



## Minesan Alkaline Mineral Herb Powder

Nutritional supplement with minerals

Nutritional supplement with the basic minerals sodium and calcium, the trace element zinc and herbal extracts of chamomile and melissa. Calcium helps the digestion enzymes and others function properly. The trace element zinc is a component in a number of enzymes and makes a valuable contribution to a normal acid-alkali metabolic rate. Minesan supports a well-balanced acid-alkali level in connection with a well-balanced diet full of minerals.

**Ingredients:** Calcium carbonate, Sodium Hydrogen Carbonate, filler: **Lactose**, Potassium Hydrogen Carbonate, Disodium Hydrogen Phosphate, Chamomile Extract, Lemon Balm Extract, Zinc Gluconate, filler: Silicon Dioxide and Glucose Syrup.

	per teaspoon powder (=5 g)	% of the recommended daily requirement according to NRV*	per 100 g powder
chamomile extract	250 mg	**	5 g
lemon balm extract	233 mg	**	4.7 g
calcium	800 mg	100	16 g
sodium	628 mg	**	12.6 g
potassium	97 mg	5***	1.9 g
phosphorus	55 mg	8***	1.1 g
zinc	2 mg	20	0.04

\* NRV = Nutrient reference value for the daily intake according to VO (EU) No. 1169/2011

\*\* No reference value has yet been established

\*\*\* To meet the daily requirement an additional intake is recommended.

**Directions for use:** As needed, use 1 teaspoon Minesan base powder daily; dissolve it in a glass of tea or water and drink.

Keep out of direct sunlight. Store dry and not above 25°C. Nutritional supplements should not be used as a substitute for a varied, healthy diet and do not replace a healthy lifestyle. Keep out of the reach of young children. The recommended daily dose should not be exceeded.

Made in Germany

**Contents 200 g**  
(= 40 portions à 5 g)

Art. No. 215

Eti0423



## Test strips

to check the pH level in urine at pH 5.2 – 7.6  
In-vitro diagnosis for personal use

**Please read the product information carefully.**

### 1. Test strips for monitoring of the pH level in urine pH 5.2–7.6

#### 2. Manufacturer

Dr. Gerhard Kloz GmbH  
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#### 3. Application

The test strips to check the pH level in urine at pH 5.2 – 7.6 (referred to as test strips in the following) are exclusively for determining the pH level in any quantity of urine samples (collected in a container) in the human body to monitor the acid-base level. The test strips are intended for personal use i.e. use at home or a similar environment by non-professionals who relate the test result to themselves. Any other use is not the intended application.

#### 4. Warnings and safety precautions for use

Each test strip may only be used once (not for re-use). Only for external use. The colour scale must be read by a third party with normal eyesight on behalf of users with known colour blindness. The test strips are not suitable for use by children under 12 years of age. Use by minors must be under adult supervision. The test strip pad must be kept out of the reach of children under 12 years. The test strips may not be swallowed or taken. The coloured test area on the test strip may not be touched. In very rare cases, cuts can be caused by the sharp paper edges when removing the test strips from the test strip pad. The test strips can be disposed of down the toilet after use. All other parts of the test strip pad can be disposed of in the household waste.

**Irrespective of the test results, you may not make any important medical decisions without prior consultation with your doctor.**

#### 5. Components

99 test strips made of cotton paper with impregnated test area.  
The content of reactive ingredients (nitrazine yellow) per test strips is 7.5 µg.

#### 6. Storage and shelf life

The strips must be stored dark, dry and at 5°C to 30°C. The test strips are durable up until the expiry dated stated on the outside of the pad if stored properly.

#### 7. Sample container

Only use clean, well rinsed or disposable beakers to collect the urine sample.

#### 8. Performing the measurement

##### Collect the urine sample

Collect new urine from the middle of the urine flow in a clean and dry container. Take a test strip off the pad holding the white, non-impregnated side and do not touch the coloured test area.

##### Dipping the test strips

Dip the test strips briefly (approx. 1 second) into the urine sample so that the coloured test area is wet. Shake off any excess fluid.

##### Compare the test strips with the colour sample



Then compare the colour of the moist test area with the colour scale on the inside of the pad within 1 minute (this is best done in daylight after 5-10 seconds) and read the pH value under the colour tone that comes closest to the test area colour. Intermediate values can be estimated. A reading after more than 2 minutes does not provide the right results.

## 9. Results

The test area changes colour after the test strip has been dipped into the urine. The coloured test area is now compared with the comparison colours of the inside of the pad and matched with the closest colour. The corresponding pH level is under each colour. The read pH level therefore corresponds with the pH level of the urine sample. Colour changes that occur after more than 2 minutes are not relevant.

Deviations can occur due to the specified sources of error. The accuracy limit is +/-0.2 pH.

## 10. Influences on the measurement result

The pH level of a solution is influenced by various factors. The urine pH level depends on your diet. E.g. a protein rich diet produces an acidic urine and vegetable diet an alkaline urine. But vitamins or other food supplements can influence the urine pH level. Various salts in the urine also have a negative effect on the pH level. The quantities of contents that influence the pH level fluctuates during the day so different pH levels might be measured in the urine over the course of the day. Normal urine is usually mildly acidic (pH 5.0 to pH 6.0). The range is between pH 4.8 and pH 7.6.

## 11. Sources of error

If the test strip takes on a colour outside of the stated measurement range after being immersed, the pH level cannot be determined with this test paper.

People with known colour blindness may match the shade of colour on the test area with an incorrect pH level. It must then be read by a third party with normal eyesight.

If the test strips are stored incorrectly or if the foil is damaged before opening the test strip pad, the test strips may lose their function before expiry of the printed expiry date. The test strips can then no longer be used.

Any discoloration on unused test strips (if stored correctly) does not impair use.

## 12. Literature

Schmidt, Lang, Thews: Physiologie des Menschen: Springer, Berlin, 2010

Römpp: Chemie Lexikon: Thieme, Stuttgart, 1996

## 13. As at

2020-12-01

## Contents 99 test strips

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