Laboratory rolling mill
TYPE BCL 200X200 LABO

FIELDS OF APPLICATION

> **Milling samples for analysis** on non-adhesive, dry, friable or hard products.

> **Some examples:** soil and clay samples, clay samples, frozen soil cores, soda silicate, pyrolysis coke, charcoal flakes, limestone granules, ceramic beads, iron oxide, fertiliser beads, volcanic rock granules, pressed dried fruit granules, salt grains, TDI coke, etc.

HOW IT WORKS

> Two rotors rotating in opposite directions, equipped with smooth rollers used to crush the product, which are cleaned continuously by scrapers.

> One of the 2 rollers is mounted on an eccentric shaft so that the air gap between the cylinders can be adjusted. The second roller is mounted on spring-loaded guides so that it can move backwards during operation in case of a hard body.

> Product must be fed at a constant rate and distributed throughout the entire working length of the grinding rollers. The product is discharged into a 25-litre container.

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Type	Ø rotors	Length	Input dimensions	Weight **	Output grain size *	Installed power	Flow rate *
	mm	*mm*	*mm*	*kg*	*mm*	*kW*	*kg/heure*
BCL200x200	200	200	180x180	500	0 à 4	2 x 1.1	500

* average values for a density 1 product and for a gap of 2 mm, varying according to the type of materials processed and the adjustment of the gap between grinding rollers.

** Values with feed hopper, support frame, electrical cabinet.
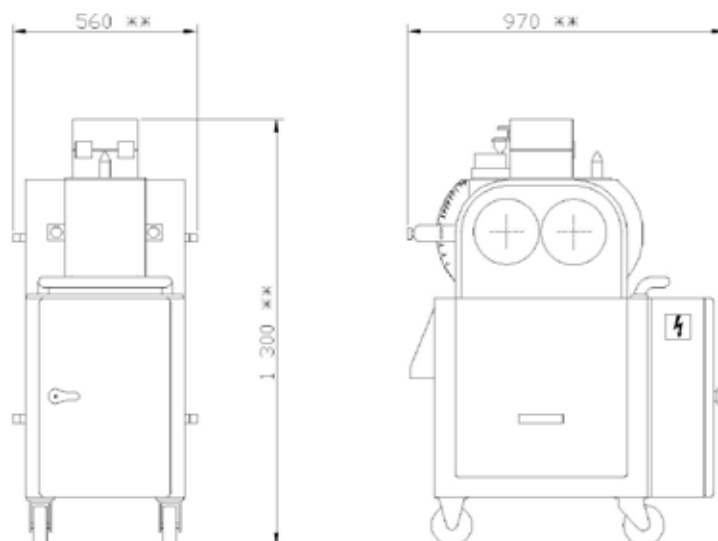
DESIGN

Our devices are composed of a **rigid frame** made of thick welded sheet metal, stainless steel is available as an option. Its simple design allows quick disassembly and **quick replacement** of parts subject to wear. Each shredding rotor is connected to an individual motor via a pulley-belt transmission, protected by a **safety housing**. The machine is mounted on its own chassis equipped with 4 locked castors, and also incorporates a **feed hopper** and an **electrical** control **unit**. This type of technology makes it possible to achieve a maximum reduction rate of 3. It is mainly used to calibrate a product while limiting fine particles.