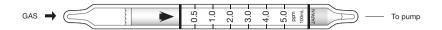
ISOPROPYL MERCAPTAN



1. PERFORMANCE

1) Measuring range Number of pump strokes 1-10 ppm 0.5-5 ppm $1/2 (50 \text{m} \ell)$ 1 $(100 \text{m} \ell)$ 2) Sampling time 1 minute/1 pump stroke 3) Detectable limit 2.0 ppm $(100 \text{m} \ell)$ 2.2 ppm $(100 \text{m} \ell)$ 2.3 ppm $(100 \text{m} \ell)$ 2.3 ppm $(100 \text{m} \ell)$ 2.3 ppm $(100 \text{m} \ell)$ 3.3 ppm $(100 \text{m} \ell)$ 3.4 ppm $(100 \text{m} \ell)$ 3.5 ppm $(100 \text{m} \ell)$ 4.5 ppm $(100 \text{m} \ell)$ 4.5 ppm $(100 \text{m} \ell)$ 5.5 ppm $(100 \text{m} \ell)$ 5.5

4) Shelf life : 2 years 5) Operating temperature : $0 \sim 40 \,^{\circ}\text{C}$

6) Reading : The tube scale is calibrated based on Methyl mercaptan at 1 pump stroke and

the tube has the same sensitivity for Isopropyl mercaptan.

7) Colour change : Pale yellow→Pink

2. RELATIVE STANDARD DEVIATION

RSD-low: 10% RSD-mid.: 5% RSD-high: 5%

3. CHEMICAL REACTION

By reacting with Mercuric chloride, Hydrogen chloride is produced and PH indicator is discoloured. RSH + HgCI₂→RS(HgCI) + CI

4. CALIBRATION OF THE TUBE

PERMEATION TUBE METHOD

5. INTERFERENCE AND CROSS SENSITIVITY

Substance	Interference	Coexistence
Arsine	Similar stain is produced.	Higher readings are given.
Hydrogen selenide	"	"
Phosphine	"	"
Hydrogen sulphide	"	"
Hydrogen cyanide	Whole reagent is discoloured to Red.	"
Sulphur dioxide		Whole reagent is changed to Pale red, but Pink stain indicates Mercaptans conc.

(NOTE)

In case of 1/2 pump strokes, following formula is available for the actual concentration.

Actual concentration = $2 \times$ Reading value