

INSTRUCTION MANUAL CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR TUBE

No.106B

- * READ CAREFULLY THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL AND THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ASPIRATING PUMP PRIOR TO USING THIS PRODUCT.
- DO NOT DISCARD THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL UNTIL ALL THE TUBES IN THIS BOX ARE

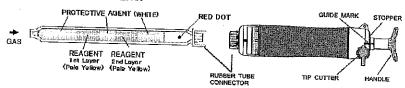
1. PERFORMANCE:

Measuring Range	: 10 - 1,000ppm
Sampling Time	· 30 seconds 5 min
This tube is calibrate	d based on the compliant
Colour Change	d based on the sampling time not related with number of pump strokes
Detectable Limit	- Islie
Operating Temperature	: 10 ppm (5.0 minutes)
	: 0 - 40 °C (32-104°F) Temperature correction is necessary.
	: Model AP-20, AP-20S, 400B, AP-1, AP-1S or 400A

ACAUTION 1. THE DETECTOR TUBE CONTAINS CHEMICAL REAGENTS.

- 2. DO NOT TOUCH THESE REAGENTS DIRECTLY ONCE TUBES WERE BROKEN. 3. KEEP THE TUBES OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.
- NOTICE
- J. USE ONLY WITH PUMP MODELS AP-20, AP-20S, 400B, AP-1, AP-1S OR 400A.
 OTHERWISE, CONSIDERABLE ERROR IN INDICATION MAY OCCUR.
 BEFORE TESTING, CHECK THE ASPIRATING PUMP FOR LEAKS (REFER TO ITEM 8. INSPECTION OF ASPIRATING PUMP). ANY PUMPS SHOWING SIGNS OF LEAKAGE SHOULD BE CORRECTED BEFORE USE.
- 3. DO NOT USE THIS TUBE OUTSIDE THE STATED OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE.
- 4. STORE TUBES IN A COOL AND DARK PLACE (0-25 °C/32-77°F), AND USE BEFORE EXPIRATION DATE PRINTED ON THE TOP OF THE BOX.
 5. PRIOR TO USE, READ CAREFULLY ITEM 9. USER RESPONSIBILITY.
- 6. READ THE CONCENTRATION IMMEDIATELY AFTER MEASUREMENT.

2. SAMPLING AND MEASUREMENT:



* Reagent of 1st layer is for removing the coxistence gas such as Ethylene. 2nd layer is for reading the

① Break both ends of the detector tube,

ACAUTION SAFETY GLASSES AND GLOVES SHOULD BE WORN TO PREVENT INJURY FROM SPLINTERING GLASS

- Insert the end of the detector tube marked with red dot into the aspirating pump securely as shown in Fig.1.
- Align the guide marks on the shaft and stopper of the aspirating pump.

 Pull the pump handle at a full stroke until it locks and wait for 30 secconds

ACAUTION THE SAMPLING TIME SHOULD BE COUNTED PRECISELY FROM THE TIME WHEN THE PUMP HANDLE WAS PULLED.

- Remove the detector tube from the pump and wait for 2 minutes to change the colour of reagent at 15 °C ** Waiting time depend on the temperature of detector tube and sampling time. REFER TO TABLE OF
- Read a concentration to compare the colour stain of the 2nd layer reagent with a color standard chart. When the concentration is below the 100ppm, sampling time of $1 \sim 5$ minutes can be used to determine concentrations of 10 to 100 ppm. At this point, turn the handle right or left by 1/4 (90°), push back the handle without removing the detector tube from the pump and repeat the steps 3~4 for further sampling time.
- On completion of sampling and waiting, correct the chart reading with the following equation to obtain a true

True concentration = Temperature corrected concentration \times 0.5 / Sampling time (minute)

Temperature $0.5\% \ 10\% \ 15\% \ 20\% \ 25\% \ 30-40\% \ 32-41\% \ (50\%) \ (50\%) \ (68\%) \ (77\%) \ (86-104\%) \ Sampling time of 3 minutes $	Table of	of waiting time (minute)	
Sampling time from 30 second or 1 minutes 5 3 2 2 1 Sampling time of 3 minutes	Tomperature	0-5°C 10°C 15°C 20°C 25°C 30,40°C	ה ר
Danipling time of 4 minutes	Sampling time from 30 second or 1 minutes	(32 - 41°F) (50°F) (59°F) (68°F) (77°F) (86 - 104°F)	1
Sampling time of 5 minutes $10 \frac{7}{7} \frac{3}{5} \frac{3}{5} \frac{2}{1} \frac{1}{1}$	Dainpling time of 4 minutes	$\frac{3}{7} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1}$	7
	Sampling time of 5 minutes	$\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{7}{7}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{1}$	1

SPECIAL NOTE: I . The scale is calibrated at 15 °C (59°F), 50 %R.H. and 1013hPa. Readings obtained in other circumstances should be corrected (REFER TO ITEM 3. CORRECTION FOR AMBIENT CONDITIONS).

3. CORRECTION FOR AMBIENT CONDITIONS: 1 Temperature: Correct the chart reading by following temperature

The state of the s											
	<u></u>	Corrected Constant 1: 7									
Readings	700										
, p-	(2200)	3 0		13 6	20 °C	25°C	30°C	35%	40 °C		
		(41.1)	(50°F)	(59°F)	(68°E)	(7700)					
100	400	250	150					(95°F)	(104°F)		
200	800					50_	40	30	20		
					. 140	100	70				
		750	450	300	200				40		
600	l 2.400 i	1.500	900					80	60		
1.000	4.000						<u>2</u> 00	150	120		
-			1,500	1. <u>000</u>	700	500	330	250	200		
	Chart Readings (ppm) 100 200 300 600 1,000	Readings (ppm) 0 °C (32°F) 100 400 200 800 300 1,200 600 2,400 1,000 4,000	Readings	Chart Readings 0 °C (5 °C (10°C) 10°C (50°F) 100 400 250 15°C (50°F) 200 800 500 300 300 1,200 750 450 600 2,400 1,500 900 1,000 4,000 2,500 1,500	Chart Readings 0 °C 5 °C 10 °C 15 °C (ppm) (32°F) (41°F) (50°F) (59°F) (59°F) 100 400 250 150 100 200 800 500 300 200 300 1,200 750 450 300 600 2,400 1,500 900 600 1,000 4,000 2,500 1,500 1,000	Chart Readings O °C 5 °C 10 °C 15 °C 20 °C (59°F) (59°F) (59°F) (68°F) 200 °C (50°C) (50°C	Chart Readings 0 °C 5 °C 10 °C 15 °C 20 °C 25 °C 10 °C 15 °C 20 °C 25 °C 100 400 250 150 100 70 500 100 140 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Chart Readings O °C 5 °C 10 °C 15 °C 20 °C 25 °C 30 °C (59°F) (59°F) (68°F) (77°F) (86°F) (200 800 500 300 2200 140 100 70 300 1,200 750 450 300 200 150 100 100 70 50 40 400 2,500 1,500 1,000 4,000 2,500 1,500 1,000 4,000 2,500 1,500 1,000 1,000 1,000 2,00 1,500 1,000 1,000 2,00 1,500 1,000 1,000 2,00 1,500 1,000 1,000 2,000 1,500 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,0	Readings (ppm) 0 °C (32°F) 5 °C (41°F) 10 °C (50°F) 15 °C (20°C (25°C) 25 °C (30°C) 35 °C (35°F) 100 400 250 150 100 150°C (68°F) 100°F) <		

lumidity; No correction is necessary

3 Atmospheric Pressure; True concentration = Temperature corrected × concentration

1013 Atmospheric pressure (in hPa)

4. INTERFERENCE:

Nitrogen dioxide does not change the colour of the reagent by itself and coexistence of more than 1 ppm with Carbone monoxide gives lower readongs. Coexistence of more than 5 ppm of Ethylene or more than 1,000ppm of Hydrogen sulphide can not be removed in the reagent of 1st layer and produce blue or black stains and gives higher readings. Coexistence of more than 10% of Hydrogen at 40 °C (104°F) change the whole reagent to blue

5. CHEMICAL REACTION IN THE DETECTOR TUBE: $CO + PdSO_4 + (NH_4)_2M_0O_4 \rightarrow MO_2O_8$

6. DISPOSAL OF TUBES:

USED TUBES SHOULD BE DISPOSED CAREFULLY ACCORDING TO RELEVANT REGULATIONS,

7. HAZARDOUS AND DANGEROUS PROPERTIES OF CARBON MONOXIDE:

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Explosion range in air

25 ppm 12.5 — 74.0%

◆ Threshold Limit Value established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 2008.

8. INSPECTION OF ASPIRATING PUMP:

Checking for leaks;

① Insert a sealed, unbroken detector tube into the pump.

Align the guide marks on the shaft and stopper of the pump.

Pull the handle to a full stroke and wait for 1 minute.

Unlock the handle and allow it to return slowly into the pump by holding the cylinder and handle securely.

ACAUTION HANDLE WILL TEND TO SNAP BACK INTO THE PUMP QUICKLY.

(5) If the handle returns completely to the original position, the performance is satisfactory. Otherwise, refer to maintenance procedures shown in the instruction manual of the pump to correct the leakage.

9. USER RESPONSIBILITY:

It is the sole responsibility of the user of this equipment to ensure that the equipment is operated, maintained, and repaired in strict accordance with these instructions and the instructions provided with each Model AP-20, AP-20S, 400B, AP-1, AP-1S or 400A aspirating pump, and that detector tubes are not used which are either beyond their expiration date or have a colour change different to that stated in the Performance specifications.

The Manufacturer and Manufacturer's Distributors shall not be otherwise liable for any incorrect measurement or any damages, whether damages result from negligence or otherwise.

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