

- ★ READ CAREFULLY THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL AND THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ASPIRATING PUMP PRIOR TO USING THIS PRODUCT.
- ★ DO NOT DISCARD THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL UNTIL ALL THE TUBES IN THIS BOX ARE USED UP.

#### 1. PERFORMANCE:

Measuring Range and Pump Stroke	: 1 - 15 ppm 3 pump strokes
Sampling Time	: 4.5 minutes
Colour Change	: Pale pink → Yellow
Detectable Limit	: 0.5 ppm
Operating Temperature	: 10 - 40 °C (50-104°F) (Temperature correction is necessary.)
Operating Humidity	: 10 - 90 %R.H. at 10 - 35 °C (50-95°F) (No correction is necessary.) 10 - 80 %R.H. at 35 - 40 °C (95-104°F) (No correction is necessary.)
Aspirating Pump	: Model AP-20, AP-20S, AP-1 or AP-1S

By using a conversion chart shown at **ITEM 4. CONVERSION CHART**, following gas can be detected.

Gases to Measured	Measuring Range	Number of pump stroke	Sampling Time	Operating temperature
Propylene oxide	3 - 70 ppm	1 (100mL)	1.5 minutes	15 - 25 °C (59-77°F)

#### ⚠ CAUTION

1. THE DETECTOR TUBE AND PRETREAT TUBE CONTAIN CHEMICAL REAGENTS
2. DO NOT TOUCH THESE REAGENTS DIRECTLY ONCE TUBES WERE BROKEN.
3. KEEP THE TUBES OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

#### NOTICE

1. USE ONLY WITH PUMP MODELS AP-20, AP-20S, AP-1, OR AP-1S. OTHERWISE, CONSIDERABLE ERROR IN INDICATION MAY OCCUR.
2. BEFORE TESTING, CHECK THE ASPIRATING PUMP FOR LEAKS (**REFER TO ITEM 9. INSPECTION OF ASPIRATING PUMP**). ANY PUMPS SHOWING SIGNS OF LEAKAGE SHOULD BE CORRECTED BEFORE USE.
3. DO NOT USE THIS TUBE OUTSIDE THE STATED OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE.
4. STORE TUBES IN A COOL AND DARK PLACE (0-25 °C/32-77°F), AND USE BEFORE EXPIRATION DATE PRINTED ON THE TOP OF THE BOX.
5. PRIOR TO USE, READ CAREFULLY **ITEM 10. USER RESPONSIBILITY**.
6. READ THE CONCENTRATION IMMEDIATELY AFTER MEASUREMENT.
7. WHEN THE CONCENTRATION OF ETHYLENE OXIDE IS ABOUT 1000 ppm OR MORE, THE READING VALUE OF 122SC MAY INDICATE ABNORMALLY LOW. IF THE ESTIMATED CONCENTRATION WAS EXTREMELY HIGH, MEASURE THE GAS CONCENTRATION WITH 122SA OR 122SL ETHYLENE OXIDE DETECTOR TUBES.

#### 2. SAMPLING AND MEASUREMENT:

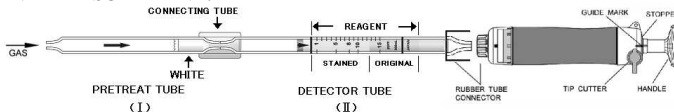


Fig.1

- ① Break both ends of the detector tube (II) and pretreat tube (I), and connect each end of the detector tube and pretreat tube with connecting tube as shown in Fig.1.

**⚠ CAUTION SAFETY GLASSES AND GLOVES SHOULD BE WORN TO PREVENT INJURY FROM SPLINTERING GLASS.**

- ② Insert the detector tube into the aspirating pump securely as shown in Fig.1. (Arrow marks shall point to the pump.)
- ③ Align the guide marks on the shaft and stopper of the aspirating pump.
- ④ Pull the pump handle at a full stroke until it locks and wait for 1.5 minutes or until the completion of sampling is confirmed with the flow indicator of the pump. (See descriptions about the flow indicator in the instructions of the pump.)
- ⑤ Push back the handle without removing the detector tube from the rubber tube connector so that air in the pump will be discharged perfectly. Then repeat the step ③~④ twice more.
- ⑥ On completion of sampling, read the scale at the maximum point of the stained layer.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** I. The scale is calibrated at 20 °C (68°F), 50%R.H. and 1013hPa. Readings obtained in other circumstances should be corrected. **(REFER TO ITEM 3. CORRECTION FOR AMBIENT CONDITIONS.)**

II. When the maximum point of the stained layer is unclear or oblique, read the scale at the centre between the longest and shortest points.

III. The colour of the reagent may change to pale purple by clean air.

In this case, the concentration of ethylene oxide is under the detectable limit.

### 3. CORRECTION FOR AMBIENT CONDITIONS:

① Temperature; Correct the tube reading by following temperature correction table.

② Humidity; No correction is necessary.

③ Atmospheric Pressure ;

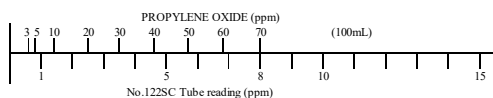
True concentration =

Temperature corrected ×  $\frac{1013}{\text{Atmospheric pressure (in hPa)}}$   
concentration

Tube Readings (ppm)	Temperature Correction Table			
	10 °C (50°F)	15 °C (59°F)	20 - 30 °C (68 - 86°F)	40 °C (104°F)
15	-	18.0	15.0	13.0
10	-	14.0	10.0	8.5
8	16.0	12.0	8.0	7.0
5	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.3
1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

### 4. CONVERSION CHART

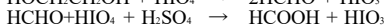
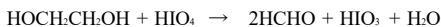
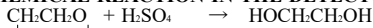
○ PROPYLENE OXIDE



### 5. INTERFERENCES.

Aldehydes produce a similar stain and give higher readings. Sulphur dioxide or Hydrogen sulphide produces a pale yellow stain and gives higher readings.

### 6. CHEMICAL REACTION IN THE DETECTOR TUBE:



### 7. DISPOSAL OF TUBES:

**USED TUBES SHOULD BE DISPOSED CAREFULLY ACCORDING TO RELEVANT REGULATIONS, IF ANY.**

### 8. HAZARDOUS AND DANGEROUS PROPERTIES OF :

Ethylene oxide TLV-TWA ◆: 1 ppm Explosion range in air: 3.0 - 100%

Propylene oxide TLV-TWA ◆: 2 ppm Explosion range in air: 1.9 - 37.0%

◆ Threshold Limit Value established by American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists 2021.

### 9. INSPECTION OF ASPIRATING PUMP:

Checking for leaks;

① Insert a sealed, unbroken detector tube into the pump.

② Align the guide marks on the shaft and stopper of the pump.

③ Pull the handle to a full stroke and wait for 1 minute.

④ Unlock the handle and allow it to return slowly into the pump by holding the cylinder and handle securely.

**CAUTION HANDLE WILL TEND TO SNAP BACK INTO THE PUMP QUICKLY.**

⑤ If the handle returns completely to the original position, the performance is satisfactory. Otherwise, refer to maintenance procedures shown in the instruction manual of the pump to correct the leakage.

### 10. USER RESPONSIBILITY:

It is the sole responsibility of the user of this equipment to ensure that the equipment is operated, maintained, and repaired in strict accordance with these instructions and the instructions provided with each Model AP-20, AP-20S, AP-1 or AP-1S aspirating pump, and that detector tubes are not used which are either beyond their expiration date or have a colour change different to that stated in the Performance specifications.

The Manufacturer and Manufacturer's Distributors shall not be otherwise liable for any incorrect measurement or any damages, whether damages result from negligence or otherwise.

※ Product specifications are subject to change without any prior notice.

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