

DESCRIPTION

The DSL35 G model is a gravimetric screw feeder. It is the most universal solution to the problem of feeding both well-flowing, finegrained loose materials and difficult-flowing, with tendency for rat-holing and bridging. The device is capable to dose in a continuous or batch mode.

The device consists of a main trough, hopper, and precise scale. Material flow is generated by feeding tool - screw. Depending on the product characteristics, it is a screw with center rod or a spiral. The product weight loss is constantly measured during operation. Thanks to this operation, it is possible to control the feed rate (screw's rotational velocity) using the PID regulator. The flow of material is supported by horizontal agitator powered by a separate electric motor that operates with constant rotational velocity.

Elements that come into contact with material are made of 1.4301 (AISI304) or 1.4404 (AISI316L) stainless steel, while other elements are powder-painted. Internal surfaces and welds may be additionally ground for customers from food and pharmaceutical industries.

ON DSL35 FEED RATES

- Minimum feed rate calculated for 10 [rpm]
- Maximum feed rate calculated for 250 [rpm]
- Turndown ratio (min:max): 1:12
- Maximum feed error after calibration: ±2..3% of set value

SCREW [mm]	FEED RATE (min - max) [l/h]	
Ф18х9	0,5 - 30	
Ф18х18	1 - 65	
Ф25х12,5	1,5 - 70	
Ф25х25	3,5 - 160	
Ф35х17,5	7 - 220	
Ф35х35	15 - 450	

OSL75 FEED RATES

- Minimum feed rate calculated for 10 [rpm]
- Maximum feed rate calculated for 250 [rpm]
- Turndown ratio (min:max): 1:12
- Maximum feed error after calibration: ±2..3% of set value

SCREW [mm]	FEED RATE (min - max) [l/h]	
Ф35х17,5	7 - 220	
Ф35х35	15 - 450	
Ф44х22	14 - 450	
Ф44х44	30 - 900	
Ф57х28,5	25 - 1000	
Ф57х57	50 - 2000	
Ф74х37	70 - 2000	
Ф74х74	150 - 5000	

/1 DSL150 FEED RATES

- Minimum feed rate calculated for 10 [rpm]
- Maximum feed rate calculated for 250 [rpm]
- Turndown ratio (min:max): 1:12
- Maximum feed error after calibration: ±2..3% of set value

SCREW [mm]	FEED RATE (min - max) [I/h]	
Ф74х37	70 - 2000	
Ф74х74	150 - 5000	
Ф89х44,5	120 - 3500	
Ф89х89	250 - 7500	
Ф127х63,5	480 - 9000	
Ф127х127	900 - 18000	
Ф150х75	750 - 15000	
Ф150х150	1500 - 30000	



TROUGHS & HOPPERS

 For each trough it is possible to make a hopper with geometry facilitating material flow.

MODEL	TROUGH CAPACITY [I]	OPTIONAL HOPPER CAPACITY [I]
DSL35V	12,5	30 / 40 / 65
DSL75V	40	100 / 200 / 300
DSL150V	60	400 / 600 / 1200 / 1800 / 2400



MOTOR

- 3x400 [V] SEW AC motor with gearbox, IP65 protection class
- Optionally possible to deliver a 3x500
 [V] AC motor or aseptic.
- Optionally possible to equip with a frequency inverter



OPTIONS

- Feeder equipped with a hopper
- Hygienic execution, continuous welds inside and outside of the construction, internal surfaces and welds ground(Ra<0,8μm)
- Vertical outlet pipe
- Shut-off valve for batch dosing material stream
- For Ex-zones
- Outlet insulation
- Hopper with round cross-section with additional vertical agitator (for difficult-flowing and viscous materials)



FEEDING TOOL TYPES

Spiral screw - the most often used solution preferred for difficult-flowing, cohesive, and adhesive material. It is characterised by small surface of contact with product, which prevents depositing of the material on feeding tool.

Used for:

- difficult-flowing material (e.g. flour, soda, granulates)
- small and viscous material and material that can collect on leading pin (e.g. cocoa, titanium white)
- material consisting of big segments that may collect and cause a great friction between leading pin and surface of through pipe
- material that requires much better hygienic conditions (e.g. food material)



Full screw (with center rod) - solution preferred for well-flowing material with high bulk density (above 1,200 [kg/m3]) and highly abrasive material. Center rod reduces the risk of uncontrollable flow occurrence. Additionally, it is possible to apply **bearings on both ends** of feeding tool.

Used for:

- well-flowing and very loose material (e.g. salt, sugar)
- material that easily aerates with tendency for uncontrollable flow (e.g. carbonates, gypsum)
- highly abrasive material (e.g. quartz sand)
- brittle material (e.g. flakes, soluble coffee)





BULK MATERIAL

Bulk material is a granular or brittle product in a state that enables to transport it mechanically. The most important properties of bulk material are bulk density (expressed e.g. in [kg/m3]), tipping angle (angle between forming and basis of cone created during free infilling of bulk material), granulation fraction, shape of granules, cohesion, and adhesion. In addition, bulk material can behave like a fluid, i.e. it can flow if the activation energy is exceeded. However, product segments do not change their shape during transport and in fact are preserved. All properties contribute to one, exceptionally important parameter - **material looseness**.

Bulk material can be classified as:

- well-flowing product (e.g. salt, corn, sugar)
- medium-flowing product (e.g. flour, soda)
- products that easily aerates with tendency for uncontrollable flow (e.g. carbonates, fly ash, gypsum)
- fluidizable product (e.g. cocoa)
- cohesive (compact) product (e.g. titanium white, stearates)
- adhesive (sticky) product (e.g. soot, pigments)
- abrasive product (e.g. quartz sand, silicon carbide)
- compressible product (e.g. chalk)
- brittle product (e.g. flakes, soluble coffee)



VOLUMETRIC OR GRAVIMETRIC SCREW FEEDER?

Volumetric feeders control flow by measuring a constant volumetric amount in time using the change of feeding tool velocity. In case of screw feeders, it is the rotational velocity of the full screw with center rod or spiral screw.

Gravimetric feeders are devices that can measure a weighed amount of material in time. Thanks to a feedback in the form of a scale, the controller receives a precise information on the fed amount of material. Gravimetric feeder is able to appropriately control the material feed regardless of change of bulk density or other parameters of a product.

Thanks to the application of modern control systems, the feeder operating in a batching mode will not only divide feeding into two stages: coarse feeding (e.g. 90% of a batch, material feed with full velocity) and precise feeding (e.g. last 10% of a batch, material feed with velocity equal to 30% of full velocity), but also will take the results of previous weighing results in next batches and will disable feeding appropriately earlier. The use of constant adjustment algorithms is related to application of PID regulators and real-time control of material feed that aim to achieve appropriate flow.



