

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

Applications	sampling and sample dividing
Slot size	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
Number of slots	RT 6.5: 12 RT 12.5: 18 RT 25: 16 RT 37.5: 12 RT 50: 8 RT 75: 6
Field of application	agriculture, biology, chemistry / plastics, construction materials, engineering / electronics, environment / recycling, food, geology / metallurgy, glass / ceramics, medicine / pharmaceuticals
Feed material	bulk materials
Material feed size*	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
Batch size / feed quantity*	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
Number of divisions	2
W x H x D	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

*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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