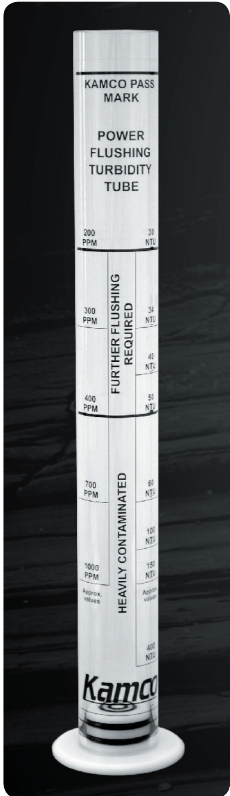


Turbidity Tube - visual test for water clarity

Turbidity is the cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by individual particles (suspended solids) that are generally invisible to the naked eye, similar to smoke in air. The measurement of turbidity is a key test of water quality.



A Turbidity Tube is designed to gauge the level of suspended solids present within the heating system water.

It is useful not only to demonstrate the level of clarity and contamination to you and your client, but also as a comparative tool to monitor that the discharge (dump) water is successfully clearing during the power flushing process.

Equipment required:

Kamco Turbidity Tube
White card
Jug or beaker (circa 1 litre)
(Use the turbidity tube container cap as a measuring jug)

Test procedure:

Hold the cylinder vertically over a white surface and view downwards.

Use the jug to collect a free flowing water sample from the dump hose.

Without delay (to avoid settlement of particulate matter) slowly pour the contents of the jug into the turbidity cylinder whilst looking down the column of water from above. Stop as soon as the black rings cannot be seen and take a reading at the top of the water column.

Continue dumping until the reading is above the “Kamco pass mark”, and the black “O” rings can still be seen.

Important:

Always use in a well lit room.

Wash thoroughly before and after use.

Do not hold the cylinder whilst taking readings as this affects the amount of light entering the cylinder.

Note:

Although a turbidity test is a useful means of checking the clarity, it is also essential to test the pH of the system water prior to disconnecting the power flushing pump.

The turbidity tube only measures ‘suspended solids’. In order to check that the water sample is chemically similar to the flushing water, accurate comparative ‘total dissolved solids’ (TDS) readings can be taken with an electronic TDS meter.



Other equipment to check water quality: pH & TDS meters, and water analysis kit