

MOISTURE ANALYZER

- High sensitivity temperature and humidity sensor
- Ring halogen lamp heating evenly, shorten drying time
- Heating time and temperature are adjustable
- LCD display, with backlight
- Data output
- Unit: g, MC% (moisture content), DC% (dryness content), AD% (dryness ratio), AM% (moisture regain)



appearance



8701-RM30

HEATING SOURCE:
HALOGEN LAMP

DATA
OUTPUT

accessory (included)



calibration weight



triangular support



pan support



wind deflector



stainless steel sample tray

SPECIFICATION

Code	8701-RM20	8701-RM30
Weighing capacity	120g	120g
Readability (d)	5mg	1mg
Moisture readability	0.01%	0.01%
Repeatability for moisture	2g sample	±0.2%
	10g sample	±0.1%
Heating source	halogen lamp	
Stabilization time	2.5s	
Dimension of pan	Ø90 mm	
Range for heating temperature	60~200°C	
Operation temperature	13~25°C	
Heating mode	standard heating, step heating, rapid heating	
Shutdown mode	automatic shutdown, manual shutdown, timed shutdown	
Output	RS232	
Power supply	220V, 50/60Hz	
Dimension (L×W×H)	330×210×340mm	

STANDARD DELIVERY

Main unit	1 pc
Calibration weight	1 pc
Triangular support	1 pc
Pan support	1 pc
Wind deflector	1 pc
Stainless steel sample tray	2 pcs

OPTIONAL ACCESSORY

RS232 cable	8304-CABLE*
Printer	8303-PRINTER
Aluminum sample tray (50pcs)	8702-ALP
Test paper (50pcs)	8702-PAPER
Stainless steel sample tray (1pc)	8701-SSP

*Used to connect with computers

SELECTION OF MOISTURE ANALYZERS

Basis for selection	Priority infrared lamp (8702-110)	Priority halogen lamp (8701 series)
Sample morphology	powder, paste, porous, complex composition, lumpy	hard lumps, large particles, flakes (primarily surface moisture)
Ingredient stability	containing heat-sensitive/volatile substances (e.g. foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals)	composition stable (inorganic materials, hard medicinal herbs)
Water distribution	internal/overall moisture content (requires thorough drying)	surface/shallow moisture (no need for deep drying)
Testing requirements	high precision, high efficiency, long-term stability (high-frequency testing)	localised rapid drying, low frequency, specific materials (such as bulk medicinal herbs)
Risk aversion	avoid localised overheating that may cause decomposition/evaporation of components, thereby compromising accuracy	avoid excessive drying caused by uniform heating (such as fibre brittleness)