## Electrodes <br> range

## Range suitable for all your needs

Relable
Practical
pH electrodes
Redox electrodes
Reference electrodes
Conductivity cells
Dissolved oxygen sensors
Temperature sensors


## General-purpose pH electrodes

These standard pH combination electrodes, which are particularly rugged and reliable, are designed for all test, manufacturing and teaching laboratories. They are ideal for routine measurements in wide-mouthed recipients (beakers, Erlenmeyer flasks, etc.) and offer excellent response times.

## MICRO pH electrodes

Used mainly in industrial, pharmaceutical and medical research, these MICRO pH electrodes are designed for small recipients or devices with small sample sizes (haemolysis tubes, NMR tubes, electrophoresis plates, column outlets, etc.).

## Combination electrodes

| Electrode | BRV1A BRV1H | XRV1H | XRVST1H | BRV22A BRV22H | XRV22H | LRV22H | LRV6H | BRV4A BRV4H | BRV5A BRV5H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pH range | $\begin{aligned} & 0-14 \\ & 0-12 \end{aligned}$ | 0-12 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0-14 \\ & 0-12 \end{aligned}$ | 0-12 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0-14 \\ & 0-12 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Shape of glass electrode | Spherical |  |  | Pointed | Reinforced pointed | Reinforced pointed for perforation | Reinforced pointed | Micro |  |
| Electrode body | Glass | PVC | PVC | Glass | PVC | Glass | Polypropylene | Glass | Glass |
| Reference system | $\mathrm{Ag} / \mathrm{AgCl}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reference electrolyte | KCI 1 mol/L |  |  |  |  |  | Polymer | KCI 1 mol/L |  |
| Junction | Ceramic |  |  |  | Fabric | Ceramic | None | Ceramic |  |
| Temperature sensor | No |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes } \\ & \text { Pt100 } \end{aligned}$ | No | No |  |  |  |  |
| Operating temperature | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| $\varnothing$ and length under cap (mm) | $12 \times 120$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 6.5 \text { (tip) } \\ \times 120 \end{gathered}$ | $12 \times 120$ | $20 \times 95$ | $\begin{gathered} 12 \text { (tip) } \\ \times 130 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.5 \text { (tip) } \\ \times 120 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.5 \text { (tip) } \\ \times 120 \end{gathered}$ |
| Cable length | 1 m |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BNC connection | BRV1A-BNC BRV1H-BNC | XRV1H-BNC | XRVST1H BNC (pH measurement) 5 -pin plug (temperature) | BRV22A-BNC BRV22H-BNC | XRV22H-BNC | LRV22H-BNC | LRV6H-BNC | BRV4A-BNC BRV4H-BNC | BRV5A-BNC BRV5H-BNC |
| S7 connection (screw-on) | BRV1A-S7 BRV1H-S7 | XRV1H-S7 |  | BRV22A-S7 BRV22H-S7 | XRV22H-S7 | - | - | $\begin{gathered} \text { BRV4A-S7 } \\ \text { BRV4H-S7-130 } \\ \text { BRV4H-S7 } \end{gathered}$ | BRV5A-S7 BRV5H-S7 |
| DIN connection | BRV1H-DIN | XRV1H-DIN |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TV connection | BRV1H-TV | XRV1H-TV |  | - | XRV22H-TV | - | - | - | - |
| Recommended applications | General use | General use Protected electrode |  | Penetration in foodstuffs Fruit, cream, meat, cheese, dough |  | Blade system with reinforced tip for meat | Reinforced tip for cheese | Min. volume 0.5 mL in haemolysis tube | Mini volume |



## Measurement of redox potential

Redox potential is a measurement in millivolts ( mV ) used to qualify an aqueous solution as oxidizing or reducing.
This measurement can be performed using a pH -meter measuring mV and a metallic electrode designed for redox potential measurements. A redox potential sensor comprises a reference electrode composed of silver wire and a measuring electrode composed of a platinum or gold element. The value of the potential measured, E , depends on the ion concentration and the pressure of the gases present, as well as the pH when the $\mathrm{H}^{+}$ions are involved in a couple.



Combination electrode

Electrodes for argentometry
Measuring electrodes
Reference electrodes


| Electrode | BRAG1 | BAG1 | XAG1 | BR43 | XR43 | BR44 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Range | +/- 2,000 mV |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electrode body | Glass |  | PVC | Glass | PVC | Glass |
| Metal | Silver rod |  |  | - |  |  |
| Reference system | Mercurous sulphate | - |  | Mercurous sulphate | Mercurous sulphate | $\mathrm{Ag} / \mathrm{AgCl}$ |
| Reference electrolyte | Saturated $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ | - |  | Saturated $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ | Saturated $\mathrm{K}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ | KCl $1 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ $\mathrm{KNO}_{3} 1 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ |
| Junction | Ceramic | - |  | Ceramic |  |  |
| Temperature sensor | No |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating temperature | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\varnothing$ and length under cap (mm) | $12 \times 125$ |  | $12 \times 120$ | $12 \times 115$ | 8 (tip) $\times 110$ | $12 \times 120$ |
| Cable length | 1 m |  |  |  |  |  |
| BNC connection | BRAG1-BNC | BAG1-BNC | XAG1-BNC | - | - | - |
| S7 connection (screw-in) | BRAG1-S7 | BAG1-S7 | XAG1-S7 | BR43-S7 | XR43-S7 | BR44-S7 |
| DIN connection | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TV connection | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 mm banana connection | - | - | - | BR43-BA2 | XR43-BA2 | BR44-BA2 |
| 4 mm banana connection | - | - | XAG1-BA4 | BR43-BA4 | XR43-BA4 | BR44-BA4 |
| Recommended applications | For argentometry measurements | For argent to be combined | surements, nce electrode | Reference for arge | electrodes tometry | Double junction for clogging agents |

## Conductivity cells \& temperature sensors

Electrical conductivity is the capability of a solution, metal or gas to allow an electric current to flow through it. In a solution, it is the anions (- charge) and cations (+ charge) which transport the current, whereas in a metal, it is the electrons. Conductivity is measured by applying an alternating current to a measuring cell. This cell is composed of a glass body supporting two to four platinum plates (also called poles) immersed in a solution. Like pH , conductivity measurements depend significantly on the temperature. When the temperature of a sample rises, its viscosity diminishes, leading to increased mobility of the ions present, thus increasing the conductivity. To measure conductivity correctly, you need to use a separate temperature sensor or a conductivity cell with a built-in temperature sensor.

## Conductivity cell

with temperature sensor


| Electrode | XCPST4 | BCP4 | XCP4 | BT1 | BT5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Range | 0.1 ¢ to 200 mS |  |  | $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Electrode body | PVC | Glass | PVC | Glass | Polypropylene |
| Type of cell | 2 platinum poles |  |  | - |  |
| Cell constant ( $\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$ ) | 1 |  |  | - |  |
| Temperature sensor | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yes } \\ \text { Pt100 } \end{gathered}$ | No |  | Pt100 |  |
| Operating temperature | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0 to $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 0 to $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\varnothing$ and length under cap (mm) | $12 \times 115$ | 11 (tip) $\times 100$ | $12 \times 115$ | $8 \times 125$ | 6 (tip) $\times 116$ |



## Dissolved oxygen measurement

These rugged PVC dissolved oxygen probes are based on the principle of the Clark probe and can be used in a temperature range from $0^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The oxygen-permeable membrane is mounted on a washer ( BO 23 and BOT 2 ). The assembly, maintained by the removable protective end-piece, is very easy to change. A temperature sensor is associated with the dissolved oxygen probe (BOT2 and BOT4) to enable automatic temperature correction.

## Dissolved oxygen probes

| Electrode | B023 | Вот2 | BOT4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Range | 0 to 20mg/L |  |  |
| Accuracy | $0.02 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{L}$ at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Electrode body | PVC |  |  |
| Type of sensor | Clark probe |  |  |
| Temperature sensor | No | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yes } \\ \text { Thermistor } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Operating temperature | 15 to $30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| $\varnothing$ and length under cap (mm) | 23 (tip) $\times 105$ | 25 (tip) $\times 135$ | $12 \times 120$ |
| Cable length | 1 m |  |  |
| Range | B023 | BOT2 | BOT4 |
| Recommended applications | General use |  |  |


| Extensive choice of connection technologies |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BNC type Ref-BNC | 2 mm banana type Ref-BA2 |
|  | S7 screw-in type Ref-S7 | 4 mm banana type Ref-BA4 |
|  | DIN type Ref-DIN | Jack type Ref-JACK |
|  | TV type Ref-TV | 5-pole DIN type |
| Please contact us for other connection technologies and mechanical accessories |  |  |

Buffer solutions


For standard use, concentrated pH buffer solutions are proposed with 3 values: pH 4, pH 7 and pH 9. They are conditioned in $\mathbf{1 2 5} \mathbf{~ m L}$ flasks.

| References to order |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Concentrated pH 4 buffer | P01700111 |
| Concentrated pH 7 buffer | P01700112 |
| Concentrated pH 9 buffer | P01700113 |
| Other solutions | Please contact us |

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