



**TABER MULTIMEDIA ABRASER** disponibile in due versioni: Modello 5535 a una singola testa d'abrasione e Modello 5555 a doppia testa d'abrasione.

## ABRASIMETRO TABER mod. 5535

Single Head Multimedia viene utilizzato per valutare la capacità abrasiva di liquidi, paste e prodotti semisolidi. Tre punte montate in un contenitore ruotano in senso antiorario rispetto ad un piatto rotante in acciaio. La polvere, il fluido o il semi-solido da testare esercitano un'azione abrasiva tra le punte e il piatto in acciaio. La misura della perdita in peso fornisce un confronto accurato della capacità abrasiva di diversi materiali



Carico variabile da 250 a 2500g a passi di 250g

Alimentazione :230V/50Hz

Lo strumento, a norma CE, viene fornito di serie con i seguenti accessori:

- Base motrice 5135.
- 3 pesi ausiliari da 250g.
- Multimedia attachment Mod 5500.
- Disco in alluminio.
- Supporto punte 60 punte in ottone
- 3 dischi in acciaio
- Vassoio in plastica
- 2 dischi separatori in plastica
- Attrezzo per rimozione dischi
- Manuale operativo

## ABRASIMETRO TABER mod. 5555

Dual Head Multimedia / Rotary Abraser

Stesse caratteristiche del modello precedente ma con **due postazioni di lavoro** su base motrice doppia 5155 . Nella prima postazione è installata la testa Multimedia Mod.5500 come nel Mod. 5535, mentre nella seconda è montata la classica testa Rotazionale Taber con relativi accessori e aspiratore.

Per i clienti che già utilizzano un abrasimetro rotazionale Taber può essere fornito il solo MULTIMEDIA ATTACHMENT mod. 5500 con i relativi accessori (a partire dal n° di serie 844000.)





## ELENCO DELLE DOMANDE PIU' FREQUENTI

### **What is the difference between a Multi-Media Abraser Attachment and the Multi-Media Abraser?**

If you already own a Taber Abraser, only the Multi-Media Abraser Attachment is required to conduct particleabrasivity testing. A Multi-Media Abraser is the term referred to as the complete instrument.

### **My specimen material is a fluid and has particulate matter in it. Can I use the tester?**

Shake or stir the fluid so it is uniform in consistency. Examine the fluid after 3 ½ minutes; if the particles separated from the fluid you must alter the test parameters to accommodate the separation. (The centrifugal effects may result in diminishing wear rates as the number of cycles increase due to outward particle migration)

### **To simulate actual wear conditions, can I prepare my own pins or disc?**

Included with each instrument is a template that provides the necessary dimensions for preparing custom pin and wear disc. This is useful for duplicating actual wear conditions that occur in a manufacturing process.

### **What is the usable life of the pins?**

The pins may be used until 25% of the initial weight is removed. At this point, the pins should be replaced.

### **What is the usable life of a wear disc?**

The wear disc does have a usable life. Taber recommends conducting only 2 - 3 tests per side, before discarding.

### **Is the plastic dish cover required when testing?**

It is not a requirement, but the cover prevents test material from evaporating and helps reduce the risk of spills.

### **What is the speed of the specimen dish.**

Depending on your input power, the RPM of the specimen dish will vary. At 115V/60Hz the specimen dish will rotate at 72 rpm. At 230V/50Hz, the dish will rotate at 60rpm.

### **What gear should I use?**

The more abrasive or viscous, or larger the particulate size a media presents, the more resistance it adds to the system. Therefore, a lower / slower drive ratio speed should be used.

- Orange - Used to create a base line. Used to test most materials.
- Yellow - 23% increase in speed. Reduce total number of cycles , reduce the "fluid wave" in front of the rotating pin holder, level-off the media as it is passed by the pin holder
- Red - 0.6:1 is slowest speed. As specimen loading increases to 1750g or greater, necessary to run this speed to supply adequate torque to rotate the pin holder to maintain a constant speed.
- Green - 290% increase in speed, use when low percent by volume particulate concentration and rate of wear may be insignificant over an extended number of cycles, low sample loading.