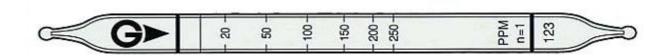
Xylene C₆H₄(CH₃)₂ **No.123**



Performance

5 to 10 ppm	10 to 250 ppm	250 to 625 ppm	
2	1	1/2	
1/2	1	2.5	
1.5 minute per pump stroke			
1 ppm (n=2)			
White → Brown			
Xylene reacts with iodine pentoxide to liberate iodine to produce brown colour. $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2 + I_2O_5 + H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow I_2$			
10% (for 10 to 50 ppm), 5% (for 50 to 250 ppm)			
3 Years			
Unnecessary			
rk place.			
	2 1/2 Xylene liberate C ₆ H ₂ 10% (for 10	2 1 1/2 1 1.5 minute per pump stro 1 ppm (n=2) White → Brown Xylene reacts with iodine pente liberate iodine to produce brown C ₆ H ₄ (CH ₃) ₂ + I ₂ O ₅ + H ₂ SO ₄ − 10% (for 10 to 50 ppm), 5% (for 50 3 Years Unnecessary	

Possible coexisting substances and their interferences

Substance	Concentration	Interference	Change colour by itself
Carbon Monoxide	<u>≤</u> 1000ppm	2 layers	Discolours pale brown (Whole layer)
Acetylene, Hexane	<u>≤</u> 2000 ppm	2 layers	Discolours pale brown (Whole layer)
Toluene	≥1/5 time	Plus error	Discolours brown
Benzene	<u>≥</u> 1/5 time	Plus error	Discolours pale yellow

Other substance measurable with this detector tube

Tube 123 Reading (n = 2)	10	20	50	100
Trimethylbenzene Conc. (ppm)	10	27	90	300

Calibration gas generation Diffusion tube method

TLV-TWA	TLV-STEL	Explosive range
100ppm	150ppm	1.0 to 7.0%