

1. PERFORMANCE

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|--------------------------|---|------------|-----------|
| 1) Measuring range | : 5-400 ppm | | |
| | (0.5 hr.) | (4 hrs.) | (8 hrs.) |
| 2) Sampling time | : 8 hrs. (6 mℓ/min.) | 50-400 ppm | 5-100 ppm |
| 3) Shelf life | : 3 years | | 5-60 ppm |
| 4) Operating temperature | : 0 ~ 40 °C | | |
| 5) Reading | : Direct reading from the scale calibrated by 8 hrs. Sampling | | |
| 6) Colour change | : White → Brown ringed | | |

2. RELATIVE STANDARD DEVIATION

RSD-low : 15% RSD-mid. : 15% RSD-high : 15%

3. CHEMICAL REACTION

Iodine pent-oxide is reduced.
 $CO + I_2O_5 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow I_2$

4. CALIBRATION OF THE TUBE

STANDARD GAS CYLINDER METHOD

5. INTERFERENCE AND CROSS SENSITIVITY

Substance	Interference	ppm	Coexistence
Butane		50	Higher readings are given.
Hexane		50	∕

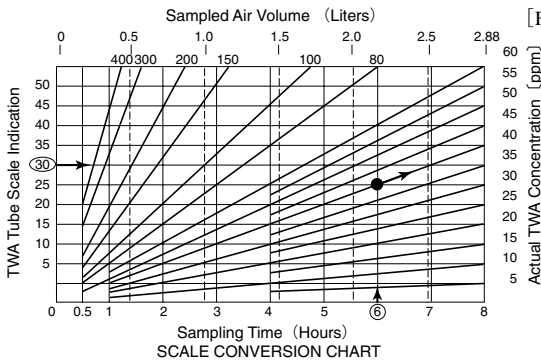
(NOTE)

- Model PM-2 personal sampler (option) is available for this tube.
- Flow Rate and Sampling Time
 - In case of 8 hours, sampling with 6 mℓ/min., the TWA concentration can read directly by the scale printed on the tube at the top of Brown ring.
 - If the sampling duration is less than 8 hours, the actual TWA concentration can be obtained graphically from the chart provided below.
 - If the flow rate is not 6 mℓ/min, divide the scale reading by the ratio of sampled air volume to 2880 mℓ.

$$\text{Actual TWA concentration (ppm)} = I \times \frac{2880}{V}$$

I = Scale reading
V = Sampled air volume in mℓ

[Flow rate (mℓ/min.) × Sampling duration (min.)]



Example :

- If sampling time is 6 hours and scale reading is 30, the actual TWA concentration is 40 ppm.
- If sampled air volume is 1.5 ℓ and scale reading is 10, the actual TWA concentration is 19.2 ppm.