

Pellet Press PP 35

General Information

Solid, high-quality pellets are an important precondition for reliable and meaningful XRF analysis. With the PP 35, RETSCH offers a pellet press which produces strong pellets with a smooth surface.

The PP 35 features an individual pressure force regulation in the range of 0 to 35 t. The PP 35 combines the advantage of a small benchtop model with high press forces, which are built automatically in up to three steps, ensuring that even difficult materials are pressed perfectly.

Application Examples

cement, minerales, ores, raw materials, slag, ...

Product Advantages

- benchtop model with small footprint
- individual pressure force adjustment up to 35 tons
- pressing in steel rings, aluminium cups and free
- pressing tools for various diameters
- 10 SOPs can be defined and stored for routine applications
- comfortable parameter setting via display
- automatic pressure force control

Features

Applications	preparation of pellets for spectral analyses
Field of application	chemistry / plastics, construction materials, environment / recycling, geology / metallurgy, glass / ceramics
Max. pressure	35 t, automatic press
Pressure force	0 - 35 t (0 - 343 kN)
Pressure force increase / holding / decrease time	fix ramp / 1 - 99 s / fix ramp
Parameter combinations	10
Steel rings (external Ø / internal Ø)	32 mm / 40 mm 35 mm / 40 mm (max. pressure force 15 t)
Aluminium cup (external Ø)	32 mm (max. pressure force 25 t) / 40 mm (max. pressure force 35 t)
Electrical supply data	110-240 V, 50/60 Hz
Power connection	1-phase
W x H x D	335 x 495 x 570 mm
Net weight	120 kg
Standards	CE



Pellet Press PP 35

Please note:

*depending on feed material and instrument configuration/settings

Videolink

<http://www.retsch.com/pp35>

Function Principle

The steel ring or aluminium cup is inserted in the pressing tool of the PP 35 and filled with the sample material via a hopper. The complete slide is then pushed beneath the pressure plate and the pressing is started. During pressure build-up the density of the powder increases. The maximum pressure force must be held over a certain period of time to allow full development of the interparticulate adhesive forces thus guaranteeing maximum stability. Pressing in up to three steps with e.g. increasing pressure force results in stable pellets.