

ORGANIC VAPOR MONITOR #3520 WITH BACKUP SECTION

FACT SHEET

How do I know when to use the 3520 instead of the 3500?

The 3520 should be used when any of the following is expected:

- a) Compounds to be monitored have boiling points of 60°C or less and/or high TLV's, (for example, methylene chloride, vinyl chloride, pentane).
- b) Mixtures of compounds, some of which have boiling points of 60° or less, in high concentrations, (for example, acetone).
- c) High concentrations of complex mixtures.

Please refer to the 3520 Sampling Guide for details.

Why are there additional parts for the 3520?

The 3520 is actually made up of two 3500's, one stacked atop the other. The additional parts are needed to seal both sections when sampling is finished. For the Top Section there is a closure cap exactly like the closure cap of the back-up section. In addition, there is a closure cap (the brown cap) for the bottom of the front section.

Can the 3520 be used for all the same applications as the 3500?

Yes, and more (see 3520 Sampling Guide).

Is the analysis any different with the 3520?

No, except that both the front and back sections are analyzed and their weights combined to determine the total exposure.

How do I know if the 3520 has been overexposed?

If the ratio of the weight of sample collected on the secondary adsorbent (W_s), to the weight collected on the primary adsorbent (W_p) is less than or equal to .5 then the sample is valid. Conversely, if the ratio exceeds .5 the 3520 has been overexposed.

$$\text{To be valid } \frac{W_s}{W_p} \leq .50$$

Are the sampling rates any different for the 3520?

No, the sampling rate for the 3520 front section is the same as the sampling rate of the 3500. The backup section merely receives the overload.