# **Taylor's Residential Series™ Test Kits**

## INTRODUCTION

aylor's Residential Series<sup>™</sup> test kits are designed for spa and pool owners who have low bather loads and test their water between visits from a service technician or trips to their pool supplies store. This series uses the same quality reagents as Taylor's kits for professional analysts. Buyers have a choice of three progressively more sophisticated models: 3-Way, 6-Way, and 9-Way, as described below.

Every Residential kit is available in our **classic case**—the solid blue, injection-molded plastic kit which is so durable it can be refilled season after season. Tabs on every case make them easy to hang from hooks.

Residential kits feature .75 oz. reagents color-coded to instructions; sanitizer values for both chlorine and bromine testing; five sets of printed-color standards encased in plastic for longevity (calibrated to work with Taylor pH reagents R-0014, R-0015, and R-0016); and molded fill lines to ensure the correct sample size.

Instructions are written in clear, nontechnical terms and include pictograms for ease of following steps. Instruction cards printed on waterproof paper that resists fading and tearing. Homeowners using a Residential kit can go to **web.suretreat.com**, enter their test results, and get treatment recommendations for balancing their pool water by using Taylor's online Water Analysis program.

## **RESIDENTIAL KITS**

## 3-WAY (OT)

Total Chlorine .5–5 ppm Total Bromine 1–10 ppm pH 6.8–8.2

English: K-1000 French: K-1000F Spanish: K-1000S

English and Spanish versions are available in case packs of twelve (K-1000-12, K-1000S-12)

#### 3-WAY (DPD)

Free Chlorine .5–5 ppm Total Bromine 1–10 ppm pH 6.8–8.2

English: K-1001 French: K-1001F Spanish: K-1001S

English, French, and Spanish versions are available in case packs of twelve (K-1001-12, K-1001F-12, K-1001S-12)



The K-1004 6-Way DPD kit monitors three variables that impact water quality so problems can be detected and treated early, with less expense.

#### 3-WAY (DPD)

Free Chlorine .25–2.5 ppm Total Bromine .5–5 ppm pH 6.8–8.2

English: K-1101 Spanish: K-1101S

Spanish version is available in a case pack of twelve (K-1101S-12)

# 6-WAY (OT)

Total Chlorine .5–5 ppm Total Bromine 1–10 ppm pH 6.8–8.2 (with acid & base demand) Total Alkalinity 1 drop = 10 ppm

English: K-1003

Available in a case pack of six (K-1003-6)

#### 6-WAY (DPD)

Free & Total Chlorine .5–5 ppm Total Bromine 1–10 ppm pH 6.8–8.2 (with acid demand) Total Alkalinity 1 drop = 10 ppm

English: K-1004 Spanish: K-1004S

English and Spanish versions are available in case packs of six (K-1004-6, K-1004S-6)

#### 9-WAY (DPD)

Free & Total Chlorine .5–5 ppm
Total Bromine 1–10 ppm
pH 6.8–8.2 (with acid & base demand)
Total Alkalinity 1 drop = 10 ppm
Calcium Hardness 1 drop = 10 ppm
Cyanuric Acid 30–100 ppm

(includes I Never Liked Chemistry booklet)

English: K-1005

Available in a case pack of four (K-1005-4)



## **USER BENEFITS**

- Liquid reagents dispense completely and eliminate the need to wait for tablets to dissolve.
- Printed-color standards, molded in plastic for protection against water, chemicals, and scratches, yield reliable color matches.
- Drop tests provide a clear color change to signal the endpoint.
- Waterproof instructions are printed on plasticimpregnated paper that resists fading and tearing.
- **Proven chemistries** are based on Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, APHA, Washington, DC, and/or American Society for Testing and Materials, ASTM, Philadelphia, PA. Some methods use proprietary chemistry developed by Taylor Technologies.

# **ALSO AVAILABLE**

TEST DESCRIPTION & RECOMMENDED RANGES

Chlorine & Bromine

Potential Problems:

Test weekly

Potential Problems:

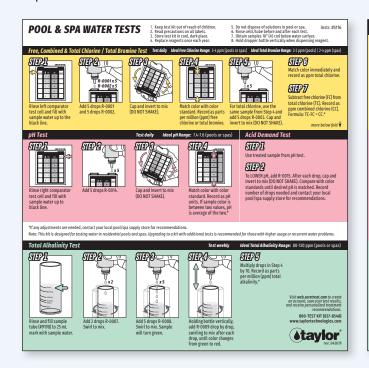
too low = pH bounce

- Kit replacement parts and reagents.
- Deox Reagent (K-1520) to supplement the chlorine test in K-1004 and K-1005; use to eliminate test interference caused by the presence of potassium monopersulfate in the water.
- Biguanide, hydrogen peroxide, salt water, and numerous other specialty tests for the consumer market.
- Video demonstrations for new users posted on our website.
- Toll-free technical assistance at 800-TEST KIT.



# REPRESENTATIVE TEST PROCEDURE

Reproduced from K-1004 instruction:



#### Recommended Ideal Range Potential Problems Test daily (or as bather load demands) TROUBLE PREVENTION CHART Potential Solution Have pH, total alkalinity & calcium ha levels tested. Balance water with trea chemicals recommended by your sup Scale on walls & fixtures. ph defines water's acidic or alkaline nature. At a value of 7 pH is neutral; above 7 water becomes more alkaline; below 7 more acidic. pH can vary for many reasons including overdosing with certain sanitizers and the addition of new water. (Common in new inground pools.) Corrosion of metal fixtures in contact with pool water. Have pH, total alkalinity & calcium hardnes levels tested. Balance water with treatment chemicals recommended by your supplier. Add a chelating or sequestering agent per instructions to prevent more stains. Rust & copper stains. Eye irritation and/or itchy skin. Water has foul odor. Complaints of "too much chlorine" in water. Adjust pH to 7.4 to 7.6.\* Perform breakpoint chlorination to eliminate combined chlorine. Do not reenter water until free chlorine level drops below 5 ppm. High combined chlorine, low free chlorine. Adjust pH to 7.4 to 7.6.\* Skin/eye irritation. Superchlorinate or shock. Check filter for proper operation. Lower pH to 7.4 to 7.6.\* Lower total alkalinity to 80-120 ppm. Seek expert advice on source of metals & treament solution. Purple-black water. Recommended Ideal Range: 80 to 120 ppm (pools and spas) Blue-green water. Green, slippery pool surfaces & cloudy or green water. Black spoty patches on pool surfaces. Yellow powdery denosits on shadu Vinyl liner: Use soft nylon brush. corrosion tendency too high = pH lock (difficult to adjust) potential for scaling/cloudy water powaery dep side of pool. Repeat if necessary Use algaecides.