The proven Ag ring electrode now with ground-joint diaphragm



Robust and less prone to clogging

Highlights

- More robust: Solid silver ring molten into the glass
- Easier cleaning of the ground-joint diaphragm and the solid silver ring
- Less prone to failure of the electrode due to a blocked diaphragm
- Precise results due to a uniform electrolyte outflow
- Ideal for potentiometric precipitation titrations with silver nitrate, e.g., for chloride or cyanide assays









Swiss quality for the best measurement results

The combined Ag ring electrode is both a measuring and reference electrode in one. It requires less space in the titration vessel, thus the total volume can be reduced, resulting in less waste, but still guaranteeing superior results.

Ground-joint diaphragm for reproducible results

The Ag ring electrode is equipped with a ground-joint diaphragm that offers various advantages in comparison to a conventional diaphragm. The ground-joint diaphragm has a larger surface and enables a uniform electrolyte outflow on all sides. The signal is thus more stable and the risk of clogging, e.g., by silver chloride, is reduced. This also allows for use in dirty samples without impairing the performance of the electrode.

Robust silver ring for the highest quality demands

The electrode with a silver ring molten into the glass fulfils highest quality requirements. The silver ring does not dissolve when using the electrode in mineral acids of higher concentration, and any deposits on the diaphragm can be easily removed. With regular maintenance, the quality of your titrations remain high and at the same time, the life span of your electrode can be extended, resulting in a higher return on invest.

Ordering information

6.00450.100 Ag ring electrode 6.00450.300 iAg ring electrode 6.00402.300 dAg ring electrode

Depending upon the application, an Ag ring electrode with an Ag_2S , AgBr, or AgCl coating is recommended to increase sensitivity. They can be ordered directly from Metrohm upon request.

6.2310.010 Reference electrolyte $c(KNO_3) = 1 \text{ mol/L}, 250 \text{ mL}$

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