Vinmetrica

Products for Malic Acid (MLF), SO_2 and pH/TA

Now! Low-cost meters for Malic Acid, SO_2, pH and TA in wine

Vinmetrica introduces the latest addition to its line of products for wine analysis:

Affordable for both amateur winemakers and wineries alike!

- The SC-50 for fast, reliable malic acid/MLF testing!
- The SC-100A gives accurate, easy SO_2 (sulfite) results
- The SC-200 is a rugged pH and TA meter.
- The SC-300 measures SO_2, pH and TA!

Monitoring the progress of malolactic fermentation (MLF) just got easier with the SC-50 MLF Analyzer. If you're already using the Vinmetrica SC-100A or SC-300 for SO_2 testing, then you'll want to add the SC-50 to your winemaking tool kit. If you aren't already using one of the Vinmetrica systems for SO_2 testing, now is a great time to finally join the thousands of your fellow winemakers who are!

Vinmetrica **SC-50**

SC-50: simple, reliable, fast determination of MLF status

✓30 minutes for single or multiple samples simultaneously
✓10 mL or less of wine
✓No noxious, malodorous solvents

Vinmetrica **SC-300**

***SC-100 and SC-300 SO_2 Analyzers*:* sensitivity and ease of automatic SO_2 titrators at low cost**

✓ Only 25 mL sample
✓No more "color-guessing" with titrations
✓No complicated apparatus, pumps or expensive, fragile probes
✓Works equally well with red or white wines
✓Works with the SC-50 MLF Analyzer for malic acid monitoring

The SC-200/300s are also high-quality pH meters with TA titration methods built in!

From $119
Assembled in the USA

*US Patents Pending

Compare the SC-50, SC-100, -200 and -300 against other detection methods

Malic Acid MLF

Paper chromatography: noxious solvents, slow, not quantitative

Color test indicators: semi-quantitative, color Interference, expensive

Total and Free SO_2 Tests

Ripper Methods: Visual color change at endpoint; poor accuracy and low sensitivity (+20ppm); nearly impossible to use with red wines

Aeration-Oxidation Apparatus: Complicated glassware setup; time-consuming- 30-45min/test;

Automatic SO_2 Titrator: Expensive- $700+; fragile glass probe; requires AC power supply

pH and Titratable Acidity

pH Test Strips: Highly inaccurate; very subjective interpretation; affected by heat, light and moisture

Glass pH Probes: develops "salt crusts", requires refilling

Manual Burette TA titration: endpoint easily missed; difficult to use with red wines

Automatic pH/TA Titrator: very expensive- $900+; fragile glass probe; requires AC power supply

Vinmetrica SC-50

No toxic or noxious solvents

MLF completion signals; results in 30 minutes

no interference from white or red wines

cost: less than $3 per test

Vinmetrica SC-100/300

Meter, LED, and audible signals

Sensitive to 2 ppm

Works well with red or white wine

No specialty glassware

Fast: <2 min/test required

Inexpensive: as low as $245; Unbreakable probe

Battery powered, portable

Vinmetrica SC-200/300

Direct digital read

Accurate to 0.02 pH units or better

Sealed, non-refillable probe

Audible and visual indicators

Works well with red or white wine

Much less expensive

Battery powered, portable

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: *How can the SC-100 and SC-300 be so much less expensive than the automated mini titrators?*

A: We have eliminated unnecessary luxuries like magnetic stirring and automatic titrating to bring the cost down to within nearly every winemaker's budget.

Q: *What is the difference between the probes used on the mini titrators and the SC-100/300?*

A: Mini SO_2 titrators use fragile glass redox (ORP) probes that require refilling with electrolyte solution, and that eventually wear out and must be replaced. The SC-100 and -300 use a polymer-bodied amperometric probe that resists breakage and should never need replacing. The SC-200 and -300 use a polymer-bodied pH electrode that never leaks or needs refilling.

Q: *How are the results of the measurements obtained?*

A: At the end of the SO_2 and/or TA titration, the LCD displays an endpoint reading; also an indicator illuminates and an audible buzzer sounds. A simple calculation converts the syringe reading to ppm SO_2 or % Titratable Acidity. pH is read directly from the digital display on the meter in 0.01pH increments.

Q: *How does the SC-50 MLF Analyzer work?*

A: The MLF Analyzer uses a bioassay that converts malic acid to CO_2 gas, giving a small but precise increase in pressure. This pressure is measured and converted to a signal for the SC-100, -100A, or -300 analyzers to indicate MLF status and to allow determination of malic acid concentration.

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