

visocolor® ECO Cyanuric Acid

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Test kit for the determination of cyanuric acid in swimming pool water

Introduction:

The use of chlorine in outdoor pools is limited since it tends to be destroyed by strong sunlight. The addition of cyanuric acid can be effective as a stabilizer for chlorine. Chloroisocyanuric acid is directly used as disinfectant in swimming pools.

Method:

Turbidity measurement

Cyanuric acid reacts with a triazine derivative to form a fine precipitate which allows a subsequent visual or photometric determination of turbidity.

Measurement range:

1–100 mg/L cyanuric acid (Cya)

Contents of test kit (*refill pack):

sufficient for 100 tests

20 g Cya1*

- 1 measuring spoon black 85 mm*
- 1 spatula 120 mm*
- 1 sample tube with 10 mL and 20 mL marks
- 1 measuring tube Cyanuric Acid 10–100 mg/L Cya
- 1 instructions for use*

Hazard warning:

Cya-1 contains sodium sulfite 5–20 %.

For further information please ask for a safety data sheet.

Instructions for use:

1. Rinse sample tube several times with the test sample and fill up to **20 mL** mark.
2. Add **1 level measuring spoonful of Cya-1** and stir the sample for about 15 s using the spatula. The mixture becomes more or less turbid.
3. After **2 min** pour the liquid from the sample tube into the measuring tube until the black cross on the bottom of the measuring tube is no longer visible (as observed from above). Read off cyanuric acid concentration directly from the graduation on the measuring tube (bottom of the meniscus curve).
4. Immediately after use, rinse out both tubes thoroughly (if necessary, clean with a brush).

Measurement up to 200 mg/L cyanuric acid:

1. Rinse sample tube several times with the test sample and fill up to **10 mL** mark, then fill up to 20 mL mark with distilled water.
2. Follow procedure given above and multiply read-off value by **2**.

The method can be applied also for the analysis of sea water.

The reagents can be used for the **photometric evaluation** with photometers PF-12 / PF-12^{Plus} / PF-3.

Disposing of the samples:

The used analysis specimens can be flushed down the drain with tap water and channelled off to the local sewage treatment works.

Interferences:

Turbidities interfere; turbid test samples have to be filtered prior to the analysis.

Storage:

Store the test kit in a cool (< 25 °C) and dry place.

