CHROMAT (Cr^{6+})

GENERAL

Chromic acid (chromates) is, together with cyanides one of the most powerful biological poisons in waste waters, and occurs in galvanic surface treatment processes. It is generally known that only reduced chromium, after subsequent neutralisation and sufficient setting time, can be removed from waste waters.

METHOD

photometrical
For chromat concentrations a photometrical measuring by means of 2 reagents is available. The colouring reaction is based on the chemical reaction of diphenylcarbazid, which forms a stable red-violet complex with chromat ions, that can be evaluated optically.

TECHNICAL DATA

	CHROMAT
Measuring range	0,01 ... 1 mg/l Cr
Resolution	0,01 mg/l Cr
Repeatability	+/-5% MV or +/-3% FS
Max. meas. frequ.	8 minutes
Measuring system	photometrically
Reagents	2
Reagents consumtion	approx. 0,7 ml / measuring
Disturbances	Fe(III), Cl, SO_3

TECHNICAL MODIFICATIONS RESERVED