

# Chloride L (B) 5.00 - 60 mg/l Cl<sup>-</sup> Iron(III)-thiocyanate

#### 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
SpectroDirect, XD 7000,	ø 24 mm	455 nm	5.00 - 60 mg/l Cl <sup>-</sup>
XD 7500			

#### **Material**

Required material (partly optional):

Reagents	Packaging Unit	Part Number
Chloride Reagent Test	1 Set	2419031

### **Application List**

- Waste Water Treatment
- Cooling Water
- Drinking Water Treatment
- Raw Water Treatment
- Galvanization

#### Preperation

- 1. The test sample and the reagents should be at room temperature when undertaking the test.
- 2. The pH value of the sample must be between 3 and 9.

#### Notes

1. The reagents are to be stored in closed containers (in a fridge) at +4°C - +8 °C.

## Implementation of the provision Chloride Reagent test

in the blank.

Select the method on the device







Prepare two clean 24 mm vials. Mark one as a blank.





Fill 24 mm vial with 9 ml deionised water .

Hold cuvettes vertically and Add 3 drops Chloride-51 add equal drops by pressing solution to each vial. slowly.



Close vial(s).



Invert several times to mix the contents.



Add 3 drops Chloride-52 solution to each vial.



Close vial(s).



Invert several times to mix the contents.



Press the ENTER button.



Wait for 3 minute(s) reaction time.



Place **blank** in the sample

chamber. • Pay attention to

the positioning.



Press the ZERO button.



Remove the vial from the sample chamber.



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



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

The result in mg/I Chloride appears on the display.

#### Analyses

The following table identifies the output values can be converted into other citation forms.

Unit	Cite form	Scale Factor
mg/l	CI-	1
mg/l	NaCl	1.65

#### **Chemical Method**

Iron(III)-thiocyanate

## Appendix

#### Interferences

#### **Persistant Interferences**

1. Thiocyanate, sulphide, thiosulphate, bromide, and iodide interfere with the determination, because they act in the same way as chlorine.

#### Derived from

APHA Method 4500 CI-E

<sup>a)</sup> determination of free, combined and total | <sup>b)</sup> Reactor is necessary for COD (150 °C), TOC (120 °C) and total -chromium, - phosphate, -nitrogen, (100 °C) | <sup>a)</sup> MultiDirect: Adapter is necessary for Vacu-vials<sup>®</sup> (Order code 19 20 75) | <sup>d)</sup> Spectroquant<sup>®</sup> is a Merck KGaA Trademark | <sup>a)</sup> alternative reagent, used instead of DPD No.1/No.3 in case of turbidity in the water sample caused by high concentration of calcium and/or high conductivity | <sup>a</sup> additionally required for determination of bromine, chlorine dioxide and ozone in the presence of chlorine | <sup>a)</sup> Reagent recovers most insoluble iron oxides without digestion | <sup>b)</sup> additionally required for samples with hardness values above 300 mg/l CaCO<sub>3</sub> | <sup>a)</sup> high range by dilution | <sup>a</sup> including stirring rod, 10 cm