Chlorine, Cyanuric Acid and pH Portable Photometer for Legionella Protection

- CAL CHECK™
- User calibration
- Certified calibration and verification standards
- BEPS (Battery Error Prevention System)
- TIMER function
- · Auto shut-off
- GLP Features

Legionella species is the agent that causes human Legionnaires' disease as well as the lesser form, Pontiac Fever. Transmission is facilitated by the inhalation of mist droplets containing the Legionella bacteria.

Common sources of Legionella include cooling towers used in industrial cooling water systems as well as in large central air conditioning systems, domestic hot water systems, fountains, and similar disseminators that draw from a public water supply. Natural sources include freshwater ponds and creeks.

Since Legionella is especially harmful to people with weakened immune systems, it should be actively checked for in the water systems of hospitals and nursing homes.

The HI 96725 measures 4 parameters that are crucial in monitoring for preventive maintenance or disinfection.



HI 96725 is supplied with sample cuvettes (2) with caps, 9V battery and instruction manual.

CAL CHECK $^{\!\scriptscriptstyle\mathsf{TM}}$ standards and testing reagents sold separately

HI 96725C includes HI 96725 photometer, sample cuvettes (2) with caps, scissors, cuvette cleaning cloth, 9V battery, instruction manual and rigid carrying case.

CAL CHECK™ standards and testing reagents sold separately

REAGENTS AND STANDARDS

HI 96701-11	CAL CHECK™ standard cuvettes
HI 93701-01	Reagents for 100 tests
HI 93701-03	Reagents for 300 tests
HI 96710-11	CAL CHECK™ standard cuvettes
HI 93710-01	Reagents for 100 tests
HI 93710-03	Reagents for 300 tests
HI 96711-11	CAL CHECK™ standard cuvettes
HI 93711-01	Reagents for 100 tests
HI 93711-03	Reagents for 300 tests

HI 93722-01 Reagents for 100 tests HI 93722-03 Reagents for 300 tests

HI 96722-11 CAL CHECK™ standard cuvettes



The microbial and chemical quality of the water used for filling pools and hot tubs will affect the efficacy of disinfection. Ideally, a detectable residual biocide level should be maintained at all times, to prevent colonization of the system by microorganisms living in biofilms. In unusual situations where there is a maintenance fault, the pH could drop to levels at which oxidizing biocides will be disassociated, leading to increased levels of chlorine, which can cause eye and skin irritation. At high pH levels, the chlorine will remain bound and be less effective.

Various additives may also be used to help maintain the water balance; for example, cyanuric acid helps to stabilize chlorine, particularly in outdoor pools, by preventing its breakdown by UV light and sunlight. Bicarbonates or carbonates may be added to act as a buffer against rapid changes in pH caused by high bather loads, pollutants and chemicals.

SPECIFICATIONS	HI 96725 Chlorine, Cyanuric Acid and pH				
	CI, Free (P1)	CI, Total (P2)	Cyanuric Acid (P3)	pH (P4)	
Range	0.00 to 5.00 mg/L	0.00 to 5.00 mg/L (ppm)	0 to 80 mg/L (ppm)	6.5 to 8.5 pH	
Resolution	0.01 mg/L (ppm)	0.01 mg/L (ppm)	1 mg/L (ppm)	0.1 pH	
Accuracy @ 25°C (77°F)	±0.03 mg/L (ppm) ±3% of reading	±0.03 mg/L (ppm) ±3% of reading	±1 mg/L (ppm) ±15% of reading	±0.1 pH	
Light Source	tungsten lamp				
Light Detector	silicon photocell with narrow band interference filter @ 525 nm				
Power Supply	9V battery				
Auto-off	after ten minutes of non-use in measurement mode; after one hour of non-use in calibration mode; with last reading reminder				
Environment	0 to 50°C (32 to 122°F); RH max 95% non-condensing				
Dimensions	192 x 104 x 69 mm (7.6 x 4.1 x 2.7")				
Weight	360 g (12.7 oz.)				
Method	adaptation of the EPA recommended DPD method 330.5		adaptation of the Turbidimetric method	Phenol Red method	

The reagents are in powder and liquid form and supplied in packets or bottles. The amount of reagent is precisely dosed to ensure the maximum repeatability.