Technical Information

BON SEL DAYITI+
Raw Salt Testing Procedures

Procedure for Testing Raw Salt Quality:
The standard method for determining impurity levels in salt involves weighing, dissolving, vacuum filtering, and titrating techniques. This procedure is a volumetric method for approximating raw salt purity.

Items needed:
1. 500 ml plastic graduated cylinder
2. 100 ml plastic graduated cylinder
3. 10 ml plastic graduated cylinder
4. Specific Gravity spindle (1.0-1.3)

Insoluble testing:
Place 150 ml of raw salt in the 500 ml graduated cylinder.
Fill the 500 ml cylinder to 500 ml level with water.
Stir or shake until all the salt is dissolved.
Test to see that the solution is 1.2 specific gravity (saturated).
If not, add 10 ml of raw salt until 1.2 specific gravity is reached.
Record total salt initially used ie. 150 ml plus any salt to reach saturation.
After setting for 5 minutes, decant 400 ml of brine from the 500 ml cylinder.
Transfer the remaining liquid and **ALL** solids into the 100 ml cylinder.
Decant 90 ml from the 100 ml cylinder.
Transfer remaining 10 ml of brine and **ALL** solids into the 10 ml cylinder.
Leave the cylinder set for 5 minutes and record the level in ml's of solids.
% Insoluble Material = 100 x (Ml's in 10 ml cylinder)/(total salt initially used).

Maximum allowable insoluble = 2.0%
Minimum raw salt purity = 98.0%

Procedure for Testing Raw Salt Sizing:
The standard method for determining salt size distribution involves weighing and electronic scales. This procedure is a volumetric method for approximating raw salt sizes.

Items needed:
1. 500 ml plastic graduated cylinder
2. 100 ml plastic graduated cylinder
3. 10 ml plastic graduated cylinder
4. Set of Tyler screens with #4 and #8 mesh, pan and cover

Salt size testing:
Fill a 500 ml cylinder with salt.
Pour the salt over the top screen while manually shaking for one minute.
Separate the screen deck and measure the volume retained on each screen by placing the screened salt in the appropriate cylinder.
Transfer the salt that passed through all the screens into the pan to a cylinder.
Record the volumes of each of the fractions:

% Retained on #4 mesh = 100 x (ml of salt)/500
% Retained on #8 mesh = 100 x (ml of salt)/500
% of Pan or sub #8 mesh = 100 x (ml of salt)/500

The total will not be 100% as the different fractions will have different densities. This test determines volume percent, not weight percent, which would total 100%.

Minimum allowable retained on #4 mesh = 40%
Minimum allowable retained on #8 mesh = 50%
Maximum allowable retained sub #8 mesh = 10%

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Pwosedi pou konnen si yon sel bon kalite
Metòd sa ed w detèmine vale vye bagay ki nan yon sel : Pou komanse, peze sel, fonn li nan dlo,Kilte byen poze. Pwosedi sa a se yon metòd ki ede konnen kouman sel pwop pou konsome.

Men kisa wap bezwen pou fe sa:
1. 500 ml plastik silenn gradye
2. 100 ml plastik silenn gradye
3. 10 ml plastik silenn gradye
4. Aparey pou mesire densite dlo. (1.0-1.3)

Men kouman wap fe sa:
1. Mete 150 ml sèl nan yon silen 500ml .
2. Ranpli silenn ak dlo jous li rive nan mak 500 ml la.
3. Sekwe silen jiskaske tout sèl la fonn.
4. Pran aparey ki mesire satiration et gade pou wè si dlo sel rive nan 1.2 gravite (satire).
5. Si ou pa we sa, ajoute 10 mL sèl anko jiskaske li satire
6. Make sou kaye vale sel ou te komanse a epi sa ou ajoute yo pou dlo rive satire.
7. Le dlo sel satire – rive 1.2 gravite a. Kite l poze pou 5 minit, apre 5 minit lan retire 400 ml dlo nan silenn 500 ml epi vide dlo sale nan yon lot silen ki ka pran tout kantite 400 ml
8. Vide res dlo sale ak tout lot bagay ki rete nan silenn 500 ml nan yon silenn 100 ml epi kite l poze.
9. Apre sa, vide yon lot silen 90 ml dlo sale kite nan silenn 100 ml.
10. Transfere kantite ki rete nan silenn 100 ml nan yon silen10 ml **ak tout** solid ki ladan. Pa kite anyen nan silenn 100 ml la.
11. Kite silenn 10 ml poze pandan 5 minit epi kontwole e ekri kantite tout sak pa bon e tout sel ki pa fonn nan silenn 10 ml la.

Epi itilize kalkil sa:
% tout bagay ki pa fonn yo = 100 * (Vale sak fonn nan silenn 10 ml)
/ (Vale sèl ou te itilize nan kòmansman).

Maksimòm admisib solubl = 2 .0%
Minimòm pwopete sèl = 98 .0%

Method pou konnen gwose grenn sel:
Metòd ede konnen ki gwosè sèl ou bezwen pou pwodiksyon : Ou dwe peze sel epi fe kalkil yo. Se yon fason tout senp pou konne gwose sel ou bezwen nan prodiksyon.

Atik ki nesesè:
1. 500 ml plastik silenn gradye
2. 100 ml plastik silenn gradye
3. 10 ml plastik silenn gradye
4.Gen yon zouti espesyal ki gri ladan ,gen yon # 4, yon # 8 epi bol ki pou resevwa grenn ki pipiti a.

Men kouman pou fe sa:
1. Ranpli yon 500 ml silenn ak sèl jiskaske li rive nan 500ml pa depase 500 ml.
2. Vide sèl 500 ml sel la nan premye gri #4 la. Epi souke anpi anpil pandan yon minit pou chak gri yo epi bol jwen vale ki nesese pou fe kalkile la.
3. Vide chak vale ki soti nan gri yo ak bol nan 3 silenn diferan(kantite ki rete nan gri # 4 mete nan silenn 500 ml, epi sa ki rete nan gri #8 vide nan yon silenn100 ml, pou fini vide sa ki nan bol la nan yon silenn10 ml..
4. Kontwole kantite ou jwenn nan chak silenn epi ekri yo.

Men kouman ou kalkile gwose grenn yo:

1. % sel ki rete nan gri # 4 la = 100 x(ml sel ki rete a) / 500
2. % sel ki rete nan gri # 8 = 100 x (mL sèl ki rete) / 500
3. % Nan Bol = 100 x (mL sel ki rete) / 500

Total tes la pa yo pral 100%
Minimòm ki nan gri # 4 dwe = 40%
Minimòm ki nan gri # 8 dwe = 50%
Maksimòm ki nan bol la dwe = 10%