



Shop 3 Mullinger Lane, South Windsor NSW 2756

P O Box 5760, South Windsor NSW 2756

Phone - 02 88500256

Email - contact@magneticyokes.com.au

Web - www.magneticyokes.com.au

ABN 89 359 133 953

Centrifuge Tube with Stand

Glass Vial with Scale 0 ~ 0.5 ~ 1 ~ 100

For the determination of content of solid particles in inspection medium for Magnetic Particle examination.



For newly prepared batches or for monitoring existing suspensions for Loss and Contaminant. Centrifuge Tubes are calibrated to monitor the precise concentrations of particles in suspension, as well as any contamination levels. Complete with Metal Stand

The concentration of particles in the suspension is a very important parameter in the inspection process and must be closely controlled. The particle concentration is checked after the suspension is prepared and regularly monitored as part of the quality system checks. Generally concentration checks are performed every eight hours or at every shift change.

The standard process used to perform the check requires agitating the carrier for a minimum of thirty minutes to ensure even particle distribution. A sample is then taken in a correct centrifuge tube for product as per specification. The sample is then demagnetized so that the particles do not clump together while settling. The sample must then remain undisturbed for a minimum of 60 minutes, unless shorter times have been documented. The volume of settled particles is then read of the scale.

Particle loss is often attributed to "dragout." Dragout occurs because the solvent easily runs off components and is recaptured in the holding tank. Particles, on the other hand, tend to adhere to components, or be trapped in geometric features of the component. These particles will be "drug out" or lost to the system and will eventually need to be replaced.

Particles should also be examined for brightness and agglomeration. Fluorescent particles should be evaluated under ultraviolet light and visible particles under white light. The brightness of the particles should be evaluated by comparing the particles in the test solution to those in an unused reference solution that was saved when the solution was first prepared. The brightness of the two solutions should be relatively the same. Additionally, the particles should appear loose and not lumped together. If the brightness or the agglomeration of the particles is noticeably different from the reference solution, the bath should be replaced.

www.magneticyokes.com.au