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## Method Z472 - Calcium Ca fresh water

# **Specification**

Test for determining the content of calcium in fresh water Description:

Range: 5-300 mg/l Resolution: 3,2 mg/l Wavelength: 610 nm

Extra feature: exatitr method guided by the innovative photometric system

for easy and convenient titration, see 15 Titration method.

### Reagent set

**Product Code** Description

Set of reagents for method Z472, Calcium Ca fresh water 8472

> (reagents for approx. 40 tests)\* \* for the average content of Ca 84 mg/l

### List of components

- ✓ Reagent Ca-1
- ✓ Reagent Ca-3
- ✓ powder Reagent Ca-2
- ✓ spatula
- √ 1 ml syringe with tip
- √ vial

# Performing the measurement

1. Select the Z472 Calcium Ca fresh water (Methods → Select method → Z472 Calcium Ca Fresh). How to select the method, see 8.1 Choosing method.

### NOTE:

It is recommended to use the GUIDE system by pressing the context button GUIDE on the photometer. It will provide you with step-by step basic instruction how to perform measurement and a timer with beeper to count down reaction time. To enable this function press the button GUIDE.

2. Rinse the vial and the syringe three times with the tested water.

Take exactly 5 ml of the tested water with the syringe and pour into the vial.

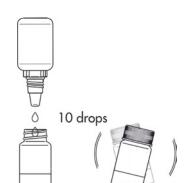


#### NOTE:

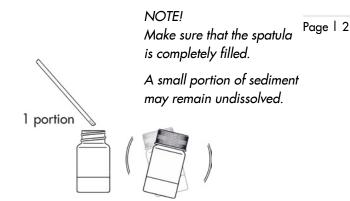
Make sure no air bubbles are present in the syringe. Trapped air bubbles can affect accuracy of the measurement.



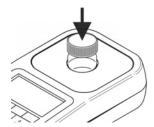
3. Add 10 drops of Reagent Ca-1 and shake to mix.



4. Add 1 portion of **Reagent Ca-2** with the spatula, shake until the powder has dissolved.



5. Insert the vial into the round vial holder and press the **ZERO** key. The display will show "-0.0-", which means the device is ready for measurement.



26 08 20		12:35			
Ca	Z472	Calcium	Ca Fr		
	tag 1				
Measuring					
ZERO	MEAS	GUIDE			

26 08 20		12:35 Calcium Ca Fr			
Ca	Z472	Calcium	Ca Fr		
	tag 1				
-0.0- mg/l					
ZERO	MEAS	GUIDE			

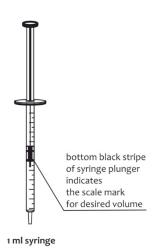
#### NOTE:

Before starting the measurement, it is highly recommended to make sure the test vial is clean and dry. Liquid residues remaining on the vial walls may adversely affect reliability of results.

6. Replace the cap with a hole on the vial. Attach the tip on the end of the 1 ml syringe and take 1 ml of the Reagent Ca-3. The bottom black stripe of the syringe plunger should be on the scale mark for the desired volume, see 18.3.1 Proper use of syringe.

### NOTE:

Make sure no air bubbles are present in the syringe or in the tip. Trapped air bubbles can affect accuracy of the measurement.





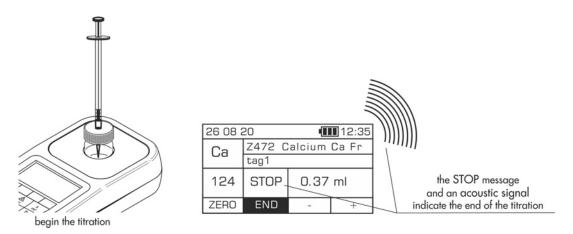
7. Place the syringe with the Reagent Ca-3 in the hole cap. Press the **MEAS** key and begin the titration by carefully adding **Reagent Ca-3** in small portions. If the entire volume of the syringe is emptied and there is no end of titration, take another portion (1 ml) of Reagent Ca-3 and continue titration.

#### NOTE:

To obtain accurate results of titration shake carefully the instrument with the vial after each portion of Reagent Ca-3 is added to mix well.

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The end of the titration is indicated by an acoustic signal and the message STOP appears on the instrument.



#### NOTE:

Remember not to switch off the beeper message before taking a measurement, see 12.7 Beeper. It will disable the acoustic signal which indicates the end of the titration.

8. Read the volume of added Reagent Ca-3 in ml on the syringe scale and enter the value using the "+" button or any other key on the keyboard apart from the Power key and the minus key. Press the END key. The result – the concentration of calcium – is displayed in mg/l (ppm).

26 08 20		12:35	
Ca	Z472 Calcium Ca Fr		
Ou	tag1		
124	STOP	0.37 ml	
ZERO	END	-	+

26 08 20		<b>••••</b> 12:35			
Ca	Z472 C	Calcium	Ca Fr		
	tag 1				
62.2 mg/l					
ZERO	MEAS	GUIDE	REC		

#### NOTE:

For this method a few different units of measurement are available. To switch between mg/l and ppm use left/right cursors in the result section of the main screen.

## Potential interferences

the high content of bi- or multivalent metals - mainly manganese (Mn) and iron (Fe)

may cause falsely high readings