Кислоты, кислоты с низким содержанием ртути

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ACIDS





- Synonyms: Sodium 1-butylsulfonate
- C4H9NaO3S
- M = 160,17 g/mol
- CAS [2386-54-1]
- EINECS-No.: 219-201-1
- Solub. in water: (20 °C): soluble
- Melting point: > 310 °C
- Tariff number: 2904 10 00 90
- Applications: chromatography, synthesis of organic products.

SPECIFICATIONS assay (acidimetric): min. 99 % identity (IR-spectrum): passes test insoluble matter: passes test

wavelength:: absorbance: 210 nm: 0,1 AU 220 nm: 0,06 AU 230 nm: 0,04 AU 260 nm: 0,02 AU

Volume

x 25 g Reference <u>AC06010025</u> Packaging x 25 g :: Glass bottle

Volume

x 1 kg **Reference** <u>AC06011000</u> **Packaging** x 1 kg :: Plastic bottle



1-Decane sulfonic acid, sodium salt, HPLC grade

- Synonyms: Sodium 1-decylsulfonate
- C10H21NaO3S
- M = 244,33 g/mol
- CAS [13419-61-9]
- EINECS-No.: 236-525-9
- Solub. in water: (20 °C): soluble
- Melting point: > 300 °C
- Tariff number: 2904 10 00 90
- Applications: analytical chemistry, chromatography, synthesis of organic products.

SPECIFICATIONS assay (acidimetric): min. 99 % identity (IR-spectrum): passes test: insoluble matter: passes test

wavelength:: absorbance: 210 nm: 0,05 AU 220 nm: 0,03 AU 230 nm: 0,02 AU 260 nm: 0,02 AU

Volume

x 25 g Reference AC08010025 Packaging x 25 g :: Glass bottle

Volume

x 100 g **Reference** <u>AC08010100</u> **Packaging** x 100 g :: Glass bottle



1-Heptane sulfonic acid, sodium salt monohydrate, HPLC grade

- Synonyms: Sodium 1-heptylsulfonate monohydrate
- C7H15NaO3S·H2O
- M = 220,26 g/mol
- CAS [207300-90-1]
- EINECS-No.: 245-210-5
- Solub. in water: (20 °C): freely soluble
- Tariff number: 2904 10 00 90
- Applications: analytical chemistry, laboratory reagent, chromatography.

SPECIFICATIONS assay (acidimetric): min. 99 % identity (IR-spectrum): passes test insoluble matter: passes test wavelength:: absorbance: 210 nm: 0,1 AU 220 nm: 0,06 AU 230 nm: 0,04 AU 260 nm: 0,02 AU

Volume x 25 g Reference AC12420025 Packaging x 25 g :: Glass bottle

Volume x 100 g Reference AC12420100 Packaging x 100 g :: Glass bottle



1-Hexane sulfonic acid, sodium salt monohydrate, HPLC grade

Volume x 25 g Reference AC12470025 Packaging x 25 g :: Glass bottle

Volume x 100 g Reference AC12470100 Packaging x 100 g :: Glass bottle



1-Octane sulfonic acid, sodium salt monohydrate, HPLC grade

Volume x 25 g Reference <u>AC17020025</u> Packaging x 25 g :: Glass bottle

Volume x 100 g Reference AC17020100



1-Pentane sulfonic acid, sodium salt monohydrate, HPLC grade

Volume x 25 g Reference AC17450025 Packaging x 25 g :: Glass bottle

Volume x 100 g Reference AC17450100 Packaging x 100 g :: Glass bottle



Volume x 250 g Reference AC07650250 Packaging x 250 g :: Glass bottle



Synonyms: o-Nitrobenzoic acid

- C7H5NO4
- M = 167,12 g/mol
- CAS [552-16-9]
- EINECS-No.: 209-004-9
- Solub. in water: (25 °C): 3,6 g/l
- Melting point: 146 148 °C
- GHS-signal word: Warning
- GHS-H sentences: H373
- GHS-P sentences: P260 P314 P501a
- Tariff number: 2916 39 00 90
- Applications: laboratory reagent, synthesis of organic products.
- Appearance: Off-white powder

SPECIFICATIONS assay (G.C.): min. 85 % identity (IR-spectrum): passes test residue on ignition: max. 0,05 %

Volume

x 250 g **Reference** <u>AC16300250</u> **Packaging** x 250 g :: Plastic bottle

Scharlau

3,5-Dinitrobenzoic acid, EssentQ®

C7H4N2O6

- M = 212,12 g/mol
- CAS [99-34-3]
- EINECS-No.: 202-751-1
- Solub. in water: (20 °C): sparingly soluble
- Melting point: 205 207 °C
- GHS-signal word: Warning
- GHS-H sentences: H319 H335
- GHS-P sentences: P261 P280 P305+P351+P338 P304+P340 P405 P501a
- Tariff number: 2916 39 00 90
- Applications: for the identification of: alcohols, alkyl halides; chromatography, synthesis of organic products.

SPECIFICATIONS assay (acidimetric): min. 99 % identity (IR-spectrum): passes test heavy metals (as Pb): max. 0,001 % residue on ignition: max. 0,02 %



4-Aminobenzoic acid, EssentQ®

Synonyms: p-Aminobenzoic acid, PABA

- C7H7NO2
- M = 137,14 g/mol
- CAS [150-13-0]
- EINECS-No.: 205-753-0
- Solub. in water: (20 °C): 4,7 g/l
- Melting point: 186 189 °C
- LD 50 (oral, rat): > 6000 mg/kg
- Tariff number: 2922 49 85 00
- Applications: synthesis of organic products, manufacture of dyes.

SPECIFICATIONS assay (acidimetric): min. 99 % identity (IR-spectrum): passes test residue on ignition: max. 0,1 % loss on drying (105 °C): max. 0,2 %



5-Sulfosalicylic acid dihydrate, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS

Synonyms: 3-Carboxy-4-hydrobenzenesulfonic acid, 2-Hydroxy-5-sulfobenzoic acid, Salicylsulfonic acid

- C7H6O6S·2H2O
- M = 254,22 g/mol
- CAS [5965-83-3]
- EINECS-No.: 202-555-6
- Solub. in water: (20 °C): freely soluble
- Melting point: 120 °C
- Flash pt. ~ 150 °C
- LD 50 (oral, rat): 2450 mg/kg (anhydrous substance)
- ADR: 8 C4 III ÚN 3261
- IMDG: 8 III UN 3261
- IATA/ICAO: 8 III UN 3261
- GHS-signal word: Warning
- GHS-H sentences: H315 H319
- GHS-P sentences: P280 P264 P305+P351+P338 P321 P332+P313 P337+P313
- Tariff number: 2918 29 10 90
- Applications: synthesis of organic products, in lubricant compositions, indicator, analytical chemistry.

SPECIFICATIONS

assay (acidimetric): 99 - 101 % identity (IR-spectrum): passes test insoluble in water: max. 0,005 % chlorides (CI): max. 0,001 % sulfates (SO4): max. 0,002 % copper (Cu): max. 0,0003 % heavy metals (as Pb): max. 0,002 % iron (Fe): max. 0,001 % lead (Pb): max. 0,001 % nickel (Ni): max. 0,001 % salicylic acid: max. 0,04 % residue on ignition: max. 0,1 %



Acetic acid glacial, eluent additive for LC-MS

- Synonyms: Methane carboxylic acid, Methylformic acid
- CH3COOH
- M = 60,05 g/mol
- CAS [64-19-7]
- EINECS-No.: 200-580-7
- Density: 1,05 g/cm3
- Solub. in water: (20 °C): miscible
- Melting point: 17 °C
- Boiling point: 117 °C
- Flash pt. 39 °C
- Ignition temp.: 485 °C
- Vapour pressure: (20 °C) 15,4 hPa
- Refraction index: (20 °C) 1,37
- LD 50 (oral, rat): 3310 mg/kg
- EC-Index-No.: 607-002-00-6
- ADR: 8 CF1 II UN 2789
- IMDG: 8 II UN 2789
- IATA/ICAO: 8 II UN 2789
- GHS-signal word: Danger
- GHS-H sentences: H314 H226

- GHS-P sentences: P210 - P303+P361+P353 - P305+P351+P338 - P310 - P370+P378 - P405 - P501a

- Tariff number: 2915 21 00 10

- Applications: laboratory reagent, synthesis of organic products, in the rubber industry, in food industry.

SPECIFICATIONS assay (acidimetric): min. 99,9 % identity (IR-spectrum): passes test aluminium (AI): max. 0,05 ppm barium (Ba): max. 0,05 ppm cadmium (Cd): max. 0,05 ppm calcium (Ca): max. 0,5 ppm chromium (Cr): max. 0,05 ppm cobalt (Co): max. 0,05 ppm copper (Cu): max. 0,05 ppm iron (Fe): max. 0,2 ppm lead (Pb): max. 0,05 ppm lithium (Li): max. 0,05 ppm magnesium (Mg): max. 0,1 ppm manganese (Mn): max. 0.05 ppm molybdenum (Mo): max. 0,05 ppm nickel (Ni): max. 0,05 ppm potassium (K): max. 0,1 ppm silver (Ag): max. 0,05 ppm sodium (Na): max. 0,5 ppm strontium (Sr) : max. 0,05 ppm thallium (TI): max. 0,05 ppm zinc (Zn): max. 0,05 ppm

suitability for use in LC-MS: passes test

Scharlau

Acetic acid glacial, EssentQ®

- Synonyms: Methane carboxylic acid, Methylformic acid
- CH3COOH
- M = 60,05 g/mol
- CAS [64-19-7]
- EINECS-No.: 200-580-7
- Density: 1,05 g/cm3
- Solub. in water: (20 °C): miscible
- Melting point: 17 °C
- Boiling point: 117 °C
- Flash pt. 39 °C
- Ignition temp.: 485 °C
- Vapour pressure: (20 °C) 15,4 hPa
- Refraction index: (20 °C) 1,37
- LD 50 (oral, rat): 3310 mg/kg
- EC-Index-No.: 607-002-00-6
- ADR: 8 CF1 II UN 2789
- IMDG: 8 II UN 2789
- IATA/ICAO: 8 II UN 2789
- GHS-signal word: Danger
- GHS-H sentences: H314 H226
- GHS-P sentences: P210 P303+P361+P353 P305+P351+P338 P310 P370+P378 P405 P501a
- Tariff number: 2915 21 00 10

- Applications: laboratory reagent, synthesis of organic products, in the rubber industry, in food industry.

SPECIFICATIONS assay (acidimetric): min. 99,5 % identity (IR-spectrum): passes test density (20°/4°): 1,048 - 1,050 residue on evaporation: max. 0,002 % water (K.F.): max. 0,3 %



Acetic acid glacial, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO, packed in HDPE bottles

- Synonyms: Methane carboxylic acid, Methylformic acid
- CH3COOH
- M = 60,05 g/mol
- CAS [64-19-7]
- EINECS-No.: 200-580-7
- Density: 1,05 g/cm3
- Solub. in water: (20 °C): miscible
- Melting point: 17 °C
- Boiling point: 117 °C
- Flash pt. 39 °C
- Ignition temp.: 485 °C
- Vapour pressure: (20 °C) 15,4 hPa
- Refraction index: (20 °C) 1,37
- LD 50 (oral, rat): 3310 mg/kg
- EC-Index-No.: 607-002-00-6
- ADR: 8 CF1 II UN 2789
- IMDG: 8 II UN 2789
- IATA/ICAO: 8 II UN 2789
- GHS-signal word: Danger
- GHS-H sentences: H314 H226
- GHS-P sentences: P210 P303+P361+P353 P305+P351+P338 P310 P370+P378 P405 P501a
- Tariff number: 2915 21 00 10
- Applications: laboratory reagent, synthesis of organic products, in the rubber industry, in food industry.

SPECIFICATIONS

assay (acidimetric): min. 99,8 % identity (IR-spectrum): passes test density (20°/4°): 1,048 - 1,050 colour (Hazen): max. 10 titrable base: max. 0,0004 meg/g dilution test: passes test miscibility with water: total chlorides (CI): max. 0,00004 % phosphates (as PO4): max. 0,00004 % sulfates (SO4): max. 0,00004 % aluminium (AI): max. 0,02 ppm arsenic (As): max 0,01 ppm barium (Ba): max 0,01 ppm beryllium (Be): max. 0,005 ppm bismuth (Bi): max. 0,05 ppm boron (B): max. 0,1 ppm cadmium (Cd): max. 0,02 ppm calcium (Ca): max. 0,1 ppm chromium (Cr): max. 0,02 ppm cobalt (Co): max 0,01 ppm copper (Cu): max 0,01 ppm gallium (Ga): max. 0,05 ppm germanium (Ge): max. 0,02 ppm

gold (Au): max 0,01 ppm heavy metals (as Pb): max. 0,5 ppm indium (In): max. 0,05 ppm iron (Fe): max. 0,05 ppm lead (Pb): max 0.01 ppm lithium (Li): max 0,01 ppm magnesium (Mg): max. 0,05 ppm manganese (Mn): max 0,01 ppm mercury (Hg): max. 0,005 ppm molybdenum (Mo): max 0,01 ppm nickel (Ni): max. 0,02 ppm platinum (Pt): max. 0,1 ppm potassium (K): max. 0,1 ppm silver (Ag): max. 0,005 ppm sodium (Na): max. 0,2 ppm strontium (Sr) : max 0,01 ppm thallium (TI): max. 0,02 ppm tin (Sn): max. 0,05 ppm titanium (Ti): max. 0,05 ppm vanadium (V): max 0,01 ppm zinc (Zn): max. 0,03 ppm zirconium (Zr): max. 0,05 ppm acetaldehyde (CH3CHO): max. 0,0002 % acetic anhydride (CH3CO)2O: max. 0,01 % substances reducing KMnO4 : passes test substances reducing K2Cr2O7: passes test substances reducing iodine: negative reaction residue on evaporation: max. 0,001 % water (K.F.): max. 0,2 %



Acetic acid glacial, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Acetic acid glacial, HPLC grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Acetic acid glacial, min. 99,8%, for analysis, ExpertQ®, according to Wijs



Acetic acid glacial, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, USP

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Acetic acid glacial, Ultratrace®, ppb-trace analysis grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.

Scharlau

Acetic acid glacial, Ultratrace®, ppt-trace analysis grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.

Scharlau Acetic acid, solution 0,1 mol/l (0,1 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Acetic acid, solution 1 mol/l (1 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3),

and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Acetic acid, solution 60% v/v, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Acetic acid, solution 80% v/v, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Acetylsalicylic acid, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, USP

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Adipic acid, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.







Benzoic acid, secondary standard for volumetric titrations, Titrasure®



Boric acid, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Boric acid, molecular biology grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Boric acid, solution 4% w/v

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Boric acid, solution 4% w/v, with indicator, for Kjeldahl



Calconcarboxylic acid, indicator for metal titration

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.

Scharlau Chloroacetic acid, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.

Scharlau

Chloroacetic acid, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Chromotropic acid, disodium salt dihydrate, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS





Citric acid anhydrous, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, USP

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Citric acid monohydrate, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Diphenylamine-4-sulfonic acid, barium salt, redox indicator, for analysis, ExpertQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



DL-Malic acid, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, NF

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA, disodium salt, dihydrate, EssentQ®



Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA, disodium salt, dihydrate, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA, disodium salt, dihydrate, molecular biology grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA, disodium salt, dihydrate, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, USP

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA, disodium salt, solution 0,01 mol/l (0,02 N)



Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA, disodium salt, solution 0,02 mol/l (0,04 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA, disodium salt, solution 0,025 mol/l (0,05 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA, disodium salt, solution 0,05 mol/l (0,1 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA, disodium salt, solution 0,1 mol/l (0,2 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA, tetrasodium salt, dihydrate, EssentQ®



Ethylmercurithiosalicylic acid, sodium salt, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, USP

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Formic acid, 98 - 100%, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Formic acid, 98 - 100%, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.

Scharlau Formic acid, eluent additive for LC-MS

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Formic acid, solution 10% in water, for cleaning purposes, LC-MS

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3),

and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Formic acid, solution 85% w/w, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Formic acid, solution 85% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Formic acid, solution 90,0% ± 0,1% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Fumaric acid, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.





Gluconic acid, solution 50% w/w, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Heptafluorobutyric acid, 99,5%

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hexanoic acid, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hexanoic acid, EssentQ®, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydriodic acid, 57%, for analysis, ExpertQ®



Hydrobromic acid, 48%, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, 35%, Ultratrace®, ppt-trace analysis grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, 37%, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO, max. 0,005 ppm Hg

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, 37%, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, 37%, Ultratrace®, ppb-trace analysis grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3),

and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, concentrated solution to prepare 1 l of solution 0,1 mol/l (0,1 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, solution 0,01 mol/l (0,01 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, solution 0,05 mol/l (0,05 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, solution 0,1 mol/l (0,1 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, solution 0,2 mol/l (0,2 N)



Hydrochloric acid, solution 0,25 mol/l (0,25 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, solution 0,31mol/l (0,31 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, solution 0,5 mol/l (0,5 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, solution 1 mol/l (1 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, solution 2 mol/l (2 N)

Scharlau Hydrochloric acid, solution 25% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ISO

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, solution 3 mol/l (3 N)



Hydrochloric acid, solution 32% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ISO

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, solution 35% w/w, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.

Scharlau

Hydrochloric acid, solution 5 mol/l (5 N)



Hydrochloric acid, solution 6 mol/l (6 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid, solution min. 35% w/w, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrochloric acid-water, solution 50:50 v/v, for analysis, ExpertQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.

Scharlau

Hydrofluoric acid, 48%, Ultratrace®, ppb-trace analysis grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrofluoric acid, 48%, Ultratrace®, ppt-trace analysis grade





Hydrofluoric acid, solution 48% w/w, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrofluoric acid, solution 48% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO

Scharlau

L(+)-Ascorbic acid, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.

Scharlau

L(+)-Lactic acid, 88 - 92%, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP



L(+)-Lactic acid, 88- 90%, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



L(+)-Tartaric acid, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



L-Aspartic acid, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, USP

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.

Scharlau

L-Glutamic acid, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.





Lauric acid, EssentQ®, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Maleic acid, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Malonic acid, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Myristic acid, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Myristic acid, EssentQ®, Reag. Ph Eur





Nitric acid, 69%, Ultratrace®, ppb-trace analysis grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Nitric acid, 69%, Ultratrace®, ppt-trace analysis grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Nitric Acid, min. 69%, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO, max. 0,0000005% Hg

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Nitric acid, min. 69,5%, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Nitric acid, solution 0,1 mol/l (0,1 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and

chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.

Scharlau Nitric acid, solution 1 mol/l (1 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Nitric acid, solution 2 mol/l (2 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Nitric acid, solution 60% w/w, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Nitric acid, solution 65% w/w, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Nitric acid, solution min. 60% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ISO

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3),

and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Nitric acid, solution min. 60% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ISO, max. 0,0000005% Hg

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Nitric Acid, solution min. 65% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ISO, max. 0,0000005% Hg

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Nitric acid, solution min. 65% w/w, ISO, Reag. Ph Eur, for determinations with dithizone

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



ortho-Phosphoric acid, 85%, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO, Reag. Ph Eur



ortho-Phosphoric acid, 85%, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, NF

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



ortho-Phosphoric acid, solution 1 mol/l

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



ortho-Phosphoric acid, solution 50%, for analysis, ExpertQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



ortho-Phthalic acid, for analysis, ExpertQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



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Oxalic acid dihydrate, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Oxalic acid, solution 0,005 mol/l (0,01 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.

Scharlau Oxalic acid, solution 0,05 mol/l (0,1 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



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and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Perchloric acid, 70%, Ultratrace®, ppb-trace analysis grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Perchloric acid, solution 20% w/w, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Perchloric acid, solution 20% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Perchloric acid, solution 60% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Perchloric acid, solution in acetic acid 0,1 mol/l (0,1 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3),

and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Phosphotungstic acid hydrate, for analysis, ExpertQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Picric acid (with approx. 30% H2O), EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Picric acid (with approx. 30% H2O), for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Propionic acid, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS



Rosolic acid, C.I. 43800, indicator, for microscopy

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Salicylic acid, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, USP

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Stearic acid 70, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Succinic acid, disodium salt hexahydrate, for analysis, ExpertQ®



Succinic acid, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfamic acid, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfamic acid, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.

Scharlau

Sulfanilic acid anhydrous, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, Reag. Ph Eur

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, 95 - 97%, EssentQ®





Sulfuric acid, 95 - 97%, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ISO, Reag. Ph Eur, packed in HDPE bottles

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, 95 - 98%, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO, max. 0,0000005% Hg

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, 95 - 98%, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, NF

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, 95 - 98%, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, USP, packed in HDPE bottles

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3),

and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, 96% ± 0,1%, for analysis, ExpertQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, 96%, Ultratrace®, ppb-trace analysis grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, 96%, Ultratrace®, ppt-trace analysis grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, concentrated solution to prepare 1 l of solution 0,5 mol/l (1 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Scharlau Sulfuric acid, solution 0,025 mol/l (0,05 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, solution 0,05 mol/l (0,1 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, solution 0,1 mol/l (0,2 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, solution 0,125 mol/l (0,25 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, solution 0,1275 mol/l (0,255 N)





Sulfuric acid, solution 0,25 mol/l (0,5 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, solution 0,5 mol/l (1 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, solution 1 mol/l (2 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, solution 1/3 w/v



Sulfuric acid, solution 10% w/v, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, solution 2,5 mol/l (5 N)

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, solution 25% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, solution 4 mol/l (8 N), for COD determination, according to ISO 6060

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, solution 5 mol/l (10 N)





Sulfuric acid, solution 62% w/w, according to Röder and Van Gulik, for determination of fat in milk

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, solution 90 - 91% w/w, for Gerber fat determination and testing nitrates in milk

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Tannic acid, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Thioglycolic acid, solution 80% w/w, EssentQ®





Toluene-4-sulfonic acid monohydrate, for analysis, ExpertQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Trichloroacetic acid, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Trichloroacetic acid, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Trichloroacetic acid, solution 20% w/v, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Trichloroacetic acid, solution 3% w/v, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and

chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Trifluoroacetic acid, buffer substance, HPLC grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Trifluoroacetic acid, eluent additive for LC-MS

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Trifluoroacetic acid, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Trifluoroacetic acid, peptide synthesis grade

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Trifluoroacetic acid-d, deuteration degree min. 99,5%, NMR spectroscopy grade, Spectrosol®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3),

and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Boric acid, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, NF

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Citric acid monohydrate, Pharmpur®, Ph Eur, BP, USP

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



DL-Malic acid, EssentQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Hydrobromic acid, approx. 48%, EssentQ®





Sulfuric acid, solution 37% w/w

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.



Sulfuric acid, solution 85% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®

Acids are chemical substances that, in general terms, can release hydrogen ions (H?) when dissolved in water. Acids can be classified into various types based on their strength, origin, and chemical composition. Some common acids include sulfuric acid (H2SO4), nitric acid (HNO3), and acetic acid (CH3COOH), among others. These play essential roles in numerous chemical and biological processes.

ACIDS WITH LOW MERCURY CONTENT

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Hydrochloric acid, 37%, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO, max. 0,005 ppm Hg

- Synonyms: Hydrochloric acid fuming, Muriatic acid, Hydrogen chloride solution
- HCI
- M = 36,46 g/mol
- CAS [7647-01-0]
- EINECS-No.: 231-595-7
- Density: ~ 1,19 g/cm3
- Solub. in water: (20 °C): miscible
- Melting point: -28 °C
- Boiling point: ~ 50 °C
- Vapour pressure: (20 °C) 190 hPa
- EC-Index-No.: 017-002-01-X
- ADR: 8 C1 II UN 1789
- IMDG: 8 II UN 1789
- IATA/ICAO: 8 II UN 1789
- GHS-signal word: Danger
- GHS-H sentences: H314 H335
- GHS-P sentences: P260 P303+P361+P353 P305+P351+P338 P310 P405 P501a
- Tariff number: 2806 10 00 00
- Applications: laboratory reagent, acidifying agent, in the production of chlorides, synthesis of organic products.

SPECIFICATIONS assay (acidimetric): 36,5 - 38,0 % colour (Hazen): max. 10 bromides (Br): max. 50 ppm phosphates (as PO4): max. 0,05 ppm sulfates (SO4): max. 1 ppm sulfites (SO3) : max. 1 ppm free chlorine (as Cl): max. 1 ppm aluminium (AI): max. 0,05 ppm ammonium (NH4): max. 1 ppm antimony (Sb): max. 0,002 ppm arsenic (As): max 0,01 ppm barium (Ba): max. 0,02 ppm beryllium (Be): max. 0,02 ppm bismuth (Bi): max. 0,1 ppm cadmium (Cd): max 0,01 ppm calcium (Ca): max. 0,5 ppm chromium (Cr): max. 0,02 ppm cobalt (Co): max 0,01 ppm copper (Cu): max. 0,01 ppm germanium (Ge): max. 0,05 ppm heavy metals (as Pb): max. 1 ppm iron (Fe): max. 0,2 ppm lead (Pb): max. 0,02 ppm lithium (Li): max 0,01 ppm magnesium (Mg): max. 0,1 ppm manganese (Mn): max 0,01 ppm mercury (Hg): max. 0,005 ppm molybdenum (Mo): max. 0,02 ppm nickel (Ni): max. 0,02 ppm potassium (K): max. 0,1 ppm sodium (Na): max. 0,5 ppm strontium (Sr) : max 0,01 ppm thallium (TI): max. 0,05 ppm titanium (Ti): max. 0,1 ppm

vanadium (V): max 0,01 ppm zinc (Zn): max. 0,05 ppm zirconium (Zr): max. 0,1 ppm residue on ignition: max. 5 ppm extractable organic substances: passes test (about 0,0005 %)



Nitric Acid, min. 69%, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ACS, ISO, max. 0,0000005% Hg

- HNO3

- M = 63,01 g/mol
- CAS [7697-37-2]
- EINECS-No.: 231-714-2
- Density: 1,41 g/cm3
- Solub. in water: (20 °C): miscible
- Melting point: -41 °C
- Boiling point: 122 °C
- Vapour pressure: (20 °C) 9,4 hPa
- EC-Index-No.: 007-004-00-1
- ADR: 8 CO1 II UN 2031
- IMDG: 8 II UN 2031
- IATA/ICAO: 8 II UN 2031
- GHS-signal word: Danger
- GHS-H sentences: H272 H290 H314 H331 -
- GHS-P sentences: P221 P303+P361+P353 P305+P351+P338 P310 P370+P378 P405
- P501a
- Tariff number: 2808 00 00 00
- Applications: oxidizing agent, synthesis of nitrates and organic nitro compounds.

SPECIFICATIONS

assay (acidimetric): 67,0 - 69,0 % appearance: clear and colourless colour (APHA): max. 10 chlorides (Cl): max. 0,5 ppm sulfates (SO4): max. 1 ppm arsenic (As): max 0,01 ppm copper (Cu): max. 0,1 ppm heavy metals (as Pb): max. 0,2 ppm iron (Fe): max. 0,2 ppm lead (Pb): max. 0,1 ppm mercury (Hg): max. 0,005 ppm residue on ignition: max. 5 ppm sulphated ash: max. 0,001 %

Scharlau

Nitric acid, solution min. 60% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ISO, max. 0,0000005% Hg

- HNO3
- M = 63,01 g/mol
- CAS [7697-37-2]
- EINECS-No.: 231-714-2
- Density: 1,37 g/cm3
- Solub. in water: (20 °C): miscible
- Melting point: -22 °C
- Boiling point: ~ 120 °C

- EC-Index-No.: 007-004-00-1
- ADR: 8 C1 II UN 2031
- IMDG: 8 II UN 2031
- IATA/ICAO: 8 II UN 2031
- GHS-signal word: Danger
- GHS-H sentences: H290 H314 H331
- GHS-P sentences: P221 P303+P361+P353 P305+P351+P338 P310 P370+P378 P405
- P501a
- Tariff number: 2808 00 00 00
- Applications: oxidizing agent, synthesis of nitrates and organic nitro compounds.

SPECIFICATIONS assay (acidimetric): min. 60 % chlorides (CI): max. 0,00005 % fluorides (F): max. 0,0001 % phosphates (as PO4): max. 0,00005 % sulfates (SO4): max. 0,00005 % aluminium (AI): max. 0,05 ppm arsenic (As): max 0,01 ppm barium (Ba): max 0,01 ppm beryllium (Be): max 0.01 ppm bismuth (Bi): max. 0,1 ppm cadmium (Cd): max 0,01 ppm calcium (Ca): max. 0,5 ppm chromium (Cr): max. 0,1 ppm cobalt (Co): max 0,01 ppm copper (Cu): max 0,01 ppm germanium (Ge): max. 0,05 ppm heavy metals (as Pb): max. 0,2 ppm iron (Fe): max. 0,2 ppm lead (Pb): max 0.01 ppm lithium (Li): max 0,01 ppm magnesium (Mg): max. 0,1 ppm manganese (Mn): max 0,01 ppm mercury (Hg): max. 0,005 ppm molybdenum (Mo): max. 0,02 ppm nickel (Ni): max. 0,05 ppm potassium (K): max. 0,1 ppm silver (Ag): max 0,01 ppm sodium (Na): max. 0,5 ppm strontium (Sr) : max 0.01 ppm thallium (TI): max. 0,05 ppm titanium (Ti): max. 0,1 ppm vanadium (V): max 0,01 ppm zinc (Zn): max. 0,05 ppm zirconium (Zr): max. 0,1 ppm residue on ignition (as SO4): max. 0,0005 %



Nitric Acid, solution min. 65% w/w, for analysis, ExpertQ®, ISO, max. 0,0000005% Hg



По вопросам продаж и поддержки обращайтесь:

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