Benzene 0.25/a

Order No. 81 03 691



Application Range

Standard Measuring Range: 0.25 to 2 ppm / 2 to 10 ppm

Number of Strokes n: 5 /

Time for Measurement: approx. 5 min / approx. 1 min

Standard Deviation: ± 15 %

Color Change: light grey → dark grey to black

Ambient Operating Conditions

Temperature: 0 to 40 °C

Absolute Humidity: $< 40 \text{ mg H}_2\text{O} / \text{L}$

Reaction Principle

Benzene + Alu+ → dark grey to black reaction product

Cross Sensitivity

Up to a concentration of approx. 40 ppm (n=5) and 200 ppm (n=1), toluene, xylene and ethyl benzene are kept in the pre-layer where they cause a brown discolouration. 800 ppm n-octane (n=5) and 4000 ppm n-octane (n=1) do not cause any discolouration in the indicating layer.





J-28038-2017

Benzene 2/a

Order No. 81 01 231

Application Range

Standard Measuring Range: 2 to 60 ppm

Number of Strokes n: 20

Time for Measurement: approx. 8 min Standard Deviation: \pm 10 to 15 %

Color Change: white → brown grey

Ambient Operating Conditions

Temperature: 0 to 40 °C

Absolute Humidity: 1 to 15 mg H_2O / L

Reaction Principle

 $C_6H_6 + I_2O_5 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow I_2$

Cross Sensitivity

Alkyl benzenes such as toluene or xylene up to a concentration of 200 ppm do not affect the indication. It is impossible to measure benzene in the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide.

Place You Put Your 7

Benzene 5/a

Order No. 67 18 801



Application Range

Standard Measuring Range:5 to 40 ppmNumber of Strokes n:15 to 2Time for Measurement:max. 3 minStandard Deviation:± 30 %

Color Change: white \rightarrow red brown

Ambient Operating Conditions

Temperature: 0 to 40 °C Absolute Humidity: max. 50 mg H_2O / L

Reaction Principle

 $2 C_6H_6 + H_0^CHO \rightarrow C_6H_5-CH_2-C_6H_5 + H_2O$ $C_6H_5-CH_2-C_6H_5 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow p$ -quinoid compound

Cross Sensitivity

Other aromatics (toluene, xylene) are retained in the pre-layer causing a reddish brown discoloration. If the toluene or xylene concentrations are too high the entire pre-layer up to the indicating layer is discolored making a benzene measurement impossible. Petroleum hydrocarbons, alcohols and esters do not affect the indication.





Benzene 5/b

5

10

20

30

40

50

ppm

20

30

40

50

ppm

Order No. 67 28 071

Application Range

Standard Measuring Range: 5 to 50 ppm

Number of Strokes n: 20

Time for Measurement: approx. 8 min Standard Deviation: \pm 10 to 15 %

Color Change: white → brown green

Ambient Operating Conditions

Temperature: 0 to 40 ℃

Absolute Humidity: 3 to 15 mg H_2O / L

Reaction Principle

 $C_6H_6 + I_2O_5 \rightarrow I_2$

Cross Sensitivity

Many other petroleum hydrocarbons are indicated as well, but with different sensitivities. It is impossible to differentiate them. Other aromatics are indicated as well.

Place You Put Your 3

Benzene 15/a

Order No. 81 01 741



Application Range

Standard Measuring Range: 15 to 420 ppm 20 to 2 Number of Strokes n: Time for Measurement: max. 4 min Standard Deviation: ± 30 % white → red brown Color Change:

Ambient Operating Conditions

0 to 30 °C Temperature: Absolute Humidity: max. 30 mg H₂O / L

Reaction Principle

a) $2 C_6 H_6 + HCHO \rightarrow C_6 H_5 - CH_2 - C_6 H_5 + H_2O$ b) $C_6H_5-CH_2-C_6H_5+H_2SO_4 \rightarrow p$ -quinoid compound

Cross Sensitivity

Other aromatics (toluene, xylene) are retained in the pre-layer causing a reddish brown discoloration. If the toluene or xylene concentrations are too high the entire pre-layer up to the indicating layer is discolored making a benzene measurement impossible. Petroleum hydrocarbons, alcohols and esters do not affect the indication.



