

Ardrox 2320 method of control for Afridana

Ardrox 2320 is a diphasic process. It is important that a representative bath sample is used for the method of control. If the solution has been static/still for any length of time, mix for 5 mins to ensure a representative sample of the solution is taken.

If the solution is hot when sampled, allow to cool to room temperature before testing.

The **Ardrox 2320A** level is measured by allowing the solvent to separate. In used solutions this can prove difficult due to the narrow density differential between the two phases. This method uses salt (sodium Chloride) to increase the density of the aqueous phase, facilitating the separation of the solvent phase on the surface (Top).

The **Ardrox 2320B** level in the aqueous layer is measured by pH.

Ardrox 2320B level

Allow the bath sample to separate & cool (if hot). Using a calibrated pH meter, measure the pH of the aqueous layer using a suitable pH electrode.

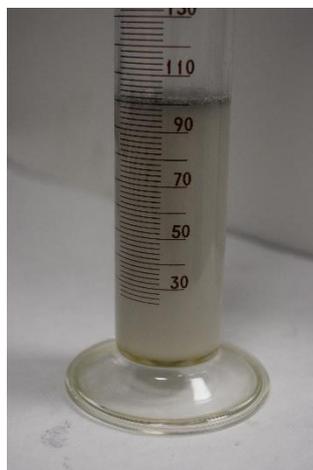
The pH should be within the range 11.5 – 12.5.

If the pH is below 11.5 add 5 litres Ardrox 2320B to the tank and re-test. Continue to make additions until pH is within specification.

Ardrox 2320A level

Allow the bath to cool. The sample will separate on standing. Ensure sample is mixed thoroughly immediately prior to the test.

Pour 100mls of the mixed solution into a 250ml glass measuring cylinder.

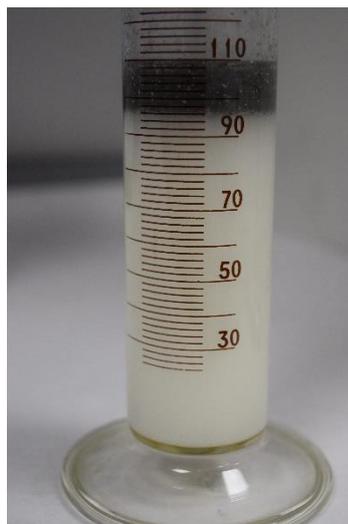


Add approx. 20grams of salt.



Stopper the cylinder & mix well.

Allow for the layers to separate cleanly. (this will vary depending upon the amount of residues present in solution)



The solvent layer is the top layer. Note the volume of the top layer.

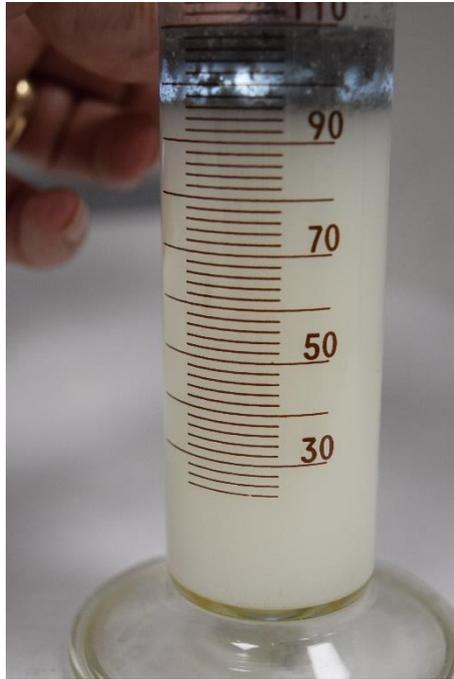
The solvent level should be maintained between 5% - 25%.

To increase the solvent level by 1%, add 10 litres Ardrex 2320A per 1000 litres of working solution..

Notes:

Separation of the layers can be hindered if the solution is heavily contaminated with paint/paint flakes. It is advisable to remove as much as possible by straining through a metal gauze/strainer.

When the solution is very dark it can be difficult to see the separate layers. Using a small, concentrated light source (small torch) to back light the cylinder will make the layers more visible.



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