

COPPER - GLUTARALDEHYDE

2 CHOICES FOR REFILLS:

1. For a complete set, add "R-" to the kit number.
2. For individual reagents, order by the code on the reagent.

See pages 76-83 for a list of kit reagents.



ORDER CODE MODEL	TEST SYSTEM (DETAILED ON PAGES 6-7)	RANGE/SENSITIVITY	# OF TESTS (# REAGENTS)	SHIPPING CODE (WEIGHT/LBS)
COPPER (Continued)				
3619 EC-70	Cuprizon Color Chart	0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, 0.30, 0.50, 0.70, 1.0 ppm Cu	50 (2)	R1 (1)
3673-01 DC1200-CO	DDC Colorimeter	0-8 ppm/0.03 ppm Cu	100 (1)	NH (7)
CYANIDE The cyanide is first reacted with a chlorine donor to form cyanogen chloride, which then reacts with pyridine-barbituric acid to form a red-blue color. The test is also applicable as a screening test for concentrations up to 250 ppm.				
7387-01 CY	Octet Comparator	0.0, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, 0.25, 0.30, 0.35, 0.40 ppm Free CN ⁻	50 (5)	R1 (3)
DEHA Diethylhydroxylamine reacts with ferric iron to form ferrous iron, which is then measured by a standard iron test.				
4790	Octa-Slide	0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.5 ppm DEHA	100 (3)	R1 (1)
DETERGENTS Anionic surfactants are extracted with toluene and break up an ion pair, releasing bromphenol blue into a water layer. A standard color reagent is then used to determine the concentration.				
4507-01 DS-1-DC	Dropper Pipet	1 drop = 1.0 ppm Detergent	60 at 5.0 ppm (3)	R1 (2)
4515	Dropper Pipet	1 drop = 0.1 ppm Detergent	30 (4)	HF (2)
FLUORIDE A red zirconium lake reacts with fluoride to form a colorless solution, which decreases the red color of the solution in proportion to concentration.				
4227-R CC-F3	Octet Comparator with Axial Reader	0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6 ppm F ⁻	50 (2)	NH (1)
3674-01 DC1200-FL	Colorimeter	0-2.0 ppm/0.03 ppm F ⁻	100 (2)	HF (7+5)
FORMALDEHYDE The colorimetric analysis uses a modified Schiff reaction in which an acidified pararosaniline and dichlorosulfitoromercurate II complex form a violet color.				
6701 FMD	Octet Comparator	0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0 ppm Formaldehyde	100 (3)	HF (2+5)
GLUTARALDEHYDE High concentrations are determined by a titration with sulfuric acid after reaction with sulfite.				
7064	Direct Reading Titrator	1 mL = 250 ppm Glutaraldehyde	25 (5)	R2 (3)

Ship Codes: (NH) Non-Hazardous Material - No Fees • (R1) Small Qty. Hazardous Material - No Fees • (R2 & R3) Hazardous Material - Air Fees Only • (HF) Hazardous Material - Air & Ground Fees • (NPDR) EPA Accepted • (NPDES) EPA Accepted • Direct Reading Titrators have a specific range, but may be refilled to test higher concentrations.