Taylor's 2000 Series Test Kits

INTRODUCTION

The 2000 Series™ was designed to permit users to **build up their test kits in a stepwise fashion** as their testing needs grow without having to purchase duplicate components. The family of products includes the **Starter™**, **Test 4™**, **Complete™**, **Service Complete™**, and **Pool Inspector™** models. Thanks to this upgrade system, a buyer can begin with the fundamentals in the Starter kit and build his way to a comprehensive testing tool called, appropriately enough, the Complete kit.

Options in the 2000 Series include high- or low-range sanitizer values, .75 oz. or 2 oz. reagent bottles, and kits in Spanish. All cases feature a piano-style interlocking hinge and a handle for easy transport.

Over the years, salt systems have become a popular way to sanitize pools and spas. To be successful, these systems require a minimum salt concentration. Too low, and not enough chlorine will be produced to inhibit algae and bacterial growth. To monitor the salt concentration, Taylor has added a new kit to its lineup—**K-2005-SALT.** This kit contains the same tests as the K-2005, plus a test for sodium chloride.

The heart of any test kit is the comparator block, used for obtaining the water sample, mixing the reagents, and matching colors. Ours are the finest available. Advantages include **raised fill marks** to help ensure proper test volumes; **frosted backing** for uniform color perception; and **dilution guides** that make dealing with high concentrations a breeze. In 2012 we improved the visibility of the CYA test scale by adding a flange, and we resized the large comparator tube to work with our optional sample-sizing tools #6190 and #6191.

Several of the kits in this series feature **FAS-DPD drop tests,** which can measure free and combined chlorine directly as low as 0.2 ppm. The reading is made by noting a distinct change from vibrant pink to colorless in the reacted water sample. This method is also beneficial when testing samples with a high level of sanitizer (>3–20 ppm chlorine) because there is no need to interpret close shades of pink. The method is a boon for colorblind users too.

All kits include a copy of *Pool & Spa Water Chemistry: A Testing & Treatment Guide.* Written by experts in water chemistry, this waterproof booklet contains information about sanitation and water balance, as well as **tables for water treatment.** (Spanish kits have translated instructions and a Spanish guide.)

Testing with a Complete kit will answer how much sanitizer to add, when and how much to shock treat, and what adjustments are needed to prevent corrosion and scaling conditions.

Complete and Service Complete kits also contain Taylor's unique **Watergram®** for quick water balance calculations.

Topnotch chemistry and easy-to-follow instructions make the 2000 Series the perfect choice for service technicians, public pool operators, environmental health pool inspection programs, and do-it-yourself consumers.

To save money, inquire about the availability of multipacks.

2000 SERIES

K-2000 (available in English or Spanish)
Starter-high *(uses DPD):* chlorine 1–10 ppm; bromine 2–20 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; .75 oz. bottles

K-2100
Starter-low *(uses DPD):* chlorine .25–2.5 ppm; bromine .5–5 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; .75 oz. bottles

K-2015
Test 4-high *(uses DPD):* chlorine 1–10 ppm; bromine 2–20 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; .75 oz. bottles

K-2115
Test 4-low *(uses DPD):* chlorine .25–2.5 ppm; bromine .5–5 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; .75 oz. bottles

K-2005 (available in English or Spanish)
Complete-high *(uses DPD):* chlorine 1–10 ppm; bromine 2–20 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness; cyanuric acid; .75 oz. bottles

K-2005-SALT
Same tests as K-2005, plus a test for sodium chloride.

taylor *the most trusted name in water testing*

Taylor Technologies, Inc.
410-472-4340
800-TEST KIT (837-8548)
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ISO 9001:2008 Certified

2000 SERIES (cont'd)

K-2006 (available in English or Spanish)
Complete-high *(uses FAS-DPD):* chlorine 1 drop = 0.2 or 0.5 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness; cyanuric acid; .75 oz. bottles

K-2006-SALT
Same tests as K-2006, plus a test for sodium chloride.

K-2105
Complete-low *(uses DPD):* chlorine .25–2.5 ppm; bromine .5–5 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness; cyanuric acid; .75 oz. bottles

K-2106 (available in English or Spanish)
Complete-high *(uses FAS-DPD):* bromine 1 drop = 0.5 or 1.25 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness; .75 oz. bottles

K-2005C (available in English or Spanish)
Service Complete-high *(uses DPD):* chlorine 1–10 ppm; bromine 2–20 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness (w/ pipet option); cyanuric acid; 2 oz. bottles

K-2006C (available in English or Spanish)
Service Complete-high *(uses FAS-DPD):* chlorine 1 drop = 0.2 or 0.5 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness (w/ pipet option); cyanuric acid; 2 oz. bottles

K-2105C
Service Complete-low *(uses DPD):* chlorine .25–2.5 ppm; bromine .5–5 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness (w/ pipet option); cyanuric acid; 2 oz. bottles

K-2007
Pool Inspector-high *(uses DPD):* chlorine 1–10 ppm; bromine 2–20 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; extra cyanuric acid; .75 oz. bottles

K-2007C
Same tests as K-2007, except bottles are 2 oz.

K-2009
Pool Inspector-low *(uses FAS-DPD):* chlorine 1 drop = 0.2 or 0.5 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; extra cyanuric acid; .75 oz. bottles

USER BENEFITS

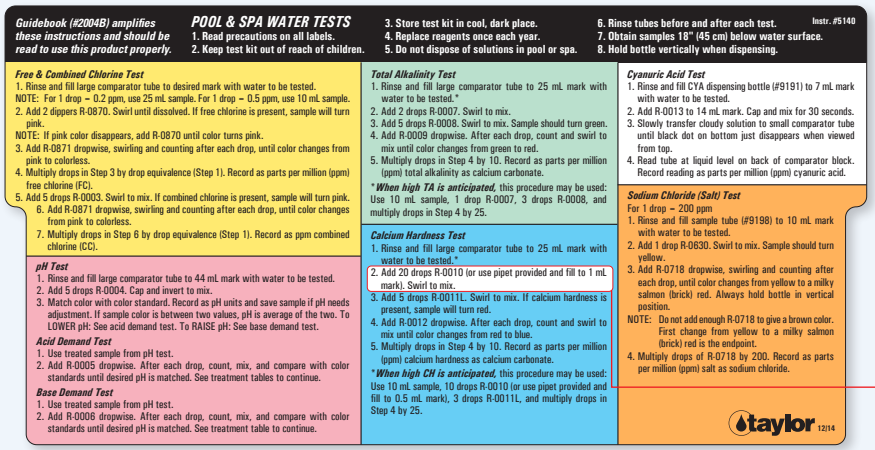
- Reagents dispense completely—**no waiting for tablets to dissolve.**
- Printed-color standards, sealed in plastic for protection against water, chemicals, and scratches, provide **reliable color matches.**
- **Waterproof instructions** are printed on plastic-impregnated paper that resists fading and tearing.
- Custom-molded, durable plastic cases provide **safe storage** for all tests. Complete and Service Complete cases will now hold up to seven additional bottles.
- **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

- **Deox Reagent** add-on to eliminate interference in DPD and FAS-DPD chlorine tests from monopersulfate oxidizing shock treatments in the water; K-2041 (.75 oz.) or K-2042 (2 oz.).
- **FAS-DPD** drop test add-on: the K-1515 measures both free and combined chlorine at increments as low as 0.2 ppm; the K-1517 measures total bromine as low as 0.5 ppm.
- **SampleSizer®** measurement tools to speed up testing (#6190 for alkalinity and hardness; #6191 for pH).
- **SpeedStir®** magnetic stirrer for any drop test performed in the #9198 sample tube instead of the comparator block. Both fit in a Service Complete case.
- 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.
- 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-2006C instruction:



Guidebook (#2004B) amplifies these instructions and should be read to use this product properly.

POOL & SPA WATER TESTS
1. Read precautions on all labels.
2. Keep test kit out of reach of children.
3. Store test kit in cool, dark place.
4. Replace reagents once each year.
5. Do not dispose of solutions in pool or spa.
6. Rinse tubes before and after each test.
7. Obtain samples 18" (45 cm) below water surface.
8. Hold bottle vertically when dispensing.

Instr. #5140

Free & Combined Chlorine Test
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.
2. Add 2 dippers R-0870. Swirl until dissolved. If free chlorine is present, sample will turn pink.
NOTE: If pink color disappears, add R-0870 until color turns pink.
3. Add R-0871 dropwise, swirling and counting after each drop, until color changes from pink to colorless.
4. Multiply drops in Step 3 by drop equivalence (Step 1). Record as parts per million (ppm) free chlorine (FC).
5. Add 5 drops R-0003. Swirl to mix. If combined chlorine is present, sample will turn pink.
6. Add R-0871 dropwise, swirling and counting after each drop, until color changes from pink to colorless.
7. Multiply drops in Step 6 by drop equivalence (Step 1). Record as ppm combined chlorine (CC).

pH Test
1. Rinse and fill large comparator tube to 44 mL mark with water to be tested.
2. Add 5 drops R-0004. Cap and invert to mix.
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.

Acid Demand Test
1. Use treated sample from pH test.
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.

Base Demand Test
1. Use treated sample from pH test.
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.

Total Alkalinity Test
1. Rinse and fill large comparator tube to 25 mL mark with water to be tested.*
2. Add 2 drops R-0007. Swirl to mix.
3. Add 5 drops R-0008. Swirl to mix. Sample should turn green.
4. Add R-0009 dropwise. After each drop, count and swirl to mix until color changes from green to red.
5. Multiply drops in Step 4 by 10. Record as parts per million (ppm) total alkalinity as calcium carbonate.

*__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.

Calcium Hardness Test
1. Rinse and fill large comparator tube to 25 mL mark with water to be tested.*
2. Add 20 drops R-0010 (or use pipet provided and fill to 1 mL mark). Swirl to mix.
3. Add 5 drops R-0011L. Swirl to mix. If calcium hardness is present, sample will turn red.
4. Add R-0012 dropwise. After each drop, count and swirl to mix until color changes from red to blue.
5. Multiply drops in Step 4 by 10. Record as parts per million (ppm) calcium hardness as calcium carbonate.

*__When high CH is anticipated,__ this procedure may be used: Use 10 mL sample, 10 drops R-0010 (or use pipet provided and fill to 0.5 mL mark), 3 drops R-0011L, and multiply drops in Step 4 by 25.

Cyanuric Acid Test
1. Rinse and fill CYA dispensing bottle (#9191) to 7 mL mark with water to be tested.
2. Add R-0013 to 14 mL mark. Cap and mix for 30 seconds.
3. Slowly transfer cloudy solution to small comparator tube until black dot on bottom just disappears when viewed from top.
4. Read tube at liquid level on back of comparator block. Record reading as parts per million (ppm) cyanuric acid.

Sodium Chloride (Salt) Test
For 1 drop = 200 ppm
1. Rinse and fill sample tube (#9198) to 10 mL mark with water to be tested.
2. Add 1 drop R-0630. Swirl to mix. Sample should turn yellow.
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.
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.
4. Multiply drops of R-0718 by 200. Record as parts per million (ppm) salt as sodium chloride.

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Only Service Complete kits have pipet option.

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