A high-speed serrated cutter with rugged angular teeth rotates from 1500 to 5000 feet per minute tip speed inside a stator that also has large keen edged teeth. The rotating teeth are set in a right angle plane to the stationary teeth.

**High Viscosity Products**
For high viscosity materials the rubber-cutting unit is used on a Myers 550 dual shaft disperser. A large slow-speed open impeller, with sweeps, starts the material flowing, and then moves it into the high-speed cutter impeller and stator for cutting and dispersion. The speed of the large open impeller can be independently controlled for maximum versatility with all viscosities.

**Large Batches Possible**
1,000 gallon batches are common with tank mounted Myers rubber cutters, 2,000+ gallon tanks are available. Tanks can be fully enclosed and water-jacketed if required. The covers on top of tanks can be jacketed for reflux condensers.

**Lift or Tank Mounts**
These 775, 800 or 550 Series dispersers can be lift mounted and used with change cans. They can also be permanently mounted on tanks. On lift mounted machines the rubber cutting rotor and stator can be quickly replaced by a standard Myers impeller for processing other products.

For batches larger than 500 gallons the Myers rubber cutter is usually used on tank mounted dispersers. The tank bottom has a large flange. To this flange is bolted a mating cover plate that holds the stator cutter with an outlet fitting below. All parts of the stator can thus be removed and serviced without a man entering the tank. By having the stator bolted to the bottom of the tank, the three stator bars (needed on change can models) are below the stator itself permitting still greater dispersion action.

**Low Temperatures**
Most rubber cutting should be done at the lowest temperature possible. This is easily accomplished with the Myers 550 Series dual shaft disperser. When the sweeps on the slow speed impeller are equipped with scrapers the sides of the tank can be kept clean.

If the rubber compound builds up on the walls, it prevents heat transfer so that the batch becomes overheated with excessive loss of solvent and a resulting increase in viscosity, less dispersion and an increase in power requirements. This cleaning of tank walls through the use of scrapers is especially desirable when the tank is water jacketed for cooling the batch.