

Explanations concerning the testing of different screen-stars

- 1 + 2 Using the black screen-stars, the mounted shaft will block. That is not acceptable.
- 3+4 Problems with the mounted shaft do not occur when using our steel screen-stars. That is the best possible solution.
- 5 + 6 The same is true for the mounted plastic band.
- 7 The mounted belt is squeezed or blocks and is possibly pulled through.
- 8 The mounted rubber cord deforms, is pulled through and coils. Typical begin of coiling of bands, materials made of rubber, plastic foils, etc.
- 9 The mounted rubber cord or iron rod or bar cause blockage. In practice the yellow screen-star would e.g. break the bar and pull through or cause coiling of the rubber cord.
- 10 The band is squeezed and is likely to be pulled through.
- 11 The drill blocks.
- 12 The drill rolls. Further transportation and subsequent screening of over-sized particles (drill) is rather coincidental. Over-sized particles (drill) stay on the screening surface much too long which decreases the screening performance.
- 13 + 14 The band or a drill or a rubber cord etc. are eliminated without any interference (very low energetic effort).
- 15 + 16 Optimal acceleration and fast transportation of the drill above the screening surface. Thus the pockets of the screening surface stay open and guarantee optimal screening performance and low blockage during operation.
- To sum it up: Screening is not a question of force but of intelligent acceleration and elimination of over-sized particles. For this screening technology our company has been granted a patent.