Taylor's 2000 Series™ Test Kits

INTRODUCTION

The 2000 Series™ was designed to permit users to **build up their test kits in a stepwise fashion** as their testing needs grow without having to purchase duplicate components. The family of products includes the **Starter™**, **Test 4™**, **Complete™**, **Service Complete™**, and **Pool Inspector™** models. Thanks to this upgrade system, a buyer can begin with the fundamentals in the Starter kit and build his way to a comprehensive testing tool called, appropriately enough, the Complete kit.

Over the years, salt systems have become a popular way to sanitize pools and spas. To be successful, these systems require a minimum salt concentration. Too low, and not enough chlorine will be produced to inhibit algae and bacterial growth. To monitor the salt concentration, Taylor has added several new kits to its lineup: **K-2005-SALT**, **K-2005C-SALT**, **K-2006-SALT**, and **K-2006C-SALT**.

The heart of any test kit is the comparator block, used for obtaining the water sample, mixing the reagents, and matching colors. Ours are the finest available. Advantages include **raised fill marks** to help ensure proper test volumes; **frosted backing** for uniform color perception; and **dilution guides** that make dealing with high concentrations a breeze.

Several of the kits in this series feature **FAS-DPD drop tests**, which can measure free and combined chlorine directly as low as 0.2 ppm. The reading is made by noting a distinct change from vibrant pink to colorless in the reacted water sample. This method is also beneficial when testing samples with a high level of sanitizer (>3–20 ppm chlorine) because there is no need to interpret close shades of pink. The method is a boon for colorblind users too.

All kits include a copy of *Pool & Spa Water Chemistry: A Testing & Treatment Guide.* Written by experts in water chemistry, this waterproof booklet contains information about sanitation and water balance, as well as **tables for water treatment**. (Spanish kits have translated instructions and a Spanish guide.) Complete and Service Complete kits also contain Taylor's unique **Watergram®** for quick water balance calculations.

Topnotch chemistry and easy-to-follow instructions make the 2000 Series the perfect choice for service technicians, public pool operators, environmental health pool inspection programs, and do-it-yourself consumers.

Testing with a Complete kit will answer how much sanitizer to add, when and how much to shock treat, and what adjustments are needed to prevent corrosion and scaling conditions.

2000 SERIES

K-2000* (Spanish : K-2000S*)
Starter-high *(uses DPD):* chlorine 1–10 ppm; bromine 2–20 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; .75 oz. bottles
Available in a case pack of six (K-2000-6)

K-2015*
Test 4-high *(uses DPD):* chlorine 1–10 ppm; bromine 2–20 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; .75 oz. bottles
Available in a case pack of six (K-2015-6)

K-2005* (Spanish : K-2005S*)
Complete-high *(uses DPD):* chlorine 1–10 ppm; bromine 2–20 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness; cyanuric acid; .75 oz. bottles
Available in a case pack of six (K-2005-6)

K-2005-SALT*
Same tests as K-2005, plus a test for sodium chloride.
Available in a case pack of six (K-2005-SALT-6)

K-2006* (Spanish: K-2006S*)
Complete-high *(uses FAS-DPD):* chlorine 1 drop = 0.2 or 0.5 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness; cyanuric acid; .75 oz. bottles
Available in a case pack of six (K-2006-6)

K-2006-SALT*
Same tests as K-2006, plus a test for sodium chloride.
Available in a case pack of six (K-2006-SALT-6)

K-2105
Complete-low *(uses DPD):* chlorine .25–2.5 ppm; bromine .5–5 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness; cyanuric acid; .75 oz. bottles
Available in a case pack of six (K-2105-6)

taylor®
the most trusted name in water testing

Taylor Technologies, Inc.
410-472-4340
800-TEST KIT (837-8548)
www.taylortechnologies.com
ISO 9001:2015 Certified

2000 SERIES (cont'd)

K-2106
Complete-high *(uses FAS-DPD):* bromine 1 drop = 0.5 or 1.25 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness; .75 oz. bottles
Available in a case pack of six (K-2106-6)

K-2005C* (Spanish: K-2005CS*)
Service Complete-high *(uses DPD):* chlorine 1–10 ppm; bromine 2–20 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness (w/ pipet option); cyanuric acid; 2 oz. bottles
Available in a case pack of eight (K-2005C-8)

K-2005C-SALT*
Same tests as K-2005-SALT, except bottles are 2 oz.

K-2006C*
Service Complete-high *(uses FAS-DPD):* chlorine 1 drop = 0.2 or 0.5 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness (w/ pipet option); cyanuric acid; 2 oz. bottles
Available in a case pack of eight (K-2006C-8)

K-2006C-SALT*
Same tests as K-2006-SALT, except bottles are 2 oz.
Available in a case pack of eight (K-2006C-SALT-8)

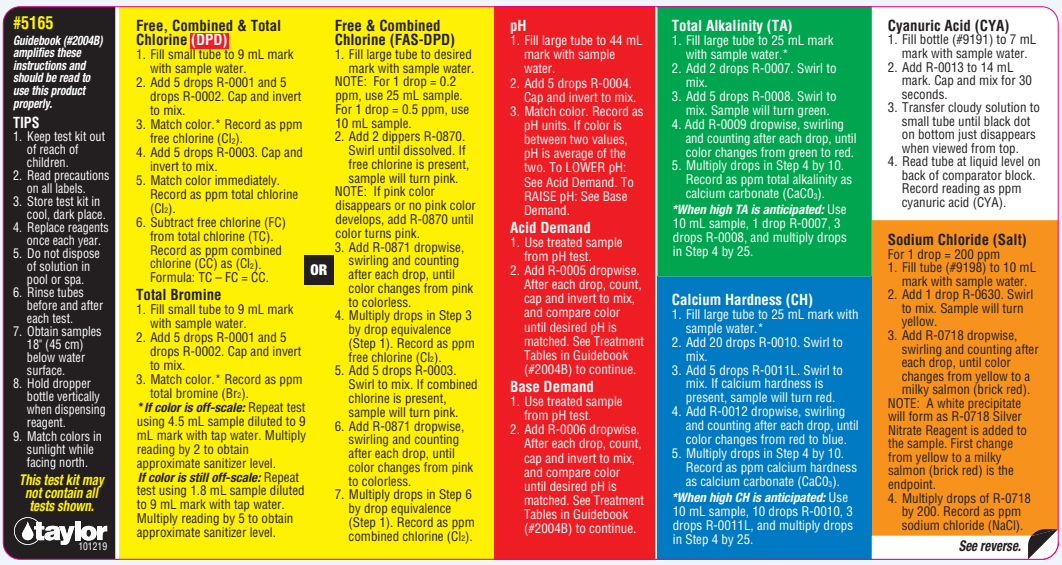
K-2105C
Service Complete-low *(uses DPD):* chlorine .25–2.5 ppm; bromine .5–5 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; acid & base demand; total alkalinity; calcium hardness (w/ pipet option); cyanuric acid; 2 oz. bottles

K-2007*
Pool Inspector-high *(uses DPD):* chlorine 1–10 ppm; bromine 2–20 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; extra cyanuric acid; .75 oz. bottles
Available in a case pack of six (K-2007-6)

* Certified to NSF/ANSI Standard 50. Products labeled with the NSF certification have met the American National Standard for design, construction, and/or performance.

REPRESENTATIVE TEST PROCEDURE

Reproduced from K-2006C instruction:



#5165
Guidebook (#2004B) amplifies these instructions and should be read to use this product properly.

TIPS
1. Keep test kit out of reach of children.
2. Read precautions on all labels.
3. Store test kit in cool, dark place.
4. Replace reagents once each year.
5. Do not dispose of solution in pool or spa.
6. Rinse tubes before and after each test.
7. Obtain samples 18" (45 cm) below water surface.
8. Hold dropper bottle vertically when dispensing reagent.
9. Match colors in sunlight while facing north.

This test kit may not contain all tests shown.

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Free, Combined & Total Chlorine (DPD)
1. Fill small tube to 9 mL mark with sample water.
2. Add 5 drops R-0001 and 5 drops R-0002. Cap and invert to mix.
3. Match color.* Record as ppm free chlorine (Cl_2).
4. Add 5 drops R-0003. Cap and invert to mix.
5. Match color immediately. Record as ppm total chlorine (Cl_2).
6. Subtract free chlorine (FC) from total chlorine (TC). Record as ppm combined chlorine (CC) as (Cl_2). Formula: TC – FC = CC.

Total Bromine
1. Fill small tube to 9 mL mark with sample water.
2. Add 5 drops R-0001 and 5 drops R-0002. Cap and invert to mix.
3. Match color.* Record as ppm total bromine (Br_2).

If color is off-scale: Repeat test using 4.5 mL sample diluted to 9 mL mark with tap water. Multiply reading by 2 to obtain approximate sanitizer level.
If color is still off-scale: Repeat test using 1.8 mL sample diluted to 9 mL mark with tap water. Multiply reading by 5 to obtain approximate sanitizer level.

OR

Free & Combined Chlorine (FAS-DPD)
1. Fill large tube to desired mark with sample water. NOTE: For 1 drop = 0.2 ppm, use 25 mL sample. For 1 drop = 0.5 ppm, use 10 mL sample.
2. Add 2 dippers R-0870. Swirl until dissolved. If free chlorine is present, sample will turn pink. NOTE: If pink color disappears or no pink color develops, add R-0870 until color turns pink.
3. Add R-0871 dropwise, swirling and counting after each drop, until color changes from pink to colorless.
4. Multiply drops in Step 3 by drop equivalence (Step 1). Record as ppm free chlorine (Cl_2).
5. Add 5 drops R-0003. Swirl to mix. If combined chlorine is present, sample will turn pink.
6. Add R-0871 dropwise, swirling and counting after each drop, until color changes from pink to colorless.
7. Multiply drops in Step 6 by drop equivalence (Step 1). Record as ppm combined chlorine (Cl_2).

pH
1. Fill large tube to 44 mL mark with sample water.
2. Add 5 drops R-0004. Cap and invert to mix.
3. Match color. Record as pH units. If color is between two values, pH is average of the two. To LOWER pH: See Acid Demand. To RAISE pH: See Base Demand.

Acid Demand
1. Use treated sample from pH test.
2. Add R-0005 dropwise. After each drop, count, cap and invert to mix, and compare color until desired pH is matched. See Treatment Tables in Guidebook (#2004B) to continue.

Base Demand
1. Use treated sample from pH test.
2. Add R-0006 dropwise. After each drop, count, cap and invert to mix, and compare color until desired pH is matched. See Treatment Tables in Guidebook (#2004B) to continue.

Total Alkalinity (TA)
1. Fill large tube to 25 mL mark with sample water.*
2. Add 2 drops R-0007. Swirl to mix.
3. Add 5 drops R-0008. Swirl to mix. Sample will turn green.
4. Add R-0009 dropwise, swirling and counting after each drop, until color changes from green to red.
5. Multiply drops in Step 4 by 10. Record as ppm total alkalinity as calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$).

When high TA is anticipated: Use 10 mL sample, 1 drop R-0007, 3 drops R-0008, and multiply drops in Step 4 by 25.

Calcium Hardness (CH)
1. Fill large tube to 25 mL mark with sample water.*
2. Add 20 drops R-0010. Swirl to mix.
3. Add 5 drops R-0011L. Swirl to mix. If calcium hardness is present, sample will turn red.
4. Add R-0012 dropwise, swirling and counting after each drop, until color changes from red to blue.
5. Multiply drops in Step 4 by 10. Record as ppm calcium hardness as calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$).

When high CH is anticipated: Use 10 mL sample, 10 drops R-0010, 3 drops R-0011L, and multiply drops in Step 4 by 25.

Cyanuric Acid (CYA)
1. Fill bottle (#9191) to 7 mL mark with sample water.
2. Add R-0013 to 14 mL mark. Cap and mix for 30 seconds.
3. Transfer cloudy solution to small tube until black dot on bottom just disappears when viewed from top.
4. Read tube at liquid level on back of comparator block. Record reading as ppm cyanuric acid (CYA).

Sodium Chloride (Salt)
For 1 drop = 200 ppm
1. Fill tube (#9198) to 10 mL mark with sample water.
2. Add 1 drop R-0630. Swirl to mix. Sample will turn yellow.
3. Add R-0718 dropwise, swirling and counting after each drop, until color changes from yellow to a milky salmon (brick red).

NOTE: A white precipitate will form as R-0718 Silver Nitrate Reagent is added to the sample. First change from yellow to a milky salmon (brick red) is the endpoint.
4. Multiply drops of R-0718 by 200. Record as ppm sodium chloride (NaCl).

See reverse.

K-2007C*
Same tests as K-2007, except bottles are 2 oz.

K-2009*
Pool Inspector-low *(uses FAS-DPD):* chlorine 1 drop = 0.2 or 0.5 ppm; pH 7.0–8.0; extra cyanuric acid; .75 oz. bottles
Available in a case pack of six (K-2009-6)

USER BENEFITS

- Reagents dispense completely—**no waiting for tablets to dissolve**.
- Printed-color standards, sealed in plastic for protection against water, chemicals, and scratches, provide **reliable color matches**.
- **Waterproof instructions** are printed on plastic-impregnated paper that resists fading and tearing.

ALSO AVAILABLE

- **Deox Reagent** K-2041 (.75 oz.) or K-2042 (2 oz.) to eliminate interference in DPD and FAS-DPD chlorine tests from mono-persulfate oxidizing shock treatments in the water.
- **FAS-DPD** drop test add-on: K-1515* measures free and combined chlorine as low as 0.2 ppm; K-1517 measures total bromine as low as 0.5 ppm.
- **SampleSizer®** measurement tools to speed up testing (#6190 for alkalinity and hardness; #6191 for pH).
- **SpeedStir®** magnetic stirrer for any drop test performed in the #9198 sample tube instead of the comparator block.
- A wide array of single- and multiparameter kits featuring color-matching and/or drop-count tests.
- Taylor's **TTi® Colorimeter** (M-2000); test more than a dozen parameters commonly encountered in pool/spa settings and transfer results to a PC database.
- Testing supplies and kit replacement parts.
- **Video demonstrations** for new users posted on our website.
- Toll-free technical assistance at **800-TEST KIT**.