



Notes/observations

1. Type S: White, granular, fairly free flowing powder with small percentage of fines <5 micron. High angle of repose.

1a. 8 mg Sample will eject from pipette into syringe at 4 - 6 psi without blowback, aerosol, or flying dust particles.

1a. Dispenses readily into 1.5 ml vial with no blowback aerosol.

2. PAC: White. granular powder, uniform particulate size. Low in fines, <50 micron Particulate size. High angle of repose. Tends to agglomerate into a clump in the pipette when aspirated Had to continually sift the powder to pipette uniform samples.

Hydroscopic, Powder gains weight due to moisture if left open .

- 2.a. Requires fairly high air pressure to fully eject sample from the tip due to accretion in the tip.
- 2.b. 8.0 gm dispense weight requires 8-9 PSI to fully eject sample into the tube. No aerosol.

2.c. Dispenses readily into 1.5 ml vial with no blowback aerosol.

2.d. Beads carry a large electostatic charge causing the beads to aglommorate in the supply vessel and pipette tip when dry.

2.e. Recommend static control when dispensing.

3. PAC test # 2: Powder was vacuum dried. A 0.062 dia proto tip was fabricated to improve bead ejection durung dispense cycle.
Hydroscopic, Powder gained weight due to moisture during test. Control sample, 160 mg gained 10 mg (6.3%) @ 30% rh in 30 minutes.
Levelling step was eliminated to reduce tip clogging.

- 3.a. Requires fairly high air pressure to fully eject sample from the tip due to accretion and softening of the beads in the tip.
- 3.b. 8.0 gm dispense weight requires 12 PSI to fully eject sample into the tube. No aerosol.
- 3.c. Dispenses readily into 1.5 ml vial with no blowback aerosol.

3.d. Repeatability improves with controlling moisture and use of smaller ID tip.

