in de meetschacht plaatsen. Op de positionering letten.

• • •



Tabletten oplossen door om te draaien

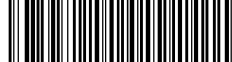


Het **staalspoelbakje** in de meetschacht plaatsen. Op de positionering letten.



De toets **TEST (XD: START)** indrukken.

De display toont het resultaat als Zuurcapaciteit $K_{s4,3}$.

H₂O₂ LR L

M213

1 - 50 mg/L H₂O₂

HP1

Titaantetrachloride / Zuur

NL

Reagentia

Benodigd materiaal (deels optioneel):

| Reagentia | Verpakkingseenheid | Bestelnr. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Reagens voor waterstofperoxide | 15 mL | 424991 |

De volgende toebehoren zijn eveneens vereist.

| Toebehoren | Verpakkingseenheid | Bestelnr. |
|--|--------------------|-----------|
| Ronde cuvetten met deksel Ø 16 mm, hoogte 90 mm, 10 ml, set van 10 | 1 Zin | 197665 |

Gevarenwaarschuwingen

1. Het detectiereagens bevat 25 % zwavelzuur. Het wordt aanbevolen om geschikte beschermende kleding te dragen (brillen/handschoenen).

Vorbereiding

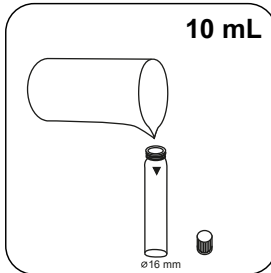
1. De bepaling vindt plaats in een sterk zuur medium. Indien sterk alkalische monsters (pH > 10) aanwezig zijn, moet de verzuring vóór de bepaling worden uitgevoerd (met 5 % zwavelzuur in een verhouding van 1:1)

Aantekeningen

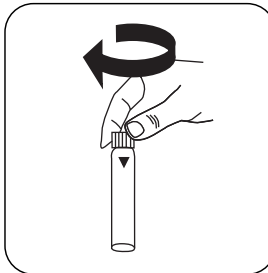
1. Het monster kan 24 uur na de kleurreactie nog steeds gemeten worden.

Uitvoering van de bepaling Waterstofperoxide LR met vloeibaar reagens

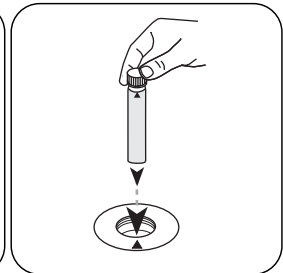
De methode in het apparaat selecteren.



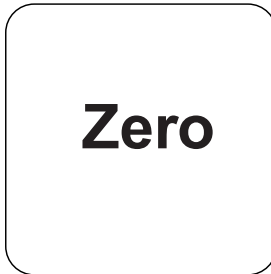
Spoelbakje van 16 mm met **10 mL staal** vullen.



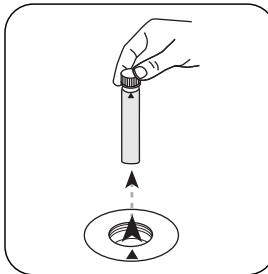
De spoelbakjes afsluiten.



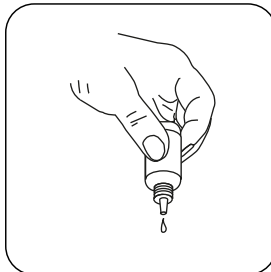
Het **staal spoelbakje** in de meetschacht plaatsen. Op de positionering letten.



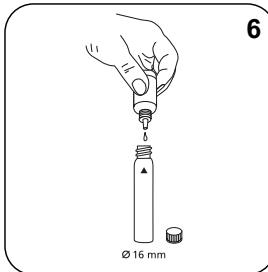
De toets **NUL** indrukken.



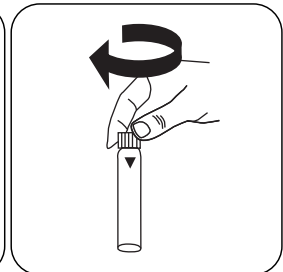
Het **spoelbakje** uit de meetschacht nemen.



De druppelflessen verticaal houden en even grote druppels toevoegen door langzaam te drukken.

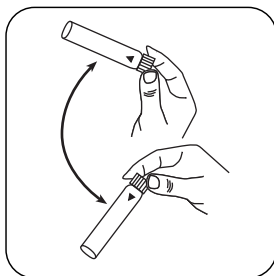
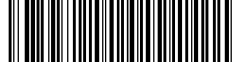


6 druppels H₂O₂-reagensoplossing toevoegen.

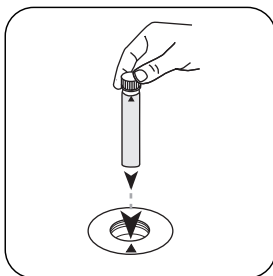


De spoelbakjes afsluiten.

NL



De inhoud mengen door om te draaien.



Het **staalspoelbakje** in de meetschacht plaatsen. Op de positionering letten.



De toets **TEST** (XD: **START**) indrukken.

De display toont het resultaat in mg/L H_2O_2 .

NL



Chemische methode

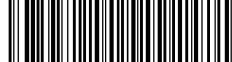
Titaantetrachloride / Zuur

Verstoringen

Uit te sluiten verstoringen

1. De verstoring door het verven wordt als volgt uitgeschakeld
 - a) Vul een schone cel met 10 ml van het watermonster. Dit wordt gebruikt om een nulmeting uit te voeren.
 - b) het monster wordt gemeten zonder toevoeging van reagentia. (Resultaat B)
 - c) hetzelfde monster wordt gemeten met toevoeging van reagentia (resultaat A)Berekening van de H_2O_2 -concentratie = resultaat A - resultaat B.
2. Deeltjes in het monster of troebelheid vervalsen de analyse en moeten vooraf worden verwijderd. Dit kan door middel van centrifugeren of eenvoudigweg door filtratie van de monsteroplossing. Ook bij gekleurde oplossingen moet een vervalsing van het meetresultaat worden verwacht.

NL

H₂O₂ HR L

M214

40 - 500 mg/L H₂O₂

HP2

Titaantetrachloride / Zuur

NL

Reagentia

Benodigd materiaal (deels optioneel):

| Reagentia | Verpakkingseenheid | Bestelnr. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Reagens voor waterstofperoxide | 15 mL | 424991 |

Gevarenwaarschuwingen

1. Het detectiereagens bevat 25 % zwavelzuur. Het wordt aanbevolen om geschikte beschermende kleding te dragen (brillen/handschoenen).

Vorbereiding

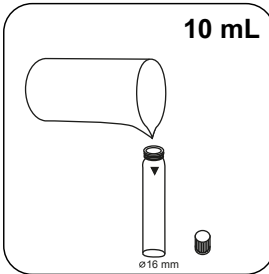
1. De bepaling vindt plaats in een sterk zuur medium. Indien sterk alkalische monsters (pH > 10) aanwezig zijn, moet de verzuring (met 5 % zwavelzuur in een verhouding van 1:1) vóór de bepaling worden uitgevoerd.

Aantekeningen

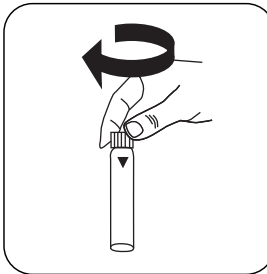
1. Het monster kan 24 uur na de kleurreactie nog steeds gemeten worden.

Uitvoering van de bepaling Waterstofperoxide HR met vloeibaar reagens

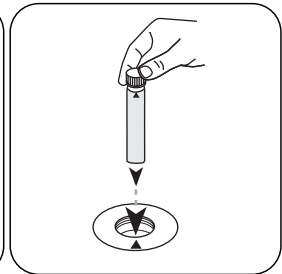
De methode in het apparaat selecteren.



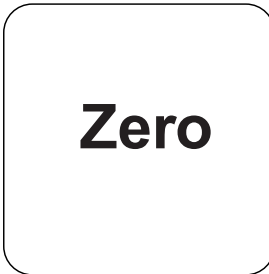
Spoelbakje van 16 mm met **10 mL staal** vullen.



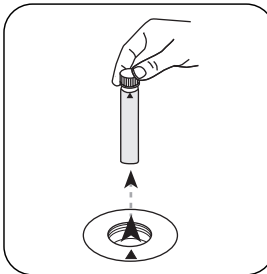
De spoelbakjes afsluiten.



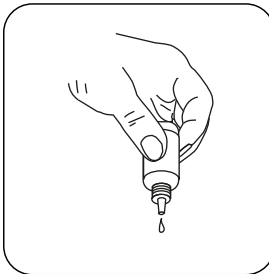
Het **staal**spoelbakje in de meetschacht plaatsen. Op de positionering letten.



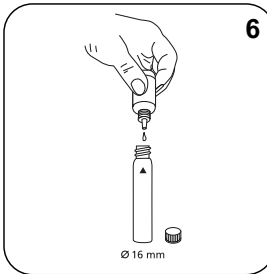
De toets **NUL** indrukken.



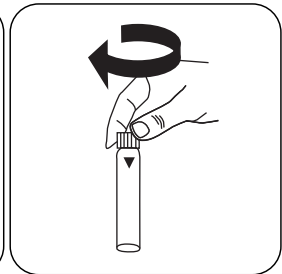
Het **spoelbakje** uit de meetschacht nemen.



De druppelflessen verticaal houden en even grote druppels toevoegen door langzaam te drukken.

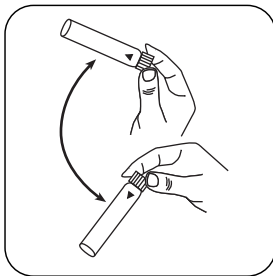


6 druppels H₂O₂-reagensoplossing toevoegen.

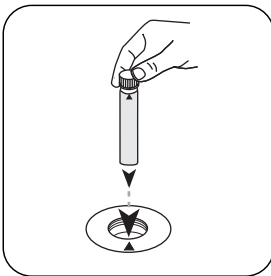


De spoelbakjes afsluiten.

NL



De inhoud mengen door om te draaien.



Het **staalpoelbakje** in de meetschacht plaatsen. Op de positionering letten.



De toets **TEST** (XD: **START**) indrukken.

De display toont het resultaat in mg/L H_2O_2 .

NL

Chemische methode

Titaantetrachloride / Zuur

Verstoringen

Uit te sluiten verstoringen

1. De verstoring door het verven wordt als volgt uitgeschakeld
 - a) Vul een schone cel met 10 ml van het watermonster. Dit wordt gebruikt om een nulmeting uit te voeren.
 - b) het monster wordt gemeten zonder toevoeging van reagentia. (Resultaat B)
 - c) hetzelfde monster wordt gemeten met toevoeging van reagentia (resultaat A)Berekening van de H_2O_2 -concentratie = resultaat A - resultaat B.
2. Deeltjes in het monster of troebelheid vervalsen de analyse en moeten vooraf worden verwijderd. Dit kan door middel van centrifugeren of eenvoudigweg door filtratie van de monsteroplossing. Ook bij gekleurde oplossingen moet een vervalsing van het meetresultaat worden verwacht.

NL



pH-waarde L

M331

6.5 - 8.4 pH

PH

Fenolrood

NL

Reagentia

Benodigd materiaal (deels optioneel):

| Reagentia | Verpakkingseenheid | Bestelnr. |
|---|--------------------|-----------|
| Fenolrood oplossing | 15 mL | 471040 |
| Fenolrood oplossing | 100 mL | 471041 |
| Fenolrood oplossing in verpakking van 6 stuks | 1 St. | 471046 |

Vorbereitung

- Door de verschillende druppelgroottes kan het meetresultaat grotere afwijkingen vertonen dan bij gebruik van tabletten.
Bij gebruik van een pipet (0,18 ml komt overeen met 6 druppels) kan deze afwijking worden geminimaliseerd.

Aantekeningen

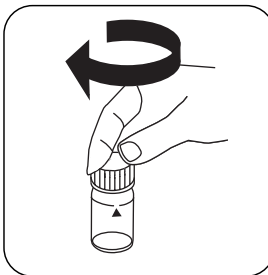
- Na gebruik moet de druppelfles meteen onmiddellijk worden gesloten met de schroefdop van dezelfde kleur.
- Bewaar het reagens bij +6 °C tot +10 °C op een koele plaats.

Uitvoering van de bepaling pH-waarde met vloeibaar reagens

De methode in het apparaat selecteren.



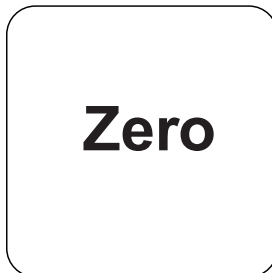
Spoelbakje van 24 mm met **10 mL staal** vullen.



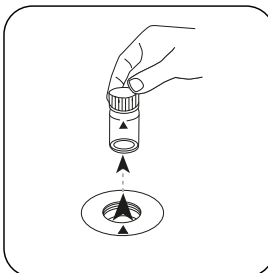
De spoelbakjes afsluiten.



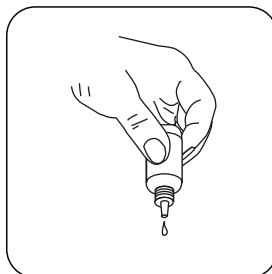
Het **staal spoelbakje** in de meetschacht plaatsen. Op de positionering letten.



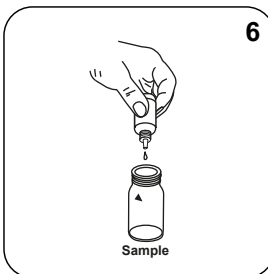
De toets **NUL** indrukken.



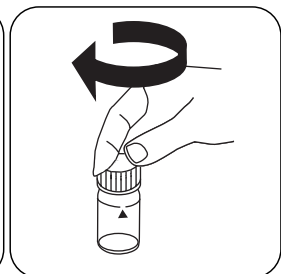
Het spoelbakje uit de meetschacht nemen.



De druppelflessen verticaal houden en even grote druppels toevoegen door langzaam te drukken.



6 druppels FENOLROOD-oplossing in het staal spoelbakje doen.



De spoelbakjes afsluiten.



De inhoud mengen door om te draaien.



Het **staalpoelbakje** in de meetschacht plaatsen. Op de positionering letten.



De toets **TEST** (XD: **START**) indrukken.

De display toont het resultaat als pH-waarde.

NL

Chemische methode

Fenolrood

Aanhangsel

Verstoringsen

NL

Uit te sluiten verstoringen

1. Zoutgebrek: correctie van de gemeten waarde (gemiddelde waarden) voor monsters met een zoutgehalte van:

| 2. Zoutgehalte van het monster | Correctie |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 30 g/L (zeewater) | -0,15 ¹⁾ |
| 60 g/L | -0,21 ²⁾ |
| 120 g/L | -0,26 ²⁾ |
| 180 g/L | -0,29 ²⁾ |
| ¹⁾ na Kolthoff (1922) | ²⁾ na Parson en Douglas (1926) |

3. Bij het testen van gechloreerd water kan het aanwezige chloorgehalte de kleurreactie van het vloeibare reagens beïnvloeden. Dit wordt voorkomen door een klein kristal natriumthiosulfaat ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$) aan de monsteroplossing toe te voegen voordat de PHENOL RED-oplossing wordt toegevoegd.

Literatuurverwijzing

Colorimetric Chemical Analytical Methods, 9th Edition, London

KS4.3 T / 20


方法名称

方法号

用于方法检测的条形码

测量范围

酸性 / 指示剂

屏幕显示: MD 100 / MD 110 / MD 200

化学方法

儀器的具體信息

測試可以在以下設備上執行。此外還指出了所需的比色杯和光度計的吸收範圍。

| 儀器類型 | 比色皿 | λ | 測量範圍 |
|---|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| MD 200, MD 600, MD 610, MD 640, MultiDirect, PM 620, PM 630 | \varnothing 24 mm | 610 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$ |
| SpectroDirect, XD 7000, XD 7500 | \varnothing 24 mm | 615 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$ |

材料

所需材料 (部分可選) :

| 標題 | 包裝單位 | 貨號 |
|-------------------|----------|----------|
| Alka-M-Photometer | 片劑 / 100 | 513210BT |
| Alka-M-Photometer | 片劑 / 250 | 513211BT |

應用列表

- 污水處理
- 飲用水處理
- 原水處理

備註

1. 術語總度-m、m-值、總碱度和酸容量 $K_{S4.3}$ 是相同的。
2. 準確地遵守 10 ml 的樣本體積對分析結果的準確度至關重要。

語言代碼 ISO 639-1

修訂狀態

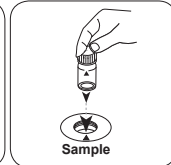
CN 方法手冊 01/20

开始测量

进行测定 $K_{s4.3}$ 片剂酸容量

选择设备中的方法。

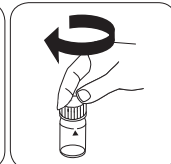
对于这种方法，在以下设备上不能进行 ZERO 测量：XD 7000, XD 7500

用 10 ml 样本填充 24 mm 比密封比色杯。
色杯。将样本比色杯放入测量轴
中。注意定位。

• • •

加入 ALKA-M-PHOTOME-
TER 片剂。

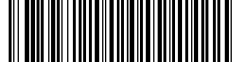
用轻微的扭转压碎片剂。



密封比色杯。

CN 方法手册 01/20

ZH

H₂O₂ LR L

M213

1 - 50 mg/L H₂O₂

HP1

四氯化钛/酸

材料

所需材料 (部分可选) :

ZH

| 试剂 | 包装单位 | 货号 |
|--------|-------|--------|
| 过氧化氢试剂 | 15 mL | 424991 |

它还需要以下配件。

| 附件 | 包装单位 | 货号 |
|--|------|--------|
| 圆形比色杯, 盖子直径 Ø 16 mm, 高 90 mm, 10 ml, 10 件套 | 1 组 | 197665 |

危险提示

1. 检测试剂含有 25% 的硫酸。建议穿戴合适的防护服 (护目镜/手套)。

准备

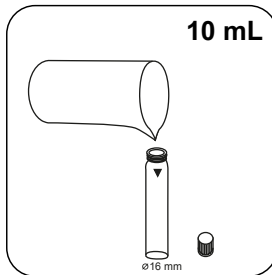
1. 测定发生在强酸性介质中。在存在强碱性样本 (pH > 10) 的情况下, 必须在测定之前进行酸化 (用 5% 的硫酸, 比例为 1:1)。

备注

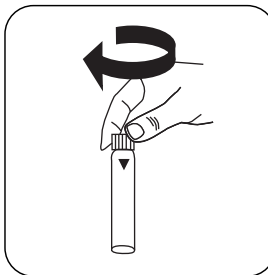
1. 颜色反应后 24 小时也可以测量样本。

进行测定 LR 过氧化氢液剂

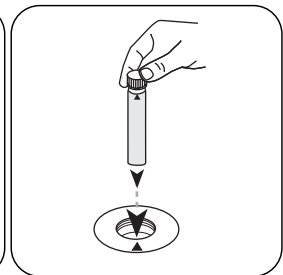
选择设备中的方法。



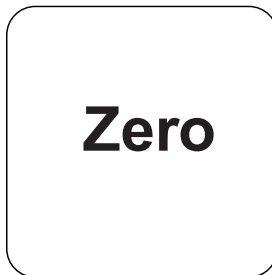
用 **10 mL** 样本填充 16 mm 比色杯。



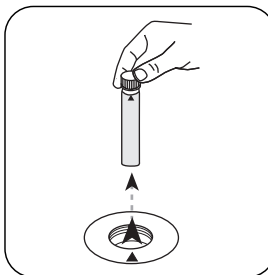
密封比色杯。



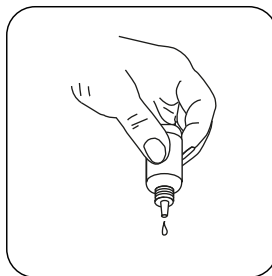
将样本比色杯放入测量轴中。注意定位。



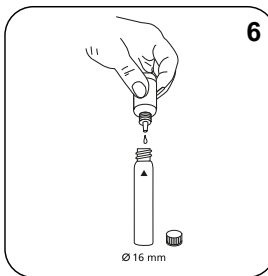
按下 **ZERO** 按钮。



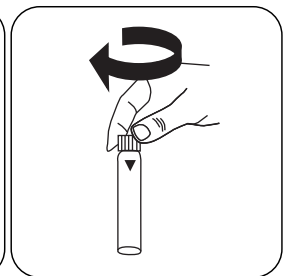
从测量轴上取下比色杯。



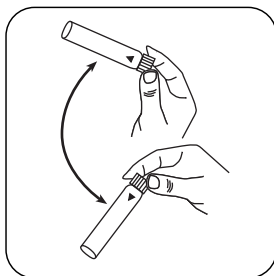
垂直握住滴瓶，慢慢加入相同大小的滴剂。



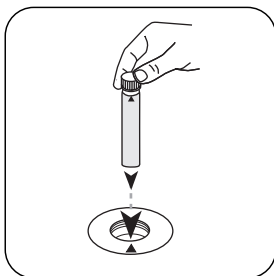
加入 **6 滴 H₂O₂-Reagent Solution**。



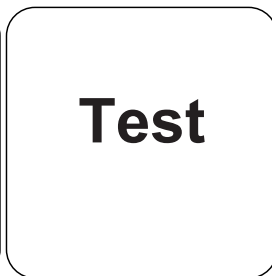
密封比色杯。



通过旋转混合内容物。



将样本比色杯放入测量轴中。注意定位。



按下 **TEST (XD: START)** 按钮。

结果在显示屏上显示为 $\text{mg} / \text{l H}_2\text{O}_2$ 。

ZH

化学方法

四氯化钛/酸

干扰说明

可消除干扰

1. 颜色的干扰按如下消除
 - a) 一个干净的比色杯中装入 10 ml 水样。用此进行空白测量。
 - b) 不加入试剂的情况下测量样本。(B 结果)
 - c) 加入试剂的情况下测量相同样本 (A 结果)计算 H_2O_2 浓度 = A 结果 - B 结果。
2. 样本中的颗粒或浑浊使分析失真，必须在此之前消除。可通过离心分离样本溶液或简单的过滤样本溶液来完成。对于有色溶液，须将测量结果失真考虑在内。

ZH

H₂O₂ HR L

M214

40 - 500 mg/L H₂O₂

HP2

四氯化钛/酸

材料

所需材料 (部分可选) :

ZH

| 试剂 | 包装单位 | 货号 |
|--------|-------|--------|
| 过氧化氢试剂 | 15 mL | 424991 |

危险提示

1. 检测试剂含有 25% 的硫酸。建议穿戴合适的防护服 (护目镜/手套)。

准备

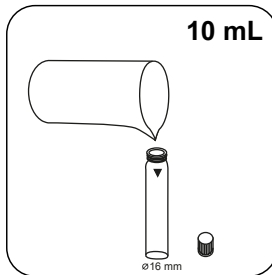
1. 测定发生在强酸性介质中。在存在强碱性样本 (pH > 10) 的情况下, 必须在测定之前进行酸化 (用 5% 的硫酸, 比例为 1:1)。

备注

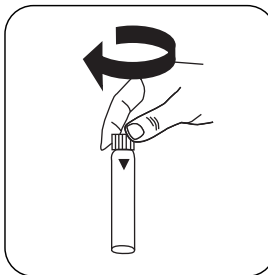
1. 颜色反应后 24 小时也可以测量样本。

进行测定 HR 过氧化氢液剂

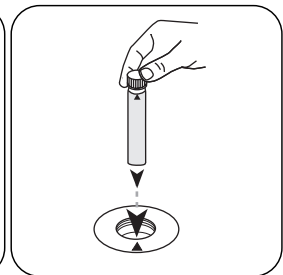
选择设备中的方法。



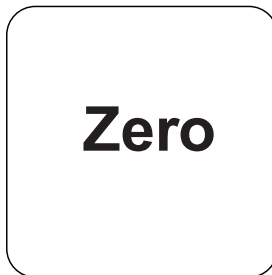
用 **10 mL** 样本填充 16 mm 比色杯。



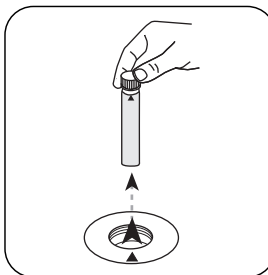
密封比色杯。



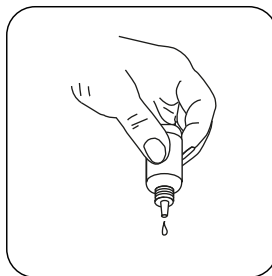
将样本比色杯放入测量轴中。注意定位。



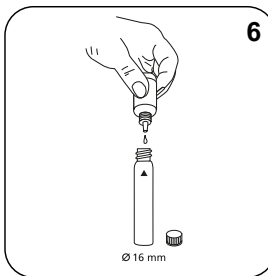
按下 **ZERO** 按钮。



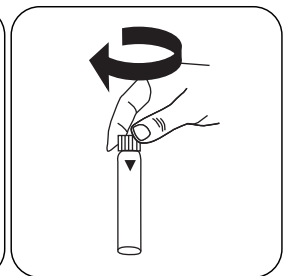
从测量轴上取下比色杯。



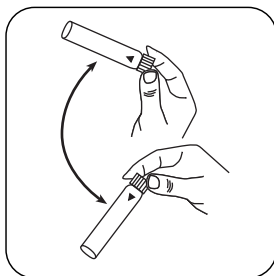
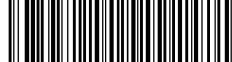
垂直握住滴瓶，慢慢加入相同大小的滴剂。



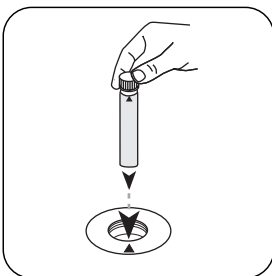
加入 **6 滴 H₂O₂-Reagent Solution**。



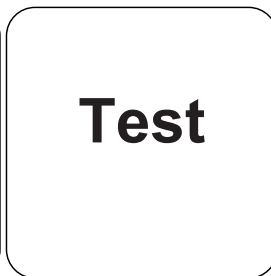
密封比色杯。



通过旋转混合内容物。



将样本比色杯放入测量轴中。注意定位。



按下 **TEST (XD: START)** 按钮。

结果在显示屏上显示为 $\text{mg} / \text{l H}_2\text{O}_2$ 。

ZH

化学方法

四氯化钛/酸

干扰说明

可消除干扰

1. 颜色的干扰按如下消除
 - a) 一个干净的比色杯中装入 10 ml 水样。用此进行空白测量。
 - b) 不加入试剂的情况下测量样本。(B 结果)
 - c) 加入试剂的情况下测量相同样本 (A 结果)计算 H_2O_2 浓度 = A 结果 - B 结果。
2. 样本中的颗粒或浑浊使分析失真，必须在此之前消除。可通过离心分离样本溶液或简单的过滤样本溶液来完成。对于有色溶液，须将测量结果失真考虑在内。

ZH



L pH 值

M331

6.5 - 8.4 pH

PH

苯酚红

材料

所需材料 (部分可选) :

ZH

| 试剂 | 包装单位 | 货号 |
|-----------|--------|--------|
| 酚红溶液 | 15 mL | 471040 |
| 酚红溶液 | 100 mL | 471041 |
| 酚红溶液 6 件装 | 1 片 | 471046 |

准备

1. 由于液滴大小不同, 测量结果可能会比使用片剂时有更大的偏差。使用移液管 (0.18 ml 相当于 6 滴) 时这种偏差可以最小化。

备注

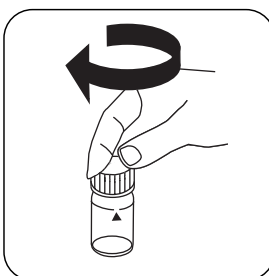
1. 使用后滴瓶必须立即用相同颜色的瓶盖重新密封。
2. 将试剂冷藏在 +6 °C 至 +10 °C。

进行测定 pH 值液剂

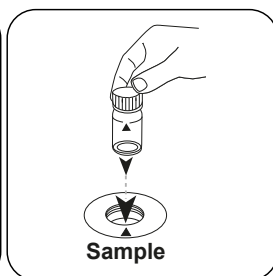
选择设备中的方法。



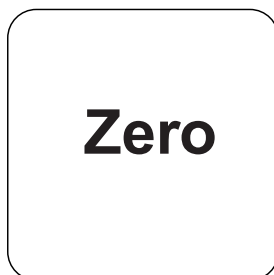
用 **10 mL** 样本填充 24 mm 比色杯。



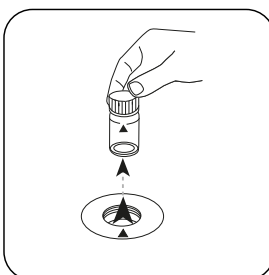
密封比色杯。



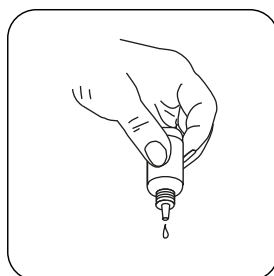
将样本比色杯放入测量轴中。注意定位。



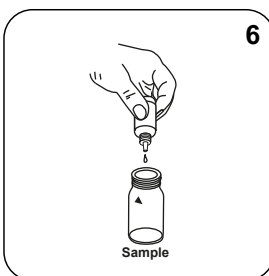
按下 **ZERO** 按钮。



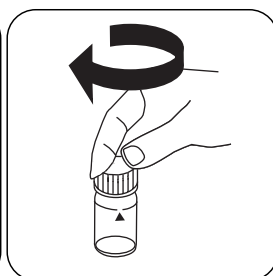
从测量轴上取下比色杯。



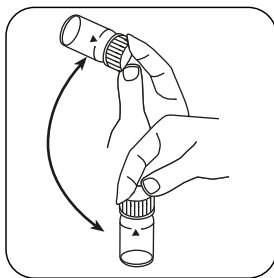
垂直握住滴瓶，慢慢加入相同大小的滴剂。



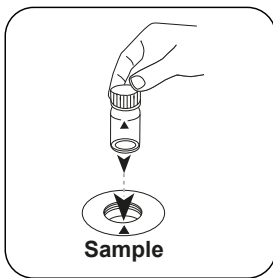
将 **6 滴 PHENOL Red-Lösung** 添加到样本比色杯中。



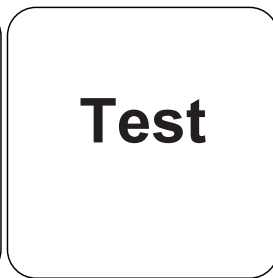
密封比色杯。



通过旋转混合内容物。



将样本比色杯放入测量轴中。注意定位。



按下 **TEST (XD: START)** 按钮。

结果在显示屏上显示为 pH 值。

ZH

化学方法

苯酚红

附录

干扰说明

可消除干扰

1. 盐误差：通过盐含量校正样本的测量值（平均值）：

| 样本盐含量 | 校正 |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 30 g/L (海水) | -0,15 ¹⁾ |
| 60 g/L | -0,21 ²⁾ |
| 120 g/L | -0,26 ²⁾ |
| 180 g/L | -0,29 ²⁾ |

¹⁾根据 Kolthoff (1922)

²⁾根据 Parson 和 Douglas (1926)

3. 分析氯化水时存在的残余氯含量会影响液体试剂的显色反应。在添加 PHENOL RED 溶液之前，向样本溶液中加入一小块硫代硫酸钠晶体 ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$) 来防止这种情况。

参考文献

Colorimetric Chemical Analytical Methods, 9th Edition, London

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