

1. PERFORMANCE

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------------|
| 1) Measuring range | : 1-50 ppm | 0.5-25 ppm |
| Number of pump strokes | 1 (100ml) | 2 (200ml) |
| 2) Sampling time | : 1 minute/1 pump stroke | |
| 3) Detectable limit | : 0.2 ppm (200ml) | |
| 4) Shelf life | : 2 years | |
| 5) Operating temperature | : 0 ~ 40 °C | |
| 6) Temperature compensation | : Necessary (See "TEMPERATURE CORRECTION TABLE") | |
| 7) Reading | : Direct reading from the scale calibrated by 1 pump stroke | |
| 8) Colour change | : Pink → Pale purple | |

2. RELATIVE STANDARD DEVIATION

3. CHEMICAL REACTION

By reacting with Sulphuric acid, PH indicator is discoloured.



4. CALIBRATION OF THE TUBE

COLOURIMETRY METHOD

5. INTERFERENCE AND CROSS SENSITIVITY

Substance	Interference	Coexistence
Other amines FIG.1	Brownish yellow stain is produced.	Double-stain layer (Brownish yellow and Pale purple) is produced.
ammonia FIG.2	Similar stain is produced.	Double-stain layer (Yellow and Pale purple) is produced.
Hydrazine	∕	∕
Atmospheric air (CO ₂ + H ₂ O)	∕	

(NOTE)

- In case of 2 pump strokes, following formula is available for the actual concentration.
Actual concentration = 1/2 × Temperature corrected value
- In any case, Pale purple stain only is indicated concentration of Monoethanol amine. Other discolourations may be disregarded.

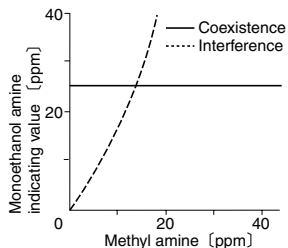


FIG.1 Influence of Methyl amine

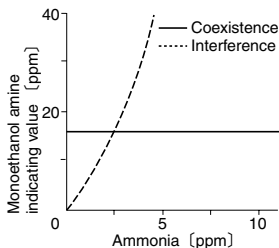


FIG.2 Influence of Ammonia

TEMPERATURE CORRECTION TABLE

Scale Readings (ppm)	True Concentration (ppm)				
	0 °C (32 °F)	10 °C (50 °F)	20 °C (68 °F)	30 °C (86 °F)	40 °C (104 °F)
50	—	—	50	35	29
40	—	65	40	30	25
30	—	49	30	23	20
25	—	39	25	20	17
20	65	30	20	16	14
15	45	22	15	12	10
10	29	14	10	8	7
5	12	7	5	4	3
3	6	4	3	3	2
1	1	1	1	1	1