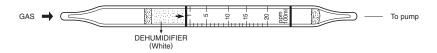
HYDROGEN SULPHIDE



1. PERFORMANCE

1) Measuring range : 2-40 ppm 1-20 ppm 0.5-10 ppm Number of pump strokes $1/2(50 \text{m}\,\ell)$ $1(100 \text{m}\,\ell)$ $2(200 \text{m}\,\ell)$

2) Sampling time $\begin{array}{c} : 1 \text{ minute/1 pump stroke} \\ 3) \text{ Detectable limit} \\ 4) \text{ Shelf life} \\ 5) \text{ Operating temperature} \\ \vdots \\ 2 \text{ years} \\ 0 \sim 40 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \end{array}$

6) Reading : Direct reading from the scale calibrated by 1 pump stroke

7) Colour change : Yellow→Pink

2. RELATIVE STANDARD DEVIATION

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

3. CHEMICAL REACTION

By reacting with mercuric chloride, Hydrogen chloride is produced and PH indicator is discoloured. $H_2S + H_3CI_2 \rightarrow H_3S + 2HCI$

4. CALIBRATION OF THE TUBE

PERMEATION TUBE METHOD

5. INTERFERENCE AND CROSS SENSITIVITY

Substance	Interference	Coexistence
Phosphine	Similar stain is produced.	Higher readings are given.
Mercaptans	"	"
Arsine	"	Higher readings are given.
Hydrogen selenide	"	"
Hydrogen cyanide	"	"
Nitrogen dioxide	The accuracy of readings is not affected.	Lower readings are given.
Ammonia	Pale brown stain is produced.	"
Sulphur dioxide	"	If the maximum end point of the pink stain is discernable, the accuracy of readings is not affected.

(NOTE)

In case of 1/2 and 2 pump strokes, the following equation is available for the actual concentration.

1/2 pump strokes: Actual concentration = Reading value × 2 2 pump strokes: Actual concentration = Reading value ÷ 2

