

Guideline

Consultation and sales of Bürkle samplers

Take samples – but do it right!

Correct sampling is very important in the context of quality assurance. It is essential if you want to have reliable and accurate data about the quality, properties or composition of a specific material.

You can carry out very precise material analyses using the most modern techniques. However, if a mistake is made in sampling then even these modern techniques are useless because the initial sampling error is carried through all the steps of the analysis and incorrect results will be obtained. This means that a correct statement about the properties of a substance can only be made if the samples are taken and handled with the same care and accuracy as is used in the subsequent analysis.

It all comes down to the fact that the properties and composition of the sample itself must correspond exactly to those of the material from which it has been taken.



Customer advisory

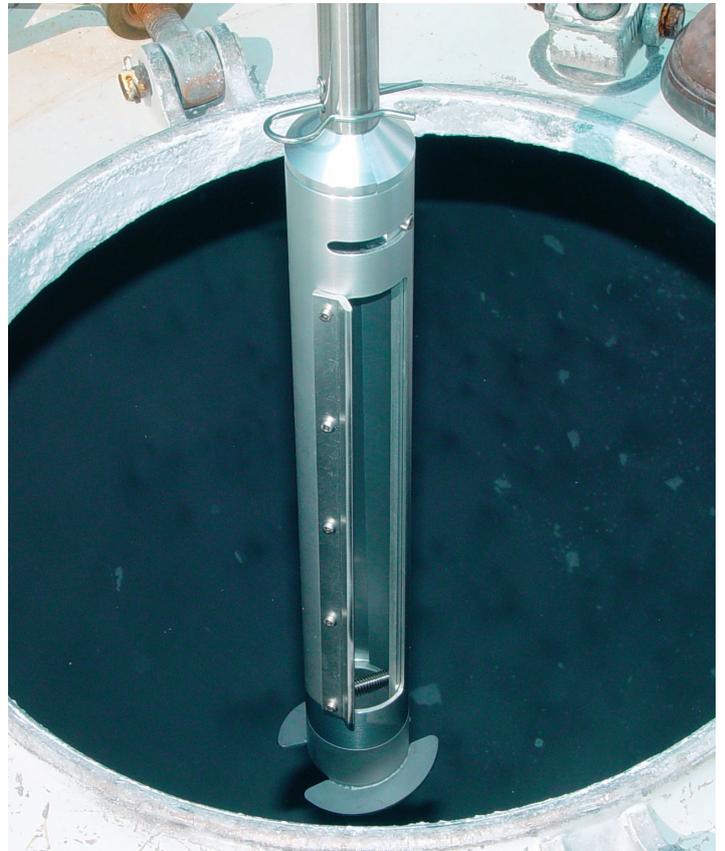
Who needs samplers?

Independent of the branch (no matter if incoming inspection in food processing companies or quality assurance within the pharmaceutical industry) sampling is done regularly. Therefore the customers that need to sample are manifold. The majority of customers that use Bürkle articles are from the following branches:

- ▶ Pharmaceutical Industry
- ▶ Chemical Industry
- ▶ Food & beverage Industry
- ▶ Petrochemistry and mineral oil industry
- ▶ Water treatment
- ▶ Quality assurance

Although we are not able to mention all our customers trusting in our products we want to name several of them:

- ▶ Kraft Foods
- ▶ Nestlé
- ▶ Unilever
- ▶ Novartis
- ▶ Sandoz
- ▶ Sanofi
- ▶ GSK
- ▶ BASF
- ▶ Bayer



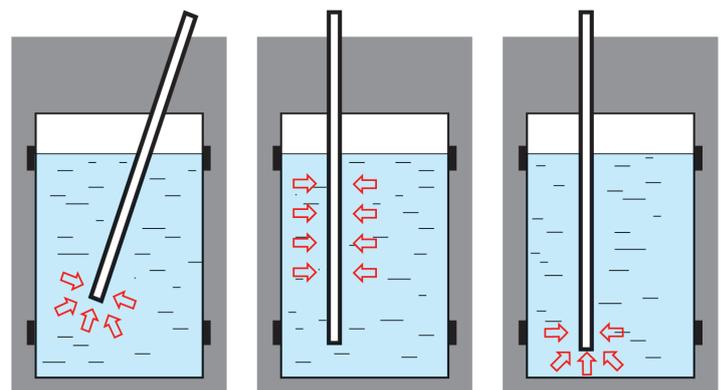
Which sampler is needed by the customer?

Following questions will help you to identify the right sampler for your customer:

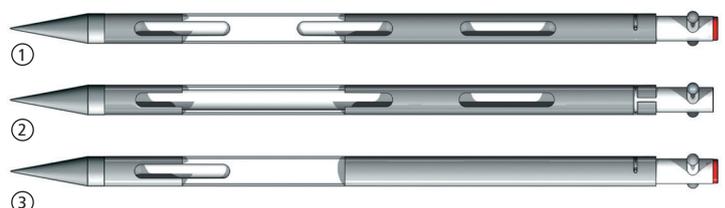
- ▶ Which **medium** needs to be sampled?
- ▶ Out of which **kind of container** will the sample be taken?
- ▶ Which **consistency** does the medium have? Is it fluent, hard, agglomerative or pourable?
- ▶ **Disposable or multi-usable samplers:** Is the material that needs to be sampled greasy, heavily sticking, or toxic? Is it possible to clean the sampling tool easily without any risks for the user?
- ▶ **Sampling techniques:** Point sampling, cross-sectional sampling, bottom sampling, multi point sampling?

Examples to select the correct zone sampler for a given sampling technique

1. **Multi sampler** with several closed chambers, for multi point sampling from several predetermined sampling depths.
2. **All-layer sampler**, with open inner tube, no separate chambers, and large sampling volume. For all-layer samples through all the layers of the sample.
3. **Uno sampler** made of stainless steel V4A/PTFE with a closed sample chamber for point sampling from a predetermined sampling depth.



From the left to the right:
Point sampling, cross-sectional sampling, bottom sampling



Selection out of the Bürkle sampling range

Liquid sampling



LiquiSampler/ViscoSampler

LiquiSampler for liquids, according to DIN 53 242.
ViscoSampler with powerful suction for viscous media.



Vampire Sampler

Transportable, hose pump for liquids, independent of mains power.



TeleScoop

TeleScoop is a versatile sampling system with exchangeable tools for a wide range of applications.



MiniSampler

Ideal for general sampling from barrels, canisters, tanks etc.

Sampling of flammable liquids



ProfiSampler Aluminium

ProfiSampler aluminium for solvents and flammable liquids in Explosion Categories IIA and IIB.



UniSampler "Ex"

Especially developed for sampling flammable liquids of Hazard Category A1 (VbF, e.g. fuel). Glass bottle and hose are connected in such a way that they conduct electricity and are earthed via an earthing cable.



Dipping bottle Ex

Dipping bottle for testing mineral oil products Category A, Explosion Categories IIA, IIB and IIC, crude oil, liquid mineral oil products, fuels, special and test fuels, fuel oils, petroleum and liquid lubricants. Completely made from non-spark producing materials, nickel-plated.

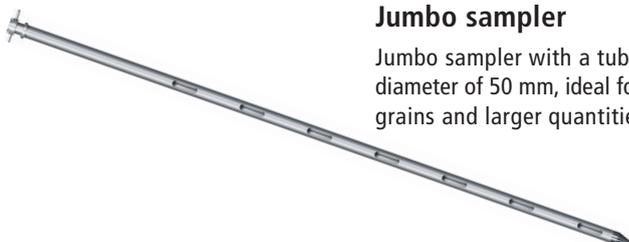


Mini immersion cylinder

For sampling liquids in narrow places where access is difficult. Can also be used in curved dipping tubes and barrels with narrow openings.

Diameter only 32 mm.

Bulk sampling



Jumbo sampler

Jumbo sampler with a tube diameter of 50 mm, ideal for coarse grains and larger quantities.



Sampler Tubus

Sampler for pourable bulk goods up to approx. 1 cm in diameter.



QuickPicker

The core sampler is particularly suitable in the event that bulk goods are taken directly from sacks or bags and have to be filled into the original sampling bottle directly.



SiloPicker

The SiloPicker is ideal for taking bulk goods samples from silos.

Selection out of the Bürkle sampling range

Sampling of agglomerating bulk goods



Milky

Universal powder and granules sampler made of stainless steel V4A.



Pigment lance

Pigment lance to sample pigments, pastes and agglomerating bulk goods.



All-layer-scratcher

The scratcher is a special sampler for powders and granules that do not flow freely.



SiloDrill

Representative samples from all layers of the silo can be taken with the SiloDrill.

Selection criteria for sampling equipment

Sampling equipment

The selection of the correct equipment is subject to many criteria. It depends on the material properties as well as the type of sampling, the containers in which the material is located, and the frequency of sampling. In addition to individual requirements, all equipment should fulfil the basic principles explained below.

Material

The equipment should be made of inert materials from which nothing can escape to contaminate the sample. Of course, this depends on the corrosiveness of the medium to be sampled. As a rule, equipment made of stainless steel and high quality synthetic or plastic material – especially PTFE – is well suited.

Cleaning

It should be easy to clean the equipment quickly and – under certain conditions – to sterilize it. Depending on your needs, sterile-packed disposable samplers could be appropriate; these can be disposed of after use.

Processing

Equipment that is reused should not have any grooves or crevices. Residual material collects in such crevices and cannot be easily removed; this means that cross-contamination and memory effects can no longer be ruled out.

Appropriate cross-selling articles

Control seals

close-it, close-it^{food}, close-it dispenser



Securing of retention samples

Labels and seals



Sampling accessories

Cleaning brushes and emptying device

