

# MOISTURE ANALYSIS

The Chemistry Lab at Laboratory Testing Inc. has added a new Leco RC612 analyzer for moisture determination. The test procedures conform to the following standards:

- AWS A4.4M
- MIL-E-23765/2E
- EB 4906 Rev A

This state-of-the-art system determines the percentage of moisture in a wide variety of inorganic materials, including welding fluxes, ores, ferroalloys and chemical samples.

## WHEN MOISTURE MATTERS, HAVE IT ANALYZED



Placing flux inside the Leco furnace

### Don't Let Moisture in Flux Create an Inferior Weld

Flux coated electrodes can absorb moisture in a humid environment, if not properly stored. The presence of moisture in welding fluxes can lead to porosity, which can be caused by trapped hydrogen as moisture breaks down during heating. Depending on the welding code or standard, porosity and the resulting voids left in the weld bead might cause rejection of a weld. Moisture analysis performed on flux prior to welding can prevent an unnecessary problem.

### Don't Pay for Unwanted Moisture

Residual moisture can be found in many inorganic materials, but it is important for buyers to know they are not paying for unwanted moisture. Here again, moisture analysis provides a solution by letting the buyer know the percentage of total weight that belongs to moisture.

### The Test Process

The Leco's state-of-the-art furnace control system allows temperature ramping from 25° to 1100°C. The analyzer uses radio frequency to heat the sample (minimum of 20 grams required) to the specified temperature in order to separate the moisture from the rest of the sample. An infrared detection process quantifies the moisture as compared to a reference material. Moisture is reported as a percentage of total weight.



Monitoring the analysis as the sample is heated

Email, call or visit our website for more information or to request a quote.



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