

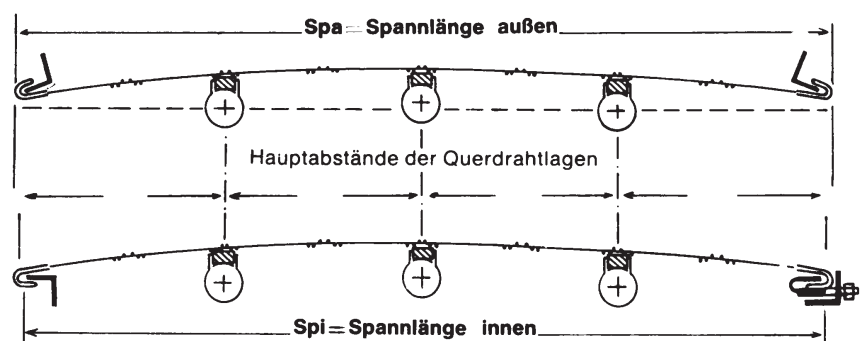
Notice

Harp screens | W-Harps

1. W-Harps must be tensioned firmly in the direction of the longitudinal wires because the corrugated longitudinal wires have elongation reserves which allow even tensioning of the longitudinal wires.
2. In order not to fully utilize the tensioning range of the tensioning device on the screening machines, i.e., to allow subsequent re-tensioning, W-Harps are manufactured approx. 1% shorter in the tensioning length than the nominal dimension specified by us.
3. The crosswire layers of W-Harps must be divided in such a way that there is one crosswire layer on each of the supporting beams of the screening machine frame (also called main spacing, see next page). This increases the service life, the cleaning effect, and the open screening area.
4. Before using W-Harps, it is important to consider that these screens with their gap widths and the increased passage cross-section in the area of the offset shaft arrangement of two adjacent corrugated wires are not as accurate in grain separation as square sieve openings, for example, because larger, long-splintered and flat grain also enters the throughput.
5. In order to obtain an approximate grain size, around 20 % of the square mesh test value must be subtracted to determine the gap width.

Example: 20 % of square opening 4.0 mm = 0.8 mm, 4.0 mm minus 0.8 mm = 3,2 mm Gap width. The gap width determined this way serves as a benchmark. Only a test can definitively confirm the gap width determined in this way.

Examples of transverse clamps (top), and longitudinal clamps (bottom)



Notice Grid-screens | PS-Grids

Fastening examples for plane screen decks

