

Carbon Dioxide 100/a-P

Order No. 67 28 521

Application Range

Use in Aerotest 5000, Aerotest Alpha, MultiTest med. Int.,
Aerotest HP

Standard Measuring Range:	100 to 3,000 ppm
Test Volume:	1 L
Flow Rate:	0,2 L / min
Time for Measurement:	approx. 5 min
Standard Deviation:	± 10 to 15 %
Color Change:	white → violet

Ambient Operating Conditions

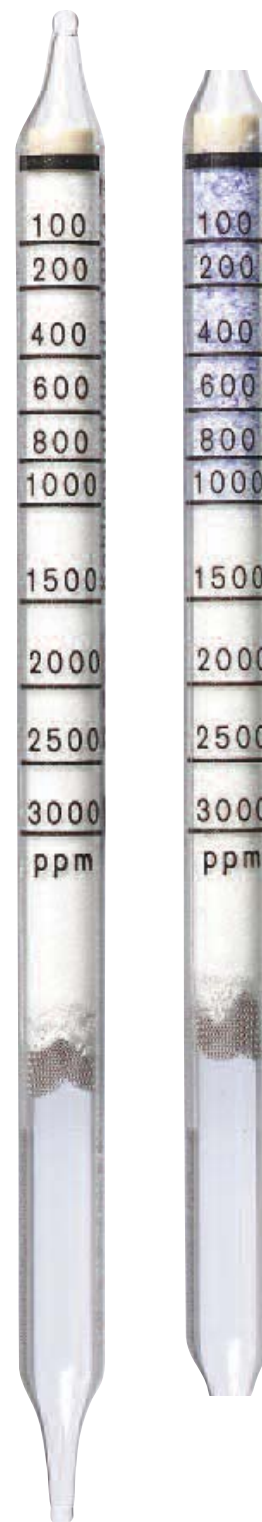
Temperature:	15 to 25 °C
Absolute Humidity:	max. 23 mg H ₂ O / L
Pressure:	The tube may only be used for depressurized compressed air

Reaction Principle

$\text{CO}_2 + \text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \rightarrow \text{NH}_2\text{-NH-COOH}$ Crystal violet

Cross Sensitivity

Hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide in the TLV range are not indicated.



ST-51-2001

Carbon Monoxide 5/a-P

Order No. 67 28 511

Application Range

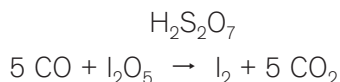
Use in Aerotest 5000, Aerotest Alpha, MultiTest med. Int.,
Aerotest Silmultaneous HP, Simultantest CO₂

Standard Measuring Range:	5 to 150 ppm
Test Volume:	1 L
Flow Rate:	0.2 L / min
Time for Measurement:	approx. 5 min
Standard Deviation:	± 10 to 15 %
Color Change:	white → brownish-green

Ambient Operating Conditions

Temperature:	0 to 40 °C
Absolute Humidity:	0 to 50 mg H ₂ O / L
Pressure:	The tube may only be used for depressurized compressed air

Reaction Principle



Cross Sensitivity

Acetylene reacts similarly to carbon monoxide but with less sensitivity.

Petrol, benzene, halogenated hydrocarbons and hydrogen sulfide are retained in the pre-layer.

Higher concentrations of easily cleavable halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g. trichloroethylene) may form chromyl chloride in the pre-layer which changes the indicating layer to yellowish-brown.

In case of high olefine concentrations it is not possible to measure carbon monoxide.

Extension of the Measuring Range

Using a test volume of 2 L divide the reading by 2, measuring range 2.5 to 75 ppm.



ST-71-2001

Impactor, Measurement of Oil Mist

Order No. 81 03 560

Application Range

Use in Aerotest 5000, Aerotest Alpha, MultiTest med. Int.,
Aerotest Simultaneous HP

Standard Measuring Range:	0.1 mg/m ³ , 0.5 mg/m ³ , 1.0 mg/m ³ Oil mist (Oil Aerosols)
Detection Limit:	0,05 mg/m ³ Oil mist
Test Volume:	20 L
Volumenstrom:	4 L/min
Time for Measurement:	5 min
Evaluation:	see details in operating instructions for Impactor

Ambient Operating Conditions

Temperature:	10 to 30 °C
Humidity:	max. 60 % r. h.
Pressure:	only to be used for unstressed compressed air

Reaction Principle

Compressed air is guided through the Impactor vertically onto a baffle plate made of cut glass. A 90 ° re-direction of the air flow in the Impactor separates the oil aerosols. The aerosols flow directly onto the glass plate caused by the high inertia of the aerosols. The recesses in the glass are filled with the oil aerosols and the light dispersed by the glass grinding is compensated.

Cross Sensitivity

The measurement result is not dependent on the oil grade. However, it must be noted that oil aerosols evaporate at higher temperatures. Oil vapor is not displayed.

Additional Information

The Impactor has to be used together with the Adapter of the Impactor (Order No. 81 03 557) in conjunction with the Dräger Aerotest Simultan.



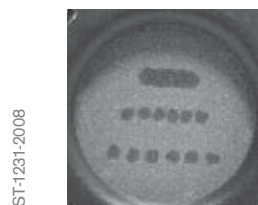
ST-357-2008

Dräger Impactor



ST-1230-2008

0.1 mg/m³



ST-1231-2008

0.5 mg/m³



ST-1232-2008

1.0 mg/m³



ST-604-2008

Adapter of the Impactor



ST-602-2008

Adapter with Impactor
connected in Dräger
Aerotest Simultan



Water Vapor 20/a-P

Order No. 81 03 061

Application Range

Use in Aerotest Alpha, MultiTest med. Int.,
Aerotest Simultaneous HP

Standard Measuring Range:	20 to 250 / 35 to 500 / 150 to 1500 mg H ₂ O/m ³
Test Volume:	40 L / 20 L
Flow Rate:	4 L / min
Time for Measurement:	10 min. / 5 min. / 2.5 min.
Standard Deviation:	± 15 to 20 %
Color Change:	yellow → red-brown

Ambient Operating Conditions

Temperature:	0 to 40 °C
Humidity:	cf. measuring range
Pressure:	The tube may only be used for depressurized compressed air

Reaction Principle

$\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{SeO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow$ reddish brown reaction product

Cross Sensitivity

Alcohols and unsaturated hydrocarbons of high concentrations may cause a diffused discoloration of the indicating layer.



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