Shotcrete conveying unit

for pneumatic silos

- ■ Absolutely dust-free
- ■ Scarcely noticeable wear
- ■ Ideal solution for shotcrete and refractory compounds

SBS

Description

The shotcrete conveying unit SFE for pneumatic silos works with the pocket wheel principle which has proven its worth a thousand-fold. In contrast to the metering blow screw, it achieves an absolutely uniform, surge-free material flow, even for low delivery rates – this is the key prerequisite for obtaining homogeneously mixed concrete at the nozzle. When combined with the electrohydraulic drive concept, SFE 7 and SFE 12 are ideal for small as well as large conveying capacities. Whether refurbishment applications requiring conveying capacities with nominal widths of 32 mm or mass shotcrete with the nozzle system NW 65, we can answer your every need. Compact design, easy operation with remote control and minimum maintenance – these are the new standards.

Function

- The pocket wheel turning at the base of the feed chamber transports the shotcrete material waiting in the feed chamber with 18 or 24 pockets.
- The pocket wheel speed is fully variable in order to determine the conveying capacity.
- The compressed air flowing into the feed chamber is deflected (180°) in the discharge section to the delivery line.
- The air flow is charged with the shotcrete material conveyed by the pockets of the pocket wheel.
- Storage of the shotcrete material in the feed chamber, balanced pressure conditions and the controllable quantity of shotcrete material result in a smooth, thin flow of material at a constant rate.

Technical data

Model		SFE 7	SFE 12
Conveying capacity	(m^3/h)	0.5 - 7.0	0.5 - 12.0
Conveying range	(m)	max. 800	max. 800
Grain size aggregates	(mm)	0 - 16	0 - 16
Material tube connection	(DN)	32/ 40/ 50/ 65	50/ 65
Compressed air requirements, depending on tube diameter and conveying range	(m^3/min)	4.0 - 25.0	10.0 - 30.0
Drive	(kw)	7.5	7.5
Length/ Width/ Height	(mm)	1800 x 800 x 800	2050 x 970 x 1080
Weight	(kg)	ca. 430	ca. 580

Subject to technical alterations | as of March 2006