New Dispersing Wet Mill DUAL APEX MILL Beads Beads Agglomerated nano particles Nano particles

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DAM1





Sectional View

Separation and Dispersion: Independent Drive

More Flexible Rotor Speed Adjustment
More Efficient Beads Separation

More Flexibility in Dispersion Process!!





1, High viscosity material can be processed.

100cp → > 1000cp 2, Lower rotor speed available 2m/s ← 8m/s 3, Super small beads usable Under 15 μ m ← 15 μ m



- → Reduction of the crystal destruction (For the weak structure materials)
 i.e.) A single nano-particle / Medicines / Bio system
- → Reduction of the chipping and flattening
- \rightarrow Restrain the viscosity increases



Bead Separation effect

DAM



Dispersed slurry

Titanium Oxide/Water Slurry viscosity: 1,000cp

<u>Beads</u>

Φ0.015mm(ZrO2)

Running Condition

Dispersion part speed: 3m/s Separation part speed: 12m/s Slurry flux: 30L/hr

Conventional mill
Smaller beads
Low speed



Risk of beads contamination in slurry



Influence of crystalline

<u>Slurry</u>

TiO2(Primary particle size 15nm)/water base Slurry density: 10wt% Viscosity: 5cp

Dispersion condition

 ϕ 0.05mm ZrO₂ Beads Rotor speed: **3**, **6**, **12** m/s (Separator part speed: 12m/s) Slurry supply speed: 30L/hr

Relation of Half value width and Rotor part speed 0.9 **%**Particle size D50:About 50nm A X-ray diffraction result at the time of the arrival Peak width at half height (-) **Dispersion by Low** rotor speed **Restrain of the** crystal destruction 0.5 6 2 4 8 10 12

Rotor part speed [m/s]

Extremely beads mill dispersion with a little damage to the crystal was enabled

Crystalline by each rotor speed



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Comparison between UAM and DAM

<u>Slurry</u>

TiO2(Primary particle size 15m)/water base Slurry density: 10wt% Viscosity: 5cp

Crystalline (XRD Pattern)



For nano dispersion, DAM is more stability and less damage of crystal than UAM.



Thank you very much