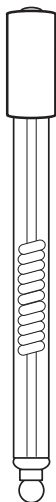


## User Guide

ROSS Ultra<sup>®</sup>,  
ROSS<sup>®</sup>, ROSS<sup>®</sup>  
Sure-Flow<sup>®</sup>, and  
PerpHecT<sup>®</sup> ROSS<sup>®</sup>  
Electrodes



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PerpHecT meters are protected by U.S. patent 6,168,707.

PerpHecT ROSS are protected by U.S. patent 6,168,707.

ORION Series A meters and 900A printer are protected by U.S. patents 5,198,093, D334,208 and D346,753.

ionplus electrodes and Optimum Results solutions are protected by US Patent 5,830,338.

ROSS Ultra electrodes are protected by US patents 6,793,787.

Orion ORP Standard is protected by US Patent 6,350,367.

Orion NoCal electrodes with stabilized potential patent pending.

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The specifications, descriptions, drawings, ordering information and part numbers within this document are subject to change without notice.

This publication supersedes all previous publications on this subject.

# Introduction

This user guide contains information on the preparation, operation and maintenance of the Thermo Scientific Orion ROSS Ultra, ROSS, ROSS Sure-Flow and PerpHecT ROSS electrodes.

All ROSS electrodes have a pH range of 0 to 14, pH precision of 0.01 and temperature range of 0 to 100 °C.

ROSS electrodes can be used in samples that contain TRIS, sulfides and proteins since they do not contain silver or mercury.

ROSS electrodes incorporate the patented ROSS internal reference system that provides superior measurement stability, faster response, greater accuracy and more reproducible results than conventional electrodes. ROSS electrodes provide readings stable to 0.01 pH in less than 30 seconds, even in the extreme case of samples varying from one another by 50 °C or more. Results are three to five times more precise than those obtained with conventional electrodes. Electrode drift is less than 0.002 pH per day, so restandardization is minimized.

ROSS electrodes have a double junction reference, so the filling solution can be modified to more closely match the sample composition in high pH, low pH or non-aqueous solutions.

## **ROSS Ultra® Electrodes**

ROSS Ultra electrodes offer the ultimate measurement stability and the least long-term drift plus a two year warranty.

## **ROSS® Electrodes**

ROSS electrodes provide precise pH measurements and measurement stability regardless of temperature changes or sample composition.

## **ROSS® Sure-Flow® Electrodes**

ROSS Sure-Flow electrodes incorporate a free-flowing junction that is easy to clean and never clogs. These electrodes are ideal for dirty or viscous samples that clog traditional electrodes.

## **PerpHecT® ROSS® Electrodes**

PerpHecT ROSS electrodes are designed to be used with PerpHecT meters to provide both pH and temperature measurements. The PerpHecT meters use patented LogR technology that allows temperature to be measured using the resistance of the PerpHecT ROSS electrode.

<b>Cat. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
8102BNUWP	ROSS Ultra combination pH electrode with glass body and waterproof BNC connector
8103BNUWP	ROSS Ultra combination pH electrode with glass body, semi-micro tip and waterproof BNC connector
8104BNUWP	ROSS Ultra combination pH electrode with glass body, rugged bulb and waterproof BNC connector
8115BNUWP	ROSS Ultra combination pH electrode with epoxy body, semi-micro tip and waterproof BNC connector
8135BNUWP	ROSS Ultra combination pH electrode with epoxy body, flat surface tip and waterproof BNC connector
8156BNUWP	ROSS Ultra combination pH electrode with epoxy body and waterproof BNC connector
800500U	ROSS Ultra reference half-cell electrode with glass body and pin tip connector
8102BN / 810200 / 8102SC	ROSS combination pH electrode with glass body and BNC connector / U.S. standard connector / screw cap connector
8103BN / 810300 / 8103SC	ROSS combination pH electrode with glass body, semi-micro tip and BNC connector / U.S. standard connector / screw cap connector
8104BN / 810400 / 8104SC	ROSS combination pH electrode with glass body, rugged bulb and BNC connector / U.S. standard connector / screw cap connector
8115BN 8115SC	ROSS combination pH electrode with epoxy body, semi-micro tip and BNC connector / screw cap connector
8135BN 8135SC	ROSS combination pH electrode with epoxy body, flat surface tip and BNC connector / screw cap connector
815600 / 815500 / 8155SC	ROSS combination pH electrode with epoxy body and BNC connector / U.S. standard connector / screw cap connector
8162SC	ROSS combination pH electrode with glass body, 14/15 standard taper and screw cap connector
8163BNWP / 8163SC	ROSS combination pH electrode with glass body, spear tip and waterproof BNC connector / screw cap connector

<b>Cat. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
8101BNWP / 8101SC	ROSS pH half-cell electrode with glass body and waterproof BNC connector / screw cap connector
800300	ROSS Sure-Flow reference half-cell electrode with glass body and pin tip connector
8165BNWP / 8165DN	ROSS Sure-Flow combination pH electrode with epoxy body and waterproof BNC connector / E DIN waterproof connector
8172BNWP / 8172DN	ROSS Sure-Flow combination pH electrode with glass body and waterproof BNC connector / E DIN waterproof connector
8175BNWP	ROSS Sure-Flow combination pH electrode with epoxy body, semi-micro tip and waterproof BNC connector
8202BN	PerpHecT ROSS combination pH electrode with glass body and BNC connector
8203BN	PerpHecT ROSS combination pH electrode with glass body, semi-micro tip and BNC connector
8220BNWP	PerpHecT ROSS combination pH electrode with glass body, micro tip and waterproof BNC connector
8235BN	PerpHecT ROSS combination pH electrode with epoxy body, flat surface tip and BNC connector
8256BN	PerpHecT ROSS combination pH electrode with epoxy body and BNC connector
8272BN	PerpHecT ROSS Sure-Flow combination pH electrode with glass body and BNC connector

- All electrodes with a waterproof BNC, BNC and U.S. standard connector have one meter cable lengths.
- All electrodes with a screw cap connector require a separate cable.
- Electrodes with a waterproof BNC connector can be used on any pH meter with a BNC connection.
- The 800500U ROSS Ultra and 800300 ROSS reference half-cells can be used with the 8101BNWP / 8101SC ROSS pH half-cell or 8411BN ROSS sodium half-cell.

## Required Equipment

1. Thermo Scientific Orion pH meter, such as the 3-Star pH meter, 4-Star pH/ISE meter, 4-Star pH/DO meter, 4-Star pH/conductivity meter or 5-Star pH/ISE/DO/conductivity meter.

ROSS electrodes can be used on any pH meter with a BNC or U.S. standard connection. The electrodes can also be used on meters with a variety of inputs when an adapter cable is used. Visit [www.thermo.com/water](http://www.thermo.com/water) for details.

2. Thermo Scientific Orion ROSS Ultra, ROSS, ROSS Sure-Flow or PerpHecT ROSS electrode.
3. ROSS filling solution, Cat. No. 810007. Do not use any filling solution that contains silver, as silver will damage the electrode.
4. ROSS pH electrode storage solution, Cat. No. 810001, or standard pH electrode storage solution, Cat. No. 910001. For enhanced electrode performance, use ROSS pH electrode storage solution.
5. pH buffers, at least two pH buffers are recommended for precise measurements. One buffer should be near pH 7 and buffers should be one to three pH units apart.
6. Beakers, plastic or glass.
7. Magnetic stirrer or Orion stirrer probe, Cat. No. 096019. The stirrer probe can be used with 3-Star, 4-Star and 5-Star benchtop meters.
8. Distilled or deionized water.

## Sample Requirements

A benefit of the ROSS pH electrodes is that the filling solution composition may be changed depending on sample requirements.

The ROSS pH electrode filling solution, Cat. No. 810007, is 3 M KCl. For solutions that precipitate in the presence of chloride ions, the electrode can be filled with 10%  $\text{KNO}_3$ , Cat. No. 900003.

Electrodes with an epoxy body should only be used in aqueous solutions.

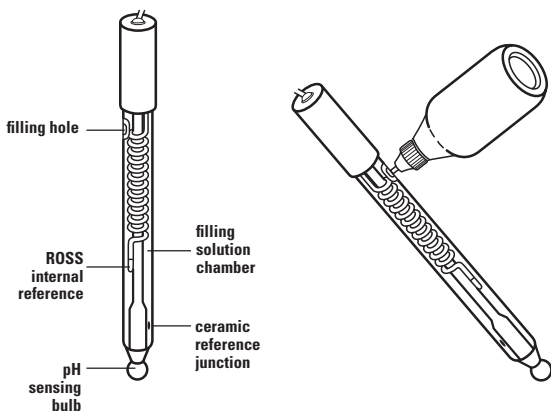
Electrodes with a glass body may be used in non-aqueous solutions and solutions that contain organic solvents. A minimum of 20% water must be present in the sample for the best measurement results. If there is a great deal of drift when using the ROSS electrode filled with ROSS filling solution, try filling the electrode with a mixture of methanol and water saturated with KCl. The ratio of methanol to water should be similar to the sample composition.

If using the 8220BNWP PerpHecT ROSS micro pH electrode, great care must be taken to thoroughly rinse out the reference chamber and junction before changing the reference solutions.

# Electrode Preparation

## Electrode Preparation for Non-Sure-Flow® Models

1. Remove the protective shipping cap or shipping sleeve from the sensing element and save the cap for storage.
2. Clean any salt deposits from the exterior of the electrode by rinsing with distilled water. Handle the 8220BNWP PerpHecT ROSS micro pH electrode with great care.
3. Uncover the filling hole by removing the tape and then add ROSS filling solution, Cat. No. 810007, to the electrode. To maintain an adequate flow rate, the level of filling solution must always be above the reference junction and at least one inch above the sample level. The filling hole should be open whenever the electrode is in use.
4. Place the electrode in an electrode holder and suspend the electrode in air for 5 minutes to thoroughly wet the reference junction. The 8220BNWP electrode does not need to be suspended in air.
5. Shake the electrode downward (similar to a clinical thermometer) to remove air bubbles. Do not shake the 8220BNWP electrode unless there are air bubbles in the filling solution and then shake gently and with great care.
6. Soak electrode in ROSS pH electrode storage solution, Cat. No. 810001, or standard pH electrode storage solution, Cat. No. 910001, for 30 to 60 minutes. For enhanced electrode performance, use ROSS pH electrode storage solution.
7. Connect the electrode to the meter.

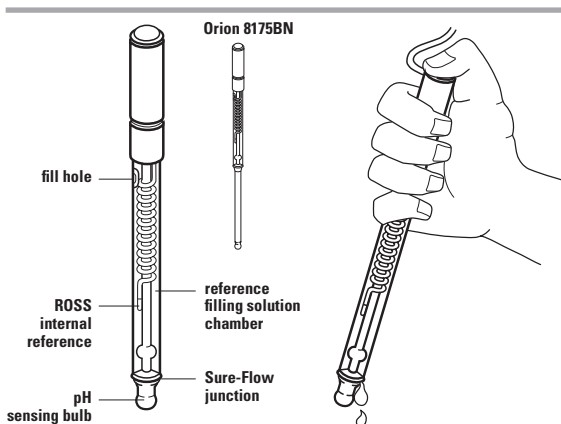


**ROSS Combination pH Electrode**



## Electrode Preparation for Sure-Flow® Models

1. Remove the protective shipping cap or shipping sleeve from the sensing element and save the cap for storage.
2. Clean any salt deposits from the exterior of the electrode by rinsing with distilled water.
3. Uncover the filling hole by removing the tape and then add ROSS filling solution, Cat. No. 810007, to the electrode. To maintain an adequate flow rate, the level of filling solution must always be above the reference junction and at least one inch above the sample level. The filling hole should be open whenever the electrode is in use.
4. Wet the junction by pressing down on the electrode cap to let a few drops of the ROSS filling solution flow out of the electrode and then replenish any lost solution.
5. Shake the electrode downward (similar to a clinical thermometer) to remove air bubbles.
6. Soak electrode in ROSS pH electrode storage solution, Cat. No. 810001, or standard pH electrode storage solution, Cat. No. 910001, for 30 to 60 minutes. For enhanced electrode performance, use ROSS pH electrode storage solution.
7. Connect the electrode to the meter.

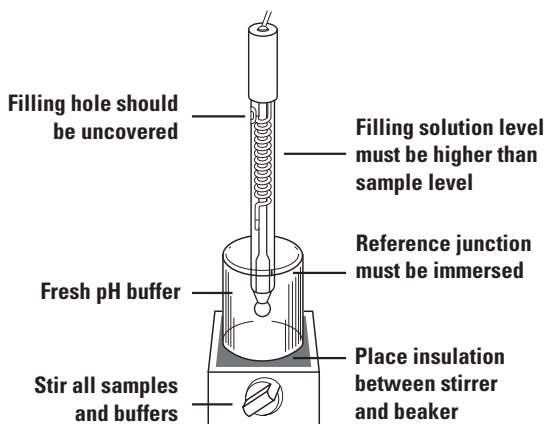


**ROSS Sure-Flow Combination pH Electrode**

## Measuring Hints

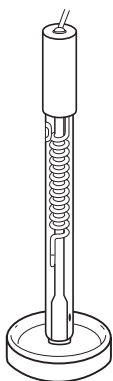
- Always use fresh buffers for calibration. Choose buffers that are one to three pH units apart.
- Check the electrode slope daily by performing a two buffer calibration. The slope should be 92 to 102%.
- Except as noted in the **Sample Requirements** section, only use ROSS filling solution, Cat. No. 810007. Do not use any filling solution that may contain silver.
- Remove the filling hole cover during measurements to ensure a uniform flow of filling solution.
- Between measurements, rinse electrodes with distilled water and then with the next solution to be measured.
- Stir all buffers and samples at a uniform rate.
- Place a piece of insulating material, such as Styrofoam or cardboard, between the magnetic stirrer and beaker to prevent measurement errors from the transfer of heat to the sample. Since ROSS electrodes respond faster to temperature changes, pH changes due to temperature variations will be noticed.
- To reduce the chance of error due to polarization, avoid rubbing or wiping the electrode bulb. Use a lint-free tissue and gently blot the electrode bulb.
- If the electrode is used in dirty or viscous samples or the electrode response becomes sluggish, empty the electrode completely and hold the junction under running water. Empty any water from the electrode and refill it with fresh ROSS filling solution.
- If a Sure-Flow electrode is used in dirty or viscous samples or the electrode response becomes sluggish, empty the electrode completely and hold the junction open under running water. Empty any water from the electrode and refill it with fresh ROSS filling solution. Press down on the electrode cap to let a few drops of the ROSS filling solution flow out of the electrode and then replenish any lost solution.
- Flat surface ROSS electrodes may be used on any moist surface or in liquids.

- Handle Orion 8220BNWP with care. Do not touch the pH bulb and stem against the bottom or walls of the sample containers.



### Measuring Hints

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### Using a Flat Surface Electrode

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# Electrode Calibration

## General Calibration Procedure

For detailed instructions on pH calibration, manual pH calibration and temperature compensation, consult your meter user guide. When using PerpHecT ROSS electrodes with a PerpHecT pH meter, refer to the PerpHecT meter user guide for instructions on temperature calibration and LogR temperature compensated pH measurements.

## One Buffer Calibration

1. Choose a buffer near expected sample pH.
2. The buffer should be at same temperature as the sample. If the buffer and samples are at varying temperatures, temperature compensation is recommended.
3. Prepare the meter according to the meter user guide.
4. Rinse the electrode first with distilled water and then with the buffer being used for calibration.
5. Place the electrode into the buffer. When the reading is stable, set the meter to the pH value of the buffer at the measured temperature. Refer to the meter user guide for a detailed procedure. **Table 1** provides pH values at various temperatures.
6. Proceed to the **pH Measurement** section.

**Table 1**  
**pH Values of Buffers at Various Temperatures**

Nominal Buffer Value at 25°C	Temperature				
	0 °	5 °	10 °	20 °	30 °
<b>1.68</b>	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.68
<b>3.78</b>	3.86	3.84	3.82	3.79	3.77
<b>4.01</b>	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.02
<b>6.86</b>	6.98	6.95	6.92	6.87	6.85
<b>7.00</b>	7.11	7.08	7.06	7.01	6.98
<b>7.41</b>	7.53	7.50	7.47	7.43	7.40
<b>9.18</b>	9.46	9.40	9.33	9.23	9.14
<b>10.01</b>	10.32	10.25	10.18	10.06	9.97

## Two Buffer Calibration

**This procedure is recommended for precise measurements.**

1. Select two buffers that bracket the expected sample pH. The first buffer should be near the electrode isopotential point (pH 7) and the second should be near the expected sample pH (pH 4 or pH 10).
2. The buffers should be at same temperature as the sample. If the buffers and samples are at varying temperatures, temperature compensation is recommended.
3. Rinse the electrode first with distilled water and then with the first buffer.
4. Place the electrode into the first buffer. When the reading is stable, set the meter to the pH value of the buffer at the measured temperature. Refer to the meter user guide for a detailed procedure. **Table 1** provides pH values at various temperatures.
5. Rinse the electrode first with distilled water and then with the second buffer.
6. Place the electrode into the second buffer. When the reading is stable, set the meter to the pH value of the buffer at the measured temperature. Refer to the meter user guide for a detailed procedure. **Table 1** provides pH values at various temperatures.
7. Proceed to the **pH Measurement** section.

Temperature					
40 °	50 °	60 °	70 °	80 °	90 °
1.69	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.77	1.79
3.75	3.75				
4.04	4.06	4.09	4.13	4.16	4.21
6.84	6.83	6.84	6.85	6.86	6.88
6.97	6.97	6.97	6.99	7.03	7.08
7.38	7.37				
9.07	9.01	8.96	8.92	8.89	8.85
9.89	9.83				

## pH Measurement

1. Calibrate the electrode as described in the **Electrode Calibration** section.
2. Rinse the electrode with distilled water and then with the sample.
3. Place the electrode into the sample.
4. When the reading is stable, record the pH and temperature of the sample.

## Electrode Storage

To ensure a quick response and free-flowing junction, the sensing element and reference junction must not dry out.

### **Short-term Storage (up to one week)**

Soak the electrode in ROSS pH electrode storage solution, Cat. No. 810001 or standard pH electrode storage solution, Cat. No. 910001. For enhanced electrode performance, use ROSS pH electrode storage solution.

To minimize the chance of breakage, the 8220BNWP PerpHecT ROSS micro pH electrode should be attached to an electrode stand and suspended in a beaker that contains storage solution. The electrode should not touch the sides or bottom of the beaker.

### **Long-term Storage (more than one week)**

Fill the reference chamber and securely cover the filling hole. Cover the sensing element and reference junction with the protective cap/sleeve containing a few drops of storage solution. Before returning the electrode to use, prepare it as a new electrode.

## Electrode Maintenance

1. Inspect the electrode for scratches, cracks, salt crystal buildup, or membrane/junction deposits.
2. Rinse off any salt buildup with distilled water. Remove any membrane/junction deposits as directed in the **General Cleaning** section.
3. Drain the reference chamber, flush it with fresh ROSS filling solution and refill the chamber with fresh ROSS filling solution.

## Electrode Cleaning Procedures

### General Cleaning

1. Soak the electrode in 0.1 M HCl or HNO<sub>3</sub> for half an hour.

The electrode can also be soaked for 15 minutes in a 1:10 dilution of household laundry bleach or a 0.1 to 0.5% liquid detergent solution mixed with hot water. The solution should be stirred at a moderate to fast rate.

2. Drain the reference chamber and refill it with fresh ROSS filling solution.
3. Soak the electrode in ROSS pH electrode storage solution for at least one hour.

### Cleaning Solutions

**Cat. No. 900021**– pH cleaning solution A for removing protein contaminants.

**Cat. No. 900022**– pH cleaning solution B for removing bacterial contaminants.

**Cat. No. 900023**– pH cleaning solution C for general cleaning.

**Cat. No. 900024**– pH cleaning solution D for removing oil and grease contaminants.

**Cat. No. 900020**– pH cleaning solution kit, includes cleaning solutions A, B, C and D.

# Electrode Characteristics

## Temperature Effects

The most common cause of error in pH measurements is temperature. There are at least five ways that temperature variations can affect pH: electrode slope, buffers, samples, reference element drift and temperature sensor errors

## Electrode Slope Changes

The electrode slope will change with variations in temperature. Slope changes may be compensated manually, automatically with an automatic temperature compensation (ATC) probe or with LogR technology when using a PerpHecT meter and electrode. Thermo Scientific Orion pH meters calculate the slope based on the measured temperature and automatically adjust the pH value based on the temperature.

## Buffer and Sample pH Changes

Buffer and sample pH values change with temperature because of their temperature dependent chemical equilibria. The pH electrode should be calibrated with buffers that have known pH values at different temperatures. Buffer values at different temperatures are given in **Table 1**. Thermo Scientific Orion pH meters automatically calibrate with the correct pH buffer values based on the measured temperature. All pH meters are unable to correct pH values back to a reference temperature because every sample has a unique pH value vs. temperature relationship. Therefore, calibration and measurements should be performed at the same temperature and pH values should be reported with temperature.

## Reference Element Drift

Drift can occur when the internal reference elements inside the pH and reference portions of the electrode are reaching thermal equilibrium after a temperature change. Long-term drift or slow response can last until the sample and electrode are at the same temperature. ROSS electrodes use a patented internal reference to minimize the equilibration time.



## Temperature Sensor Errors

When a pH and temperature probe are placed into a sample that varies significantly in temperature, the readings can drift for two reasons. First, the temperature response of the electrode and temperature probe may not be similar, which prolongs equilibration and drift. Second, a sample may not have a uniform temperature. Therefore, the pH electrode and temperature probe are responding to different environments.

Using LogR technology, PerpHecT meters sense the temperature directly from the PerpHecT ROSS pH electrodes. The pH and temperature response is identical and both measurements occur at the sensing bulb. Drift is minimized and errors due to environmental differences are eliminated.

## Sure-Flow® Electrode Leak Rate

The junction of the ROSS Sure-Flow electrodes has been designed to leak at a rate of approximately 1 mL per 24 hours. To keep the junction from clogging, the leak rate is slightly higher than conventional electrodes. During the average pH measurement time the loss of filling solution is minimal and the filling solution does not contaminate the sample.

## PerpHecT® ROSS® Micro pH Electrode

The 8220BNWP PerpHecT ROSS micro pH electrode has been designed to measure extremely small samples. The measuring tip is 3 mm in diameter and 40 mm long. The minimum depth of immersion is 4.5 mm and the minimum sample size is 15 µL in 384 well plates.

# PerpHecT® ROSS® Electrode

## Operation with PerpHecT® pH Meters

When PerpHecT ROSS electrodes are used with a PerpHecT pH meter, enhanced temperature compensation is achieved without the need of a separate ATC probe. Using LogR technology, the temperature of the solution is measured through the resistance of the pH electrode. PerpHecT ROSS pH electrodes are manufactured to meet the PerpHecT meter specifications, so optimum performance and accuracy are achieved in LogR mode.

Each PerpHecT ROSS pH electrode must be calibrated for temperature before a pH measurement is performed using LogR technology. Refer to the PerpHecT meter user guide for details. For maximum precision, a three point temperature calibration is recommended. Do not perform a one point temperature calibration if measured solutions will be below 20 °C. The following tables illustrate the expected pH compensation error for one, two and three point temperature calibrations. The accuracy values are valid only when the temperature calibration is performed within the stated temperature range. The higher temperature range data will apply to measurements made above that temperature range, provided that calibration points are within 20 °C of each other. When highly accurate pH results are desired, a separate ATC probe is recommended.

### One Point Temperature Calibration

Electrode	Average temp. error 20-30 °C	Average temp. error 30-50 °C	Average pH error 20-30 °C	Average pH error 30-50 °C
8202BN	0.13	0.07	0.002	0.001
8203BN	0.24	0.17	0.003	0.002
8235BN	0.91	0.95	0.011	0.011
8256BN	0.09	0.10	0.001	0.001

### Two Point Temperature Calibration

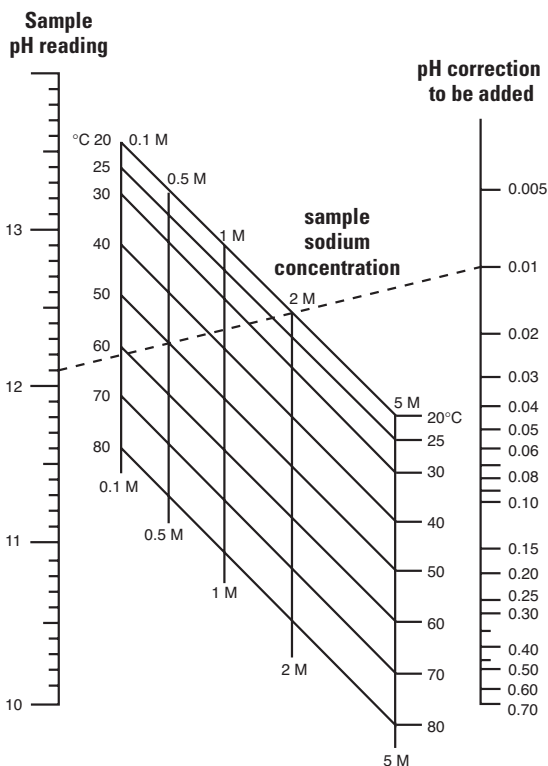
Electrode	Average temp. error 0-25 °C	Average temp. error 20-40 °C	Average pH error 0-25 °C	Average pH error 20-40 °C
8202BN	0.36	0.10	0.004	0.001
8203BN	0.13	0.02	0.002	0.000
8235BN	0.04	0.14	0.000	0.002
8256BN	0.22	0.06	0.003	0.001

### Three Point Temperature Calibration

Electrode	Average temp. error 0-25 °C	Average temp. error 20-40 °C	Average. pH error 0-25 °C	Average. pH error 20-40 °C
8202BN	0.04	0.03	0.000	0.000
8203BN	0.04	0.01	0.000	0.000
8235BN	0.07	0.06	0.001	0.001
8256BN	0.04	0.06	0.000	0.001

# Interferences

Sodium ions are the principal interference of the pH electrode and cause increasing error at higher pH (lower hydrogen ion activities) and at higher temperatures. Because the pH membrane is composed of special low sodium error glass, error due to sodium is negligible when measuring at pH values less than 12. When measuring at pH values greater than 12, add the correction value from the nomograph below to the observed pH reading.



## Typical Sodium Error

### Example:

pH reading	12.10
Sodium concentration	0.5 M
Temperature	50 °C
Correction	0.01
Corrected pH reading	12.11

# Troubleshooting

Follow a systematic procedure to isolate the problem. The pH measuring system can be divided into four components for ease in troubleshooting: pH meter, electrode, sample/application and technique.

## pH Meter

The meter is the easiest component to eliminate as a possible cause of error. Thermo Scientific Orion pH meters include an instrument checkout procedure and shorting cap for convenience in troubleshooting. Consult the pH meter user guide for directions.

## Electrode

### To test electrode operation:

1. Connect the electrode to a working meter that has a mV measuring mode.
2. Set the meter to the mV measuring mode.
3. Rinse the electrode with distilled water and then insert the electrode into fresh pH 7 buffer.
4. When the reading is stable, record the mV value of the pH 7 buffer. The mV value should be -30 to +30 mV.
5. Rinse the electrode with distilled water and then insert the electrode into fresh pH 4 buffer.
6. When the reading is stable, record the mV value of the pH 4 buffer. The mV value should be +150 to +210 mV.
7. Calculate the absolute mV difference between the two buffers. The mV difference should be 160 to 180 mV. The actual mV values will change as the electrode ages, but the mV difference between the two buffers should always be 160 to 180 mV.

If the electrode fails this procedure, clean the electrode thoroughly as directed in the **Electrode Maintenance** section. If the electrode response is slow or drifting, drain and refill the electrode with fresh ROSS filling solution, Cat. No. 810007. Replace the electrode if cleaning and maintenance fail to rejuvenate it.

## Sample/Application

The electrode and meter may operate with buffers, but not with the sample. In this case, check the sample composition for interferences, incompatibilities or temperature effects. Refer to the **Interferences** section.

## Technique

If trouble persists, review operating procedures. Review calibration and measurement sections to be sure proper technique has been followed.

## Assistance

After troubleshooting all components of your measurement system, contact Technical Support. Within the United States call 1.800.225.1480 and outside the United States call 978.232.6000 or fax 978.232.6031. In Europe, the Middle East and Africa, contact your local authorized dealer. For the most current contact information, visit [www.thermo.com/water](http://www.thermo.com/water).

## Warranty

For the most current warranty information, visit [www.thermo.com/water](http://www.thermo.com/water).

# Ordering Information

## Electrodes

Refer to the **Introduction** section for a complete list of ROSS Ultra, ROSS, ROSS Sure-Flow and PerpHecT ROSS electrodes.

## Accessories

Cat. No.	Description
810007	ROSS filling solution, 5 x 60 mL bottles
810001	ROSS pH electrode storage solution, 475 mL bottle
910001	pH electrode storage solution, 475 mL bottle
900020	pH cleaning solution kit, includes 1 x 15 mL bottle each of cleaning solutions A, B, C and D; pipette and beaker
900021	pH cleaning solution A, includes 4 x 15 mL bottles, pipette and beaker
900022	pH cleaning solution B, includes 4 x 15 mL bottles, pipette and beaker
900023	pH cleaning solution C, includes 4 x 15 mL bottles, pipette and beaker
900024	pH cleaning solution D, includes 4 x 15 mL bottles, pipette and beaker
910199	All-in-One pH buffer kit, includes 475 mL bottle each of pH 4.01, 7.00 and 10.01 buffers and pH electrode storage solution, and pH electrode storage bottle
910168	pH 1.68 buffer, 475 mL bottle
910104	pH 4.01 buffer, 475 mL bottle
910105	pH 5.00 buffer, 475 mL bottle
910686	pH 6.86 buffer, 475 mL bottle
910107	pH 7.00 buffer, 475 mL bottle
910918	pH 9.18 buffer, 475 mL bottle
910110	pH 10.01 buffer, 475 mL bottle
910112	pH 12.46 buffer, 475 mL bottle

Visit [www.thermo.com/water](http://www.thermo.com/water) for additional buffers and buffer sizes.

**Thermo Fisher Scientific**

Environmental Instruments  
Water Analysis Instruments

166 Cummings Center  
Beverly, MA 01915 USA  
Tel: 978-232-6000  
Toll Free: 800-225-1480  
Dom. Fax: 978-232-6015  
Int'l. Fax: 978-232-6031

[www.thermo.com/water](http://www.thermo.com/water)

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