



# Alkatronic

## Alkatronic tip

### A way to determine if you have to use the "Baseline calibration"

The function *Baseline Calibration* is to compensate if you for some reason have not accurate concentration of the reagent. If you for example have calibrated everything perfect and still have a quite large difference between Alkatronic value and a reliable reference test, it is only one cause left, inaccuracy of the reagent, which could have happened when you mixed it (Diluted the concentrated form to a ready to use solution).

Our experience is though that if you follow the "weight method" with a reasonable kitchen scale, the accuracy of that reagent will be very good, so this function baseline calibration is more to correct a small mistake in the mixing process. It is up to you to decide if you want to use baseline calibration.

The "problem" is to know the correct KH, as you have to have that when use the baseline calibration. It is of course possible to just take a measure with a manual test you trust, but you can never be 100% sure if also that test have an error of its own reagent.

**So here is one way to be 100% sure if you really have an issue with the reagent, and thus can decide with 100% confidence if you have to use the baseline calibration , AND also from this test get the exact values you shall enter in the text-field in that case you want to use this function.**

You need:

- One bottle of ready to use reagent. It is always a good advice to have at least one of these as a sort of reference fluid.
- Your own mixed ready to use reagent (that is what you shall control)
- A manual KH test, for instance a Salifert. It is important that it is easy to detect the color-shift point and that you in both tests below detect the shift at same color-shift-phase. Salifert is easy to detect the very first color shift (to violet).

Procedure:

1. Do a manual measure with for instance a Salifert kit, BUT DO NOT use the reagent from salifert but use the

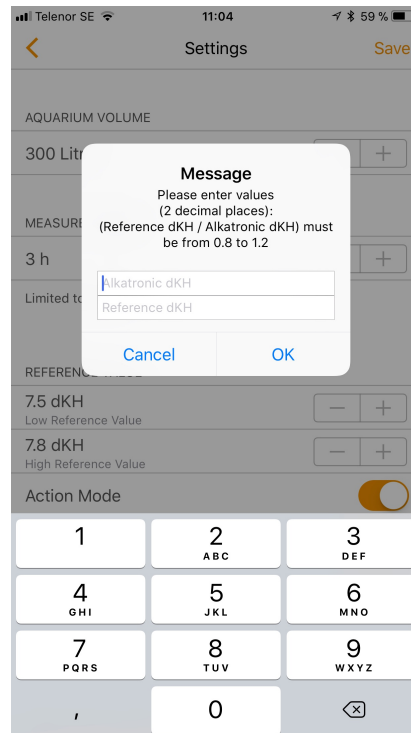


**reagent from your own mixed/diluted batch.** Notice the syringe readings, and look at the chart. The value itself in the chart is not important and will NOT be correct as we have another reagent, but just read the dKH number and memorize it. Call this value "Alkatronic KH".

2. Do a new manual test, similar to that above, BUT now use the **ready to use Alkatronic reagent** (that 1 liter bottle which is ready to use from scratch, see picture). Note the readings in syringe and the corresponding dKH in chart. Still not important the value itself. Just memorize it. Call this value "Reference KH".

If these now 2 dKH values are very close (at least within 0.20 dKH), then your own mixed reagent is good and you need not to use the baseline calibration function. If the difference is more than 0.2dKH, use the baseline cal.

**Then in baseline calibration window, enter these 2 dKH values you got in the test above.** The first value above is the so called "Alkatronic KH" and the second "Reference KH".



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