

Further applications areas:

- Electronic waste
- Metal swarf
- Refrigeration plant
- Substitute fuels
- Cardboard
- Special waste
- and many more

Innovation is our standard!

As a highly specialised engineering and production company ERDWICH offers exceptional services in recycling and shredder technology, backed up by over 30 years of experience. Shredding machinery, special solutions, complete recycling systems and global services are our core competencies, to which our team dedicates itself enthusiastically every day.

Owner-managed, with personal, intensive support, short reaction times and comprehensive service, we offer our customers first-class quality made in Bavaria. Get to know us.

Welcome!

Core competencies:

- Shredding machinery
- Plant engineering
- Service

THE REPROCESSING OF CAST ELEMENTS



Take advantage of your opportunity and test your material without any obligation in the ERDWICH Test Centre.

We look forward to seeing you there.



Stand: 0519

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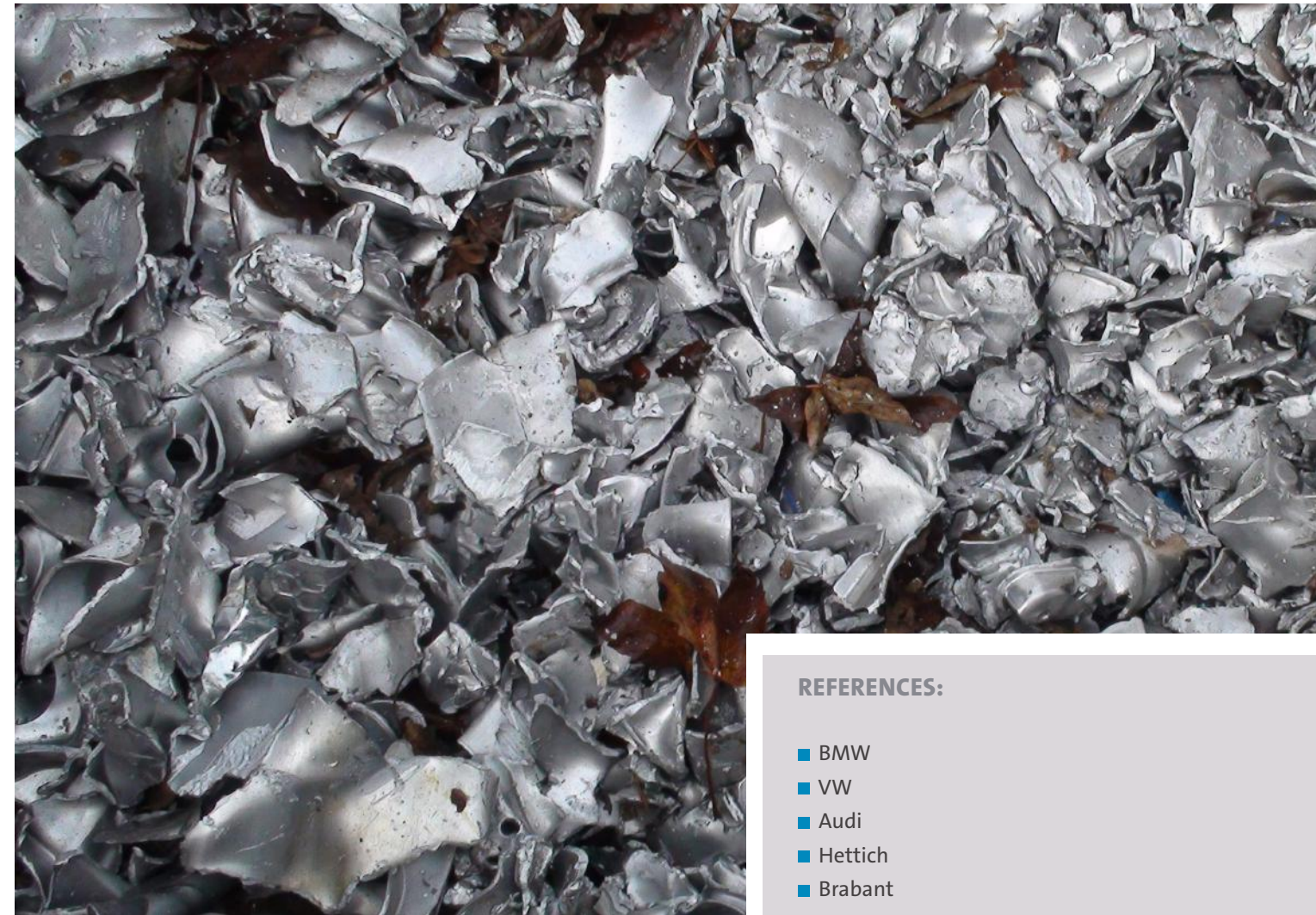
www.erdwich.com

MAKING SHORT WORK OF BULKY CAST ELEMENTS

www.erdwich.com

Made in Bavaria 

CAST ELEMENTS REPROCESSING



REFERENCES:

- BMW
- VW
- Audi
- Hettich
- Brabant

Safe reprocessing of cast elements and punchings

In many aluminium and non-ferrous metal foundries, dealing with the bulky casting flashings, punching burrs and reject components presents a major obstacle, hindering an optimal process procedure.

Die casting machines with an investment volume of several million euros cannot be optimally utilized because the production scrap cannot be disposed of quickly enough.

Also, the processing of the bulky parts, through to re-smelting, is problematic and subject to disruptions.

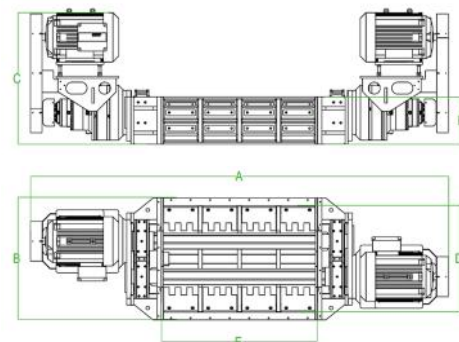
In some cases, the work is carried out by hand and involves accepting stressful working conditions (noise, heat). In addition, it is accepted that this is dangerous work with a high risk of accidents, due to sharp-edged and interlocking components.

But it does not have to be that way!

A remedy is provided by ERDWICH shredders being installed directly at the casting cell or die casting machine:

There is a wide range of shredders available to provide the customer with a tailored, optimum solution.

- The M600 single shaft shredder for die-cast components up to 2 kg
- The H480 twin shaft shredder for mid-size components up to 10 kg
- The RM1350 ripper for large elements (2200 x 1400 mm) and for complete coachwork structure components from the automotive industry production



RM 1350/2-1500

Total length A:	3.950 mm
Total width B:	2.300 mm
Total height C:	1.850 mm
Cutting gear width D:	1.350 mm
Cutting gear length E:	1.500 mm
Cutting gear height F:	600 mm

Subject to technical changes

Our specialist for the rough stuff: ERDWICH Ripper RM 1350

It turns bulky parts into a pourable material that can be transported away quickly, reliably and safely using conventional conveyor technology (conveyor belt or hinge plate belt).

Even when using the RM-Ripper without a discharge belt, an enormous process optimization is achieved, since the material is free-flowing after comminution and is many times more compact than the original material.

Example of use:

RM1350 in use in the light metal foundry of a major car manufacturer

The customer's requirement:

Within the scope of a rebuilding and new construction of several casting cells in the light metal foundry, the material flow also had to be optimized. Due to the given factory floor situation, there was only a very cramped space available below the casting cell, in the cellar below the factory floor.

The ERDWICH Ripper RM was installed directly below the rejects discharge of the process robot of the casting cell. This reduces the bulky leftover pieces into a high-density pourable coarse granulate.

Currently, the material is still collected in containers under the shredder which are then driven by forklift to the scrap container.

Even with this first stage of the adaption, the efficiency of the casting cell was able to be significantly increased, since the exchange intervals of the collection container was manifold increased and also the bulky parts no longer got entangled with one another before the reduction process.

In the second development stage, an automated filling unit for several material containers is planned, so that the material has to be transported from the cellar to the scrap container only once per shift.

A third optimization step towards a complete automation of material disposal, with a conveyor belt feed to the scrap container, is planned for further plants.