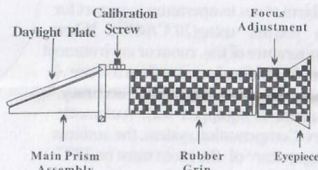


Operation Manual

For Hand Held Refractometer

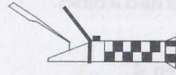
Parts Diagram:



Operation Steps:

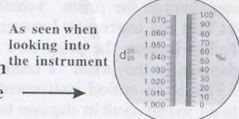
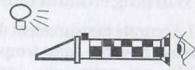
Step 1.

Open daylight plate and place 2-3 drops of distilled water on the main prism. Close the daylight plate so the water spreads across the entire surface of the prism without air bubbles or dry spots. Allow the sample to temperature adjust on the prism for approximately 30 seconds before going to step #2. (This allows the sample to adjust to the ambient temperature of the refractometer)



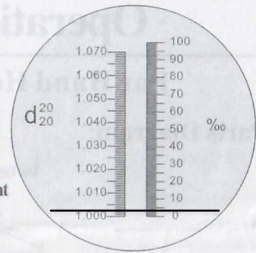
Step 2.

Hold daylight plate in the direction of a light source and look into the eyepiece. You will see a circular field with graduations down the center (you may have to focus the eyepiece to clearly see the graduations). The upper portion of the field should be blue, while the lower portion should be white. (The pictures shown here and shown in step 3 & step 4 are only as reference the right specific scale is listed the product)



Step 3.

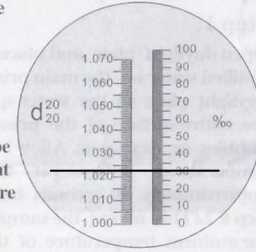
Look into the eyepiece and turn the Calibration Screw until the boundary between the upper blue field and the lower white field meet exactly on the zero scale, such as shown in the image. That is the end of the calibration process. Make sure the ambient room temperature is correct for the solution you are using (20°C/68°F). When working temperature of the room or environment (not the sample) changes by more than 5°F, we recommend recalibrating to maintain accuracy. If the instrument is equipped with Automatic Temperature Compensation system, the ambient working temperature of the room must be 20°C (68°F) whenever the instrument is recalibrated. Once calibrated, shifts in ambient temperature within the acceptable range (10°C-30°C) should not effect accuracy.



Calibrate to "0" |

Step 4.

Now place a few drops of the sample to be tested onto the main prism, close the daylight plate and check reading. Take the reading where the boundary line of blue and white cross the graduated scale. The scale will provide a direct reading of the concentration.







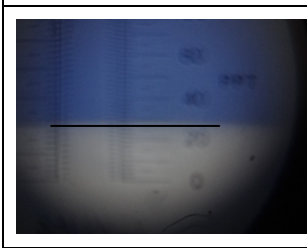
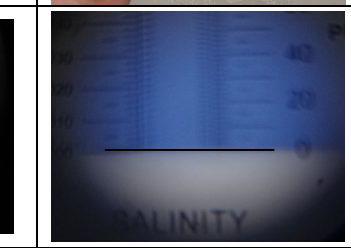
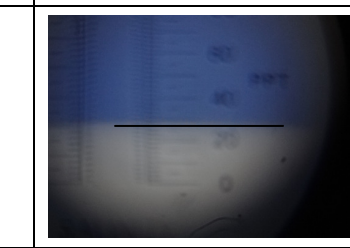
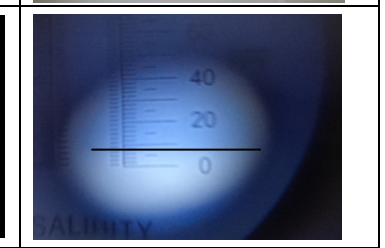
Reading of Sample

Warning-Maintenance

- 1 Accurate measurement depends on careful calibration, the prism and sample must be at the same temperature for accurate results.
- 2 Do not expose the instrument to damp working conditions, and do not immerse the instrument in water. If the instrument becomes foggy, water has entered the body. Call a qualified service technician or contact your dealer.
- 3 Do not measure abrasive or corrosive chemicals with this instrument. They can damage the prism's coating.
- 4 Clean the instrument between each measurement using a soft, damp cloth. Failure to clean the prism on a regular basis will lead to inaccurate results and damage to the prism's coating.
- 5 This is an optical instrument. It Requires careful handling and storage. Failure to do so can result in damage to the optical components and its basis structure. With care, this instrument will provide years of reliable service.

折光度計 (鹽求度計) 應用指引

利用折光度計 (俗稱鹽度計) 分析水樣本鹽分含量 (Salinity), 單位為 parts per thousand (PPT)。此方法可以幫助了解滲出的水是由食水或含有鹽水的沖廁水導致。例如: 天花水珠樣本含有鹽分 (即滲水由沖廁水包括座廁供水喉或其去水渠引致)。在香港, 大多數沖廁供應源自海水, 含有鹽分約 35 PPT (即 3.5% 鹽分)。個案例子:

			
			
浴室座廁沖廁水鹽分含量 Salinity: 30 PPT	浴室洗手盤食水鹽分含量 Salinity: 0 PPT	樓下走廊橫樑水珠樣本鹽分含量 Salinity: 30 PPT, 顯示與沖廁水有關	樓下單位天花水珠樣本鹽分含量 Salinity: 7 PPT, 顯示與沖廁水及食水有關

注意: 首先了解樓上單位是否用咸水沖廁 (淡水沖廁不適用), 滴 1 至 2 滴水到鏡面, 對住有光線看, 會看到折光度