

# Taylor's Residential Series™ Test Kits

## INTRODUCTION

Taylor's Residential Series™ 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 plastic-impregnated 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

- 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:

### POOL & SPA WATER TESTS

1. Keep test kit out of reach of children. 2. Read precautions on all labels. 3. Store test kit in cool, dark place. 4. Replace reagents once each year. 5. Do not dispose of solutions in pool or spa. 6. Rinse test kit before and after each test. 7. Obtain samples 18" (45 cm) below water surface. 8. Hold dropper bottle vertically when dispensing reagent.

Instr. #5116

**Free, Combined & Total Chlorine / Total Bromine Test** Test daily Ideal Free Chlorine Range: 2-4 ppm (pools or spas) Ideal Total Bromine Range: 2-3 ppm (pools) / 2-4 ppm (spas)

**STEP 1** Rinse left comparator test cell and fill with sample water up to the black line.

**STEP 2** Add 5 drops R-0001 and 5 drops R-0002.

**STEP 3** Cap and invert to mix (DO NOT SHAKE).

**STEP 4** Match color with color standard. Record as parts per million (ppm) free chlorine or total bromine.

**STEP 5** For total chlorine, use the same sample from Step 4 and add 5 drops R-0003. Cap and invert to mix (DO NOT SHAKE).

**STEP 6** Match color immediately and record as ppm total chlorine.

**STEP 7** Subtract free chlorine (FC) from total chlorine (TC). Record as ppm combined chlorine (CC). Formula: TC - FC = CC.\*

**pH Test** Test daily Ideal pH Range: 7.4-7.6 (pools or spas)

**STEP 1** Rinse right comparator test cell and fill with sample water up to black line.

**STEP 2** Add 5 drops R-0004.

**STEP 3** Cap and invert to mix (DO NOT SHAKE).

**STEP 4** Match color with color standard. Record as pH units. If sample color is between two values, pH is average of the two.\*

**Acid Demand Test**

**STEP 1** Use treated sample from pH test.

**STEP 2** To LOWER pH, add R-0015. After each drop, cap and invert to mix (DO NOT SHAKE). Compare with color standards until desired pH is matched. Record number of drops needed and contact your local pool/spa supply store for recommendations.

\*If any adjustments are needed, contact your local pool/spa supply store for recommendations. Note: This kit is designed for testing water in residential pools and spas. Upgrading to a kit with additional tests is recommended for those with higher usage or recurrent water problems.

**Total Alkalinity Test** Test weekly Ideal Total Alkalinity Range: 80-120 ppm (pools or spas)

**STEP 1** Rinse and fill sample tube (PT918) to 25 mL mark with sample water.

**STEP 2** Add 2 drops R-0007. Swirl to mix.

**STEP 3** Add 5 drops R-0008. Swirl to mix. Sample will turn green.

**STEP 4** Holding bottle vertically, add R-0009 drop by drop, swirling to mix after each drop, until color changes from green to red.

**STEP 5** Multiply drops in Step 4 by 10. Record as parts per million (ppm) total alkalinity.\*

Visit [www.suretest.com](http://www.suretest.com) to create an account, save your test results, and receive personalized treatment recommendations.

800-TEST KIT (837-8548) [www.taylor technologies.com](http://www.taylor technologies.com)

**taylor** rev. 04/2016

### TEST DESCRIPTION & RECOMMENDED RANGES

**Chlorine & Bromine**  
Chlorine and bromine are both sanitizers (killing algae, bacteria, and disease-causing organisms) and oxidizers (eliminating swimmer wastes and other organic material). Chlorine's effectiveness is depleted as free chlorine becomes combined chlorine. Free chlorine is the active sanitizer and oxidizer while combined chlorine can cause skin/eye irritation and rashes. This kit reads free chlorine and total chlorine. To obtain the combined chlorine reading, subtract the free chlorine reading from the total chlorine reading. Bromine differs in that free and combined bromine are each effective sanitizers and oxidizers. The reading is for total bromine.

**Recommended Ideal Range:**  
Free Chlorine: 2 to 4 ppm (pools or spas)  
Bromine: 2 to 3 ppm (pools) / 2 to 4 ppm (spas)  
Combined Chlorine: None

**Test daily (or as bather load demands)**

**Potential Problems:**  
• too low = bacteria & algae growth; bather discomfort  
• too high = skin/eye irritation

**pH**  
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. pH control is important because it affects bather comfort, sanitizer efficiency, and overall water balance.

**Recommended Ideal Range:** 7.4 to 7.6 (pools & spas)

**Test daily (or as bather load demands)**

**Potential Problems:**  
• too low = corrodes surfaces/irritates eyes & skin  
• too high = scale deposits/cloudy water/poor sanitizer efficiency/bather discomfort

**Total Alkalinity**  
Total alkalinity is the measurement of the water's ability to control pH. Maintaining the correct total alkalinity in your pool/spa water will help prevent costly equipment repairs and the extra expense of additional treatment chemicals.

**Recommended Ideal Range:** 80 to 120 ppm (pools and spas)

**Test weekly**

**Potential Problems:**  
• too low = pH bounce (difficult to maintain)/corrosion tendency  
• too high = pH lock (difficult to adjust) potential for scaling/cloudy water

**TROUBLE PREVENTION CHART**

Symptom	Cause	Potential Solution
Plaster etching, concrete pitting, grout dissolving.	Unbalanced water.	Have pH, total alkalinity & calcium hardness levels tested. Balance water with treatment chemicals recommended by your supplier.
Scale on walls & fixtures. (Common in new inground pools.)	Unbalanced water.	Have pH, total alkalinity & calcium hardness levels tested. Balance water with treatment chemicals recommended by your supplier. Add a chelating or sequestering agent per instructions to prevent more stains.
Corrosion of metal fixtures in contact with pool water. Rust & copper stains.	Low pH.	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.
Bleached hair or bathing suits. Eye irritation.	Excessive chlorine.	Add sodium thiosulfate or sodium sulfite to neutralize.
Eye irritation and/or itchy skin. Water has foul odor. Complaints of "too much chlorine" in water.	High combined chlorine, low free chlorine.	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.
Skin/eye irritation.	Improper pH.	Adjust pH to 7.4 to 7.6.*
Hazy, cloudy water. No sparkle.	Early algae growth. Poor filtration.	Superchlorinate or shock. Check filter for proper operation.
High pH.	Lower pH to 7.4 to 7.6.*	
High total alkalinity.	Lower total alkalinity to 80-120 ppm.	
Red-brown water.	Iron.	Seek expert advice on source of metals & treatment solution.
Purple-black water.	Manganese.	
Blue-green water.	Copper.	
Green, slippery pool surfaces & cloudy or green water. Black spotty patches on pool surfaces. Yellow powdery deposits on shady side of pool.	Algae.	Adjust pH to 7.4 to 7.6.* Superchlorinate to 30 ppm. Concrete: Brush sides & bottom with stainless steel brush. Vinyl liner: Use soft nylon brush. Repeat if necessary. Use algaecides.

\* Always bring total alkalinity into recommended range before adjusting pH.