# **ACETONE**



### 1. PERFORMANCE

3) Detectable limit 200 ppm4) Shelf life 3 years5) Operating temperature  $0 \sim 40 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

6) Temperature compensation : Necessary (See "TEMPERATURE CORRECTION TABLE") 7) Reading : Direct reading from the scale calibrated by 1 pump stroke

8) Colour change : Orange → brown

## 2. RELATIVE STANDARD DEVIATION

RSD-low: 10% RSD-mid.: 5% RSD-high: 5%

#### 3. CHEMICAL REACTION

Chromium oxide is reduced.  $CH_3COCH_3 + Cr^{6+} + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Cr^{3+}$ 

## 4. CALIBRATION OF THE TUBE

GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY

# 5. INTERFERENCE AND CROSS SENSITIVITY

Substance		Interference		Coexistence
Alcohols	FIG.1	Similar stain is produced.		Higher readings are given.
Other ketones		"		"
Aromatic hydrocarbons		"		"
Esters	FIG.2	"		"
Halogenated hydrocarbons	6	Whole reagent is slightly discoloured.	0.5%	"

<sup>\*</sup>Methanol is indicated with half the sensitivity and Ethyl acetate has the same sensitivity with Acetone. (NOTE)

- 1) If the discolouration is over the scale, replace the tube with new one and pull the handle at half stroke (to  $50m\ell$  line). And read a figure from the scale on the tube.
- 2) Correct the reading value with the TEMPERATURE CORRECTION TABLE first . and convert the value into an actual concentration by using the conversion scale shown in the instruction sheet.







