

## SAMPLE SPLITTER RT 6.5 - RT 75



A faultless and comparable analysis is closely linked to an **accurate sample handling**. Only a sample representative of the initial material can provide **meaningful analysis results**. Sample splitters ensure the **representativeness** of a sample and thus the reproducibility of the analysis.

The sample splitters RT are ideal for the on-site reduction of sample material. They are easy to use, easy to clean and do not need an electrical power supply.

### APPLICATION EXAMPLES

cement clinker, chemicals, coffee, construction materials, fertilizers, fillers, flours, grains, metals powders, minerals, nuts, sand, seeds, soils, washing powder, ...

### PRODUCT ADVANTAGES

- | for use in laboratory and on-site
- | high-precision manual dividing process
- | dividing process according to DIN 51701

## FEATURES

<b>Applications</b>	sampling and sample dividing
<b>Slot size</b>	RT 6.5: 6.3 mm RT 12.5: 12.5 mm RT 25: 25.0 mm RT 37.5: 37.5 mm RT 50: 50 mm RT 75: 75 mm
<b>Number of slots</b>	RT 6.5: 12 RT 12.5: 18 RT 25: 16 RT 37.5: 12 RT 50: 8 RT 75: 6
<b>Field of application</b>	agriculture, biology, chemistry / plastics, construction materials, engineering / electronics, environment / recycling, food, geology / metallurgy, glass / ceramics, medicine / pharmaceuticals
<b>Feed material</b>	bulk materials
<b>Material feed size*</b>	RT 6.5: ~ 4 mm RT 12.5: ~ 8 mm RT 25: ~ 16 mm RT 37.5: ~ 25 mm RT 50: ~ 33 mm RT 75: ~ 50 mm
<b>Batch size / feed quantity*</b>	RT 6.5: ≤ 3 l RT 12.5: ≤ 3 l RT 25: ≤ 16 l RT 37.5: ≤ 16 l RT 50: ≤ 16 l RT 75: ≤ 16 l
<b>Number of divisions</b>	2
<b>W x H x D</b>	RT 6.5: 30 x 27 x 25 cm RT 12.5: 30 x 27 x 25 cm RT 25: 62 x 42 x 26 cm RT 37.5: 62 x 42 x 26 cm RT 50: 62 x 42 x 26 cm RT 75: 62 x 42 x 26 cm

**Net weight**

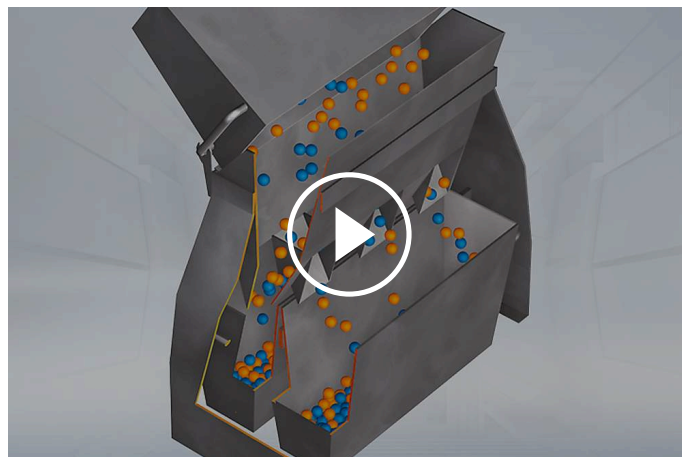
RT 6.5: ~ 3.5 kg  
RT 12.5: ~ 3.5 kg  
RT 25: ~ 21.5 kg  
RT 37.5: ~ 21.5 kg  
RT 50: ~ 21.5 kg  
RT 75: ~ 21.5 kg

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\*depending on feed material and instrument configuration/settings

## FUNCTIONAL PRINCIPLE

With sample splitters, one of the receptacles is used to pour a well mixed sample evenly into the dividing head. The material runs through the alternately arranged passages in the opposite direction into the two collecting receptacles under the dividing head outlets. With every operation the feed sample is halved. This can be repeated as many times as necessary until the required dividing quantity has been obtained.



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