

Potential Industries and applications for chlorine detection:

- Swimming Pools
- Dry Cleaning
- Textile Mills
- Plastics Manufacture
- Fertilizer Manufacture
- Pharmaceutical Manufacture
- Chemical Manufacture
- Municipal Water Treatment Plants
- Industrial Water Treatment Plants

Chlorine (Cl) is the chemical element with atomic number 17. The chloride ion, which is part of common salt (NaCl) and other compounds, is abundant in nature and necessary to most forms of life, including humans.

Chlorine is among the ten highest volume chemicals made in the United States. At room temperature, chlorine is yellow-green gas with a pungent, irritating odor similar to bleach. It is typically pressurized and cooled for storage and shipment as an amber-colored liquid. Chlorine does not combust easily but may combine with other common substances to form explosive compounds.

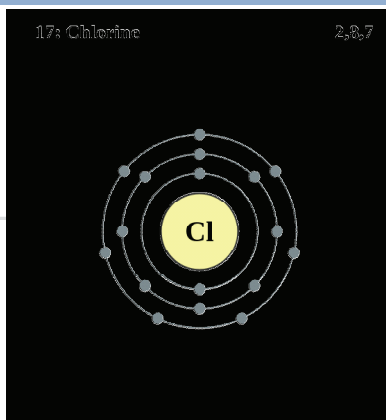
Chlorine has a variety of uses: to disinfect water as part of the waste water sanitation process for sewage and industrial waste; as a bleaching agent during the production of paper and cloth; in cleaning products, including household bleach; and in the preparation of chlorides, cleaning solvents, pesticides, polymers, synthetic rubbers, and refrigerants.

Because of its widespread use in industrial and commercial locations, exposure to chlorine can occur from an accidental spill or release, or from a deliberate terrorist attack. The most harmful route of exposure is from breathing chlorine gas. Exposure may also result from skin contact or eye contact with chlorine gas or by swallowing chlorine-contaminated food or water.

When chlorine enters the body as a result of breathing, swallowing, or skin contact, it reacts with water to produce acids. The acids are corrosive and damage cells in the body on contact. Most harmful chlorine exposures are the result of inhalation. Health effects typically begin within seconds to minutes. Common symptoms of chlorine exposure include: airway irritation, wheezing, difficulty breathing, sore throat, cough, chest tightness, eye and skin irritation

The severity of health effects depend upon the route of exposure, the dose, and the duration of exposure. Breathing high levels of chlorine causes fluid build-up in the lungs, a condition known as pulmonary edema, which may not be apparent until several hours after exposure.

Chlorine (Cl)



General	
Systematic Name	Chlorine
Other Names	
Molecular Formula	Cl
Appearance	Pale Yellow-Green, bleach odored gas
CAS Number	7782-50-5
Properties	
Molecular Weight	28.010g/mol
Vapour Density	1.145g/L @ 25 °C
Melting Point	-101.5 °C, -150.7 °F
Boiling Point	-34.04 °C, -29.27 °F
Hazards	
ACGIH-TLV	
Time Weighted Value (TWV)	Short Term Exposure Limit (STLV)
0.5ppm	1ppm
OSHA-PEL	
Permissible Exposure Limit - Time Weighted Average (TWA)	Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)
0.5ppm	1ppm
NIOSH	
Permissible Exposure Limit - Time Weighted Average	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health
0.5ppm	30ppm

Industrial Applications

Production of industrial and consumer products

Chlorine is used in making plastics, solvents for dry cleaning and metal degreasing, textiles, agrochemicals and pharmaceuticals, insecticides, dyestuffs, household cleaning products, etc.

Purification and disinfection

Chlorine is an important chemical for water purification (used in water treatment plants), in disinfectants, and in bleach. Chlorine in water is more than three times as effective as a disinfectant against *escherichia coli* (e. coli) than an equivalent concentration of bromine and is more than six times more effective than an equivalent concentration of iodine. In the form of hypochlorous acid, it kills bacteria and other microbes in drinking water supplies and public swimming pools. In most private swimming pools, sodium hypochlorite is used, formed from chlorine and sodium hydroxide, or solid tablets of chlorinated isocyanurates.

It is often impractical to store and use poisonous chlorine gas for water treatment, so alternative methods of adding chlorine are used. These include hypochlorite solutions, which gradually release chlorine into the water, and compounds like sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione and trichloro-s-triazinetrione. When added in small amounts to water, the chlorine atoms hydrolyze from the rest of the molecule forming hypochlorous acid (HOCl), which acts as a general biocide, killing germs, micro-organisms, algae, and so on.

Other uses

Chlorine is used in the manufacture of numerous organic chlorine compounds. Those with the highest production volumes are 1,2-dichloroethane and vinyl chloride, intermediates in the production of PVC.

Other particularly important organo-chlorines are methyl chloride, methylene chloride, chloroform, vinylidene chloride, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, alkyl chloride, epichlorohydrin, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, and trichlorobenzenes. Chlorine is also used in the production of chlorates and in bromine extraction.



Conspec's CN Series is an economical choice as a "smart" chlorine gas detector. An industry standard 4-20mA analog output signal. Can be connected to any existing PLC, DCS, or EMS system.

Specifications:

Mechanical

Enclosure	NEMA 4x
Dimensions	4.5"x5"x4"
Weight	1 ¼ lbs.
Mounting	4 holes
Conduit Entry	One (3/4" cable grip)

Environmental

Operating Temperature	-4°F - 120°F (-20°C - 50°C)
Temperature Compensation	Full Temperature Range
Operating Humidity	10% - 90% RH Non-condensing

Electrical

Operating Voltage	12 - 24VDC
Cable Requirements	3 Conductor 18 AWG Suggested
Current Consumption	50mA Full-Scale
Output Signal	Linear 4-20mA, RS-485 (optional)

System

Sensor Ranges Chlorine	0-10ppm, 0-20ppm
Sensor Type	Electrochemical
Keypad	9-Button Infrared Remote Control
Modes	2 (Normal & Calibration) Two-Line, 8-Character Alphanumeric LCD Display
Status LEDs	3 LEDs, 4 Status
Alarms	2 User-Defined



Conspec's CX Series is an economical choice for chlorine gas monitoring. The CX Series is a simple "smart" gas detector designed for use in hazardous or classified locations. Industry standard 4-20mA analog output signal. Can be connected to any existing PLC, DCS, or EMS system.

Specifications:

Mechanical

Enclosure	Explosion Proof UL Listed Class 1 Div. 1 or 2 Groups B, C & D
Dimensions	4.5"x5"x4"
Weight	4 lbs.
Mounting	Conduit Mounted
Conduit Entry	One (3/4" cable grip)

Environmental

Operating Temperature	-4°F - 120°F (-20°C - 50°C)
Temperature Compensation	Full Temperature Range
Operating Humidity	10% - 90% RH Non-condensing

Electrical

Operating Voltage	12-24VDC
Cable Requirements	3 Conductor 18 AWG Suggested
Current Consumption	50mA Full-Scale
Output Signal	Linear 4-20mA, RS-485 (optional)

System

Sensor Ranges Chlorine	0-10ppm, 0-20ppm
Sensor Type	Electrochemical
Keypad	9 Button Infrared Remote Control
Modes	2 (Normal & Calibration) Two-Line, 8-Character Alpha-numeric LCD Display
Status LEDs	3 LEDs, 4 Status
Alarms	2 User Defined



Conspec's new Smart Head Gas Monitoring System monitors, records, and stores data; warns and advises if replacement is needed.

Conspec's Smart Head Single Channel Monitor and Smart Head Multi-Channel Controller are smarter than your average monitors because they are digital, yet simpler and more reliable.

Specifications:

Mechanical

Enclosure	NEMA 4x
Dimensions	7.5" x 5" x 3"
Weight	3 ½ lbs.
Mounting	Plate -mounted, 6 holes for suspension, grooves for slot mounting
Conduit Entry	One (3/4" cable grip)

Environmental

Operating Temperature	-4°F - 120°F (-20°C - 50°C)
Temperature Compensation	Full Temperature Range
Operating Humidity	10% - 90% RH Non-condensing

Electrical

Operating Voltage	12-24VDC
Cable Requirements	4 Conductor 18 AWG Suggested
Current Consumption	50mA Full-scale
Output Signal	RS-485; 4 Open Collector Digital Output, Linear 4-20mA (Single- Channel only); HART (Optional).

System

Sensor Ranges Chlorine	0-10ppm, 0-20ppm
Sensor Type	Electrochemical
Keypad	4 Button Keypad or Infrared Remote Control
Modes	2 (Normal & Calibration)
Display	3.5" LCD Display
Status LEDs	4 LEDs, 4 Status
Alarms	3 User Defined