

## **Density & concentration / Anton Paar K.G.**

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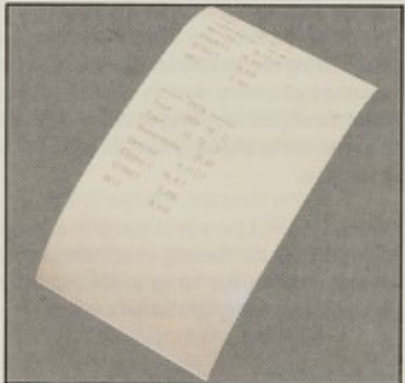
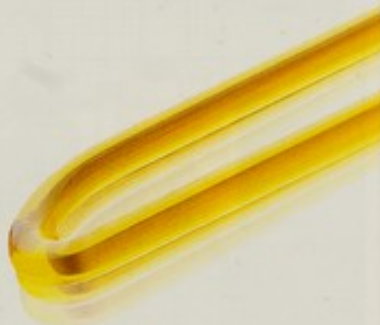
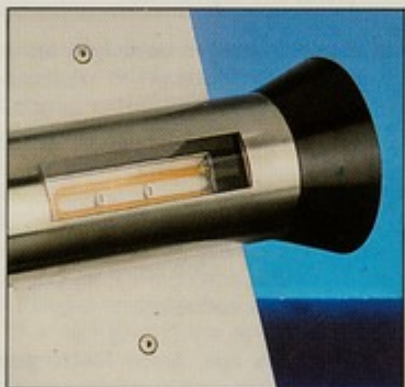
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AD PAAR

## DENSITY & CONCENTRATION



RELIABLE PARTNERS FOR RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY

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## Density and Concentration Measurement

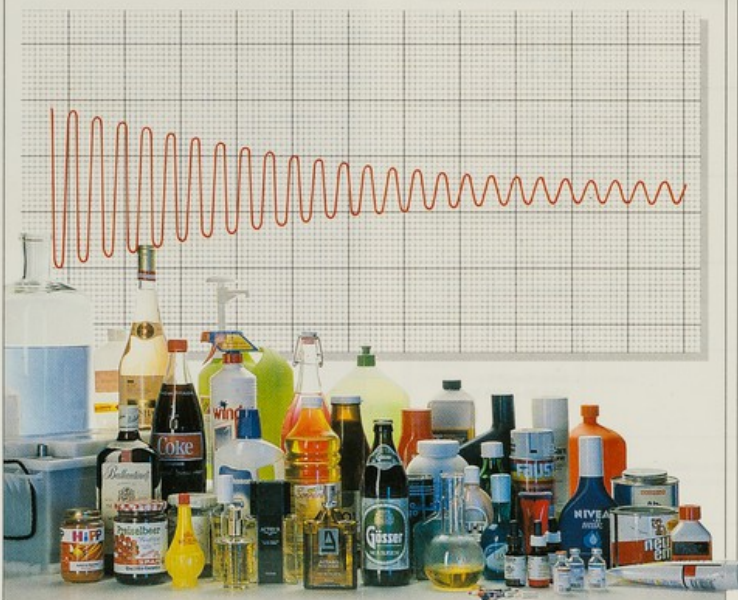
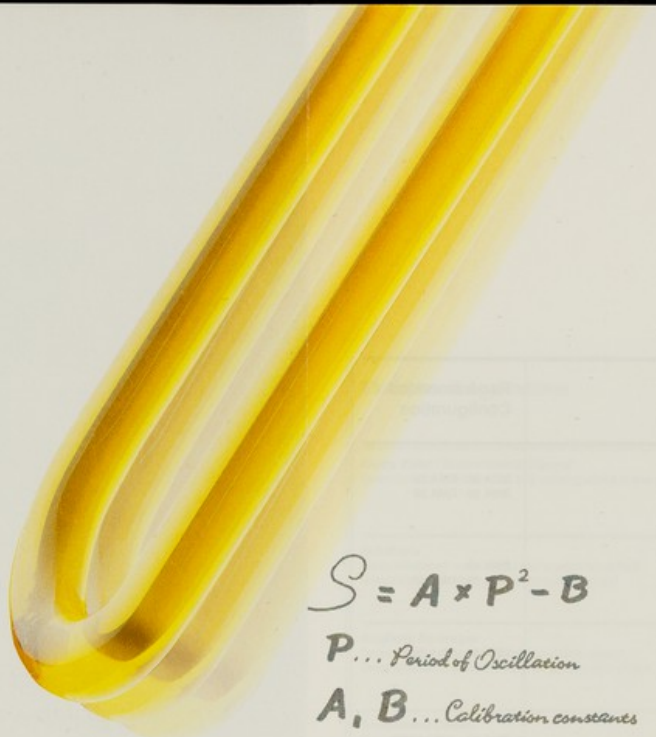
The density of liquids and gases is an important parameter for research and industry. Every day, density measurement is used to solve a variety of problems:

- quality control in the production of industrial liquids and gases
- concentration determination of acids, caustics, solvents and other organic and inorganic solutions
- concentration determination in the food and beverage industries, as in measuring sugar or alcohol concentrations
- maintenance of critical power and control areas, such as emergency power supplies for hospitals, nuclear power plants and submarines
- quality control of petrochemicals and hydrocarbon fuels.

Density ( $\rho$ ) means the relationship "Mass per unit Volume" of any substance. Specific gravity is the most commonly used derived reading, being the measured density divided by the density of water. Out of the density and specific gravity, various concentrations are calculated.

Twenty years ago, Anton PAAR greatly simplified density and specific gravity measurement when DMA 02C, the world's first digital density meter, was introduced. Since then, over 25,000 customers have been using our products. Our experience in solving customers' density related problems is unparalleled resulting in the design of the most versatile and easy to use density meters available.

Anton PAAR is the world leader in supplying instruments for density and concentration measurement. We solve today's problems while anticipating tomorrow's needs.



## The Anton PAAR Oscillating U-Tube Method

The Anton PAAR method of density measurement, developed by H. Stabinger and H. Leopold, is based on the law of harmonic oscillation. Due to its accuracy and versatility it has become the standard method of density measurement worldwide.

A hollow U-shaped tube is electromagnetically forced into harmonic oscillation. The period of oscillation is dependent on the density of the sample in the tube. Therefore, by measuring the period of oscillation, the density or density related values are automatically calculated.

## Superior to any Other Method

The old way of determining density with Pycnometer or Hydrometer is no longer suitable for today's Research-, Production- and Quality Control Laboratories due to complicated filling and weighing procedures as well as the time taken for the temperature equilibrium.

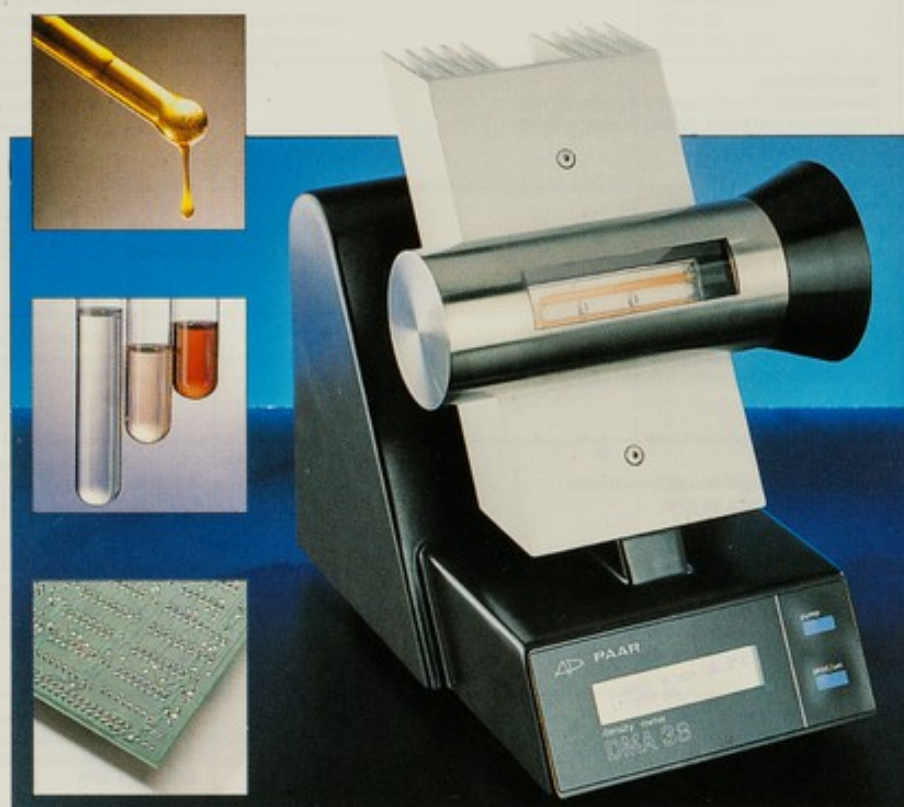
### Benefits of the Anton PAAR Method:

- Reliable results with accuracies up to  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  [g/cm<sup>3</sup>] are available within minutes.
- Filling of the measuring tube is very simple: manually by means of a syringe or fully automatic with Filling and Rinsing System or Sample Changer.
- A precise internal thermostat ensures correct measurement temperature.
- 0.7 ml of sample required only.
- For density measurement under extreme conditions, external measuring cells for high and low temperatures as well as for high pressures are available.
- Virtually maintenance-free.

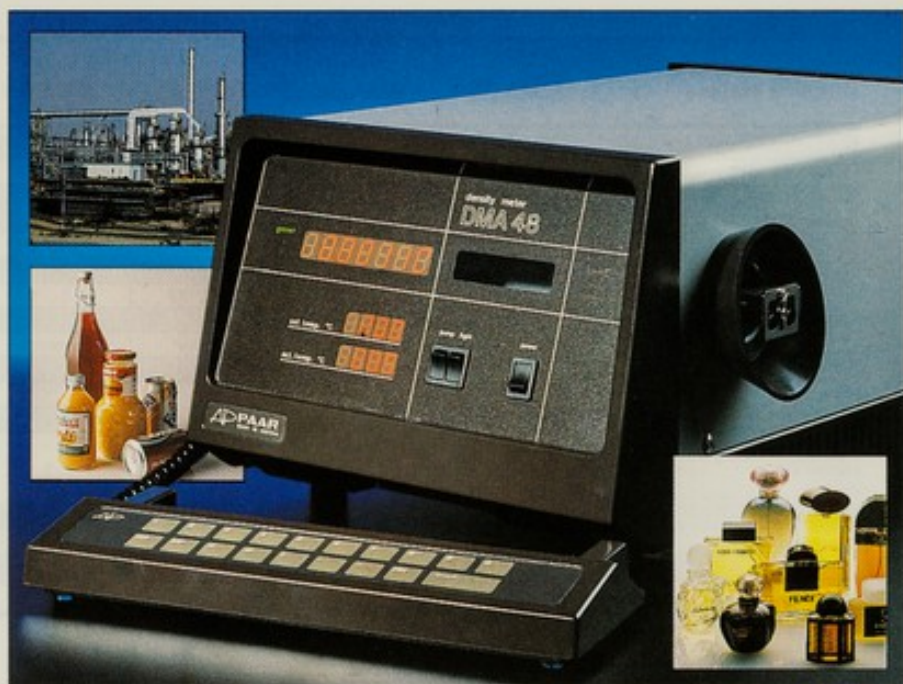
# DMA 35



# DMA 38



DMA 48



DMA 58



Examples of Applications	Recommended Configuration
<b>Photographic Baths</b> Control of the fixing bath concentration Control of the activator in photographic developers	DMA 35 / DMA 38 DMA 35 / DMA 38
<b>Electrochemistry</b> Determination of iron/chloride-concentration in etching baths Control of metal/salt concentration in production	DMA 48 DMA 38 / DMA 48
<b>Soldering Machines</b> Control of dilution concentration of fluxing agents	DMA 35 / DMA 38
<b>Medicine</b> Effects of drugs on blood density Determination of haematocrit content in blood Urine diagnosis	DMA 58 + DMA 602M DMA 58 DMA 48
<b>Milk</b> Quality control on raw milk Control of fat content Control of solid content in skimmed milk (Whey) Control of water content in milk evaporators	DMA 35 DMA 48 + SP3 DMA 48 DMA 48 + SP3
<b>Food Industry</b> Quality control of dressings Water content in sauces	DMA 48 DMA 48 + SP3
<b>Nuclear Industry</b> Concentration of radioactive substances Determination of concentration of $D_2O$ in $H_2O$	DMA 58 DMA 58 + SP3
<b>Paper Industry</b> Determination of green and black liquor	DMA 58 + DMA 512
<b>Petrochemistry</b> Quality control of petrochemical distillates Mass determination on raw oils	DMA 48 + SP3 DMA 58 + DMA 512
<b>Pharmacy</b> Determination of salt content in infusion solvents (production control) Quality control of infusion solutions	DMA 58 + SP3 DMA 58 + SP3
<b>Sugar Industry</b> Determination of sugar content of molasses on extraction Determination of concentration of liquid sugar	DMA 48 DMA 48

Examples of Applications	Recommended Configuration
<b>Waste Water / Environmental Control</b> Determination and control of acid concentrations in flue gas desulphurisation	DMA 38
<b>Softdrinks</b> Determination of sugar content for production control Determination of sugar content for quality control	DMA 48 + SP1 DMA 58 + SP1
<b>Alcoholic Beverages</b> Determination of alcohol/extract for quality control Determination of alcohol/extract for government offices	DMA 48 + SP3 DMA 58 + SP3
<b>Government Offices</b> Evaluation of density standards Quality control in wine laboratories	DMA 58 DMA 58
<b>Batteries</b> Control of acid concentration in batteries	DMA 35 / DMA 38
<b>Manufacturing</b> Determination of water content in hydraulic oils Determination of water content in cooling liquids	DMA 35 / DMA 38 DMA 48
<b>Breweries</b> Determination of wort content Determination of alcohol	DMA 48 DMA 58
<b>Chemical Industry</b> Research on polymer structures (polymerization) Pesticides and Fungicides (dilution series)	DMA 58 DMA 58 + SP3
<b>Distilling</b> Determination of the degree of distillation	DMA 58
<b>Paints</b> Determination of dilution (Vol %) of incoming goods Determination of dilution of paints on silk-screenmachines Determination of dilution of inks in ink-jet printers	DMA 48 DMA 48 DMA 48 / DMA 38
<b>Research</b> Determination of partial specific volume Kinetic behaviour of liquids Determination of the density gradient in ultracentrifugation	DMA 58 + DMA 602 DMA 58 DMA 58 + SP3

Density Meters	DMA 35	DMA 38	DMA 48	DMA 58
Measuring range [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	0.5 ... 1.999	0 ... 3	0 ... 3	0 ... 3
Precision [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-4}$	$\pm 2 \times 10^{-4}$	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 5 \times 10^{-6}$
Accuracy [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]				
proper calibration required	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-3}$	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-5}$
Sample size [ml]	2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Temperature range [°C]	0 ... +40	+15 ... +40	-10 ... +70	-10 ... +70
Temperature equilibrium [min]	—	0.5 ... 3.5	0.5 ... 3.5	1 ... 5
Temperature accuracy [°C]	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 0.1$	$\pm 0.01$
Thermostatisation	temperature compensated	internal	internal	internal
Precision of thermostat [K]	—	$\pm 0.1$	$\pm 0.01$	$\pm 0.005$
Reference temperature sensor (additional)	—	—	—	1
Pressure [bars]	up to 0.5	up to 10	up to 10	up to 10
Display of additional density related values	—	1	3	3
(*Brix, %Alcohol, API, Concentration etc. customized programming)				
Interfaces	—	2 x RS 232	2 x RS 232	2 x RS 232
Dimensions [mm]	80 x 280 x 85	280 x 210 x 270	510 x 275 x 210	510 x 275 x 210
Weight [kg]	0.5	10	25	25

External Cells	DMA 401	DMA 512	DMA 602
Precision [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$	$\pm 1 \times 10^{-5}$	$\pm 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$
Sample size [ml]	0.7	1	0.7
Temperature range [°C]	-10 ... +60	-10 ... +150	-200 ... +150
Pressure [bars]	up to 50	up to 400	up to 50
Dimensions [mm]	140 x 380 x 95	250 x 425 x 130	250 x 425 x 130
Weight [kg]	10	20	21

Other external cells available on request.

Accessories	Sample Changer	FRS	Printer
	SP1	SP3	
	for aqueous solutions with low viscosities	for oil etc. up to 1000 mPas; for measurements with sealed vials	Filling and Rinsing system for DMA48 / DMA58
Dimensions [mm]	580 x 385 x 380	580 x 385 x 380	built into the instrument
Weight [kg]	20	21	2

Patents: Austrian patent No. 280662, German patent No. 1648953, UK patent No. 1189083, French patent No. 1579521, US patent No. 3523446. Further patents pending.

We also supply systems for on-line measurement of density and concentration.

Specifications subject to change without notice.

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Instruments for — density/concentration — rheology — X-ray structure analysis — preparation for trace analysis — preparation for electric — fibre testing — medical equipment — astronomy — and others.

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