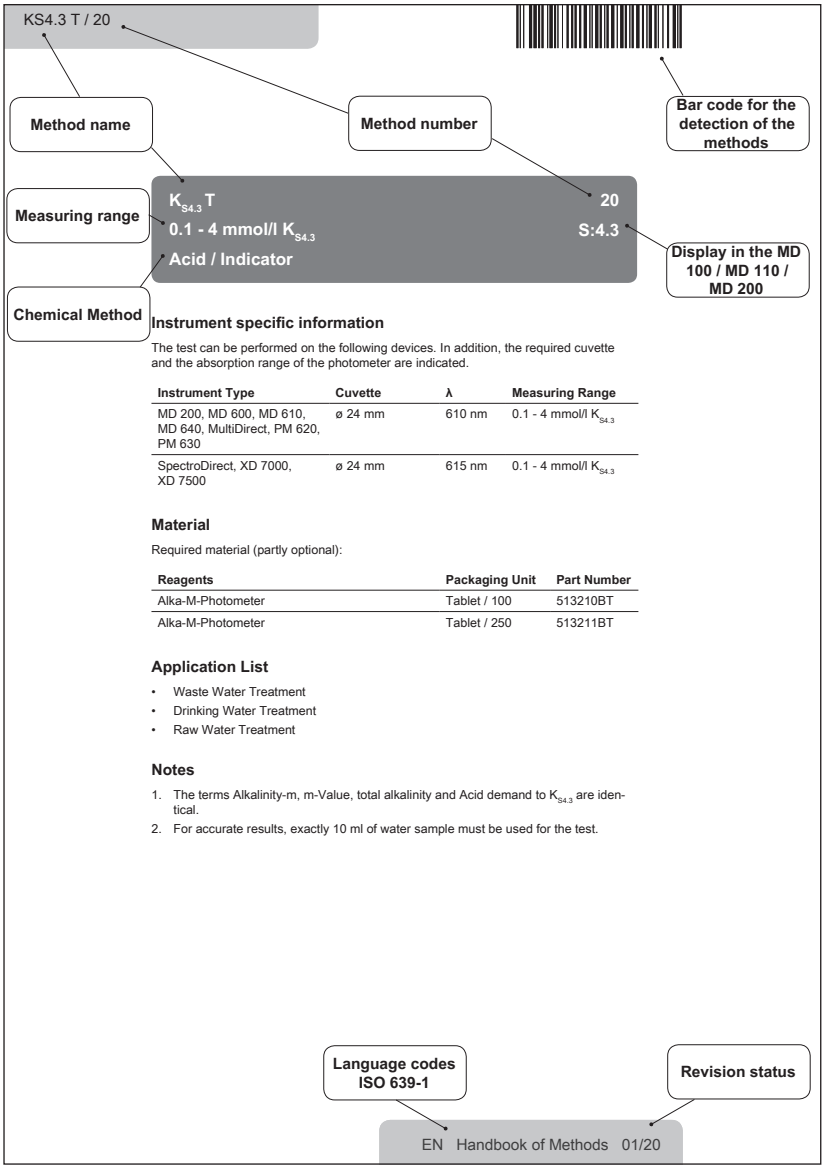
Lovibond® Water Testing

Tintometer® Group

Manual of Methods

MD 100 • MD 110 • MD 200

Copper



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.

Performing test procedure

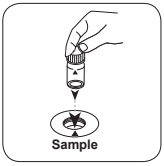
Implementation of the provision Acid capacity $K_{S4.3}$ with Tablet

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**.

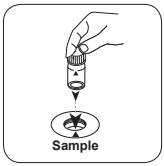
Close vial(s).



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 $K_{S4.3}$ appears on the display.

Copper T **M150**

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu[a)] **Cu**

Biquinoline

EN

Material

Required material (partly optional):

Reagents	Packaging Unit	Part Number
Copper No. 1	Tablet / 100	513550BT
Copper No. 1	Tablet / 250	513551BT
Copper No. 2	Tablet / 100	513560BT
Copper No. 2	Tablet / 250	513561BT
Set Copper No. 1/No. 2 100 Pc.[#]	100 each	517691BT
Set Copper No. 1/No. 2 250 Pc.[#]	250 each	517692BT

Preparation

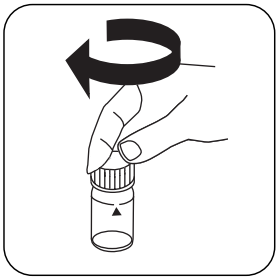
1. Strong alkaline or acidic water samples must be adjusted to pH 4 to 6 before analysis.

Determination of Copper, free with tablet

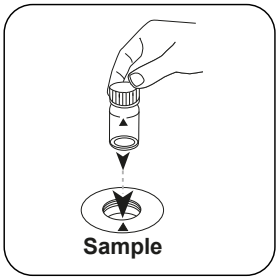
Select the method on the device.

In addition, choose the test: free

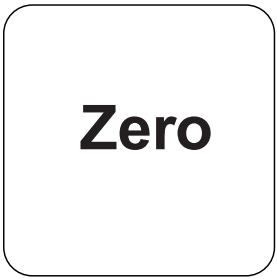
Fill 24 mm vial with **10 mL sample**.



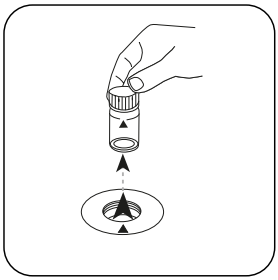
Close vial(s).



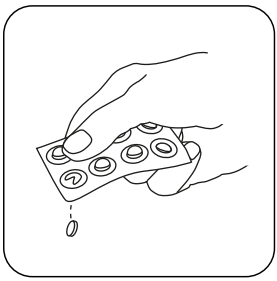
Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. Pay attention to the positioning.



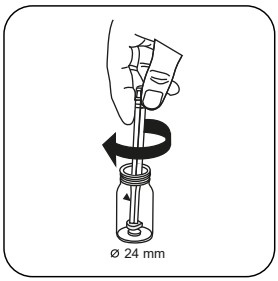
Press the **ZERO** button.



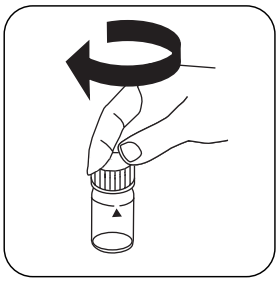
Remove the vial from the sample chamber.



Add **COPPER No. 1 tablet** .

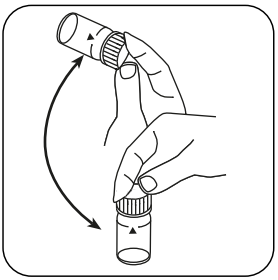


Crush tablet(s) by rotating slightly.

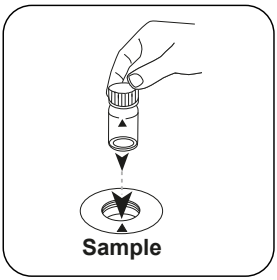


Close vial(s).

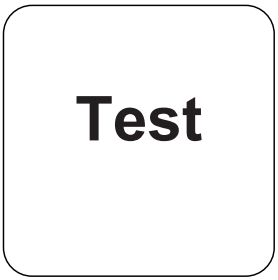
EN



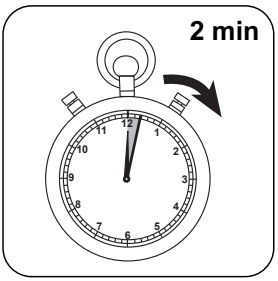
Dissolve tablet(s) by inverting.



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



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



Wait for **2 minute(s) reaction time**.

Once the reaction period is finished, the measurement takes place automatically.

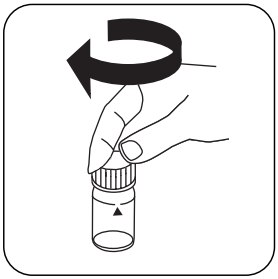
The result in mg/L free Copper appears on the display.

Determination of Copper, total with tablet

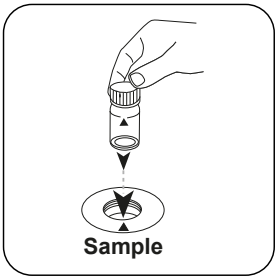
Select the method on the device.

In addition, choose the test: total

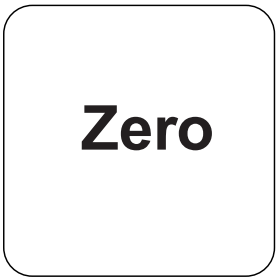
Fill 24 mm vial with **10 mL sample**.



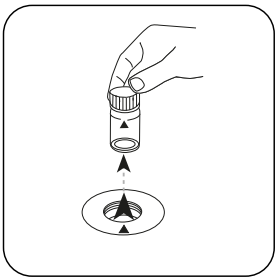
Close vial(s).



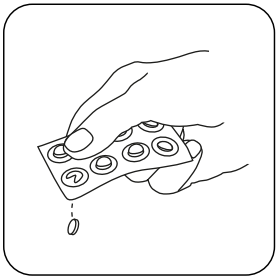
Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. Pay attention to the positioning.



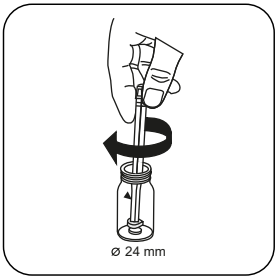
Press the **ZERO** button.



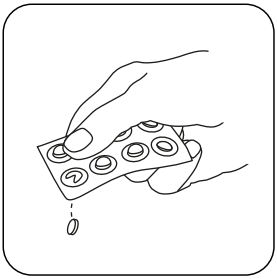
Remove the vial from the sample chamber.



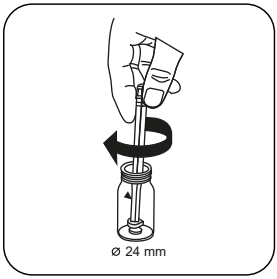
Add **COPPER No. 1 tablet** .



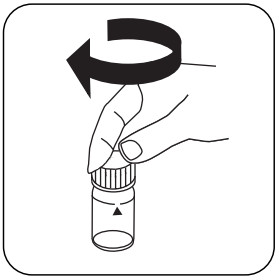
Crush tablet(s) by rotating slightly and dissolve.



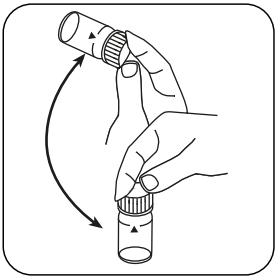
Add **COPPER No. 2 tablet** .



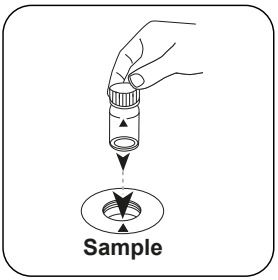
Crush tablet(s) by rotating slightly.

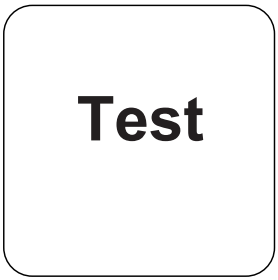


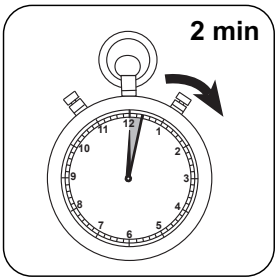
Close vial(s).



Dissolve tablet(s) by inverting.







EN

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

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

Wait for **2 minute(s) reaction time**.

Once the reaction period is finished, the measurement takes place automatically.

The result in mg/L total Copper appears on the display.

Chemical Method

Biquinoline

Appendix

Interferences

Persistant Interferences

1. Cyanide CN^- and Silver Ag^+ interfere with the test result.

Method Validation

Limit of Detection	0.05 mg/L
Limit of Quantification	0.15 mg/L
End of Measuring Range	5 mg/L
Sensitivity	3.8 mg/L / Abs
Confidence Intervall	0.026 mg/L
Standard Deviation	0.011 mg/L
Variation Coefficient	0.42 %

Bibliography

Photometrische Analyse, Lange/Vedjelek, Verlag Chemie 1980

[a] determination of free, combined and total | # including stirring rod, 10 cm

Copper PP M153

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu Cu

Bicinchoninate

EN

Material

Required material (partly optional):

Reagents	Packaging Unit	Part Number
VARIO CU1 F10	Powder / 100 pc.	530300
VARIO CU1 F10	Powder / 1000 pc.	530303

Preparation

1. Digestion is required for the determination of total copper.
2. The pH value of the sample must be adjusted between 4 and 6 before analysis (with potassium hydroxide solution or nitric acid). Any resulting dilution must be taken into account in the result.
   Note: pH values above 6 can lead to Copper precipitation.

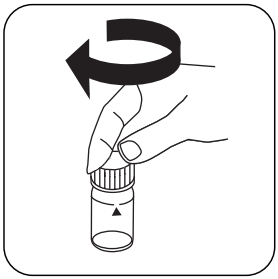
Notes

1. Accuracy is not affected by undissolved powder.

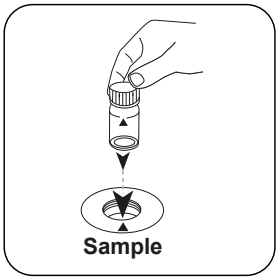
Determination of Copper, free with Vario Powder Pack

Select the method on the device.

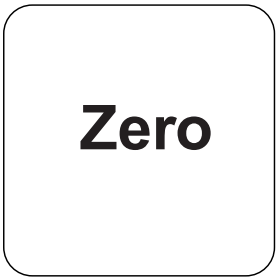
Fill 24 mm vial with **10 mL sample**.



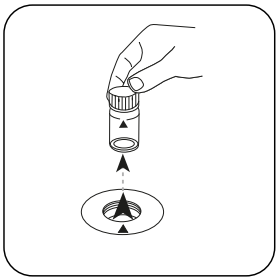
Close vial(s).



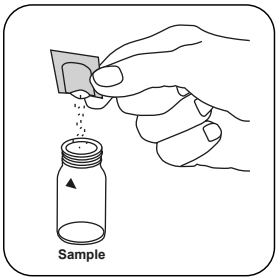
Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. Pay attention to the positioning.



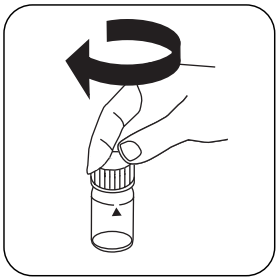
Press the **ZERO** button.



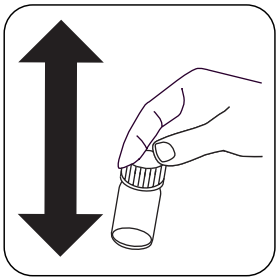
Remove the vial from the sample chamber.



Add **Vario Cu 1 F10 powder pack**.



Close vial(s).



Mix the contents by shaking.

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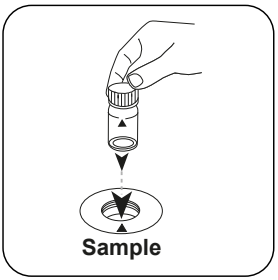
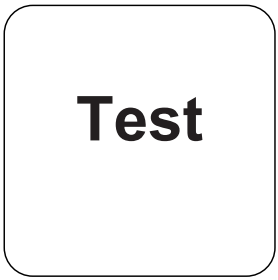
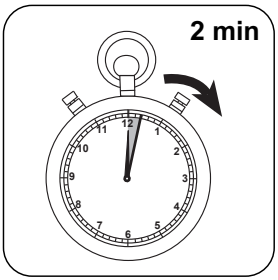






EN

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

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

Wait for **2 minute(s) reaction time**.

Once the reaction period is finished, the measurement takes place automatically.

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

Chemical Method

Bicinchoninate

Appendix

Interferences

Persistant Interferences

Hardness, Al and Fe produce lower test results.

Removeable Interferences

1. Cyanide, CN^-: Cyanide prevents full colour development.
   Cyanide interference is eliminated as follows: Add 0.2 ml Formaldehyde to 10 ml water sample and wait for a
   reaction time of 4 minutes. (Cyanide is masked). After this perform the test as described. Multiply the result by 1.02 to correct the sample dilution by Formaldehyde.
2. Silver, Ag^+: If a turbidity remains and turns black, silver interference is likely. Add 10 drops of saturated Potassium chloride solution to 75 ml of
   water sample and filter it through a fine filter. Use 10 ml of the filtered water sample to perform test.

Method Validation

Limit of Detection	0.05 mg/L
Limit of Quantification	0.15 mg/L
End of Measuring Range	5 mg/L
Sensitivity	3.77 mg/L / Abs
Confidence Intervall	0.064 mg/L
Standard Deviation	0.027 mg/L
Variation Coefficient	1.07 %

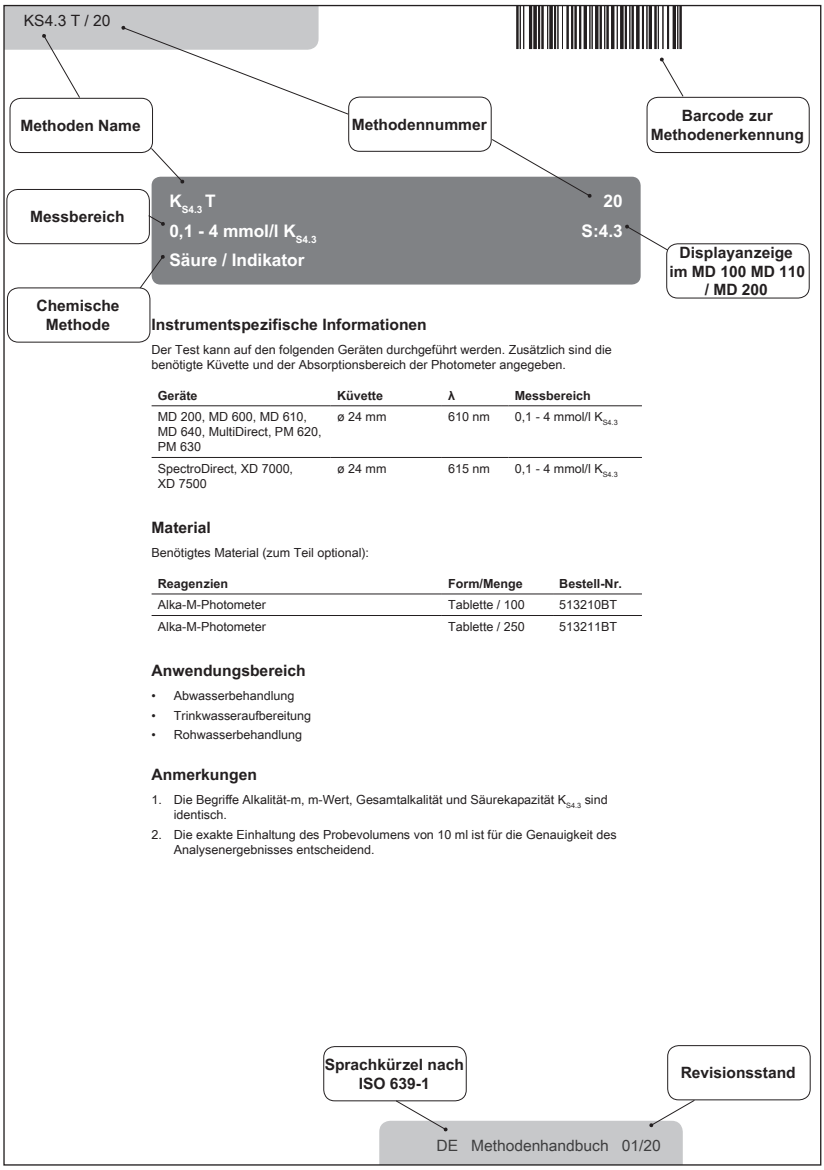
Bibliography

S. Nakano, Y. Zasshi, 82 486 - 491 (1962) [Chemical Abstracts, 58 3390e (1963)]

Derived from

APHA Method 3500Cu

DE



Instrumentspezifische 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 $K_{S4.3}$
SpectroDirect, XD 7000, XD 7500	ø 24 mm	615 nm	0,1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$

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 $K_{S4.3}$ sind identisch.
2. Die exakte Einhaltung des Probevolumens von 10 ml ist für die Genauigkeit des Analysenergebnisses entscheidend.

Durchführung der Messung

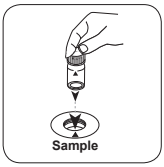
Durchführung der Bestimmung Säurekapazität $K_{S4.3}$ mit Tablette

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.

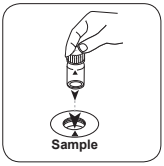
Küvette(n) verschließen.



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

• • •

Tablette(n) durch Umschwenken lösen.



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

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

In der Anzeige erscheint das Ergebnis als Säurekapazität $K_{S4.3}$.

Kupfer T **M150**

0,05 - 5 mg/L Cu[a)] **Cu**

Biquinolin

DE

Material

Benötigtes Material (zum Teil optional):

Reagenzien	Form/Menge	Bestell-Nr.
Copper No. 1	Tablette / 100	513550BT
Copper No. 1	Tablette / 250	513551BT
Copper No. 2	Tablette / 100	513560BT
Copper No. 2	Tablette / 250	513561BT
Set Copper No. 1/No. 2#	je 100	517691BT
Set Copper No. 1/No. 2#	je 250	517692BT

Vorbereitung

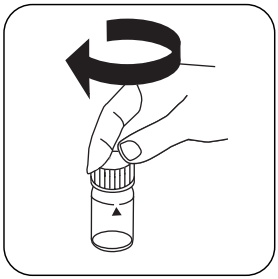
1. Stark alkalische oder saure Wässer sollten vor der Analyse auf einen pH-Wert von 4 bis 6 eingestellt werden.

Durchführung der Bestimmung Kupfer, frei mit Tablette

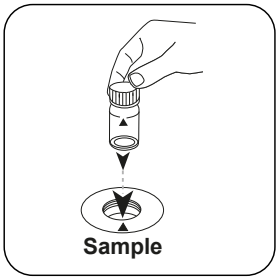
Die Methode im Gerät auswählen.

Wählen Sie zudem die Bestimmung: frei

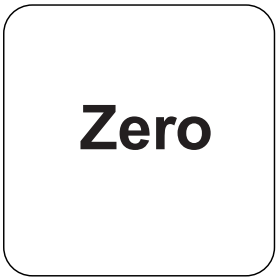
24-mm-Küvette mit **10 mL Probe** füllen.



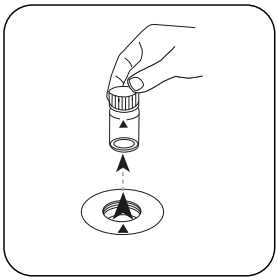
Küvette(n) verschließen.



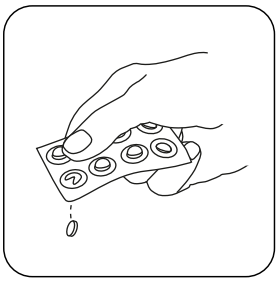
Die **Probenküvette** in den Messschacht stellen. Positionierung beachten.



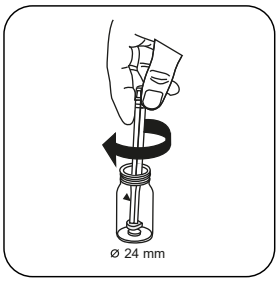
Taste **ZERO** drücken.



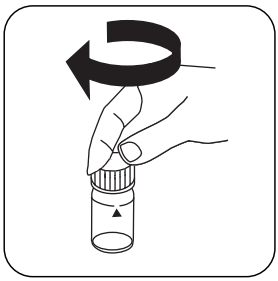
Küvette aus dem Messschacht nehmen.



Eine **COPPER No. 1 Tablette** zugeben.

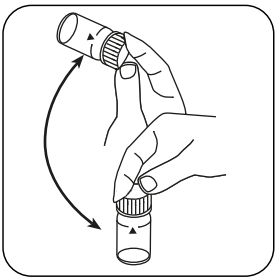


Tablette(n) unter leichter Drehung zerdrücken.

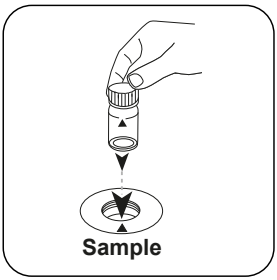


Küvette(n) verschließen.

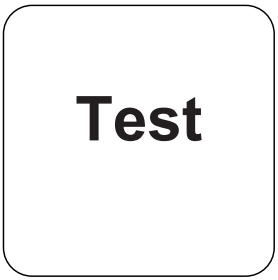
DE



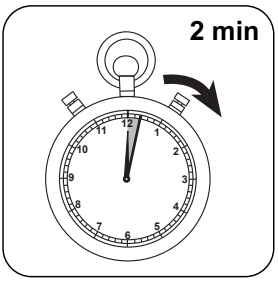
Tablette(n) durch Umschwenken lösen.



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



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



2 Minute(n) Reaktionszeit abwarten.

Nach Ablauf der Reaktionszeit erfolgt automatisch die Messung.

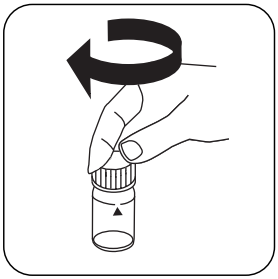
In der Anzeige erscheint das Ergebnis in mg/L freies Kupfer.

Durchführung der Bestimmung Kupfer, gesamt mit Tablette

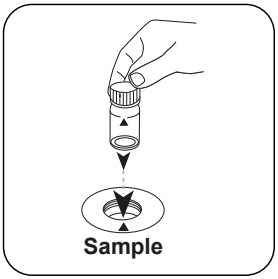
Die Methode im Gerät auswählen.

Wählen Sie zudem die Bestimmung: gesamt

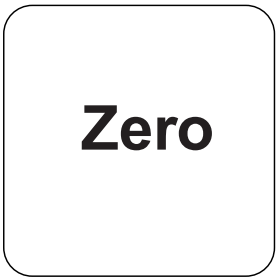
24-mm-Küvette mit **10 mL Probe** füllen.



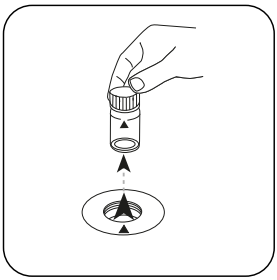
Küvette(n) verschließen.



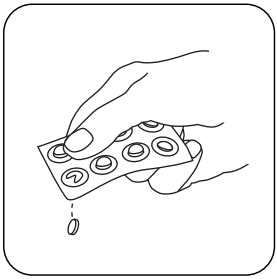
Die **Probenküvette** in den Messschacht stellen. Positionierung beachten.



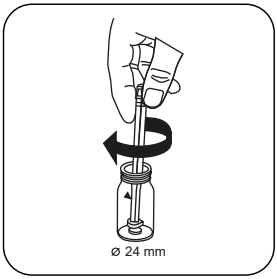
Taste **ZERO** drücken.



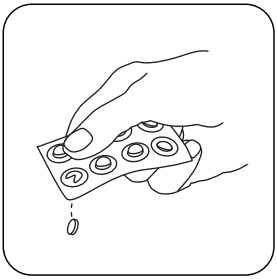
Küvette aus dem Messschacht nehmen.



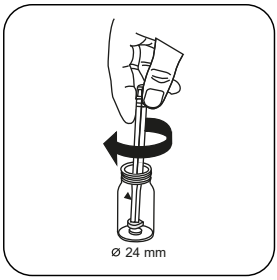
Eine **COPPER No. 1 Tablette** zugeben.



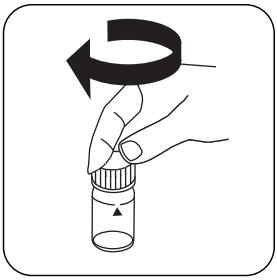
Die Tablette(n) unter leichter Drehung zerdrücken und lösen.



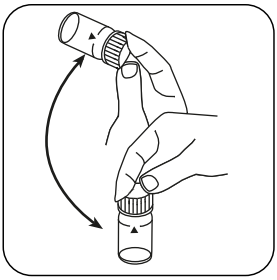
Eine **COPPER No. 2 Tablette** zugeben.



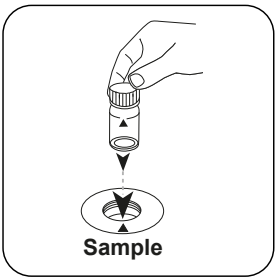
Tablette(n) unter leichter Drehung zerdrücken.

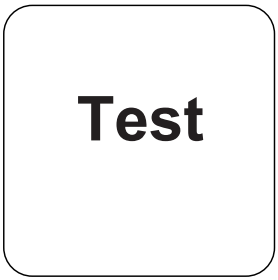


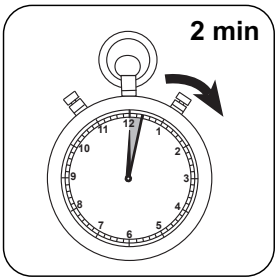
Küvette(n) verschließen.



Tablette(n) durch Umschwenken lösen.







DE

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

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

2 Minute(n) Reaktionszeit abwarten.

Nach Ablauf der Reaktionszeit erfolgt automatisch die Messung.

In der Anzeige erscheint das Ergebnis in mg/L gesamtes Kupfer.

Chemische Methode

Biquinolin

Appendix

Störungen

Permanente Störungen

1. Cyanide CN^- und Silber Ag^+ stören die Bestimmung.

Methodenvalidierung

Nachweisgrenze	0.05 mg/L
Bestimmungsgrenze	0.15 mg/L
Messbereichsende	5 mg/L
Empfindlichkeit	3.8 mg/L / Abs
Vertrauensbereich	0.026 mg/L
Verfahrensstandardabweichung	0.011 mg/L
Verfahrensvariationskoeffizient	0.42 %

Literaturverweise

Photometrische Analyse, Lange/Vedjelek, Verlag Chemie 1980

[a)] Bestimmung von frei, gebunden, gesamt möglich | # inklusive Rührstab

Kupfer PP M153

0,05 - 5 mg/L Cu Cu

Bicinchoninat

DE

Material

Benötigtes Material (zum Teil optional):

Reagenzien	Form/Menge	Bestell-Nr.
VARIO Cu1 F10	Pulver / 100 St.	530300
VARIO Cu1 F10	Pulver / 1000 St.	530303

Vorbereitung

1. Für die Bestimmung von Gesamtkupfer ist ein Aufschluss erforderlich.
2. Der pH-Wert der Probe muss vor der Analyse zwischen 4 und 6 eingestellt werden (mit Kaliumhydroxidlösung oder Salpetersäure). Eine dadurch erfolgte Verdünnung ist beim Ergebnis zu berücksichtigen.
   Achtung: Bei pH-Werten über 6 kann Kupfer ausfallen.

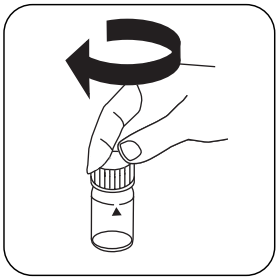
Anmerkungen

1. Die Genauigkeit wird durch ungelöstes Pulver nicht beeinflusst.

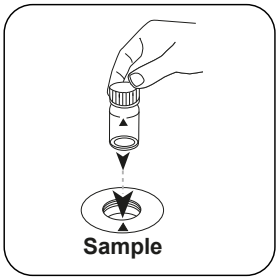
Durchführung der Bestimmung Kupfer, frei mit Vario Pulverpäckchen

Die Methode im Gerät auswählen.

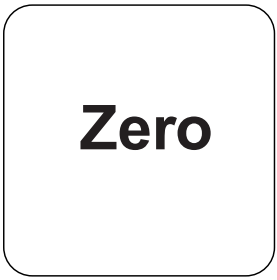
24-mm-Küvette mit **10 mL Probe** füllen.



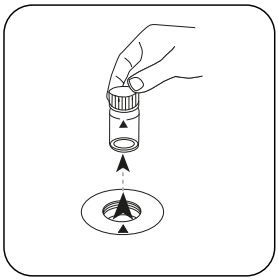
Küvette(n) verschließen.



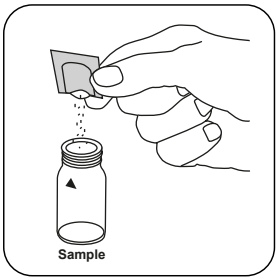
Die **Probenküvette** in den Messschacht stellen. Positionierung beachten.



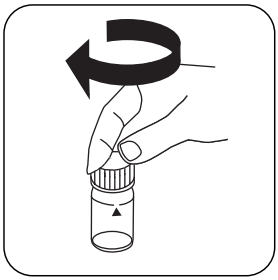
Taste **ZERO** drücken.



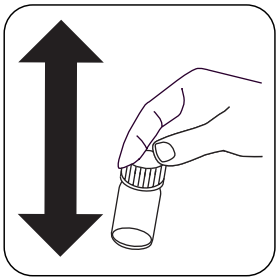
Küvette aus dem Messschacht nehmen.



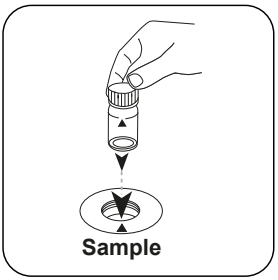
Ein **Vario Cu 1 F10 Pulverpäckchen** zugeben.



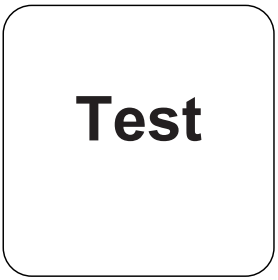
Küvette(n) verschließen.



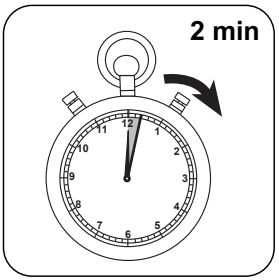
Inhalt durch Schütteln mischen.



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



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



2 Minute(n) Reaktionszeit abwarten.

Nach Ablauf der Reaktionszeit erfolgt automatisch die Messung.

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

Chemische Methode

Bicinchoninat

Appendix

Störungen

Permanente Störungen

Härte, Al und Fe erzeugen niedrigere Testergebnisse.

Ausschließbare Störungen

1. Cyanid, CN^-: Cyanid verhindert eine vollständige Farbentwicklung. Eine Störung durch Cyanid ist wie folgt zu beseitigen: 10 ml Probe mit 0,2 ml Formaldehyd versetzen und 4 Minuten Reaktionszeit abwarten. (Cyanid wird maskiert). Anschließend den Test wie beschrieben durchführen. Das Ergebnis mit 1,02 multiplizieren, um die Verdünnung der Probe mit Formaldehyd zu berücksichtigen.
2. Silber, Ag^+: Eine bestehende Trübung, die sich schwarz färbt, kann durch Silber verursacht sein. 75 ml Probe mit 10 Tropfen einer gesättigten Kaliumchloridlösung versetzen und anschließend durch einen feinen Filter filtrieren. 10 ml der filtrierten Probe für die Durchführung verwenden.

Methodenvalidierung

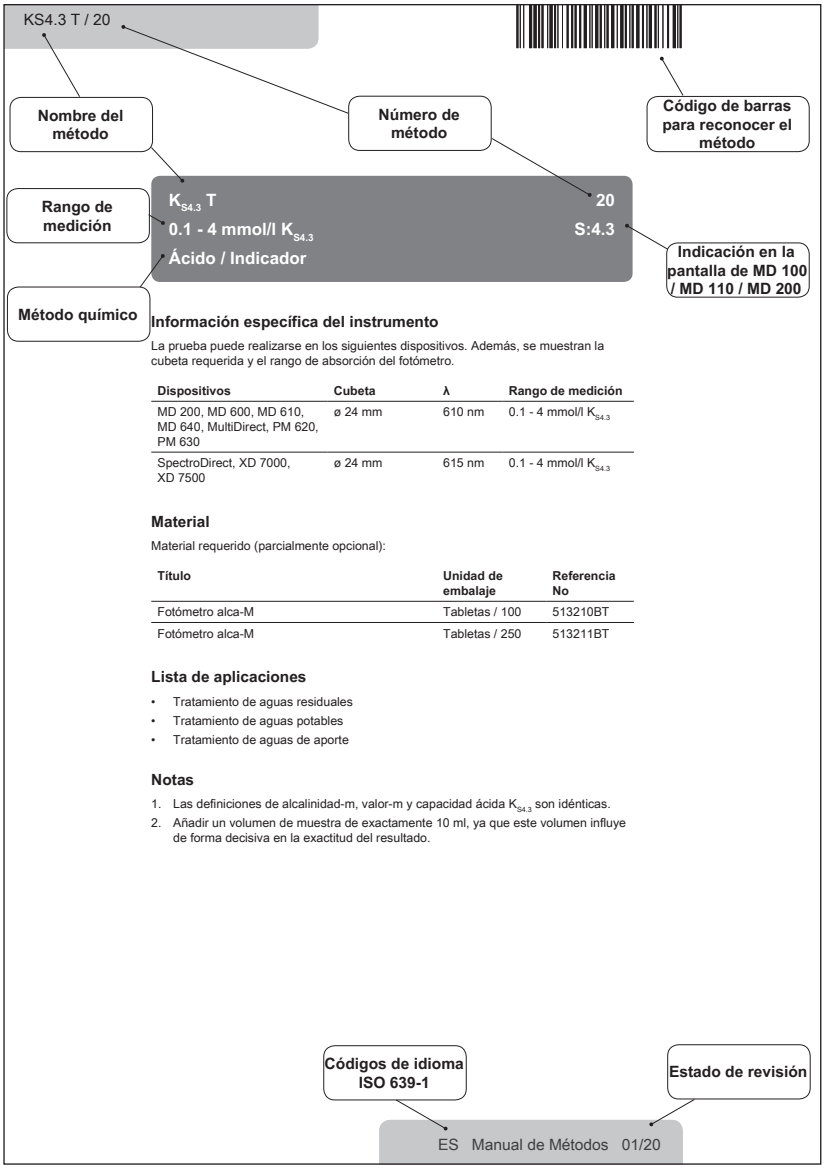
Nachweisgrenze	0.05 mg/L
Bestimmungsgrenze	0.15 mg/L
Messbereichsende	5 mg/L
Empfindlichkeit	3.77 mg/L / Abs
Vertrauensbereich	0.064 mg/L
Verfahrensstandardabweichung	0.027 mg/L
Verfahrensvariationskoeffizient	1.07 %

Literaturverweise

S. Nakano, Y. Zasshi, 82 486 - 491 (1962) [Chemical Abstracts, 58 3390e (1963)]

Abgeleitet von

APHA Method 3500Cu


KS4.3 T / 20
Nombre del método
Número de método
Código de barras para reconocer el método
Rango de medición
$K_{S4.3}$ T
20
0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$
S:4.3
Ácido / Indicador
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

Realización de la determinación

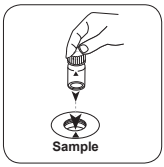
Ejecución de la determinación Capacidad ácida $K_{S4.3}$ con tableta

Seleccionar el método en el aparato.

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

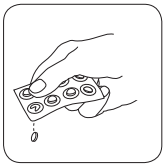
Llenar la cubeta de 24 mm con **10 ml de muestra** .

Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).

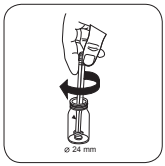


Poner la **cubeta de muestra** en el compartimiento de medición. ¡Debe tenerse en cuenta el posicionamiento!

• • •



Añadir **tableta ALKA-M-PHOTOMETER**.



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

Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).

Cobre T **M150**

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu[a)] **Cu**

Biquinolina

ES

Material

Material requerido (parcialmente opcional):

Reactivos	Unidad de embalaje	No. de referencia
Cobre nº 1	Tabletas / 100	513550BT
Cobre nº 1	Tabletas / 250	513551BT
Cobre nº 2	Tabletas / 100	513560BT
Cobre nº 2	Tabletas / 250	513561BT
Juego cobre nº 1/nº 2#	100 cada	517691BT
Juego cobre nº 1/nº 2#	250 cada	517692BT

Preparación

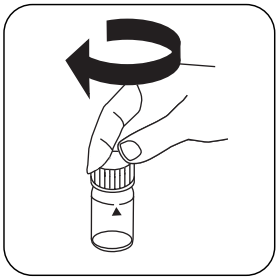
1. Las muestras acuosas muy alcalinas o muy ácidas se deberán neutralizar a un valor de pH de 4 a 6.

Ejecución de la determinación Cobre libre con tableta

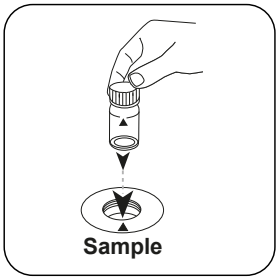
Seleccionar el método en el aparato.

Seleccione además la determinación: libre

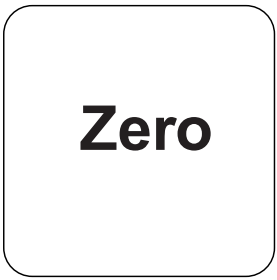
Llenar la cubeta de 24 mm con **10 mL de muestra** .



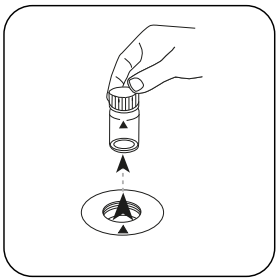
Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).



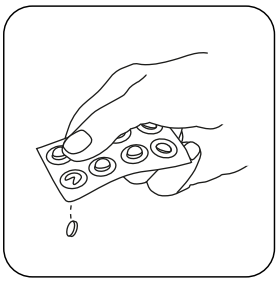
Poner la **cubeta de muestra** en el compartimiento de medición. ¡Debe tenerse en cuenta el posicionamiento!



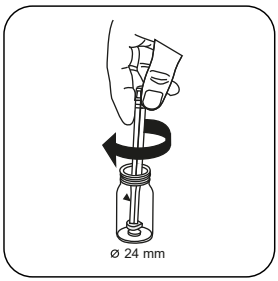
Pulsar la tecla **ZERO**.



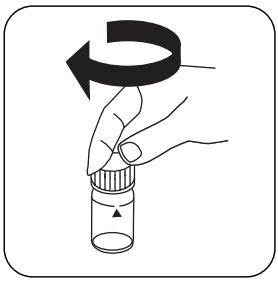
Extraer la cubeta del compartimiento de medición.



Añadir **tableta COPPER No. 1**.



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



Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).

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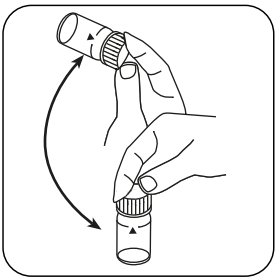
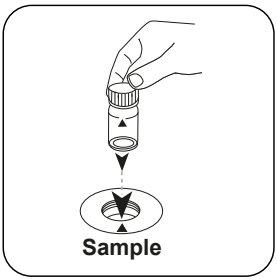
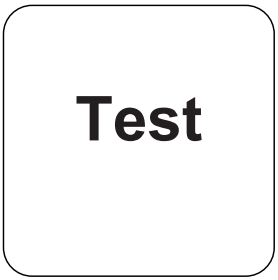


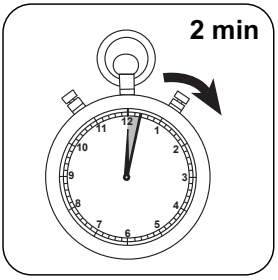
Disolver la(s) tableta(s) girando.



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



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



Esperar **2 minutos como periodo de reacción**.

Finalizado el periodo de reacción se realizará la determinación automáticamente.

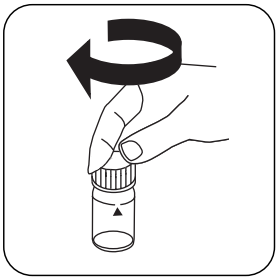
A continuación se visualizará el resultado en mg/L Cobre libre.

Ejecución de la determinación Cobre total con tableta

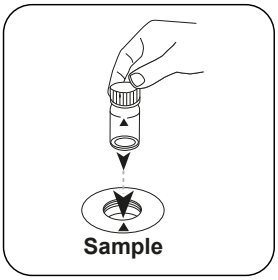
Seleccionar el método en el aparato.

Seleccione además la determinación: total

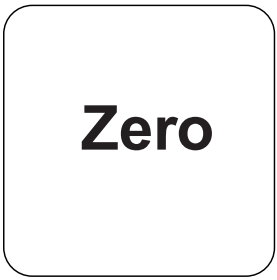
Llenar la cubeta de 24 mm con **10 mL de muestra** .



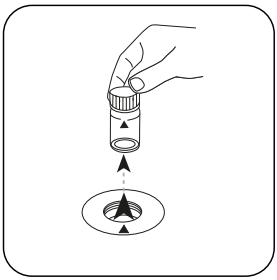
Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).



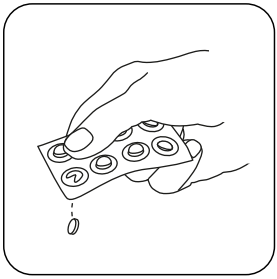
Poner la **cubeta de muestra** en el compartimiento de medición. ¡Debe tenerse en cuenta el posicionamiento!



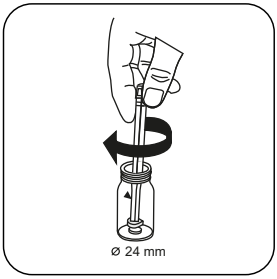
Pulsar la tecla **ZERO**.



Extraer la cubeta del compartimiento de medición.



Añadir **tableta COPPER No. 1**.



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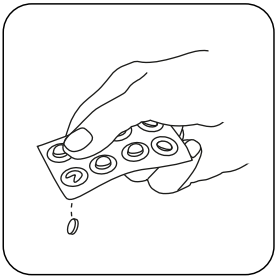

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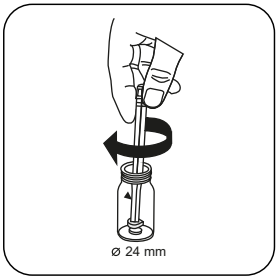
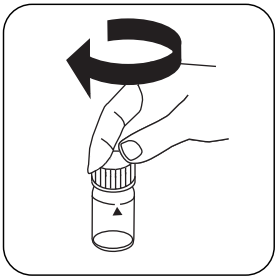
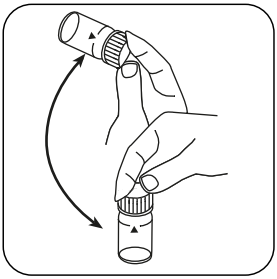


Triturar la(s) tableta(s) girando ligeramente.



Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).



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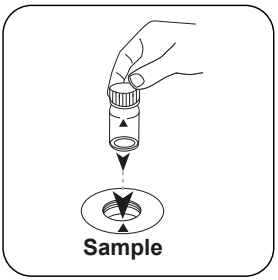
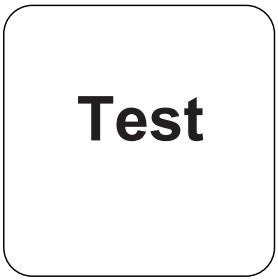
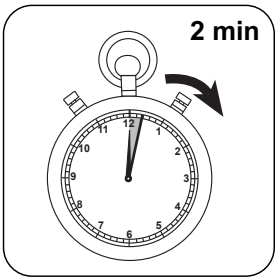






ES

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

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

Esperar **2 minutos como periodo de reacción**.

Finalizado el periodo de reacción se realizará la determinación automáticamente.

A continuación se visualizará el resultado en mg/L Cobre total.

Método químico

Biquinolina

Apéndice

Interferencia

Interferencias persistentes

1. Cianuro CN^- y Plata Ag^+ perturban la determinación.

Validación del método

Límite de detección	0.05 mg/L
Límite de determinación	0.15 mg/L
Límite del rango de medición	5 mg/L
Sensibilidad	3.8 mg/L / Abs
Intervalo de confianza	0.026 mg/L
Desviación estándar	0.011 mg/L
Coeficiente de variación	0.42 %

Bibliografía

Photometrische Analyse, Lange/Vedjelek, Verlag Chemie 1980

[a] Posible determinación de libre, combinado, total

Cobre PP M153

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu Cu

Bicinchoninat

ES

Material

Material requerido (parcialmente opcional):

Reactivos	Unidad de embalaje	No. de referencia
Cu1 F10 VARIO	Polvos / 100 Cantidad	530300
Cu1 F10 VARIO	Polvos / 1000 Cantidad	530303

Preparación

1. Para la determinación del cobre total es necesaria una disgregación.
2. El pH de la muestra debe ajustarse entre 4 y 6 antes del análisis (con solución de hidróxido potásico o ácido nítrico). Cualquier dilución resultante debe tenerse en cuenta en el resultado.
   Atención: Con valores mayores a pH 6 el cobre puede precipitarse.

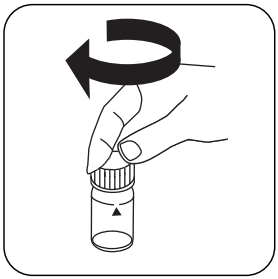
Notas

1. Los polvos no disueltos no influyen en la exactitud del método.

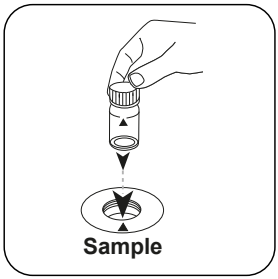
Ejecución de la determinación Cobre, libre con sobres de polvos Vario

Seleccionar el método en el aparato.

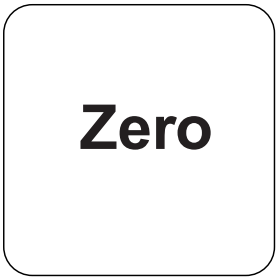
Llenar la cubeta de 24 mm con **10 mL de muestra** .



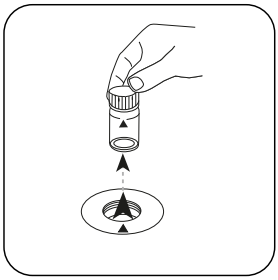
Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).



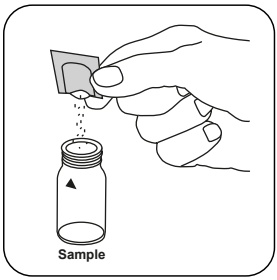
Poner la **cubeta de muestra** en el compartimiento de medición. ¡Debe tenerse en cuenta el posicionamiento!



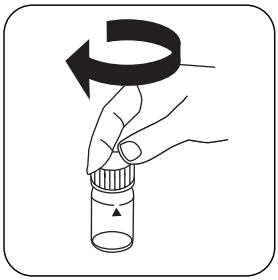
Pulsar la tecla **ZERO**.



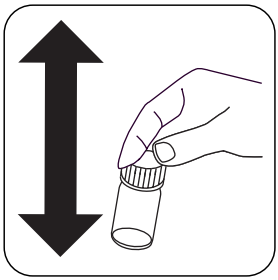
Extraer la cubeta del compartimiento de medición.



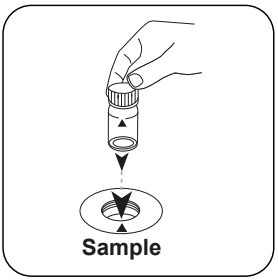
Añadir un **sobre de polvos Vario Cu 1 F10** .

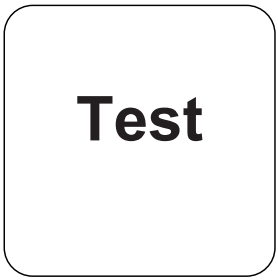


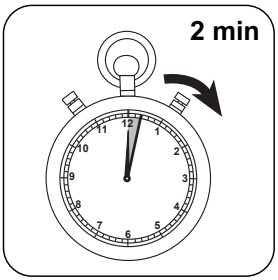
Cerrar la(s) cubeta(s).



Mezclar el contenido agitando.







ES

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

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

Esperar **2 minutos como periodo de reacción**.

Finalizado el periodo de reacción se realizará la determinación automáticamente.

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

Método químico

Bicinchoninat

Apéndice

Interferencia

Interferencias persistentes

El dureza, Al y Fe producen resultados de pruebas inferiores.

Interferencias extraibles

1. Cianuro, CN^-: El cianuro impide una reacción colorea completa.
   Una perturbación debido a cianuro debe solucionarse del modo siguiente: Añadir 0,2 ml de formaldehído a 10 ml de muestra y esperar 4 minutos como tiempo de reacción. (El cianuro se enmascarará). Realice a continuación la determinación como se ha descrito anteriormente. Multiplique el resultado por el factor 1,02 para considerar la dilución de la muestra.
2. Plata, Ag^+: Un enturbiamiento que se colorea de negro puede ser producido por plata. Añadir a 75 ml de muestra acuosa 10 gotas de solución saturada de cloruro potásico, filtrándola a continuación por un filtro fino. Utilizar 10 ml de la muestra filtrada para realizar la determinación.

Validación del método

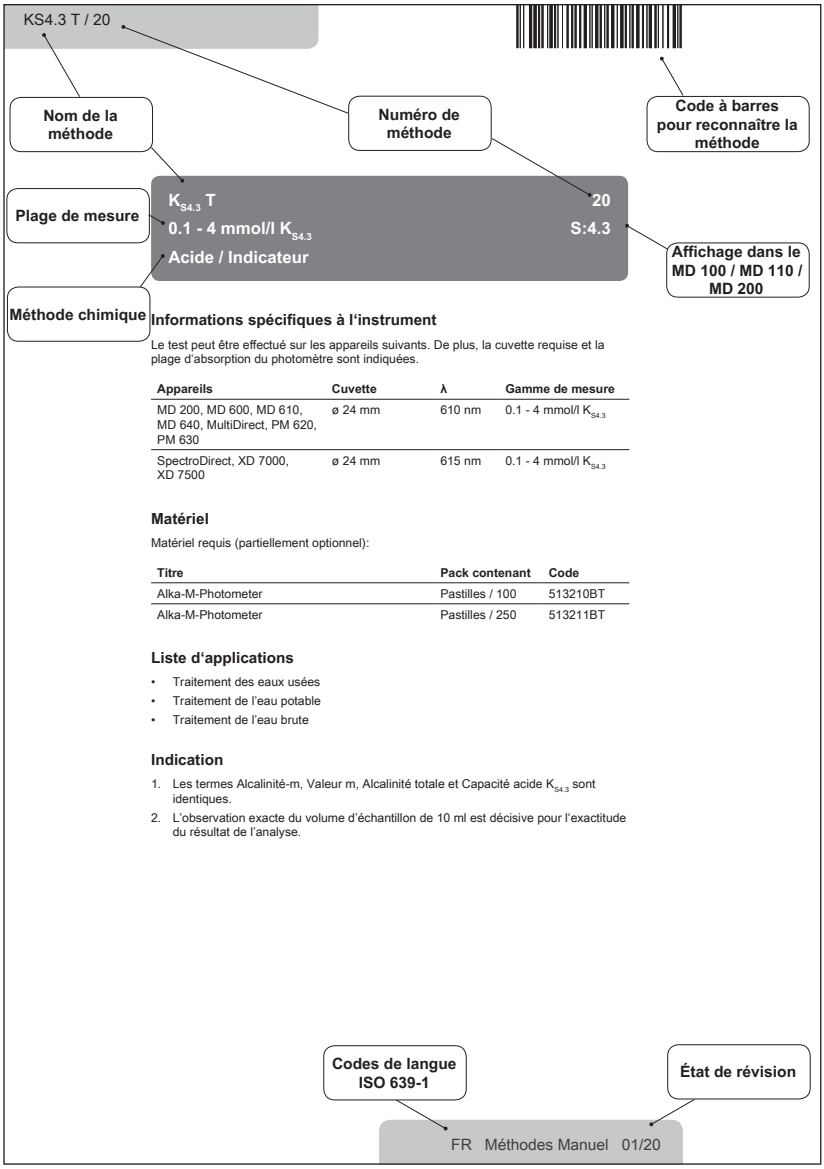
Límite de detección	0.05 mg/L
Límite de determinación	0.15 mg/L
Límite del rango de medición	5 mg/L
Sensibilidad	3.77 mg/L / Abs
Intervalo de confianza	0.064 mg/L
Desviación estándar	0.027 mg/L
Coeficiente de variación	1.07 %

Bibliografía

S. Nakano, Y. Zasshi, 82 486 - 491 (1962) [Chemical Abstracts, 58 3390e (1963)]

Derivado de

Método APHA 3500Cu



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.

Procédure du test

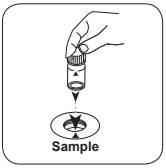
Réalisation de la quantification Capacité acide $K_{S4.3}$ avec pastille

Sélectionnez la méthode sur l'appareil.

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

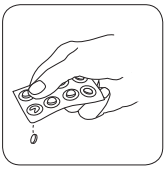
Remplissez une cuvette de 24 mm de **10 ml d'échantillon**.

Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).

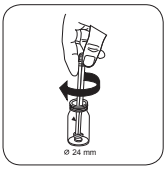


Placez la **cuvette réservée à l'échantillon** dans la chambre de mesure. Attention à la positionner correctement.

• • •



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



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

Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).

Cuivre T **M150**

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu[a)] **Cu**

Biquinoline

FR

Matériel

Matériel requis (partiellement optionnel):

Réactifs	Pack contenant	Code
Cuivre N° 1	Pastilles / 100	513550BT
Cuivre N° 1	Pastilles / 250	513551BT
Cuivre N° 2	Pastilles / 100	513560BT
Cuivre N° 2	Pastilles / 250	513561BT
Kit cuivre N° 1/N° 2#	100 chacun	517691BT
Kit cuivre N° 1/N° 2#	250 chacun	517692BT

Préparation

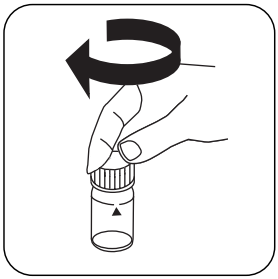
1. Avant l'analyse, les eaux fortement alcalines ou acides devraient être ajustées sur un pH 4 à 6.

Réalisation de la quantification Cuivre, libre avec pastille

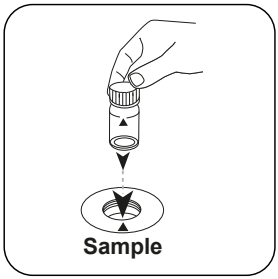
Sélectionnez la méthode sur l'appareil.

Sélectionnez également la quantification : libre

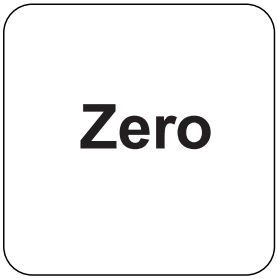
Remplissez une cuvette de 24 mm de **10 mL d'échantillon**.



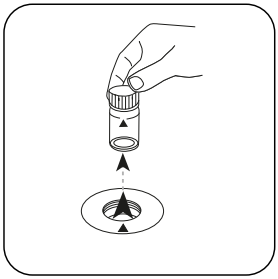
Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).



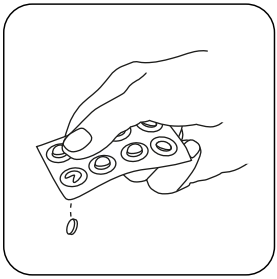
Placez la **cuvette réservée à l'échantillon** dans la chambre de mesure. Attention à la positionner correctement.



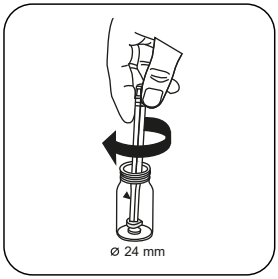
Appuyez sur la touche **ZERO**.



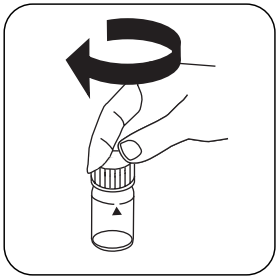
Retirez la cuvette de la chambre de mesure.



Ajoutez une **pastille de COPPER No. 1**.



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



Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).

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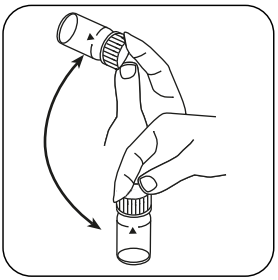
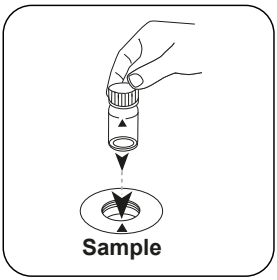
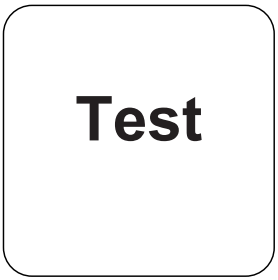


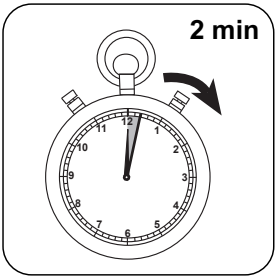
Dissolvez la(les) pastille(s) en mettant le tube plusieurs fois à l'envers.



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



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



Attendez la fin du **temps de réaction de 2 minute(s)** .

À l'issue du temps de réaction, la mesure est effectuée automatiquement.

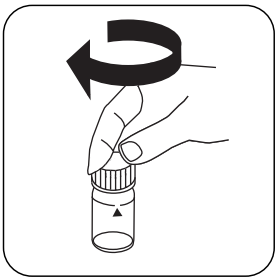
Le résultat s'affiche à l'écran en mg/L Cuivre, libre.

Réalisation de la quantification Cuivre, total avec pastille

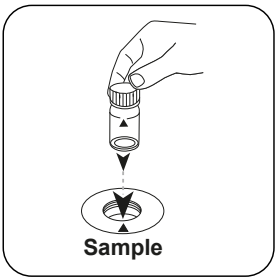
Sélectionnez la méthode sur l'appareil.

Sélectionnez également la quantification : total

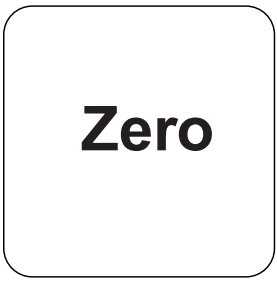
Remplissez une cuvette de 24 mm de **10 mL d'échantillon**.



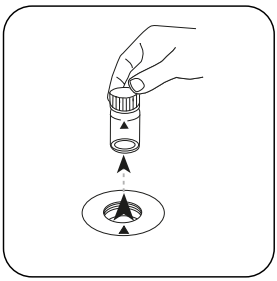
Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).



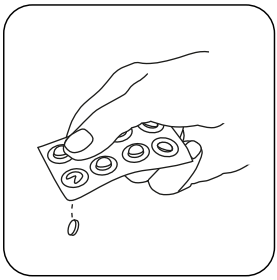
Placez la **cuvette réservée à l'échantillon** dans la chambre de mesure. Attention à la positionner correctement.



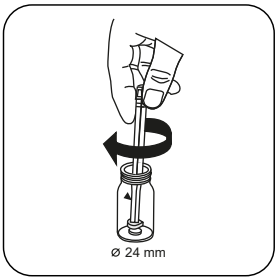
Appuyez sur la touche **ZERO**.



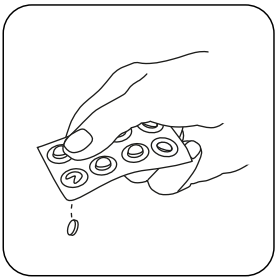
Retirez la cuvette de la chambre de mesure.



Ajoutez une **pastille de COPPER No. 1**.



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



Ajoutez une **pastille de COPPER No. 2**.

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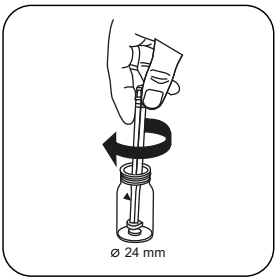
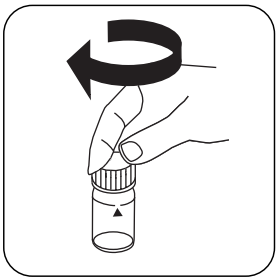
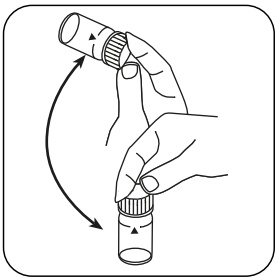


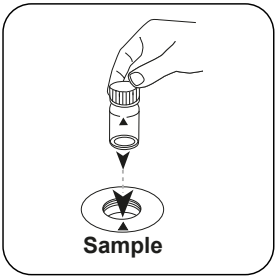
Écrasez la(les) pastille(s) en la(les) tournant un peu.



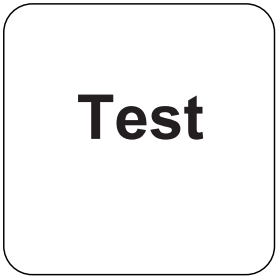
Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).



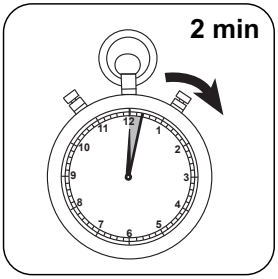
Dissolvez la(les) pastille(s) en mettant le tube plusieurs fois à l'envers.



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



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



Attendez la fin du **temps de réaction de 2 minute(s)** .

À l'issue du temps de réaction, la mesure est effectuée automatiquement.

Le résultat s'affiche à l'écran en mg/L Cuivre, total.

Méthode chimique

Biquinoline

Appendice

Interférences

Interférences persistantes

1. Cyanure CN^- et Argent Ag^+ perturbent la quantification.

Méthode Validation

Limite de détection	0.05 mg/L
Limite de détermination	0.15 mg/L
Fin de la gamme de mesure	5 mg/L
Sensibilité	3.8 mg/L / Abs
Intervalle de confiance	0.026 mg/L
Déviation standard	0.011 mg/L
Coefficient de variation	0.42 %

Bibliographie

Photometrische Analyse, Lange/Vedjelek, Verlag Chemie 1980

[a]Détermination du libre, combiné et total | [3]# agitateur inclus

Cuivre PP M153

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu Cu

Bicinchoninate

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Matériel

Matériel requis (partiellement optionnel):

Réactifs	Pack contenant	Code
VARIO Cu1 F10	Poudre / 100 Pièces	530300
VARIO Cu1 F10	Poudre / 1000 Pièces	530303

Préparation

1. La quantification du cuivre total nécessite un fractionnement.
2. Le pH de l'échantillon doit être ajusté entre 4 et 6 avant l'analyse (avec une solution d'hydroxyde de potassium ou d'acide nitrique). Toute dilution qui en résulte doit être prise en compte dans le résultat.
   Attention : À des pH supérieurs à 6, le cuivre peut causer des précipités.

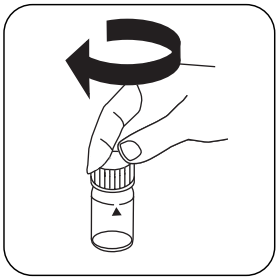
Indication

1. L'exactitude n'est pas influencée par de la poudre non dissoute.

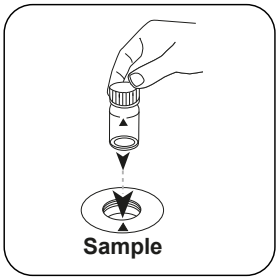
Réalisation de la quantification Cuivre, libre avec sachet de poudre Vario

Sélectionnez la méthode sur l'appareil.

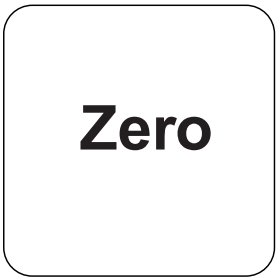
Remplissez une cuvette de 24 mm de **10 mL d'échantillon**.



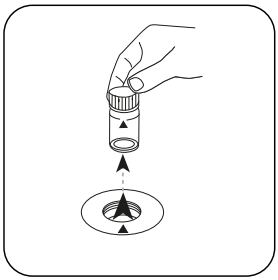
Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).



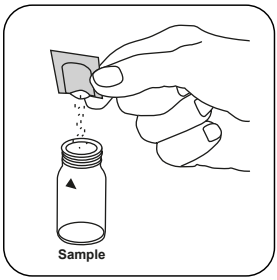
Placez la **cuvette réservée à l'échantillon** dans la chambre de mesure. Attention à la positionner correctement.



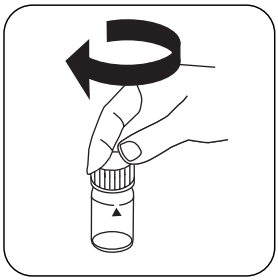
Appuyez sur la touche **ZERO**.



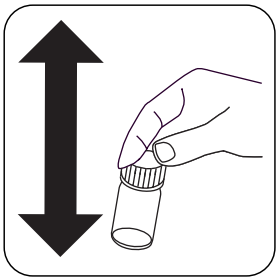
Retirez la cuvette de la chambre de mesure.



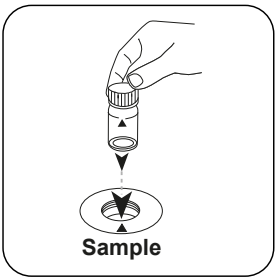
Ajoutez un **sachet de poudre Vario Cu 1 F10** .

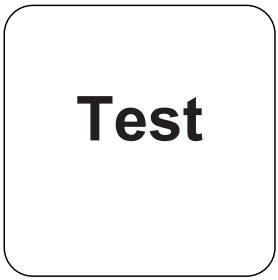


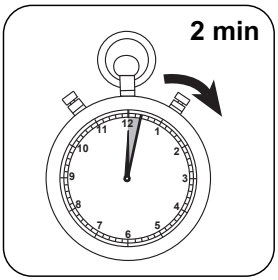
Fermez la(les) cuvette(s).



Mélangez le contenu en agitant.







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

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

Attendez la fin du **temps de réaction de 2 minute(s)** .

À l'issue du temps de réaction, la mesure est effectuée automatiquement.

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

Méthode chimique

Bicinchoninate

Appendice

Interférences

Interférences persistantes

La dureté, Al et Fe rabaissent les résultats.

Interférences exclues

1. Cyanure, CN^- : Le cyanure perturbe le développement complet de la coloration. Éliminez la perturbation causée par le cyanure comme suit : Ajoutez 0,2 ml de formaldéhyde à 10 ml d'échantillon et patientez pendant le temps de réaction de 4 minutes. (Le cyanure est masqué). Ensuite, effectuez le test conformément à la description. Multipliez le résultat par 1,02 pour tenir compte de la dilution de l'échantillon au formaldéhyde.
2. Argent, Ag^+ : L'argent peut causer une turbidité qui noircit. Ajoutez 10 gouttes d'une solution de chlorure de potassium saturée à 75 ml d'échantillon puis filtrez le tout avec un filtre fin. Pour la procédure, utilisez 10 ml de l'échantillon filtré.

Méthode Validation

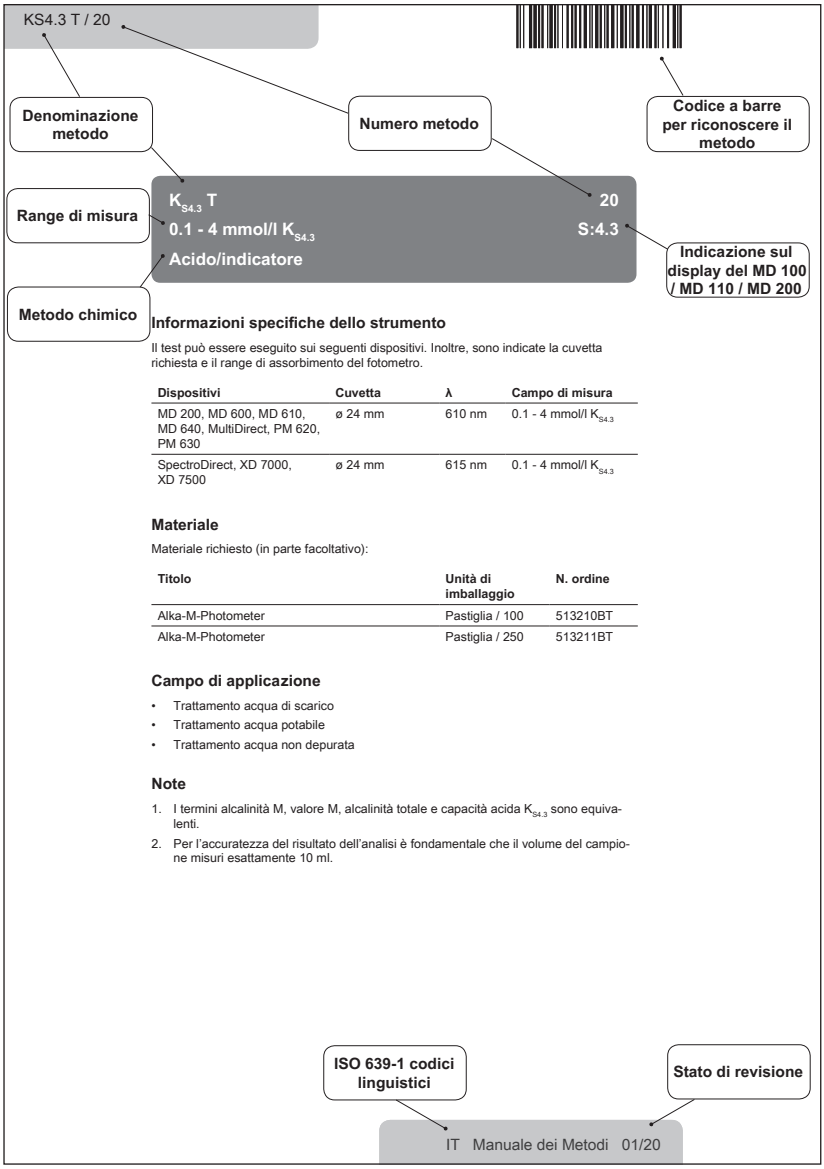
Limite de détection	0.05 mg/L
Limite de détermination	0.15 mg/L
Fin de la gamme de mesure	5 mg/L
Sensibilité	3.77 mg/L / Abs
Intervalle de confiance	0.064 mg/L
Déviation standard	0.027 mg/L
Coefficient de variation	1.07 %

Bibliographie

S. Nakano, Y. Zasshi, 82 486 - 491 (1962) [Chemical Abstracts, 58 3390e (1963)]

Dérivé de

APHA Method 3500Cu



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 $K_{S4.3}$
SpectroDirect, XD 7000, XD 7500	ø 24 mm	615 nm	0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$

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 $K_{S4.3}$ sono equivalenti.
2. Per l'accuratezza del risultato dell'analisi è fondamentale che il volume del campione misuri esattamente 10 ml.

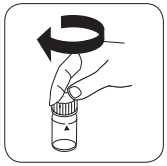
Svolgimento della misurazione

Esecuzione della rilevazione Capacità acida $K_{S4.3}$ con pastiglia

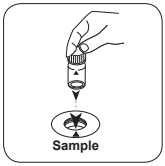
Selezionare il metodo nel dispositivo.

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**.



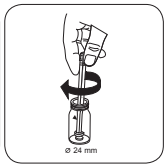
Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.



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.

Rame T **M150**

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu[a)] **Cu**

Bichinolina

IT

Materiale

Materiale richiesto (in parte facoltativo):

Reagenti	Unità di imballaggio	N. ordine
Rame No. 1	Pastiglia / 100	513550BT
Rame No. 1	Pastiglia / 250	513551BT
Rame No. 2	Pastiglia / 100	513560BT
Rame No. 2	Pastiglia / 250	513561BT
Set Rame No. 1/no. 2[#]	ciascuna 100	517691BT
Set Rame No. 1/no. 2[#]	ciascuna 250	517692BT

Preparazione

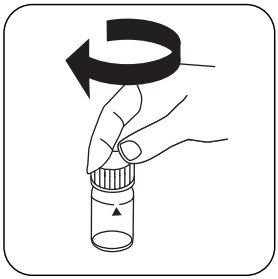
1. Le acque fortemente alcaline o acide dovrebbero essere regolate prima dell'analisi su un valore di pH da 4 a 6.

Esecuzione della rilevazione Rame, libero con pastiglia

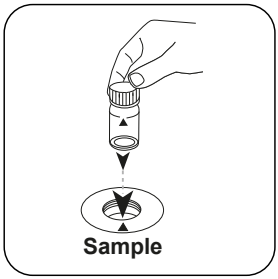
Selezionare il metodo nel dispositivo.

Selezionare inoltre la determinazione: libero

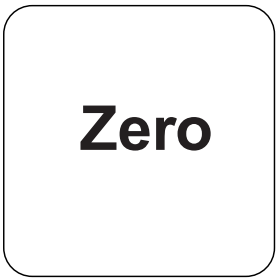
Riempire una cuvetta da 24 mm con **10 mL di campione**.



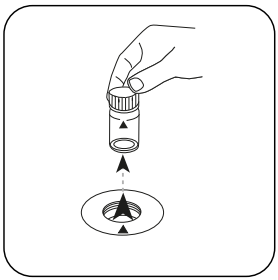
Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.



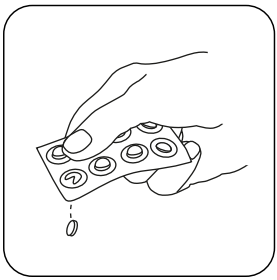
Posizionare la **cuvetta del campione** nel vano di misurazione. Fare attenzione al posizionamento.



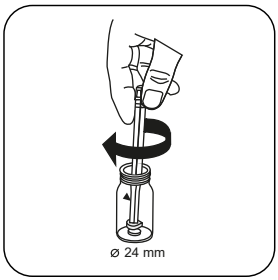
Premere il tasto **ZERO**.



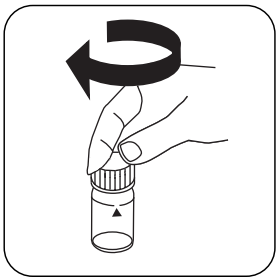
Prelevare la cuvetta dal vano di misurazione.



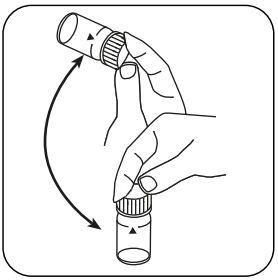
Aggiungere **una pastiglia COPPER No. 1**.



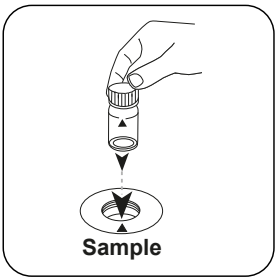
Frantumare la/e pastiglia/e con una leggera rotazione.



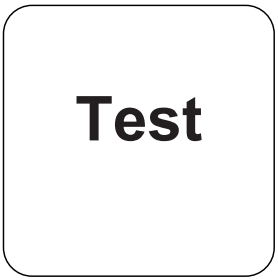
Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.



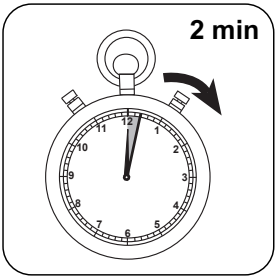
Far sciogliere la/e pastiglia/e agitando.



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



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



Attendere un **tempo di reazione di 2 minuto/i** .

Allo scadere del tempo di reazione viene effettuata automaticamente la misurazione.

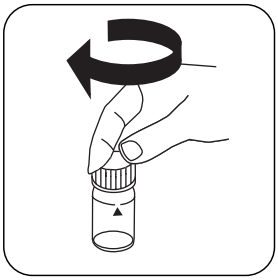
Sul display compare il risultato in mg/L di Rame libero.

Esecuzione della rilevazione Rame, totale con pastiglia

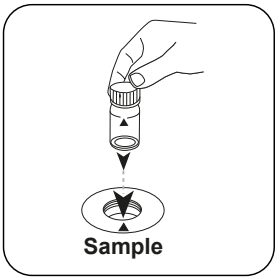
Selezionare il metodo nel dispositivo.

Selezionare inoltre la determinazione: totale

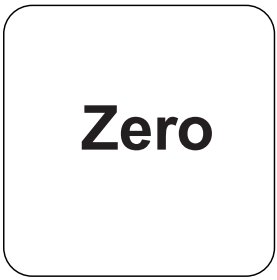
Riempire una cuvetta da 24 mm con **10 mL di campione**.



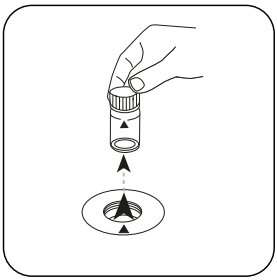
Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.



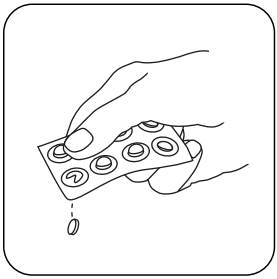
Posizionare la **cuvetta del campione** nel vano di misurazione. Fare attenzione al posizionamento.



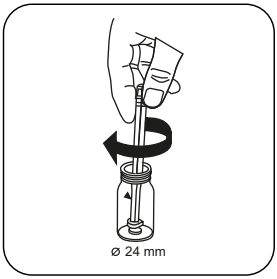
Premere il tasto **ZERO**.



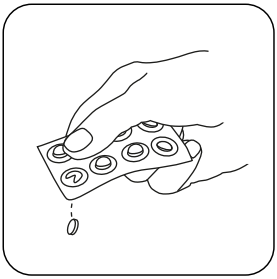
Prelevare la cuvetta dal vano di misurazione.



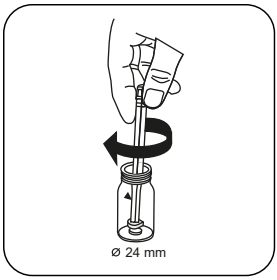
Aggiungere **una pastiglia COPPER No. 1**.



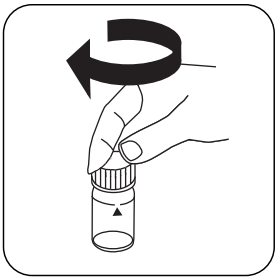
Frantumare e far sciogliere la/e pastiglia/e con una leggera rotazione.



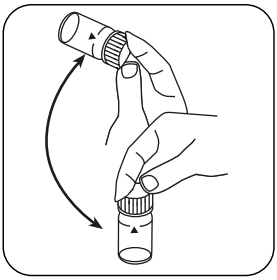
Aggiungere **una pastiglia COPPER No. 2**.



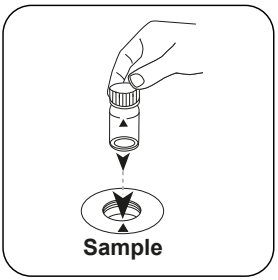
Frantumare la/e pastiglia/e con una leggera rotazione.

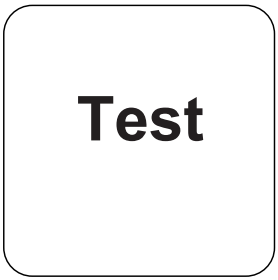


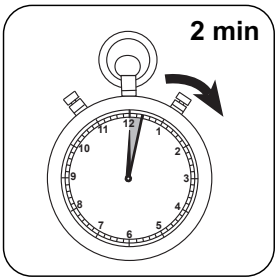
Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.



Far sciogliere la/e pastiglia/e agitando.







IT

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

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

Attendere un **tempo di reazione di 2 minuto/i** .

Allo scadere del tempo di reazione viene effettuata automaticamente la misurazione.

Sul display compare il risultato in mg/L di Rame totale.

Metodo chimico

Bichinolina

Appendice

Interferenze

Interferenze permanenti

1. Cianuro CN^- e Argento Ag^+ interferiscono con la rilevazione.

Validazione metodo

Limite di rilevabilità	0.05 mg/L
Limite di quantificazione	0.15 mg/L
Estremità campo di misura	5 mg/L
Sensibilità	3.8 mg/L / Abs
Intervallo di confidenza	0.026 mg/L
Deviazione standard della procedura	0.011 mg/L
Coefficiente di variazione della procedura	0.42 %

Riferimenti bibliografici

Photometrische Analyse, Lange/Vedjelek, Verlag Chemie 1980

[a)]Determinazione di libero, vincolato, totale possibile | [j)#]Bacchetta compresa

Rame PP M153

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu Cu

Acido bicinconinico

IT

Materiale

Materiale richiesto (in parte facoltativo):

Reagenti	Unità di imballaggio	N. ordine
VARIO Cu1 F10	Polvere / 100 pz.	530300
VARIO Cu1 F10	Polvere / 1000 pz.	530303

Preparazione

1. Per la rilevazione del rame totale è necessaria una digestione.
2. Il valore del pH del campione deve essere regolato tra 4 e 6 prima dell'analisi (con soluzione di idrossido di potassio o acido nitrico). L'eventuale diluizione risultante deve essere presa in considerazione nel risultato.
   Attenzione: Con valori di pH maggiori di 6 il rame può precipitare.

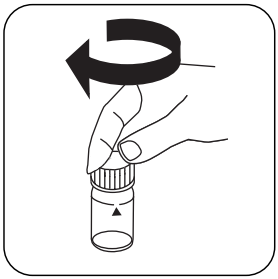
Note

1. L’accuratezza non viene modificata da eventuale polvere non disciolta.

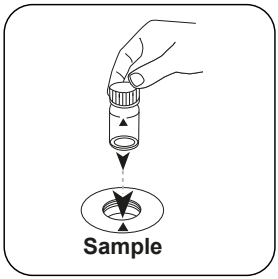
Esecuzione della rilevazione Rame libero con polvere in bustine Vario

Selezionare il metodo nel dispositivo.

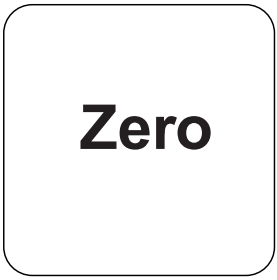
Riempire una cuvetta da 24 mm con **10 mL di campione**.



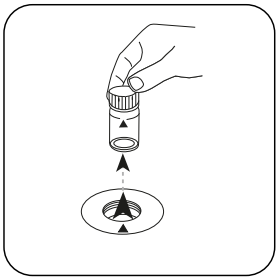
Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.



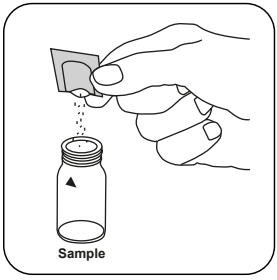
Posizionare la **cuvetta del campione** nel vano di misurazione. Fare attenzione al posizionamento.



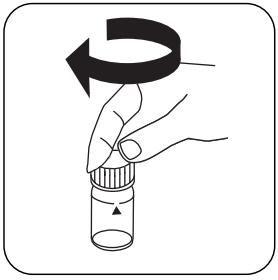
Premere il tasto **ZERO**.



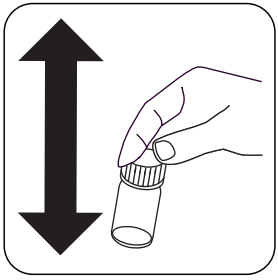
Prelevare la cuvetta dal vano di misurazione.



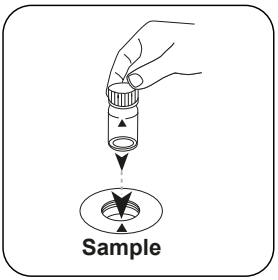
Aggiungere **una bustina di polvere Vario Cu 1 F10** .

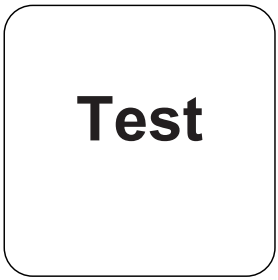


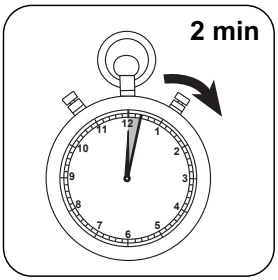
Chiudere la/e cuvetta/e.



Miscelare il contenuto agitando.







IT

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

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

Attendere un **tempo di reazione di 2 minuto/i** .

Allo scadere del tempo di reazione viene effettuata automaticamente la misurazione.

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

Metodo chimico

Acido bicinconinico

Appendice

Interferenze

Interferenze permanenti

Durezza, Al e Fe producono risultati più bassi.

Interferenze escludibili

1. Cianuro, CN^-: il cianuro impedisce lo sviluppo completo della colorazione. L'interferenza da parte del cianuro può essere eliminata nel modo seguente: addizionare 10 ml di campione con 0,2 ml di formaldeide e attendere un tempo di reazione di 4 minuti (il cianuro viene mascherato). Successivamente eseguire il test come descritto. Moltiplicare il risultato per 1,02 per considerare la diluizione del campione con formaldeide.
2. Argento, Ag^+: Un'eventuale torbidità preesistente che assume il colore nero può essere provocata dall'argento. Addizionare 75 ml di campione con 10 gocce di una soluzione satura di cloruro di potassio e successivamente filtrare con un filtro fine. Utilizzare 10 ml del campione filtrato per il test.

Validazione metodo

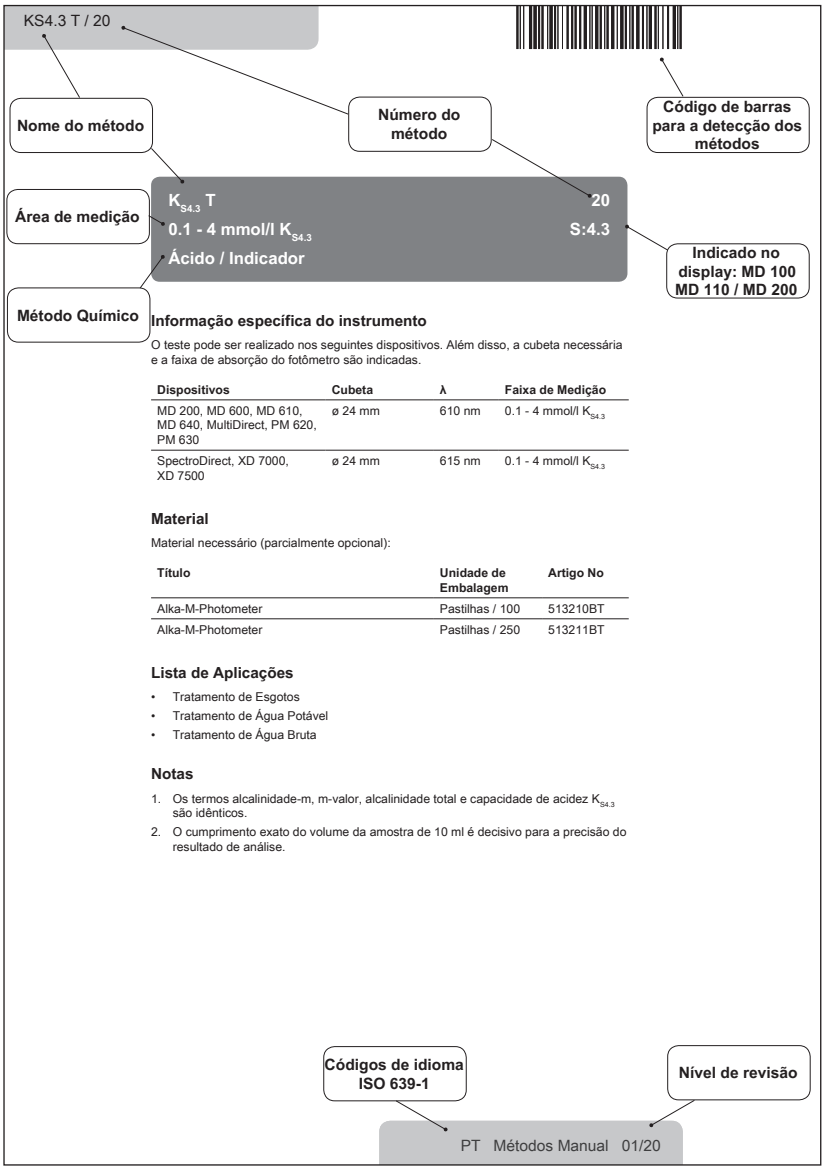
Limite di rilevabilità	0.05 mg/L
Limite di quantificazione	0.15 mg/L
Estremità campo di misura	5 mg/L
Sensibilità	3.77 mg/L / Abs
Intervallo di confidenza	0.064 mg/L
Deviazione standard della procedura	0.027 mg/L
Coefficiente di variazione della procedura	1.07 %

Riferimenti bibliografici

S. Nakano, Y. Zasshi, 82 486 - 491 (1962) [Chemical Abstracts, 58 3390e (1963)]

Derivato di

APHA Method 3500Cu


KS4.3 T / 20
Nome do método
Número do método
Código de barras para a detecção dos métodos
Área de medição
$K_{S4.3}$ T
20
0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$
S:4.3
Ácido / Indicador
Indicado no display: MD 100 MD 110 / MD 200
Método Químico
Informação específica do instrumento
O teste pode ser realizado nos seguintes dispositivos. Além disso, a cubeta necessária e a faixa de absorção do fotômetro 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 $K_{S4.3}$
SpectroDirect, XD 7000, XD 7500 | ø 24 mm | 615 nm | 0.1 - 4 mmol/l $K_{S4.3}$
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 $K_{S4.3}$ 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

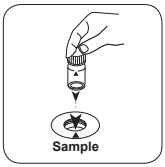
Realização da determinação Capacidade de acidez $K_{S4.3}$ com pastilha

Escolher o método no equipamento.

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

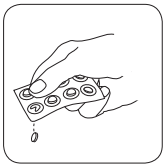
Encher a célula de 24 mm com **10 ml de amostra** .

Fechar a(s) célula(s).

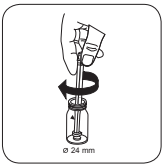


Colocar a **célula de amostra** no compartimento de medição. Observar o posicionamento.

• • •



Pastilha ALKA-M-PHOTOMETER.



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

Fechar a(s) célula(s).

Cobre T **M150**

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu[a)] **Cu**

Biquinoline

PT

Material

Material necessário (parcialmente opcional):

Reagentes	Unidade de Embalagem	Código do Produto
Cobre Não. 1	Pastilhas / 100	513550BT
Cobre Não. 1	Pastilhas / 250	513551BT
Cobre Não. 2	Pastilhas / 100	513560BT
Cobre Não. 2	Pastilhas / 250	513561BT
Definir número de cobre 1/Não. 2[#]	cada 100	517691BT
Definir número de cobre 1/Não. 2[#]	cada 250	517692BT

Preparação

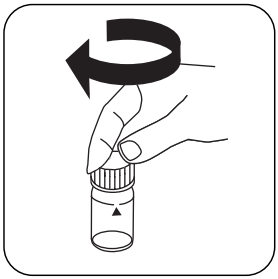
1. As águas fortemente alcalinas ou ácidas deviam, antes da análise, ser ajustadas para um valor pH de 4 a 6.

Realização da determinação Cobre, livre com pastilha

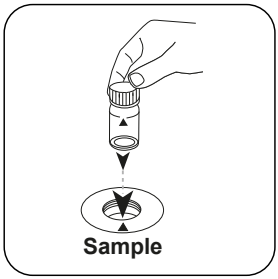
Escolher o método no equipamento.

Escolha ainda a determinação: livre

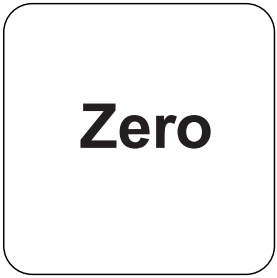
Encher a célula de 24 mm com **10 mL de amostra** .



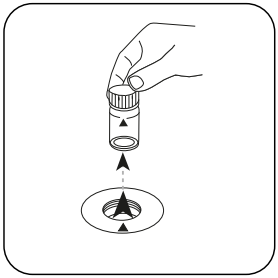
Fechar a(s) célula(s).



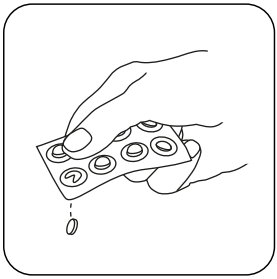
Colocar a **célula de amostra** no compartimento de medição. Observar o posicionamento.



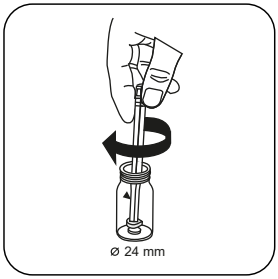
Premir a tecla **ZERO**.



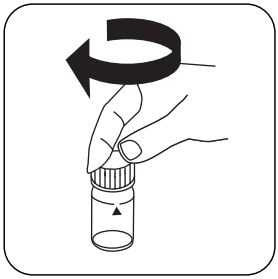
Retirar a célula do compartimento de medição.



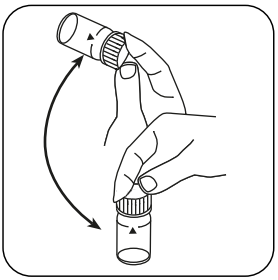
Pastilha COPPER No. 1.



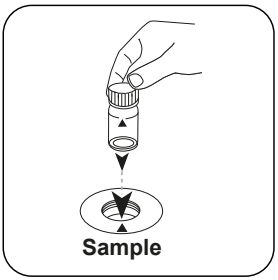
Esmagar a(s) pastilha(s) rodando ligeiramente.



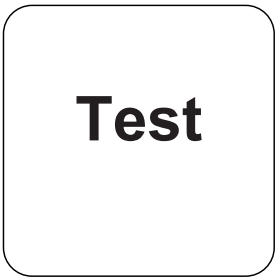
Fechar a(s) célula(s).



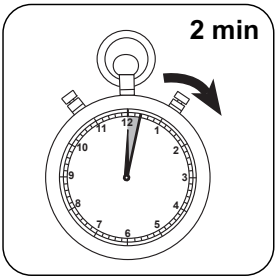
Dissolver a(s) pastilha(s) girando.



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



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



Aguardar **2 minuto(s) de tempo de reação**.

Decorrido o tempo de reação, a medição é efetuada automaticamente.

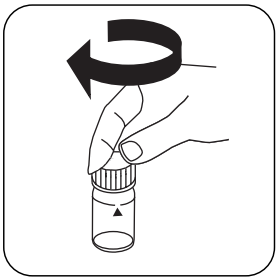
No visor aparece o resultado em mg/L Cobre livre.

Realização da determinação Cobre, total com pastilha

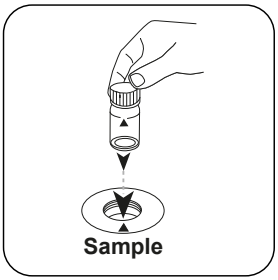
Escolher o método no equipamento.

Escolha ainda a determinação: total

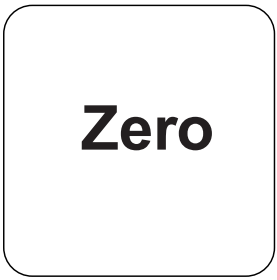
Encher a célula de 24 mm com **10 mL de amostra** .



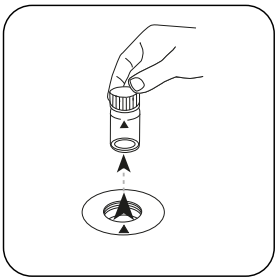
Fechar a(s) célula(s).



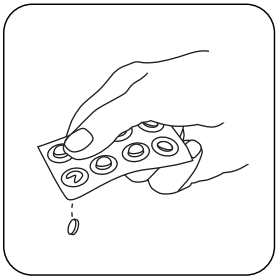
Colocar a **célula de amostra** no compartimento de medição. Observar o posicionamento.



Premir a tecla **ZERO**.



Retirar a célula do compartimento de medição.



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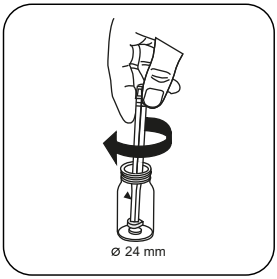
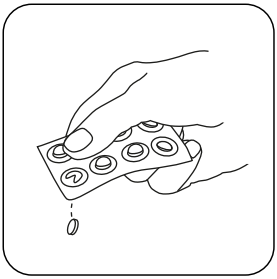


Esmagar a(s) pastilha(s) rodando ligeiramente e dissolver.



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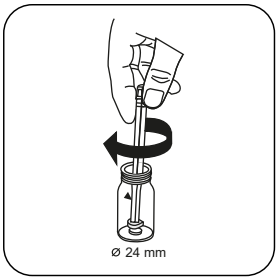
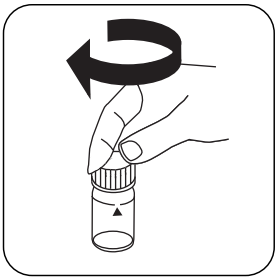
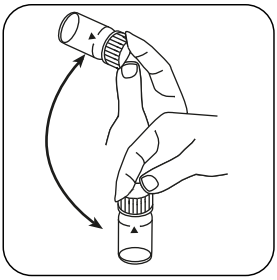


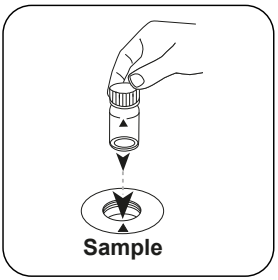
Esmagar a(s) pastilha(s) rodando ligeiramente.



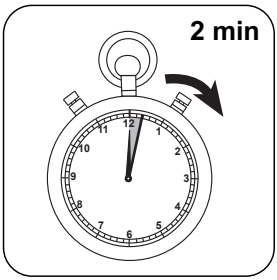
Fechar a(s) célula(s).



Dissolver a(s) pastilha(s) girando.



Test



PT

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

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

Aguardar **2 minuto(s) de tempo de reação**.

Decorrido o tempo de reação, a medição é efetuada automaticamente.

No visor aparece o resultado em mg/L Cobre total.

Método Químico

Biquinoline

Apêndice

Texto de Interferências

Interferências Pesistentes

1. Cianeto CN^- e Prata Ag^+ interferem a determinação.

Validação de método

Limite de Detecção	0.05 mg/L
Limite de Determinação	0.15 mg/L
Fim da Faixa de Medição	5 mg/L
Sensibilidade	3.8 mg/L / Abs
Faixa de Confiança	0.026 mg/L
Desvio Padrão	0.011 mg/L
Coeficiente de Variação	0.42 %

Bibliografia

Análise fotométrica, Lange/Vjedelek, Verlag Chemie 1980

[a]Determinação do possível livre, vinculado, total | [#]incluindo vareta de agitação

Cobre PP M153

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu Cu

Bicinchoninate

PT

Material

Material necessário (parcialmente opcional):

Reagentes	Unidade de Embalagem	Código do Produto
VARIO Cu1 F10	Pó / 100 pc.	530300
VARIO Cu1 F10	Pó / 1000 pc.	530303

Preparação

1. A determinação de cobre total requer uma digestão.
2. O pH da amostra deve ser ajustado entre 4 e 6 antes da análise (com solução de hidróxido de potássio ou ácido nítrico). A diluição resultante deve ser tida em conta no resultado.
   Atenção: Nos valores PH acima de 6, o cobre pode falhar.

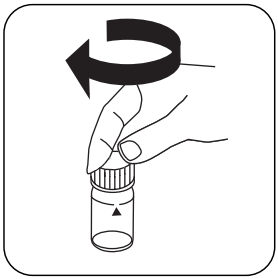
Notas

1. A precisão não é influenciada pelo pó não dissolvido.

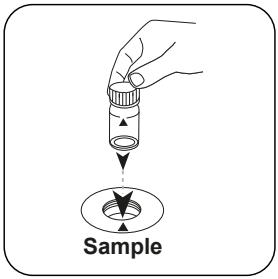
Realização da determinação Cobre, livre com pacote de pó Vario

Escolher o método no equipamento.

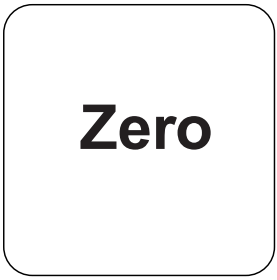
Encher a célula de 24 mm com **10 mL de amostra** .



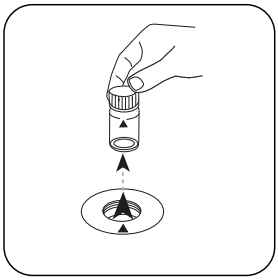
Fechar a(s) célula(s).



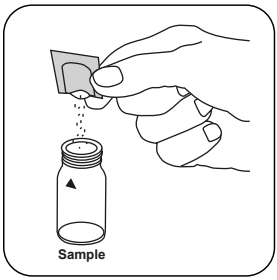
Colocar a **célula de amostra** no compartimento de medição. Observar o posicionamento.



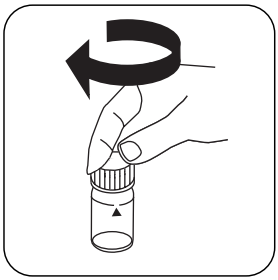
Premir a tecla **ZERO**.



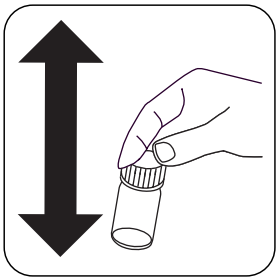
Retirar a célula do compartimento de medição.



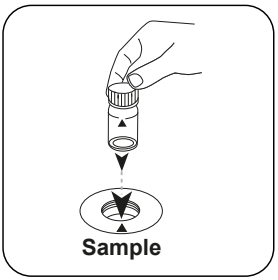
Adicionar um **pacote de pó Vario Cu 1 F10** .

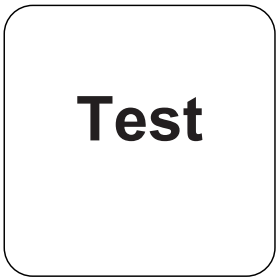


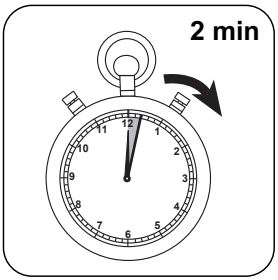
Fechar a(s) célula(s).



Misturar o conteúdo agitando.







PT

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

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

Aguardar **2 minuto(s) de tempo de reação**.

Decorrido o tempo de reação, a medição é efetuada automaticamente.

No visor aparece o resultado em mg/L Cobre.

Método Químico

Bicinchoninate

Apêndice

Texto de Interferências

Interferências Pesistentes

Dureza, Al e Fe produzem resultados de teste mais baixos.

Interferências Removíveis

1. Cianeto, CN^-: O cianeto impede uma formação completa da cor. Uma interferência por cianeto é eliminada do seguinte modo: Colocar 10 ml de amostra em 0,2 ml de formaldeído e aguardar um tempo de reação de 4 minutos. (Cianeto não mascarado). De seguida, execute o teste conforme descrito. Multiplicar o resulta por 1,02 para considerar a diluição da amostra com formaldeído.
2. Prata, Ag^+: Uma turvação persistente que fica preta pode ter sido causada por prata. Juntar 75 ml de amostra com 10 gotas de uma solução saturada de cloreto de potássio e depois filtrar por um filtro fino. Usar 10 ml da amostra filtrada para a execução.

Validação de método

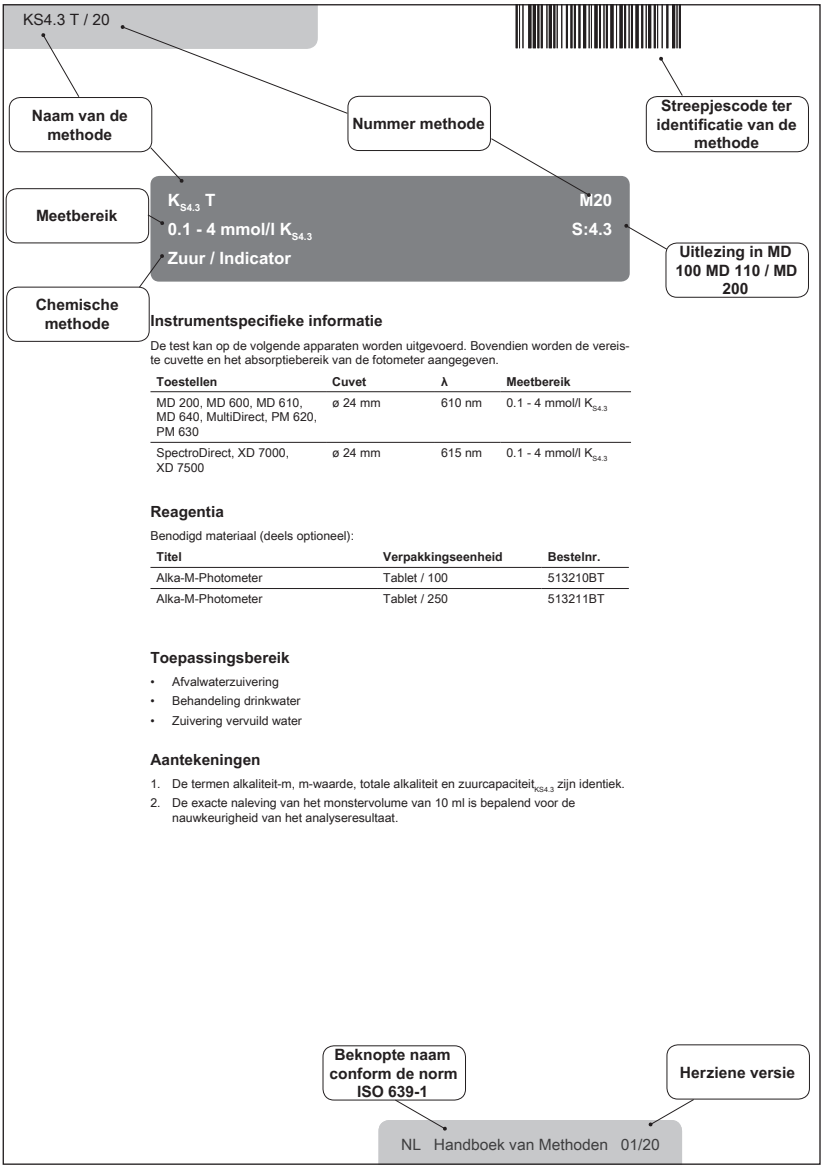
Limite de Detecção	0.05 mg/L
Limite de Determinação	0.15 mg/L
Fim da Faixa de Medição	5 mg/L
Sensibilidade	3.77 mg/L / Abs
Faixa de Confiança	0.064 mg/L
Desvio Padrão	0.027 mg/L
Coeficiente de Variação	1.07 %

Bibliografia

S. Nakano, Y. Zasshi, 82 486 - 491 (1962) [Chemical Abstracts, 58 3390e (1963)]

Derivado de

APHA Method 3500Cu



Instrumentspecifieke 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	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 $K_{S4.3}$

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$_{KS4.3}$ zijn identiek.
2. De exacte naleving van het monstervolume van 10 ml is bepalend voor de nauwkeurigheid van het analyseresultaat.

Uitvoering van de meting

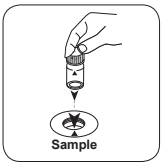
Uitvoering van de bepaling Zuurcapaciteit $K_{S4.3}$ met tablet

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.

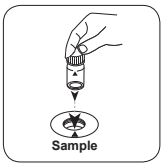
De spoelbakjes afsluiten.



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 $K_{S4.3}$.

Koper T **M150**

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu[a)] **Cu**

Biquinoline

NL

Reagentia

Benodigd materiaal (deels optioneel):

Reagentia	Verpakkingseenheid	Bestelnr.
Koper Nr. 1	Tablet / 100	513550BT
Koper Nr. 1	Tablet / 250	513551BT
Koper Nr. 2	Tablet / 100	513560BT
Koper Nr. 2	Tablet / 250	513561BT
Set koper nr. 1/Nr. 2[#]	per 100	517691BT
Set koper nr. 1/Nr. 2[#]	per 250	517692BT

Voorbereiding

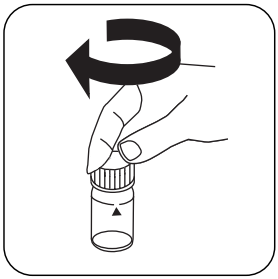
1. Sterk alkalisch of zuur water moet vóór de analyse op een pH-waarde van 4 tot 6 worden ingesteld.

Uitvoering van de bepaling Koper, vrij met tablet

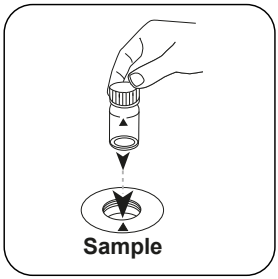
De methode in het apparaat selecteren.

Selecteer bovendien de bepaling: vrij

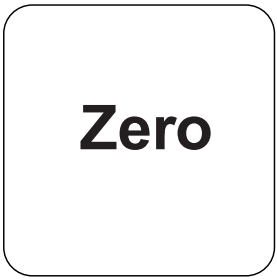
Spoelbakje van 24 mm met **10 mL staal** vullen.



De spoelbakjes afsluiten.



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



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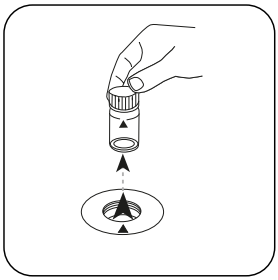

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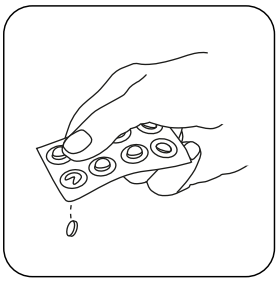
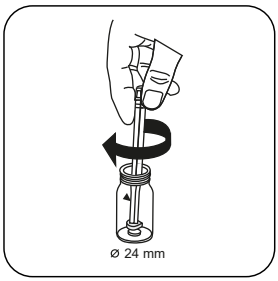


Een COPPER Nr. 1 tablet toevoegen.



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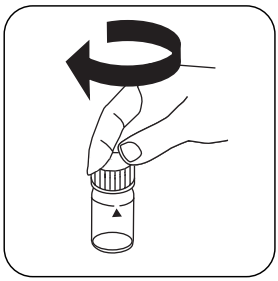
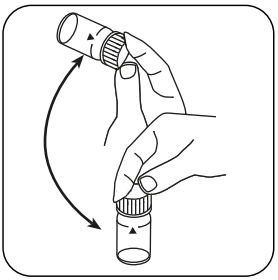
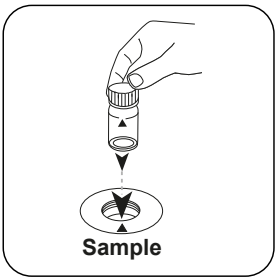


De spoelbakjes afsluiten.

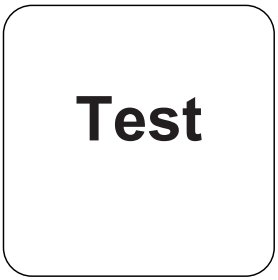
NL



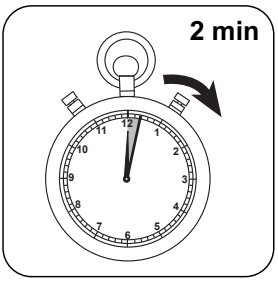
Tabletten oplossen door om te draaien



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



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



De reactietijd van 2 minuten afwachten.

Na afloop van de reactietijd wordt de meting automatisch uitgevoerd.

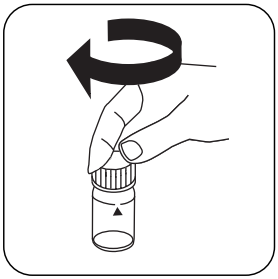
De display toont het resultaat in mg/L vrij koper.

Uitvoering van de bepaling Koper, totaal met tablet

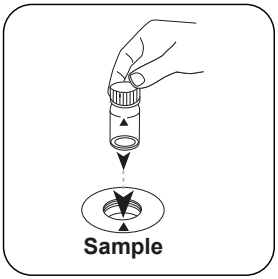
De methode in het apparaat selecteren.

Selecteer bovendien de bepaling: totaal

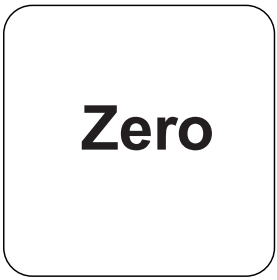
Spoelbakje van 24 mm met **10 mL staal** vullen.



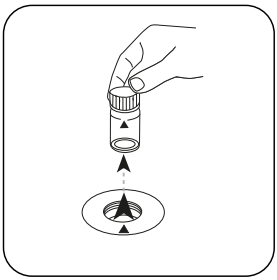
De spoelbakjes afsluiten.



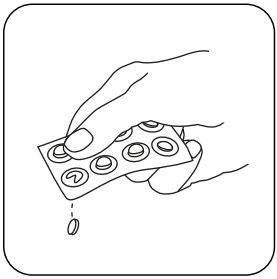
Het **staalspoelbakje** in de meetschacht plaatsen. Op de positionering letten.



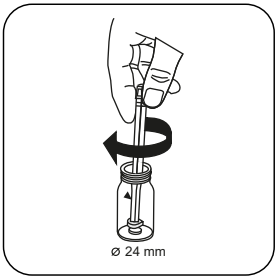
De toets **NUL** indrukken.



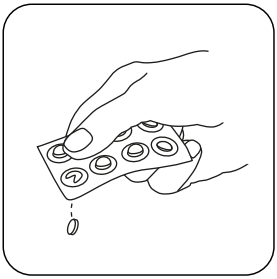
Het spoelbakje uit de meetschacht nemen.



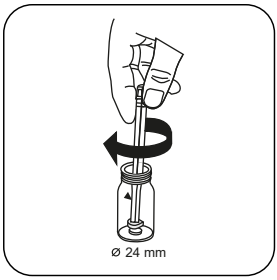
Een COPPER Nr. 1 tablet toevoegen.



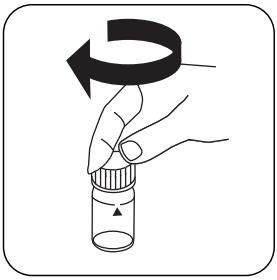
De tabletten onder lichte rotatie verpletteren en oplossen.



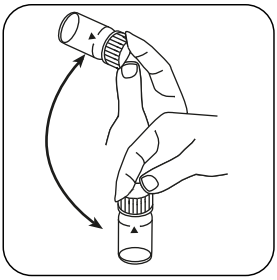
Een COPPER Nr. 2 tablet toevoegen.



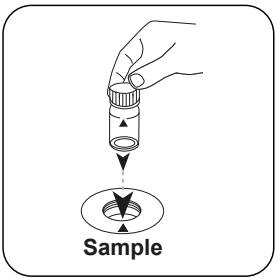
De tabletten onder lichte rotatie verpletteren.

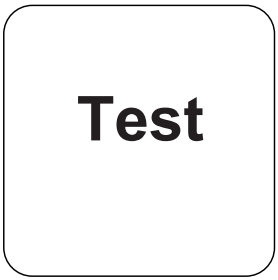


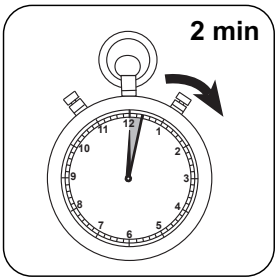
De spoelbakjes afsluiten.



Tabletten oplossen door om te draaien







NL

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

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

De reactietijd van 2 minuten afwachten.

Na afloop van de reactietijd wordt de meting automatisch uitgevoerd.

De display toont het resultaat in mg/L totaal koper.

Chemische methode

Biquinoline

Aanhangsel

Verstoringen

Permanente verstoringen

1. Cyanide CN^- en Zilver Ag^+ beïnvloeden de bepaling.

Validatie van de methodes

Aantoonbaarheidsgrens	0.05 mg/L
Bepaalbaarheidsgrens	0.15 mg/L
Einde meetbereik	5 mg/L
Gevoeligheid	3.8 mg/L / Abs
Betrouwbaarheidsgrenzen	0.026 mg/L
Standaardafwijking procedure	0.011 mg/L
Variatiecoefficient procedure	0.42 %

Literatuurverwijzing

Photometrische Analyse, Lange/Vedjelek, Verlag Chemie 1980

[a)] bepaling van de vrije, gebonden, totaal mogelijke | [#] met inbegrip van de mengstaaf

Koper PP M153

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu Cu

Bicinchinaat

NL

Reagentia

Benodigd materiaal (deels optioneel):

Reagentia	Verpakkingseenheid	Bestelnr.
VARIO Cu1 F10	Poeder / 100 St.	530300
VARIO Cu1 F10	Poeder / 1000 St.	530303

Voorbereiding

1. Voor de bepaling van het totale kopergehalte is spijsvertering noodzakelijk.
2. De pH-waarde van het monster moet vóór de analyse tussen 4 en 6 worden gebracht (met kaliumhydroxideoplossing of salpeterzuur). Bij het resultaat moet rekening worden gehouden met een eventuele verdunning.
   Opgelet: Koper kan neerslaan bij een pH-waarde van meer dan 6.

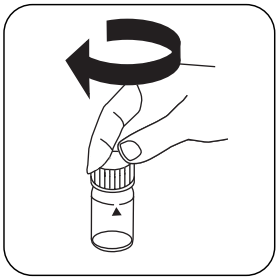
Aantekeningen

1. De nauwkeurigheid wordt niet beïnvloed door onopgelost poeder.

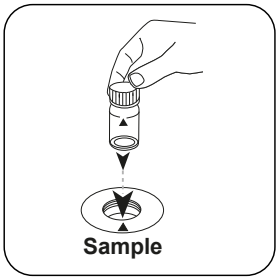
Uitvoering van de bepaling Koper, vrij met Vario-poederpakje

De methode in het apparaat selecteren.

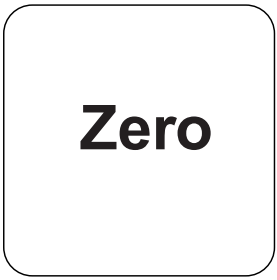
Spoelbakje van 24 mm met **10 mL staal** vullen.



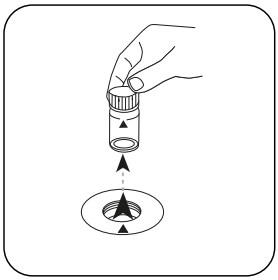
De spoelbakjes afsluiten.



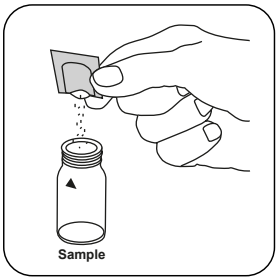
Het **staalspoelbakje** in de meetschacht plaatsen. Op de positionering letten.



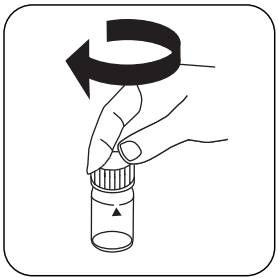
De toets **NUL** indrukken.



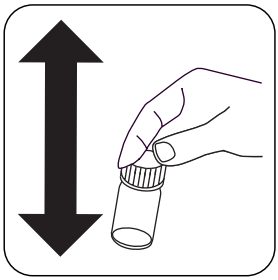
Het spoelbakje uit de meetschacht nemen.



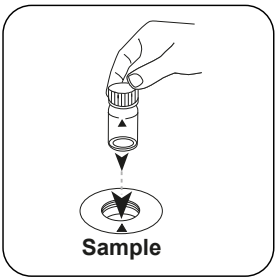
Een **Vario Cu 1 F10 poederpakje** toevoegen.

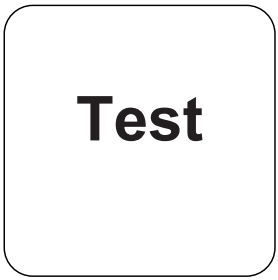


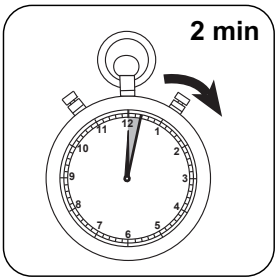
De spoelbakjes afsluiten.



De inhoud mengen door te schudden.







NL

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

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

De reactietijd van 2 minuten afwachten.

Na afloop van de reactietijd wordt de meting automatisch uitgevoerd.

De display toont het resultaat in mg/L Koper.

Chemische methode

Bicinchinaat

Aanhangsel

Verstoringen

Permanente verstoringen

Hardheid, Al en Fe veroorzaken lagere testresultaten.

Uit te sluiten verstoringen

1. Cyanide, CN^-: Cyanide voorkomt volledige kleurontwikkeling. Een verstoring door cyanide moet als volgt worden geëlimineerd: Voeg 0,2 ml formaldehyde toe aan 10 ml monster en wacht 4 minuten op de reactietijd. (Cyanide is gemaskeerd). Voer vervolgens de test uit zoals beschreven. Vermenigvuldig het resultaat met 1,02 om rekening te houden met de verdunning van het monster met formaldehyde.
2. Zilver, Ag^+: Een bestaande troebelheid die zwart wordt, kan worden veroorzaakt door zilver. Voeg 75 ml monster met 10 druppels van een verzadigde kaliumchlorideoplossing toe en filtreer door een fijn filter. Gebruik 10 ml van het gefilterde monster voor de test.

Validatie van de methodes

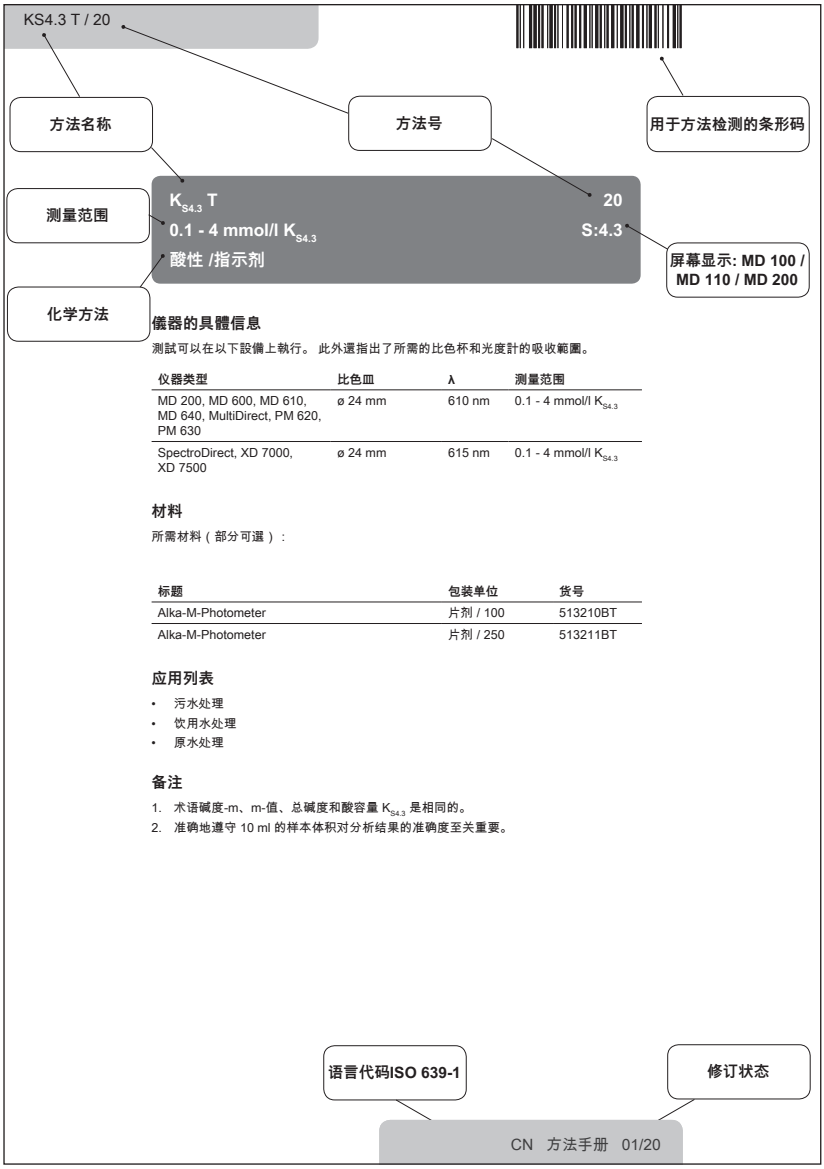
Aantoonbaarheidsgrens	0.05 mg/L
Bepaalbaarheidsgrens	0.15 mg/L
Einde meetbereik	5 mg/L
Gevoeligheid	3.77 mg/L / Abs
Betrouwbaarheidsgrenzen	0.064 mg/L
Standaardafwijking procedure	0.027 mg/L
Variatiecoefficient procedure	1.07 %

Literatuurverwijzing

S. Nakano, Y. Zasshi, 82 486 - 491 (1962) [Chemical Abstracts, 58 3390e (1963)]

Afgeleid van

APHA-methode 3500Cu



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。

仪器类型	比色皿	λ	测量范围
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 $K_{S4.3}$

材料

所需材料（部分可選）：

标题	包装单位	货号
Alka-M-Photometer	片剂 / 100	513210BT
Alka-M-Photometer	片剂 / 250	513211BT

应用列表

- 污水处理
- 饮用水处理
- 原水处理

备注

1. 术语碱度-m、m-值、总碱度和酸容量 $K_{S4.3}$ 是相同的。
2. 准确地遵守 10 ml 的样本体积对分析结果的准确度至关重要。

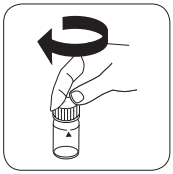
开始测量

进行测定 $K_{S4.3}$ 片剂酸容量

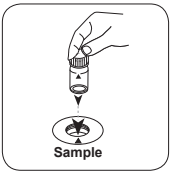
选择设备中的方法。

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 比色杯。

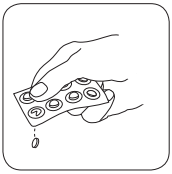


密封比色杯。

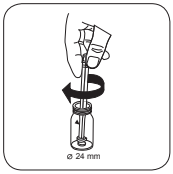


将样本比色杯放入测量轴中。注意定位。

• • •



加入 **ALKA-M-PHOTOMETER** 片剂。



用轻微的扭转压碎片剂。

密封比色杯。

CN 方法手册 01/20

T 铜 M150

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu[a)] Cu

双喹啉

材料
所需材料（部分可選）：

ZH

试剂	包装单位	货号
铜 No.1	片剂 / 100	513550BT
铜 No.1	片剂 / 250	513551BT
铜 No.2	片剂 / 100	513560BT
铜 No.2	片剂 / 250	513561BT
套件铜 No.1/No.2#	各100次	517691BT
套件铜 No.1/No.2#	各250次	517692BT

准备

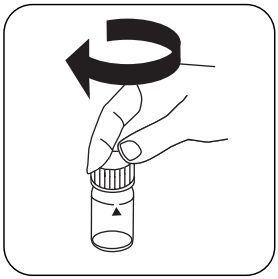
1. 在分析前应将强碱性或酸性水的 pH 从4到6 左右。

进行测定 余铜 片剂法

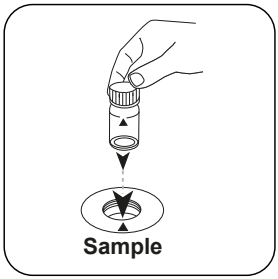
选择设备中的方法。

另外选择测定：余铜

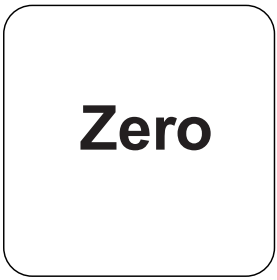
用 **10 mL 样本**填充 24 mm 比色杯。



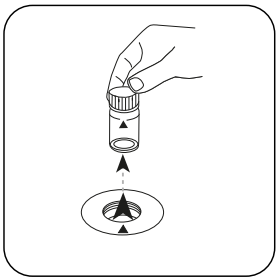
密封比色杯。



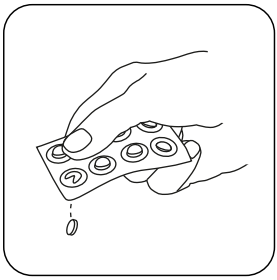
将**样本比色杯**放入测量轴中。注意定位。



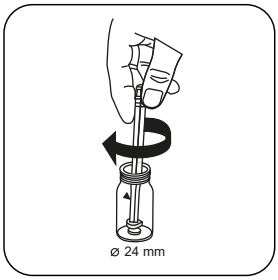
按下 **ZERO** 按钮。



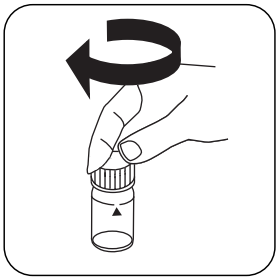
从测量轴上取下比色杯。



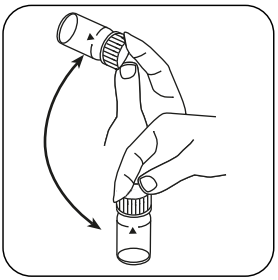
加入 **COPPER No. 1 片剂**。



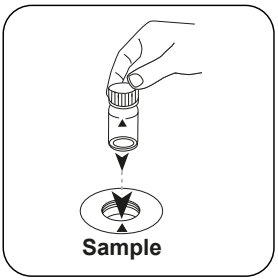
用轻微的扭转压碎片剂。



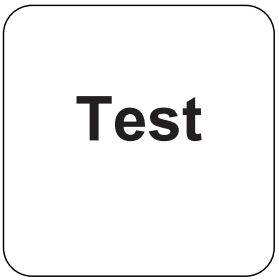
密封比色杯。



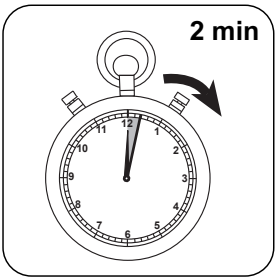
通过旋转溶解片剂。



将**样本比色杯**放入测量轴中。注意定位。



按下 **TEST** (XD: **START**) 按钮。



等待 **2 分钟反应时间** 。

反应时间结束后，自动进行测量。

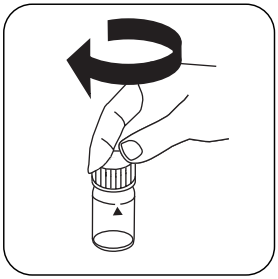
结果在显示屏上显示为 mg / l 余铜。

进行测定 总铜 片剂法

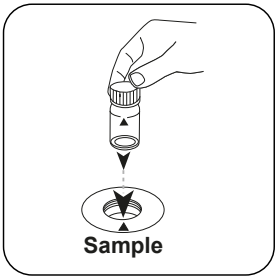
选择设备中的方法。

另外选择测定：总铜

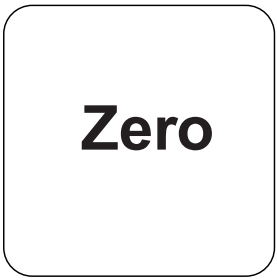
用 **10 mL 样本**填充 24 mm 比色杯。



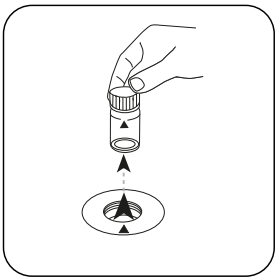
密封比色杯。



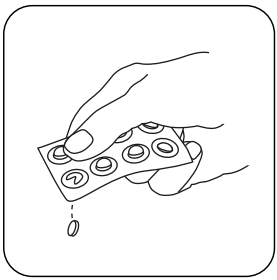
将**样本比色杯**放入测量轴中。注意定位。



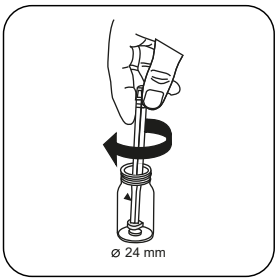
按下 **ZERO** 按钮。



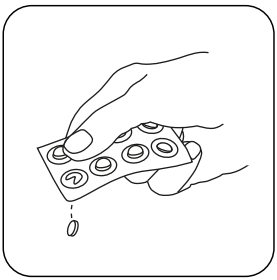
从测量轴上取下比色杯。



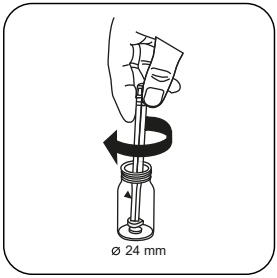
加入 **COPPER No. 1 片剂**。



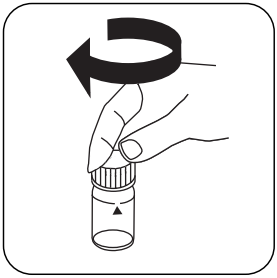
用轻微的扭转压碎片剂并溶解。



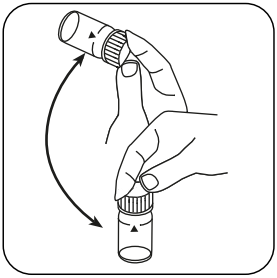
加入 **COPPER No. 2 片剂** 。



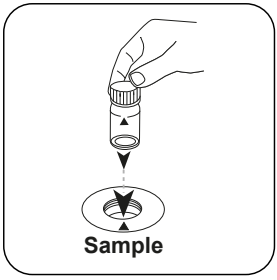
用轻微的扭转压碎片剂。



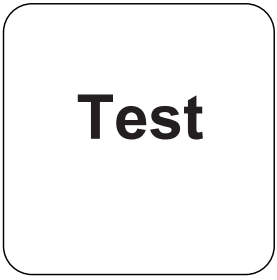
密封比色杯。



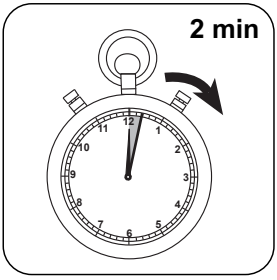
通过旋转溶解片剂。



将**样本比色杯**放入测量轴中。注意定位。



按下 **TEST** (XD: **START**) 按钮。



等待 **2 分钟反应时间** 。

反应时间结束后，自动进行测量。

结果在显示屏上显示为 mg / l 总铜。

化学方法

双喹啉

附錄

干扰说明

持续干扰

1. 氰化物CN^-和银Ag^+会干扰测定。

方法验证

检出限	0.05 mg/L
测定下限	0.15 mg/L
测量上限	5 mg/L
灵敏度	3.8 mg/L / Abs
置信范围	0.026 mg/L
标准偏差	0.011 mg/L
变异系数	0.42 %

参考文献

Photometrische Analyse, Lange/Vedjelek, Verlag Chemie 1980

[a] 测定余氯，总氯和结合氯 | [#] i含搅拌棒, 10cm

PP 铜 M153

0.05 - 5 mg/L Cu Cu

Bicinchoninate

材料
所需材料（部分可選）：

ZH

试剂	包装单位	货号
VARIO Cu1 F10	粉剂 / 100 片	530300
VARIO Cu1 F10	粉剂 / 1000 片	530303

准备

1. 为了测定总铁需要进行消解。
2. 在分析之前，必须将样品的pH值调整到4到6之间（用氢氧化钾溶液或硝酸）。 任何由此产生的稀释都必须在结果中加以考虑。
   注意：在 pH 值高于 6 时，铜可能会沉淀。

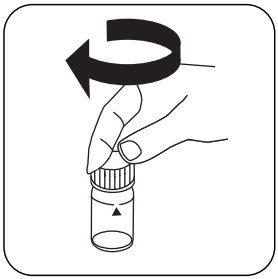
备注

1. 准确度不受未溶解的粉末影响。

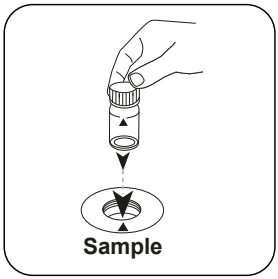
进行测定 铜，无 Vario 粉包

选择设备中的方法。

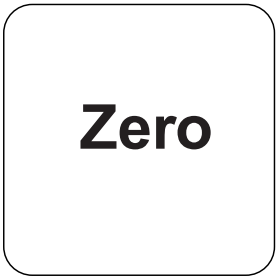
用 **10 mL 样本**填充 24 mm 比色杯。



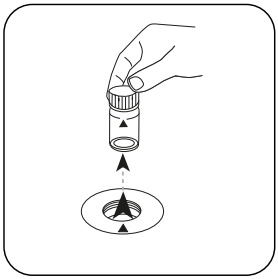
密封比色杯。



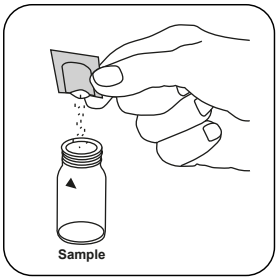
将**样本比色杯**放入测量轴中。注意定位。



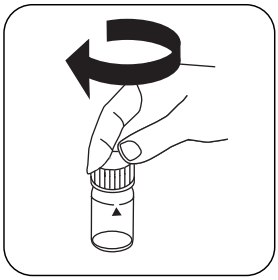
按下 **ZERO** 按钮。



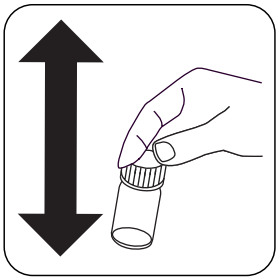
从测量轴上取下比色杯。



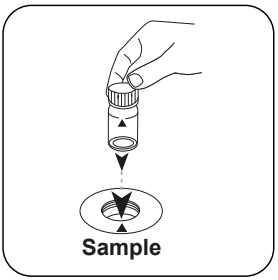
加入 **Vario Cu 1 F10 粉包**。



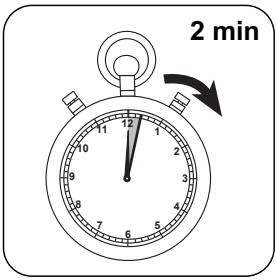
密封比色杯。



通过摇晃混合内容物。



Test



ZH

将**样本比色杯**放入测量轴中。注意定位。

按下 **TEST** (XD: **START**) 按钮。

等待 **2 分钟反应时间** 。

反应时间结束后，自动进行测量。

结果在显示屏上显示为 mg / l 铜。

化学方法

Bicinchoninate

附錄

干扰说明

持续干扰

硬度、铝和铁化物产生较低的测试结果。

可消除干扰

1. 氰化物，CN^-：氰化物防止完全颜色变化。
   氰化物的干扰按如下消除：将 10 ml 样本和 0.2 ml 甲醛混合，等待 4 分钟反应时间。（氰化物被掩盖）。然后按照描述进行测试。将结果乘以 1.02，以考虑稀释含甲醛的样本。
2. 银，Ag^+: 银可能导致现有的浑浊变黑。将 10 滴饱和氯化钾溶液加入到 75 ml 样本中，随后通过精密的过滤器过滤。使用 10 ml 的过滤样本进行。

方法验证

检出限	0.05 mg/L
测定下限	0.15 mg/L
测量上限	5 mg/L
灵敏度	3.77 mg/L / Abs
置信范围	0.064 mg/L
标准偏差	0.027 mg/L
变异系数	1.07 %

参考文献

S. Nakano, Y. Zasshi, 82 486 - 491 (1962) [Chemical Abstracts, 58 3390e (1963)]

源于

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