

LABULK 312 covers a procedure for determining the apparent density of both free and non-free-flowing powders, premixes, and blended mixes.

It is produced stringently according to international standard ASTM B 703 and ASTM B855.

This test method consists of slowly sliding a bushing partially filled with powder over a hole in a hardened steel block, collecting and weighing the powder, and calculating its apparent density.



- What does LABULK 312 include?

Steel Block, Bushing, Sample Spoon and Brush.

- What is application of LABULK 312?

LABULK 312 is used to determine the density of any powder or mix, whether or not the powder has flow characteristics.

- What is the difference between LABULK 312 and other methods?

The values obtained on powders are approximately 0.2 g/cm³ higher than those obtained with the [Hall, Test Method B 212](#); [Carney, Test Method B 417](#); or [Scott, Test Method B 329](#), instruments.

Place the steel block on a sheet of paper. Place the bushing on the steel block, on either side of the hole. Fill the bushing slowly and carefully to three-quarters of its height with powder. With downward pressure on the bushing, slowly slide the bushing toward the hole while twisting it. Stop, and again with downward pressure on the bushing, slide it straight back over the hole to its starting position. Remove the steel block from the paper. Transfer the paper to a balance and weigh. Calculate the density.

[HMKDivider 2001 Rotary Sample Divider](#)

[HMK-22 Fisher Sub Sieve Sizer](#)

[LABULK 0335 Tap Density Tester](#)

[AIR-200 Air Jet Sieve](#)

[AS-2011 Laser Particle Size Analyzer](#)

[AS-300 Hall Flowmeter](#)

[SIEVEA 502 Test Sieve Shaker](#)

[HMKTablet 1601 Tablet Friability Tester](#)

[HMKFlow 6393 Powder Characteristic Tester](#)

APPARENT DENSITY