

Operating Instructions for Folsom's Plankton Sample Divider Catalogue No. 435 100

General Description:

Originally developed by Dr. Folsom of the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, this instrument provides a quick precise method of dividing plankton samples so that accurate splitting of the sample is achieved. The Folsom's Plankton Sample Divider comes complete with bubble type level indicator, removable splitting wheel and two containers.

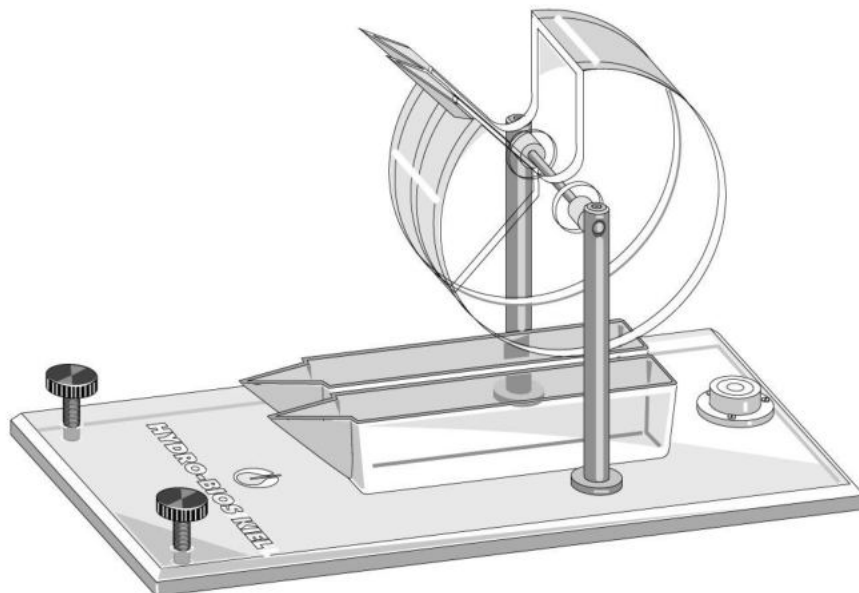
Mounting:

Required tools: Hexagon socket screw key 2mm, flat-bladed screwdriver

- Remove countersink screws from both stay bolts.
- Place stay bolts at top side of the base plate (centred to the borings with bottom side countersink) and mount countersink screws from bottom side. Do NOT fasten the countersink screws yet.
- Angle the stay bolts in that way that the cross-holes on top end of the stay bolts are concentrically.
- Insert the axle into the cross-holes of both stay bolts.
- Fasten the countersink screws on bottom side of the base plate. Tool: Flat-bladed screwdriver.
- Withdraw axle from one stay bolt until you can slip the following items on the axle:
Acrylic spacer - acrylic drum (with discharge beak heading towards the levelling screws) - acrylic spacer
- Re-insert the axle into the second stay bolt.
- Fix axle with both set screws (located on face side of the stay bolts). Tool: Hexagon socket screw key 2mm.



**Do not use alcohol for
cleaning acrylic parts!**



Operation:

Folsom's Plankton Sample Divider is placed at a plane surface.

Black knurled headed levelling screws are used to level the base plate according to the bubble type level indicator (bubble has to take a centred position inside the level indicator).

A measured volume of sample is placed in the undivided section of the splitting wheel, thoroughly agitated and split by the separator blade during rapid 120° rotation of the clear acrylic drum. Rotation continues until all the sample is poured into the two removable containers. The contents of one container may be returned to the divider for further subdividing. As subdividing is repeated, more water may be added to the sample.