## CI-500 Chloride (High Range)

Color development: Transparent → White Turbidity

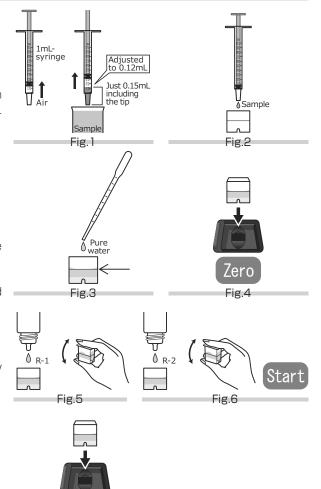
Method : Dilution and Turbidimetry with Silver Nitrate

Range : 20 - 500 mg/L(ppm)

Reagent : DPR-CI R-1 (Dropper) , R-2 (Dropper) Reaction time : 3 min. after R-2 reagent is added.

## Procedure

- 1. Press [CI-500].
- 2. Press [OK] to switch to the photometry window.
- 3. Suck about 0.2mL of air into the supplied syringe, suck the sample in succession, and adjust the liquid level to the scale mark of 0.12mL. (Fig.1)
- 4. Pour the sample in the syringe into the Cell. (Fig.2)
- 5. Add pure water up to line of the Cell by using supplied pipette. (Fig.3)
- 6. Put the Cell in the cell box and press [Zero]. (Fig.4)
- 7. Add one droplet of the R-1 reagent, attach the cap, and shake the Cell 2 to 3 times. (Fig.5)
- 8. Add one droplet of the R-2 reagent, immediately attach the cap, and shake the Cell 2 to 3 times, and press [Start]. (Fig.6)
- 9. Remove the cap of the Cell, set the Cell in the cell box again. (Fig.7)
- 10. After 3 minutes have elapsed, the concentration will be automatically displayed.



Cell: PACKTEST Square Cup

Wavelength: 615 nm

### Caution

- 1. Refer to "CI Chloride".
- 2. In Step 5 of "Procedure", pure water is required. (Do not use tap water.)
- 3. Use of a measuring pipette or the like instead of the supplied syringe enables more accurate measurement.

# Influence of coexisting substance

The stored calibration curve has been created by using the standard solution. If the influence of other substance is considered, check the measurement value by comparing it with the official method or by standard addition method.

The right chart is the list of interference data for acceptable level by adding each of the single substances to the standard solution.

$$\begin{split} & \leq 10000 \text{mg/L}; \text{Al}^{3+}, \text{B} \left( \mathbb{II} \right), \text{Ca}^{2+}, \text{Co}^{2+}, \text{Cr}^{3+}, \text{Cu}^{2+}, \text{F}^-, \text{Fe}^{3+}, \text{K}^+, \\ & \text{Mg}^{2+}, \text{Mn}^{2+}, \text{Na}^+, \text{NH}_4^+, \text{Ni}^{2+}, \text{NO}_2^-, \text{NO}_3^-, \text{SO}_4^{2-}, \\ & \text{Zn}^{2+}, \text{Phenol} \\ & \leq 5000 \text{mg/L}; \text{Silica} \\ & \leq 2000 \text{mg/L}; \text{PO}_4^{3-}, \text{Anionic Surfactant} \\ & \leq 100 \text{mg/L}; \text{Fe}^{2+} \\ & \leq 50 \text{mg/L}; \text{Residual Chlorine} \\ & \leq 10 \text{mg/L}; \text{Ba}^{2+}, \text{Cr} \left( \text{VI} \right), \text{I}^-, \text{Mo} \left( \text{VI} \right) \\ & < 1 \text{mg/L}; \text{CN}^- \end{split}$$

Fig.7

#### Information on reagent

Refer to the usage supplied with "DPR-CI".

The pH of the solution is almost same as the sample.