

Taylor's FAS-DPD Drop Test Kits

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, professionals in the pool and spa industry have progressed from using orthotolidine (OT) to N,N-diethyl-p-phenylene-diamine (DPD) when determining chlorine levels with color-matching tests.

The OT method only measures total chlorine—the sum of active and spent sanitizer—which makes maintaining the correct residual a guessing game. Because of this, **regulatory authorities do not permit OT testing in commercial pools.** In addition, orthotolidine contains hydrochloric acid, making it more costly to ship than DPD and therefore more costly to buy.

Unlike OT, the DPD method will distinguish between free available chlorine and total chlorine. By subtracting the free chlorine reading from the total chlorine reading, the amount of combined chlorine in the water can be known. Combined chlorine is not an effective sanitizer. Its presence causes eye and mucous membrane irritation and the characteristic “chlorine” odor of a poorly maintained pool.

Combined chlorine is eliminated by superchlorination. Calculations for the breakpoint dosage depend on knowing the level of combined chlorine in the water, which is why the DPD method is superior to the OT method for testing chlorine-sanitized pools. However, bromine is an effective sanitizer in all its forms. Because of this, either OT or DPD may be used to test bromine pools and spas.

The latest trend in commercial pools with chlorine sanitizer has been the FAS-DPD titration method, which can measure **free and combined chlorine as low as 0.2 ppm** (using a 25 mL sample size) **and as high as 20 ppm** (using a 10 mL sample size).

To get the free chlorine reading, a buffered DPD indicator powder is added to the water sample. It reacts with the chlorine to produce the pink color characteristic of the standard DPD test. Ferrous ammonium sulfate (FAS) titrating reagent is then added until the pink color permanently disappears, signaling the endpoint.

The distinct change from a vibrant pink to no color at all eliminates the need for color matching. This feature comes in handy when testing samples with high levels of sanitizer because the user does not have to distinguish between relatively close printed-color gradations. This test is also a boon for colorblind users.



Kits with FAS-DPD measure free and combined chlorine precisely without color matching (K-2006 shown). Watch a video demonstration on our website.

The second half of the FAS-DPD test determines the amount of combined chlorine present. It too involves turning the sample from a vibrant pink to a colorless endpoint.

FAS-DPD is available in stand-alone kits to measure chlorine or bromine, and in combination with other common tests.

FAS-DPD TEST KITS

K-1515-A

Drop test measuring free & combined chlorine;
1 drop = 0.2 or 0.5 ppm; .75 oz. bottles

K-1515-C

Same as above but with 2 oz. bottles

K-1517-A

Drop test measuring total bromine;
1 drop = 0.5 or 1.25 ppm; .75 oz. bottles

K-1517-C

Same as above but with 2 oz. bottles

K-1518

Drop test measuring free & combined chlorine accurately in the presence of monopersulfate shocks; 1 drop = 0.2 ppm chlorine/1 drop = 0.2 ppm monopersulfate as chlorine;
2 oz. bottles



the most trusted name in water testing

Taylor Technologies, Inc.
410-472-4340
800-TEST KIT (837-8548)
www.taylor technologies.com

ISO 9001:2008 Certified

FAS-DPD TEST KITS (cont'd)

K-2006 (Spanish: K-2006S)

Complete™: free & combined chlorine 1 drop = 0.2 or 0.5 ppm; pH (with acid & base demand); total alkalinity; calcium hardness; cyanuric acid; .75 oz. bottles

Quantity price breaks available when purchasing 6 or more

K-2006-SALT

Complete™: Same as K-2006 plus a test for sodium chloride

Quantity price breaks available when purchasing 6 or more

K-2006C

Service Complete™: Same as K-2006 but with 2 oz. bottles

Quantity price breaks available when purchasing 8 or more

K-2006C-SALT

Service Complete™: Same as K-2006C plus a test for sodium chloride

Quantity price breaks available when purchasing 8 or more

K-2106

Complete™: total bromine
1 drop = 0.5 or 1.25 ppm; pH (with acid & base demand); total alkalinity; calcium hardness; .75 oz. bottles

Quantity price breaks available when purchasing 6 or more

K-2009

Pool Inspector™: free & combined chlorine 1 drop = 0.2 or 0.5 ppm; pH; cyanuric acid (contains 6 bottles of CYA reagent, 4 more than the K-2006); .75 oz. bottles

Quantity price breaks available when purchasing 6 or more

USER BENEFITS


- Titrations do not require the ability to match colors, only the ability to see the **permanent color change** at the end-point of the reaction.
- Test kits **come complete** with all necessary reagents and equipment.
- **Waterproof instructions** are printed on plastic-impregnated paper that resists fading and tearing.
- Custom-molded, durable plastic cases provide **safe storage** for all tests and room to store supplemental tests or extra reagents.
- **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

- **Unit Dose Dispenser** (#9250) that fits over the vial of DPD powder. When cranked, it serves up the correct amount to run the test, while protecting the powder from exposure to air and humidity.
- **Deox Reagent** to eliminate interference with the FAS-DPD chlorine test from monopersulfate (non-chlorine) shock treatments in the water; K-2041 (.75 oz.) or K-2042 (2 oz.).
- A wide array of single- and multiparameter kits featuring color-matching and/or drop-count tests.
- Taylor's **TTI® Colorimeter** (M-2000); test more than a dozen parameters commonly encountered in pool/spa settings and transfer results to a PC database.
- Myron L Company portable instruments and calibration solutions (sold separately).
- Testing supplies and kit replacement parts (e.g., burets, flasks, test tubes, and test cells).
- **Video demonstrations** for new users posted on our website.
- Toll-free technical assistance at **800-TEST KIT**.

REPRESENTATIVE TEST PROCEDURE

Reproduced from K-2006-SALT instruction:

Guidebook (#2004B) amplifies these instructions and should be read to use this product properly.		POOL & SPA WATER TESTS		Instr. #5138	
<p>Free & Combined Chlorine Test</p> <p>1. Rinse and fill large comparator tube to desired mark with water to be tested. NOTE: For 1 drop = 0.2 ppm, use 25 mL sample. For 1 drop = 0.5 ppm, use 10 mL sample.</p> <p>2. Add 2 dippers R-0870. Swirl until dissolved. If free chlorine is present, sample will turn pink.</p> <p>NOTE: If pink color disappears, add R-0870 until color turns pink.</p> <p>3. Add R-0871 dropwise, swirling and counting after each drop, until color changes from pink to colorless.</p> <p>4. Multiply drops in Step 3 by drop equivalence (Step 1). Record as parts per million (ppm) free chlorine (FC).</p> <p>5. Add 5 drops R-0003. Swirl to mix. If combined chlorine is present, sample will turn pink.</p> <p>6. Add R-0871 dropwise, swirling and counting after each drop, until color changes from pink to colorless.</p> <p>7. Multiply drops in Step 6 by drop equivalence (Step 1). Record as ppm combined chlorine (CC).</p>		<p>3. Store test kit in cool, dark place.</p> <p>4. Replace reagents once each year.</p> <p>5. Do not dispose of solutions in pool or spa.</p>		<p>6. Rinse tubes before and after each test.</p> <p>7. Obtain samples 18" (45 cm) below water surface.</p> <p>8. Hold bottle vertically when dispensing.</p>	
<p>pH Test</p> <p>1. Rinse and fill large comparator tube to 44 mL mark with water to be tested.</p> <p>2. Add 5 drops R-0004. Cap and invert to mix.</p> <p>3. Match color with color standard. Record as pH units and save sample if pH needs adjustment. If sample color is between two values, pH is average of the two. To LOWER pH: See acid demand test. To RAISE pH: See base demand test.</p>		<p>Total Alkalinity Test</p> <p>1. Rinse and fill large comparator tube to 25 mL mark with water to be tested.*</p> <p>2. Add 2 drops R-0007. Swirl to mix.</p> <p>3. Add 5 drops R-0008. Swirl to mix. Sample should turn green.</p> <p>4. Add R-0009 dropwise. After each drop, count and swirl to mix until color changes from green to red.</p> <p>5. Multiply drops in Step 4 by 10. Record as parts per million (ppm) total alkalinity as calcium carbonate.</p> <p>* When high TA is anticipated, this procedure may be used: Use 10 mL sample, 1 drop R-0007, 3 drops R-0008, and multiply drops in Step 4 by 25.</p>		<p>Cyanuric Acid Test</p> <p>1. Rinse and fill CYA dispensing bottle (#9191) to 7 mL mark with water to be tested.</p> <p>2. Add R-0013 to 14 mL mark. Cap and mix for 30 seconds.</p> <p>3. Slowly transfer cloudy solution to small comparator tube until black dot on bottom just disappears when viewed from top.</p> <p>4. Read tube at liquid level on back of comparator block. Record reading as parts per million (ppm) cyanuric acid.</p>	
<p>Acid Demand Test</p> <p>1. Use treated sample from pH test.</p> <p>2. Add R-0005 dropwise. After each drop, count, mix, and compare with color standards until desired pH is matched. See treatment tables to continue.</p>		<p>Calcium Hardness Test</p> <p>1. Rinse and fill large comparator tube to 25 mL mark with water to be tested.*</p> <p>2. Add 20 drops R-0010. Swirl to mix.</p> <p>3. Add 5 drops R-0011L. Swirl to mix. If calcium hardness is present, sample will turn red.</p> <p>4. Add R-0012 dropwise. After each drop, count and swirl to mix until color changes from red to blue.</p> <p>5. Multiply drops in Step 4 by 10. Record as parts per million (ppm) calcium hardness as calcium carbonate.</p> <p>* When high CH is anticipated, this procedure may be used: Use 10 mL sample, 10 drops R-0010, 3 drops R-0011L, and multiply drops in Step 4 by 25.</p>		<p>Sodium Chloride (Salt) Test</p> <p>For 1 drop = 200 ppm</p> <p>1. Rinse and fill sample tube (#9198) to 10 mL mark with water to be tested.</p> <p>2. Add 1 drop R-0630. Swirl to mix. Sample should turn yellow.</p> <p>3. Add R-0718 dropwise, swirling and counting after each drop, until color changes from yellow to a milky salmon (brick) red. Always hold bottle in vertical position.</p> <p>NOTE: Do not add enough R-0718 to give a brown color. First change from yellow to a milky salmon (brick) red is the endpoint.</p> <p>4. Multiply drops of R-0718 by 200. Record as parts per million (ppm) salt as sodium chloride.</p>	
<p>Base Demand Test</p> <p>1. Use treated sample from pH test.</p> <p>2. Add R-0006 dropwise. After each drop, count, mix, and compare with color standards until desired pH is matched. See treatment table to continue.</p>				<p> 12/14</p>	