# 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 / 1 Time for Measurement: 5 / 1 Standard Deviation:  $\pm$  15 %

Color Change: light grey → dark grey to black

## **Ambient Operating Conditions**

0 to 40 °C Temperature: 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 benzole are kept in the pre-layer where they cause a brown discolouration. 800 ppm n-Oktane (n=5) and 4000 ppm n-Octane (n=1) do not cause any discoluration in the indicating layer.





## Benzene 1/a





#### **Application Range**

Standard Measuring Range: 1 ppm Number of Strokes n: 4

Time for Measurement: approx. 3 min

Standard Deviation: ± 20 %

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 + Ali 3<sup>+</sup> → dark grey to black reaction product

## Cross Sensitivity

Alkanes are not indicated. Toluene, xylene, ethyl benzene, and other substituted aromatics up to a concentration of approx. brown discolouration (approx. 4 mm at 40 ppm). 200 ppm propene and 200 ppm 1-butene each to not cause any dicolouration of the indicating layer.



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# 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.



## Benzene 5/a





#### **Application Range**

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

Color Change: white → red brown

## **Ambient Operating Conditions**

0 to 40 °C Temperature: Absolute Humidity: max.  $50 \text{ mg H}_2\text{O}$  / L

#### Reaction Principle

 $2 \ \mathsf{C_6H_6} + \mathsf{HCHO} \ \rightarrow \ \mathsf{C_6H_5}\text{-}\mathsf{CH_2}\text{-}\mathsf{C_6H_5} + \mathsf{H_2O}$  $C_6H_5$ - $CH_2$ - $C_6H_5$  +  $H_2SO_4$   $\rightarrow$  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

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: ± 10 to 15 %

Color Change: white → brown green

## **Ambient Operating Conditions**

Temperature: 0 to 40 °C

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.

