

Certificate of Analysis

NIST TRACEABLE SIEVE CALIBRATION STANDARD

Sieve Size:

75 microns

1. Electroformed Sieve Analysis

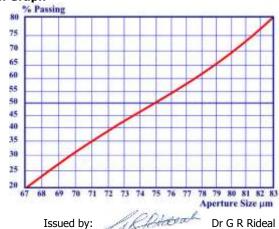
2. Interpolated Data

Senior Analyst

FXAMPLE

Sieve Size	Weight	Cumulative	%	Aperture	%	Aperture
(µm)	Fraction (%)	% Undersize	Passing	Size (µm)	Passing	Size (µm)
87.2	3.06	96.9	20	67.1	55	76.3
74.4	49.4	47.5	25	68.5	60	77.6
62.4	46.1	1.4	30	69.9	65	78.9
52.0	1.41	0	35	71.1	70	80.2
			40	72.5	75	81.5
random samples from the spinning riffler			45	73.7	80	82.8
rerage sample recovery 99.8%			50	74 0		

3. Calibration Graph



Notes:

1. The Electroformed Sieves used to certify the sieve standards were calibrated by optical microscopy using a Stage Reference Graticules by NIST (test No.821/263573-00) and (NPL) National Physical Laboratory, UK (Reference No. 08A038/970127/106-66).

2. For full details of methodology see G R Rideal, J Storey, T R Morris, 'Sieve Calibration - A New Simple but High Precision Approach 'Particle and Particle Systems Characterization, 17, (2000).

4. Do not reuse the standards or use 5 years after date stamp 5. Certificate only valid when used in conjunction with provided labelled bottles/standards

SIEVE CALIBRATION BY THE GLASS MICROSPHERE METHOD

Place the 200mm or 8 inch sieve to be calibrated with the collecting pan on a 0.01g resolution balance and tare. Select the appropriate calibration standard for the sieve and record the initial weight of the microspheres. Shake the full contents of the bottle over the surface of the sieve. Test the sieve using one of the generic methods shown below until the end-point is reached (recommended run times are shown below). When complete, tap the frame a few times to dislodge near mesh beads and empty the undersize fraction from the pan into a collecting vessel (these microspheres can be kept for future analysis by microscope if the maximum aperture size of the sieve needs to be determined). Reassemble the sieve and pan and tap a few more times by hand. If beads still fall through the mesh, the shaking time needs to be increased because the end-point has not been reached. Empty the pan again if necessary. Without resetting the tare on the balance, re-weigh the sieve and pan together with the retained microspheres. Record the weight. Enter the initial weight and the retained weight into the Whitehouse Scientific Sieve Aperture Size Calculator to display your sieves aperture size. Alternatively, from the retained weight, calculate the percentage of microspheres passing the sieve and use the calibration graph supplied opposite to determine the mean aperture size.

SIEVE SHAKING METHODS



Bv Hand (for sieves above 45µm)

Use a vigorous swirling action to disperse the standard over the sieve surface. 2-3 cycles per second for 1 min is recommended.



Shaking

(for sieves above 45µm) Shaking times may vary from 1-3 minutes depending on the sieve shaker. Empty and check the pan each minute to determine the end-



Air Jet Sieve (for sieves 20-1000µm)

point is when the retained necessary. fraction is constant.



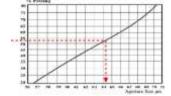
Sonic Sieve

A vacuum of 2000-2200Pa for 3 Run time typically 1 minute. An minutes is adequate for most amplitude of 30 is sufficient to fluidize sizes above 30 jum. The end- most standards but increase if

MEAN APERTURE CALCULATION

- 1. Calculate the percentage of the microspheres passing.
- 2. Read off the mean aperture size from the calibration graph or use the Whitehouse Scientific Sieve Aperture Size Calculator

- (a) For sieves below 100μm a 5% difference in weight passing usually only corresponds to a 1μm difference in aperture size, which makes this method one of the most accurate ways of calibrating a sieve.
- (b) To clean the sieve, lightly brush the underside with a soft bristle bush or use an ultrasonic bath. Never use a wire brush or sharp object to remove trapped beads. (c) For 300 and 450mm sieves, use 2 to 5 bottles (see web site).



Catalogue No:

(also calibrates 71 and 80µm sieves)

Nominal Weight: 5 x 1.0g FOR REFERENCE ONLY