H70.0.21.6C-02

GREISINGER

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MEASURING ELECTRONIC HACCP EMI INSTRUMENTS EMI-LDA.COM

Operating Manual

Handheld pH / ORP-Meter

as of version V1.2

GMH 3511

CE

☞ Please carefully read these instructions before use!

☞ Please consider the safety instructions!

☞ Please keep for future reference!

Made in Germany

WEEE-Reg.-Nr. DE 93889386

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1 General Note

Read this document carefully and get used to the operation of the device before you use it. Keep this document within easy reach near the device for consulting in case of doubt.
Mounting, start-up, operating, maintenance and removing from operation must be done by qualified, specially trained staff that have carefully read and understood this manual before starting any work.
The manufacturer will assume no liability or warranty in case of usage for other purpose than the intended one, ignoring this manual, operating by unqualified staff as well as unauthorized modifications to the device.
The manufacturer is not liable for any costs or damages incurred at the user or third parties because of the usage or application of this device, in particular in case of improper use of the device, misuse or malfunction of the connection or of the device.
The manufacturer is not liable for misprints.

2 Safety

2.1 Intended Use

The device is designed for measuring pH and ORP potentials with the help of adequate electrodes. The electrode is connected via BNC-socket.

Please note: Different electrode types are needed for pH and ORP measurements.

It is possible to connect a temperature probe (Pt1000, banana plugs) additionally. This enables an automatic temperature compensation (ATC) for pH and mV_H measurements and displaying the media's temperature.

The safety requirements (see below) have to be observed.
The device must be used only according to its intended purpose and under suitable conditions.
Use the device carefully and according to its technical data (do not throw it, strike it, …)
Protect the device from dirt.

2.2 Safety signs and symbols

Warnings are labeled in this document with the followings signs:

Caution! This symbol warns of imminent danger, death, serious injuries and significant damage to property at non-observance.

Attention! This symbol warns of possible dangers or dangerous situations which can provoke damage to the device or environment at non-observance.

Note! This symbol point out processes which can indirectly influence operation or provoke unforeseen reactions at non-observance.

2.3 Safety guidelines

This device has been designed and tested in accordance with the safety regulations for electronic devices. However, its trouble-free operation and reliability cannot be guaranteed unless the standard safety measures and special safety advises given in this manual will be adhered to when using the device.

1. Trouble-free operation and reliability of the device can only be guaranteed if the device is not subjected to any other climatic conditions than those stated under "Specification".
   If the device is transported from a cold to a warm environment condensation may cause in a failure of the function. In such a case make sure the device temperature has adjusted to the ambient temperature before trying a new start-up.

2.

If there is a risk whatsoever involved in running it, the device has to be switched off immediately and to be marked accordingly to avoid re-starting.
Operator safety may be a risk if:
- there is visible damage to the device
- the device is not working as specified
- the device has been stored under unsuitable conditions for a longer time.
In case of doubt, please return device to manufacturer for repair or maintenance.

3. When connecting the device to other devices the connection has to be designed most thoroughly as internal connections in third-party devices (e.g. connection GND with protective earth) may lead to undesired voltage potentials that can lead to malfunctions or destroying of the GMH 3531 and the connected devices.

This device must not be run with a defective or damaged power supply unit.
Danger to life due to electrical shock!

4.

Do not use these products as safety or emergency stop devices or in any other application where failure of the product could result in personal injury or material damage.
Failure to comply with these instructions could result in death or serious injury and material damage.

5.

This device must not be used at potentially explosive areas! The usage of this device at potentially explosive areas increases danger of deflagration, explosion or fire due to sparking.

3 Product Specification

3.1 Scope of supply

The scope of supply includes:

- GMH 3511 with 9V-batterie
- Operating Manual

3.2 Operation and maintenance advice

1. Battery operation:
If ⚠ and ‘bAt’ are shown in the lower display the battery has been used up and needs to be replaced. However, the device will operate correctly for a certain time. If ‘bAt’ is shown in the upper display the voltage is too low to operate the device; the battery has been completely used up.

The battery has to be taken out, when storing device above 50 °C.
We recommend taking out battery if device is not used for a longer period of time.
After recommissioning the real-time clock has to be set again.

2. Mains operation with power supply

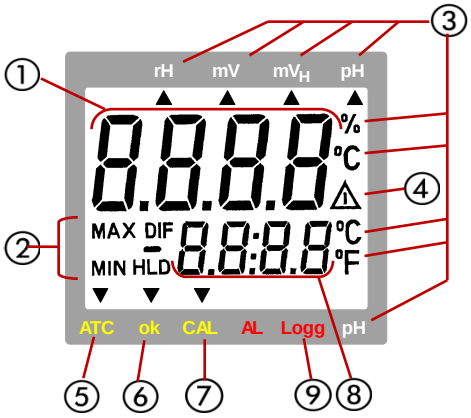
When using a power supply please note that operating voltage has to be 10.5 to 12 V DC.
Do not apply overvoltage!! Cheap 12V-power supplies often have excessive no-load voltage.
We, therefore, recommend using regulated voltage power supplies.
Trouble-free operation is guaranteed by our power supply GNG10/3000.
Prior to connecting the power supply to the mains make sure that the operating voltage stated at the power supply is identical to the mains voltage.

3. Treat device and sensor carefully. Use only in accordance with above specification. (do not throw, hit against etc.). Protect plug and socket from soiling.

4. Display values for damaged electrode cable or if no pH or ORP electrode has been connected:
If no electrode is connected or the connection cable is damaged the display will nevertheless show mV, pH or rH values. Please note that these values can never be correct measuring results!

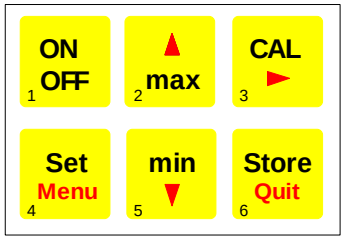
4 Handling

4.1 Display



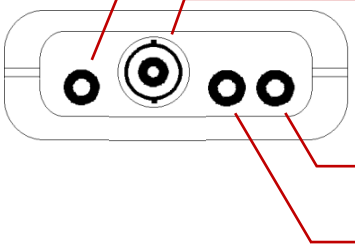
1	**Main display**:	pH value, ORP value (mV, mV_H)
2	Display elements to show minimum/maximum/ memorized measuring value	
3	Arrows to selected **measuring unit**	
4	**Warning signal** (low battery or recalibration prompt)	
5	**atc arrow**:	indicates if temperature sensor is connected and therefore **automatic temperature compensation** is active (only for ‘pH’ and ‘mV_H’ measuring mode)
6	**stab arrow**:	indicates stable measuring value
7	**cal arrow**:	indicates a running calibration (at operation mode ‘**pH**’).
8	**Secondary display**: temperature value	
9	**No function**	

4.2 Pushbuttons



ON OFF	**On / off key**
max + min	**min/max when taking measurements:** press shortly: min. or max. meas. value so far will be displayed press for 2 sec.: the min. or max. value will be deleted **Configuration**: to enter values, or change settings
CAL	**Cal**: only at mode ‘pH’: press shortly: display of electrode state rating – additional short presses: show actual calibration data press for 2 sec: start pH calibration
Set Menu	**Set/Menu**: press shortly: at ‘pH’ and ‘mV_H’: manual temperature input (if no temperature probe is connected) press for 2 sec. (menu): invoke configuration menu
Store Quit	**Store/Quit**: Measuring: hold and save current measuring value (‘HLD’ is displayed) Set/Menu: confirm settings, return to measuring

4.3 Connections



interface: connection for galv. Isolated interface adapter (accessory: GRS 3100, GRS3105 or USB3100)

BNC socket: connection of pH or ORP electrode (glass electrodes or combination electrodes)

Banana sockets:
Connection of Pt1000 temperature probe

Electrodes with integrated temperature sensor:
the banana plug is connected from outside

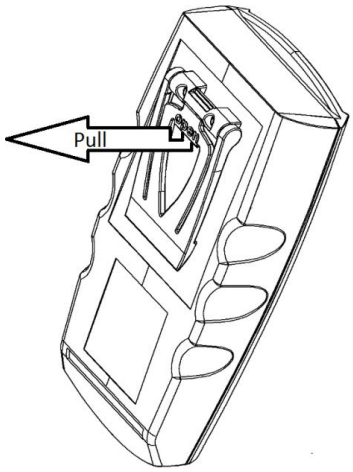
Separately lead through reference electrode:
it is connected from inside

Power supply: additional d.c.connector (internal pin Ø 1.9 mm) for external 10.5-12V direct voltage supply.

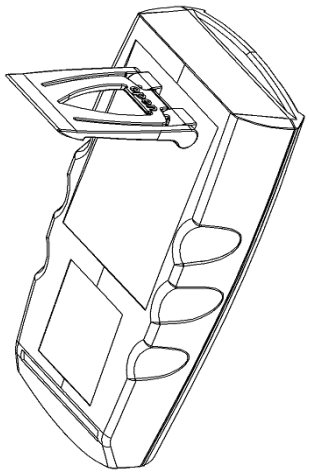
4.4 Pop-up clip

Handling:

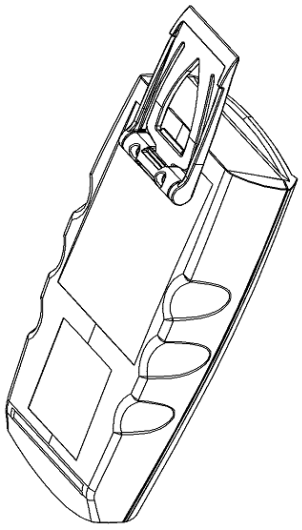
- Pull at label “open” in order to swing open the pop-up clip.
- Pull at label “open” again to swing open the pop-up clip further.



Pop-up clip closed



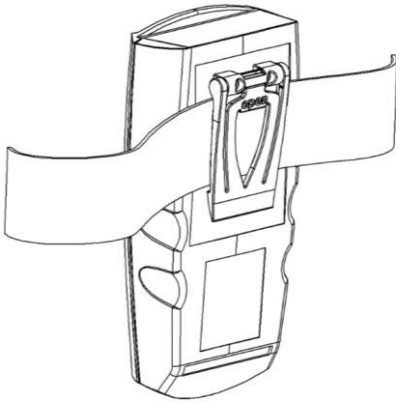
Pop-up clip at position 90°



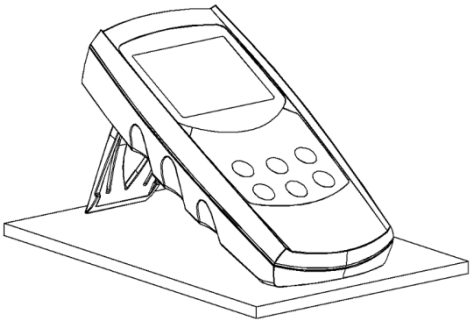
Pop-up clip at position 180°

Function:

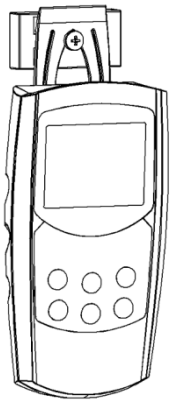
- The device with a closed pop-up clip can be plainly laid onto a table or attached to a belt, etc.
- The device with pop-up clip at position 90° can be set up on a table, etc.
- The device with pop-up clip at position 180° can be suspended from a screw or the magnetic holder GMH 1300.



Device attached to a belt



Device set up on a table



Device suspended from magnetic holder GMH 1300

5 Start Operation

Connect electrodes, turn device on via ON/OFF key.

After segment test the device is ready for measuring.

Remove protective cap from electrode. (Attention: Cap should contain KCL 3 M or storage solution)

6 Principles of the measurements

6.1 pH measurement

The pH value specifies the acid or alkaline behavior of aqueous solutions.
Solutions with a pH values below 7 are acid (the more below 7 the more acid), values higher than 7 mean alkaline and pH = 7 means neutral.
The pH value is the negative common logarithm of the hydrogen ion activity (this is often approximately equal to the concentration of dissolved hydronium ions):

———— with : concentration of dissolved hydronium ions in mol/l
: activity coefficient (normally lower than 1)

The abbreviation “pH” stands for ***p****ondus* ***H****ydrogenii* (Latin pondus: “weight“; Hydrogenium: “hydrogen“).

pH values should always be measured and saved together with the temperature of the solution:
i.e. pH 5.87; 22.8 °C.
Reason: The pH values of most liquids are depending on temperature.

The pH measurement is highly precise but also very sensitive. The measured signals are very weak (high resistance), especially if measured in low-ion media. Therefore it is very important that:

- disturbances (electrostatic charge, etc.) are prevented.
- a stable value is reached by slow stirring.
- contact plugs are kept clean and dry.
- the electrode shaft is not submersed for a longer period (exception: special water-proof types).
- the electrode is calibrated often enough (see below). The needed calibration frequency depends on the used electrode and application and varies between once every hour to once in several weeks.
- A suitable electrode is chosen. Please refer to chapter 6.3

6.2 ORP measurement

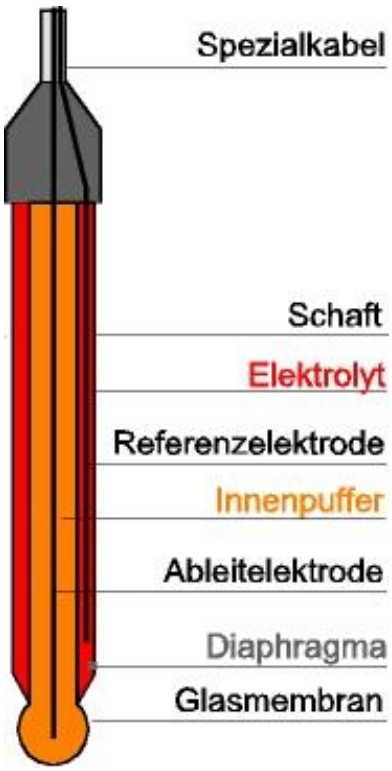
The ORP potential (also known as reduction potential or ORP) is a measure of the **o**xidizing or **r**educing **p**otential of the measured media compared to the standard hydrogen electrode.
This potential is often used in swimming pools to rate the disinfectant effect of chlorination. Also for aquarium keepers the ORP value is an important parameter, because fishes need ORP values within specified boundaries to live. Drinking water purification, water monitoring and industrial applications are some further fields where the ORP value is of importance.
The measurement is done with a common silver chloride electrode (reference system with 3-molar potassium chloride solution). The measured value can be directly displayed (mode mV) or converted to “reference system: standard hydrogen electrode” and temperature compensated at mode mV_H.
There is no calibration comparable with that of the pH measurement. However, the electrode’s capability can be checked with ORP test solutions (for example GRP 100).

Suitable ORP electrodes: e.g. **GE 105 BNC**

6.3 pH electrode

6.3.1 Design

In most cases so-called combination electrodes are used. That means that all needed elements are integrated in a single electrode (including reference electrode).
Sometimes even a temperature sensor is integrated.
The picture on the right shows an electrode without temperature sensor.



There are several design types for the diaphragm, but generally said it is the connection between electrolyte and the measured solution. A blockade or soiling of the diaphragm is often the reason for the electrodes idleness and erratic behavior.
The glass membrane has to be treated with care. The hydrated gel layer forms on the surface of the glass membrane, which is of highest importance for the measurement. The electrode has to be kept wet to preserve the hydrated gel layer (see below).

6.3.2 Further Information

pH-electrodes are wear parts which need to be replaced, if the values required can no longer be kept even after thorough cleaning and recovery or the electrode signal gets to slow. The actual lifetime of an electrode depends highly on the chemical or mechanical stress it is subjected to. Please take into account that there are several materials that are in aqueous solutions aggressive to glass; other chemicals may react with the KCl-solution in the electrode thus causing blockades in the diaphragm.

Examples:
- with solutions containing protein, like they are used on the medical and biological sector, KCl may result in the denaturation of the protein.
- coagulated varnish
- solutions with a relatively high concentration of silver ions

Any material depositing on the measuring membrane or the diaphragm will influence the measurements and have to be removed at regular intervals. This can be done by means of automatic cleaning equipment.

☞ ***Electrodes have to be stored in a way that they are kept wet. An adequate solution is to store them with suitable protective cap filled with KCl 3 M. Please consider also the instructions in the electrodes manual!***

6.3.3 pH electrode suggestions

Different applications require different electrodes

1. **Measurements in low-ion media** (rain water, aquarium water, VE-waters)
   GE 104 BNC (as of 20 µS/cm)
2. **Sea water aquariums**
   Standard pH electrodes with 3mol KCl **(GE 100 BNC, GE 114, GE 117)**
3. **Swimming pools**
   Standard pH electrodes with 3mol KCl **(GE 100 BNC,GE 114, GE 117)**
4. **Soil checks**
   Glass electrodes with several diaphragms **(GE 101 BNC)**; use insertion mandrel!
5. **Electroplating, some paints and lacquers**
   Glass electrode **GE 151 BNC**
6. **Cheese, fruit, meat**
   Insertion electrode **(GE 101 BNC or GE 120 BNC).**
   When taking measurements in cheese, milk and other high-protein products use special cleaning agent to clean electrode. **(pepsin solution - GRL 100)**.

Standard cleaning: apply 0.1 molar HCl-solution for at least 5 minutes or protein cleaning agent.

The average service life of an electrode is 8 to 10 months but may be increased to 2 years if electrode is well maintained and treated carefully. We regret not being able to give a more detailed information as this is highly dependent on the individual case of application.

6.4 Calibration of pH measurement

The electrode data of pH electrodes are subject to fluctuation due to ageing and manufacturing tolerances. Therefore it is necessary to check the calibration with buffer solutions before measurements take place. If deviations are too large, a recalibration is necessary.

Buffer solutions are liquids with an accurate pH-value. The standard series **GPH** (buffer capsules to be mixed with water pH 4.01, pH 7.00 and pH 10.01) can be used for calibration

Service life of a buffer solution is limited and will be further reduced unless the electrodes are properly rinsed and dried when changing over the solutions. This may even result in incorrect calibration! We recommend to use new buffer solution for calibration, as far as possible, and to rinse with deionized or distilled water.

6.4.1 How to prepare calibration buffers of standard GPH series (capsules)

See notes B.

6.4.2 Automatic temperature compensation during calibration

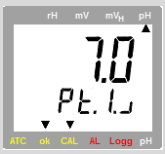
Both the signal of the pH-electrode and the pH-buffer are depending on temperature. If a temperature probe is connected, the temperature influence of the electrode is compensated automatically during measuring as well as during calibration. Otherwise enter actual buffer temperature as accurate as possible (see below).

6.4.3 How to carry out calibration

Please note: the calibration can only carried out at a temperature range of 0 - 60°C !
If you have not yet done so set device to measuring mode 'pH'.
Carefully remove electrode safety cap (Attention! Contains 3 mol KCl!).
Rinse electrode with distilled water and dry it carefully.

How to start calibration: press CAL (3) key for 2 seconds.
The display will prompt you to measure the first calibration solution.
You can abort calibration at any time by pressing Set Menu (4) key. In such a case the last calibration before this one remains valid.

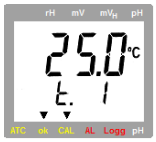
1. Calibration point 1: 'Pt. 1'



Place electrode and temperature probe (if any) in the neutral solution stirring gently.
(For 1-point calibration: solutions with arbitrary pH value (e.g. pH 4) can be uses)

As soon as the measured pH value got stable the next calibration step will be displayed.

*1)



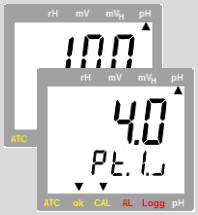
No temperature sensor: manual input of temperature of buffer 1

Use max (2) or min (5) to enter the temperature of the buffer solution.

Use Store Quit (6) to confirm the value; the next calibration step is displayed.

2. Rinse electrode in distilled or deionized water, dry electrode

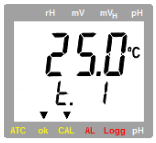
3. Calibration point 2: 'Pt. 2'



Place electrode and temperature probe (if any) in the second buffer solution (e.g. for standard series this is: pH 4.0 or pH 10.0) and stir gently.

As soon as the measured pH value got stable the next calibration step will be displayed.

*1)



No temperature sensor: manual input of temperature of buffer 2

Use max (2) or min (5) to enter the temperature of the buffer solution.

Use Store Quit (6) to confirm the value; the next calibration step is displayed.

Calibration has finished, the display shows the electrode's state rating.

4. Rinse electrode in distilled or deionized water, dry electrode

Error messages of pH calibration:

CAL Err.1	Neutral buffer not permissible - Wrong buffer solution - Buffer solution defective - Electrode defective	Always use neutral buffer as first solution (exception: 1 point calibration) Use new buffer solution Clean electrode and calibrate again, if error occurs again -> replace electrode
CAL Err.2	Slope is too low: - Buffer solution defective - Electrode defective	 Use new buffer solution Replace electrode
CAL Err.3	Slope is too high: - Buffer solution defective - Electrode defective	 Use new buffer solution Replace electrode
CAL Err.4	Incorrect calibration temperature	Calibration can only be done at 0…60 °C

Permissible electrodes' data:
Asymmetry: ±55 mV
Slope: -62 ... -45 mV/pH

7 Configuration

Some menu points depend on current device settings.

To change device settings, press **„Menu“** Set Menu for 2 seconds. This will activate the configuration menu (main display: "Set"). Pressing **„Menu“** Set Menu changes between the menus points, pressing CAL jumps to the referring parameters, which can be selected with key CAL.
The parameters can be changed with max or min. Pressing **„Menu“** Set Menu again jumps back to the main configuration menu and saves the settings. "Quit" Store Quit finishes the configuration and returns to standard measuring operation.

Pressing "menu" and "store" at the same time for more than 2 seconds will reset the device to factory defaults

If no key is pressed for more than 2 minutes the configuration will be aborted. All changes will not be saved!

Parameter	Werte	Bedeutung
CAL	max bzw. min	
Set Configuration: General configurations		
InP	**Input: Selection of measured variable**	
	Arrow **„mV“**	mV value measurement (REDOX or ORP)
	Arrow **„mV_H“**	mV value measurement referring to standard hydrogen system
	Arrow **„pH“**	pH value measurement
Unit t	**Unit t: Select temperature unit**	
	°C:	All temperatures in degree Celsius
	°F:	All temperatures in degree Fahrenheit
PoFF	**Auto Power-Off: Select power-off delay**	
	1...120	Power-off delay in minutes. Device will be automatically switched off as soon as this time has elapsed if no key is pressed/no interface communication takes place.
	oFF	Automatic power-off function deactivated (continuous operation)
Out	**Universal Output**	
	oFF	Interface off -> minimal power consumption
	SEr:	Serial interface activated
	dAC:	Analog output activated
Adr.	**01,11..91**	Base address for serial interface communication

8 Output

The output can be used as serial interface (for USB 3100, USB 3100 N, GRS 3100 or GRS 3105 interface adapters) or as analog output (0-1V).
If none of both is needed, we suggest to switch the output off, because battery life then is extended.

8.1 Serial Interface

By means of the serial interface and a suitable electrically isolated interface adapter (USB 3100, USB 3100 N, GRS 3100 or GRS 3105) the device can be connected to a computer for data transfer.
With the GRS 3105 up to 5 devices of the GMH3xxx- series can be connected to one interface (see also manual of GRS 3105). As a precondition the base addresses of all devices must not be identical, make sure to configure the base addresses accordingly (refer menu point “Adr.” in chapter 7).
To avoid transmission errors, there are several security checks implemented e.g. CRC.

The following standard software packages are available:
- **GSOFT3050**: Operation and read out of logger function, data display in diagrams and tables
- **GMHKonfig**: Software for a comfortable editing of the device
- **EBS 20M / 60M**: 20-/60-channel software to display the measuring values

In case you want to develop your own software we offer a **GMH3000-development package** including:
- a universally applicable Windows functions library ('GMH3000.DLL') with documentation that can be used by the most programming languages. Suitable for Windows XP™, Windows Vista™, Windows 7™
- Programming examples Visual Basic 4.0™, Delphi 1.0™, Testpoint™

The device has 2 channels:
- Channel 1: actual-value-channel pH, mV or rH and base address
- Channel 2: temperature value

The unit of all transmitter values (including measuring / boundary values) is the unit of corresponding displayed values.
(e.g. temperature is displayed in °C -> temperature value is also transmitted in °C)

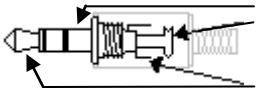
8.2 Analog output

An analog voltage 0-1 V can be connected at the universal output connector (mode: “Out dAC”).
The analog output cannot be scaled.

Unit	0V output signal	1V output signal
pH	0.00 pH	14.00 pH
mV / mV_H	-2000 mV	2000 mV

Please take care not to load the analog output too heavily, otherwise the output value will be distorted and the power consumption will rise. Loads up to approx. 10 kOhm are unproblematic.
If the displayed value goes beyond the fixed value, the output voltage will be 1 V.
If the displayed value falls below the fixed value, the output voltage will be 0 V.
In error case (Err.1, Err.2, etc.) the output voltage will be slightly higher than 1 V.

plug wiring:



Attention!
The 3rd contact has to be left floating!
Only stereo plugs are allowed!

9 Accuracy Check / Adjustment Service

You can send the device to the manufacturer for adjustment and inspection.

Calibration certificate - DKD certificate - official certifications:
If the measuring instrument is supposed to receive a calibration certificate, it has to be sent to the manufacturer (declare test levels, e.g. -20; 0°C; 70°C).
If the device is certificated together with a suitable sensor very high overall accuracies are possible.

Basic settings can only be checked and – if necessary – corrected by the manufacturer.

A calibration protocol is enclosed to the device ex works. This documents the precision reached by the production process.

10 Error and System Messages

Display	Description	What to do?
No display or confused characters, device does not react on keypress	Battery empty	Replace battery
	Mains operation: wrong voltage or polarity	Check power supply, replace it when necessary
	System error	Disconnect battery and power supplies, wait shortly, then reconnect
	Device defective	Return to manufacturer for repair
Err.1	Measured value above allowable range	Check: Measuring value not within sensor range? -> measuring value to high!
	Sensor defective	Return to manufacturer for repair
Err.2	Measured value below allowable range	Check: Measuring value not within sensor range? -> measuring value to low!
	Sensor defective	Return to manufacturer for repair
Err.7	System error	Return to manufacturer for repair
	Value extremely out of measuring range	Check: Value not within sensor range?
>CAL< CAL flashing in display	Either preset calibration interval has expired or last calibration is not valid	Device has to be calibrated!
CAL Err.1	Neutral buffer not permissible	
	Wrong buffer solution	Always use neutral buffer as first solution
	Buffer solution defective	Use new buffer solution
	Electrode defective	Clean electrode and calibrate again, if error occurs again -> replace electrode
CAL Err.2	Slope is too low	
	Buffer solution defective	Use new buffer solution
	Electrode defective	Replace electrode
CAL Err.3	Slope is too high	
	Buffer solution defective	Use new buffer solution
	Electrode defective	Replace electrode
CAL Err.4	Incorrect calibration temperature	Calibration can only be done at 0…60 °C

If **“bAt”** is flashing, the battery will be exhausted soon. Further measurements are possible for short time. If “bAt” is displayed continuously the battery is ultimately exhausted and has to be replaced. Further measurements aren’t possible any more.

11 Reshipment and Disposal

11.1 Reshipment

DANGER

All devices returned to the manufacturer have to be free of any residual of measuring media and/or other hazardous substances. Measuring residuals at housing or sensor may be a risk for persons or environment

Use an adequate transport package for reshipment, especially for fully functional devices. Please make sure that the device is protected in the package by enough packing materials.

11.2 Disposal instructions

Batteries must not be disposed in the regular domestic waste but at the designated collecting points.
The device must not be disposed in the unsorted municipal waste! Send the device directly to us (sufficiently stamped), if it should be disposed. We will dispose the device appropriate and environmentally sound.

12 Specification

Measuring ranges	pH	0,00 ... 14,00 pH
	ORP / mV	-1999 … 2000 mV
		Relating to hydrogen system: -1792 .. +2207 mV_H (bei 25°C, DIN 38404)
	Temperature	-5,0 ... +150,0 °C, Pt1000 23,0 ... 302,0 °F
Accuracy	pH	±0,01 pH
	ORP / mV	±0,1% FS
	Temperature	±0,2 K (in the range of -5,0…100,0°C)
Working conditions		-20 to 50 °C; 0 bis 95 % r.F. (non condensing)
Storage temperature		-20 to 70 °C
Connections	pH, ORP	BNC- socket, additional connection for reference electrode: 4mm banana socket
	Temperature	Pt1000 via 4 mm banana socket
	Interface	Serial interface (3.5mm jack) can be connected to USB or RS232 interface of a PC via electrically isolated interface adapter USB3100, USB 3100 N, GRS3100 or GRS3105 (see accessories) or analog output 0-1V
	external supply	d.c. connector (diameter of internal pin 1.9 mm) for external 10.5-12V direct voltage supply. (suitable power supply: GNG10/3000)
Input resistance	pH, OPR	$>10^{12}$ Ohm
Display		4 digit 7-segment (main and secondary display) with additional symbols
pH calibration	Automatic	2-point calibration, technical buffer GPH
Additional functions		Min / max / hold
Housing		Break-proof ABS housing
	Protection class	Front side IP65
	Dimensions Weight	without BNC connector 142 x 71 x 26 mm (L x B x H) BNC connector at the devices front end: approx. 13 mm long, about 170 g incl. battery
Power supply Current consumption		9V battery, type: IEC 6F22 (included in scope of supply), external d.c. supply < 1 mA (Out = Off)
Change battery indicator		Automatically if battery exhausted ⚠ and ’ bAt ’
Auto-off-function:		Device will be automatically switched off if no key is pressed/no interface communication takes place for the time of the power-off delay. The power-off delay can be set to values between 1and 120 min.; it can be completely deactivated.
EMV		The device corresponds to the essential protection ratings established in the Regulations of the Council for the Approximation of Legislation for the member countries regarding electromagnetic compatibility (2004/108/EG). Additional fault: <1%

13 Notes A: temperature influence on pH buffer solutions

GPH buffer capsules for 100 ml buffer solution

Capsules for do-it-yourself mixing – unopened capsules can be stored a long time (approx. 3 years)

T [°C]	10	20	25	30	40
GREISINGER GPH 4.0	3.99	3.99	4.01	4.01	4.03
GREISINGER GPH 7.0	7.06	7.01	7.00	6.99	6.98
GREISINGER GPH 10.0	10.18	10.06	10.01	9.97	9.89
GREISINGER GPH 12.0	12.35	12.14	12.00	11.89	11.71

PHL buffer solutions in dosing bottles 250 ml

Buffer solutions are ready for use, with dosing volume of 20 ml - 25 ml

T [°C]	10	20	25	30	40
GREISINGER PHL 4,0 (pH 4.01 +/- 0.015 @25°C)	4.02	4.00	4.01	4.01	4.01
GREISINGER PHL 7,0 (pH 7.00 +/- 0.015 @25°C)	7.06	7.02	7.00	6.99	6.97
GREISINGER PHL 10,0 (pH 10.01 +/- 0.030 @25°C)	10.18	10.07	10.01	9.97	9.89

14 Notes B: preparation of pH buffer solutions

General information on pH buffer solutions

The actual characteristic curve of pH electrodes deviates from the ideal characteristic. Thus the electrodes have to be calibrated before initial operation and thereafter at regular intervals to get accurate measuring values.
At least a 2-point calibration is required to get the parameters ‘offset’ and ‘slope’. Two different buffer solutions are necessary for this.
A 1-point calibration only affects the ‘offset’ whereas ‘slope’ is assumed to be the ideal value of -59.2 mV/pH. A device calibrated only at 1 point assures only accurate measuring values at a range close to the buffer value.

Buffer capacity β

The pH value of a buffer solution changes only very little when small amounts of acids or bases are added. The buffer capacity β and the dilution influence dpH are values to measure this capability. The buffer capacity β is the amount of a strong acid or base that has to be added to 1 liter of the buffer solution in order to change its pH value by 1. The dilution influence dpH is the change of the pH value of the buffer solution when it is diluted with pure water at a ratio of 1 to 1.
Typical values for buffer capacity and dilution influence are: β = 0.03; dpH = 0.05

Please consider when choosing buffer solutions: date of expiry

Unopened and well stored buffer capsules (GPH) can be stored for a very long time in contrast to ready to use or self prepared buffer solutions. Caution with alkaline buffers: they age comparatively fast if opened (i.e. at air). The buffer gets more acid, because carbon dioxide from air is dissolved.

How to prepare calibration buffers of standard GPH series (capsules)

1. Fill 2 plastic bottles with 100 ml distilled water each.
2. Open pH 7 capsule (green) carefully (turn one half of the capsule while pulling and make sure not to spill any of the powder); put content (including both capsule parts) into one of the bottles.
3. Put content of pH 4 capsule (orange) (or pH 10, blue) and both capsule parts into a second bottle..

The capsule shell will color the liquid in the respective color:
orange = pH4.01; green = pH7.00; blue = pH10.01
Make sure to prepare buffer solutions in time as they can only be used after at least 3 hours.
Shake well before use.