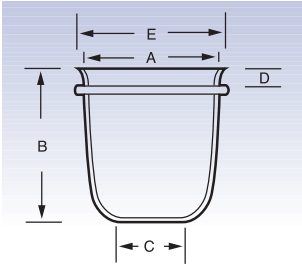


Automated Fusion Technology

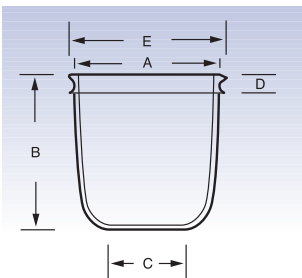
(A subsidiary of XRF Scientific)

Ring Crucible



CODE NUMBER	DIMENSIONS mm					ESTIMATED WEIGHT (g)
	A	B	C	D	E	
AC1	32	36	20	8	37.5	40
AC2	32	43	20	12	37.5	40
AC3	34	36.5	20	9	40	40

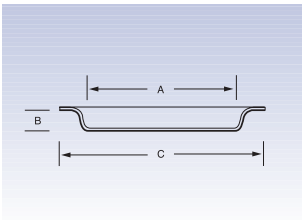
Rolled Lip Crucible



CODE NUMBER	DIMENSIONS mm					ESTIMATED WEIGHT (g)
	A	B	C	D	E	
AC4	33	38	21	7	39	40
AC5	33	30	20	7	38	30
AC6	40	35	22	4	50	36
AC7	33	41	21	9	39	40

Autolock Crucible Holders Available in Platinum/Gold

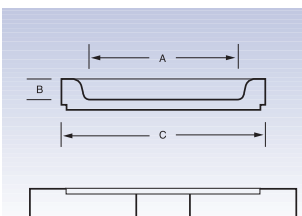
Mould



CODE NUMBER	DIMENSIONS mm			ESTIMATED WEIGHT (g)
	A	B	C	
AM1	29/31	3	42	60-100
AM2	30/32	3	42	60-100
AM3	30/32	4	42	60-100
AM4	30/32	3	46	60-100
AM5	32/34	3	46	60-100
AM6	33/35	3	46	60-100
AM6.4	33/35	4	46	60-100
AM12	34/36	3	55	60-100
AM13	38/40	4	52	60-100
AM7	39/41	3	52	60-100
AM7.5	39/41	5	52	60-100
AM8	39/41	3	56	60-100

Mould Holders Available in Platinum/Gold

Mould Furnace Type and Plate



CODE NUMBER	DIMENSIONS mm			ESTIMATED WEIGHT (g)
	A	B	C	
AM9	39/41	3.5	44	93
AMH10	41.5	-	54	27

Spectrometric analysis has become a valued tool in the modern laboratory. Fusion is used to prepare a wide range of samples for analysis by x-ray fluorescence, atomic absorption, inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry and a variety of classical chemical techniques. Some of the sample types include oxides, sulphides and aluminosilicates. These comprise many of the ores and concentrates in the mining and metallurgy industry.

Samples are mixed with borate fluxes and dissolved (fused) at temperatures between 900°C to 1250°C. The typical lithium borate fusion temperature is 1050°C. The molten glass can be poured into dilute acid for AAS and ICP-AES analysis. Precise control of cooling is essential to produce flat glass discs and to avoid cracking or crystallisation.

