

## Analytical Apparatus

### Arsenic determination

For the estimation of arsenic by the method which uses the formation of a complex between arsine and silver diethyldithiocarbamate with subsequent measurement at 538 nanometers. Also suitable for the estimation of antimony.

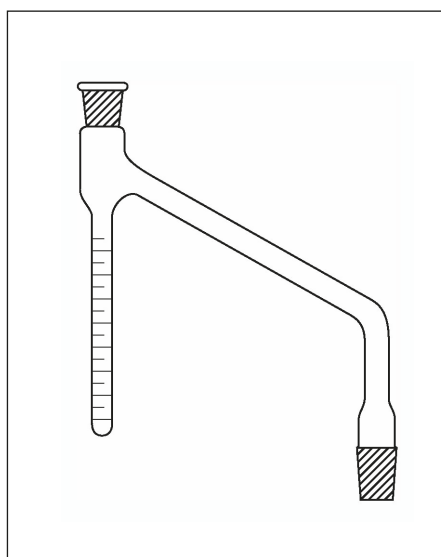
Reference: Elliot, S. C. and Loper, B. R. Analytical Chemistry, 1974, 46, 2256.

	Socket size	Cone size
Complete assembly. <b>Q1AD/1</b>	—	—
Absorption tube. <b>QAD3</b>	—	24/29
Erlenmeyer flask*. <b>QFE100/3</b>	24/29	—

\* Nominal capacity 100ml.



Q1AD/1



QWE6



QWE7



QWE6/23/10T

### Water Estimation

Dean and Stark apparatus.

### Receivers for light entrainers

Complies with BS 756. Receivers have 19/26 socket and 24/29 cone.

	Cap. ml	Grad. ml
<b>QWE6/23/2</b>	2.0	0.05
<b>QWE6/23/7</b>	7.5	0.10
<b>QWE6/23/10T</b>	10.0*	0.10
<b>QWE6/23/25</b>	25.0	0.20

\* With GP Rotaflo stopcock.

### Receivers for heavy entrainers

Complies with BS 756. Receivers have a 19/26 socket and 24/29 cone.

	Cap. ml	Grad. ml
<b>QWE7/23/3</b>	3.0	0.05
<b>QWE7/23/12</b>	12.5	0.1

Boiling flasks – see *QFR series*.

Liebig condensers – see *QC1 series*.

Heating mantles for heating the boiling flasks – see *Heating section*.