Technical Bulletin **SaberPack Analysis Methods.**
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Application rate test procedure

The powder application rate can best be determined by weighing the amount of powder applied to the glass. For this test an electronic balance with readability of at least 0.01 grams is required. A square or rectangular paper specimen is also required. Black paper can provide a high degree of contrast in comparison to the interleaving powder however black paper is not required.

First determine the surface area, in square meters, of the paper sample. Next weigh the paper sample and record the weight.

To determine the application rate place the paper specimen on top of a piece of glass which is traveling down the conveyor line just prior to the application system. Allow the specimen to be covered with powder. Carefully remove the powdered sample from the lower glass and record the weight of the paper specimen with the powder applied. Calculate the difference in weight between the clean and covered sample then divide the change in weight by the surface area of the paper specimen. This is the application rate in grams per square meter.

Material Composition Test Procedure

For float glass interleaving powder, SaberPack produces blended products which use either adipic acid or boric acid.

If the occasion should arise that it is necessary to determine the composition of the interleaving powder a flame coloring test can be used.

The flame coloring test can be dangerous. The materials that make up SaberPack Interleaving Powders are combustible but not explosive, however the flame coloring test must be performed with great caution because the introduction of interleaving powder into a flame will cause the flame to flare up to some extent. Be sure to perform this test in a safe area with adequate ventilation and available fire fighting equipment.

A Bunsen burner or propane torch are suitable flame sources for this test. A teaspoon, either metal or plastic, will also be required.

Prepare a small sample, approximately ½ teaspoon, of interleaving powder. Ignite the flame source and set to a medium level. Blow the interleaving powder into the flame making sure to maintain enough distance from the flame so as to prevent injury or damage as a result of a flare up of the flame. Observe the color of the flame.

Adipic acid will cause the flame to develop a yellow orange tinted flare up. The boric acid will cause the flame to develop a blue green tinted flare up.