

Drive & Control profile

Sustainability and total cost of ownership with packaging conveyor Systems



The need for sophisticated parts routing strategies in today's rapidly changing packaging operations places new demands on packaging conveyor systems.

Companies making consumer products today often achieve a competitive advantage through more appealing and easier-to-use package designs. As a result, products and packages are constantly changing as manufacturers race to gain and keep that advantage. How can a packaging operation keep up with constant change without increasing costs? Surprisingly, new choices in packaging conveyors can help those companies create a more sustainable packaging system—with lower costs over the long term, the critical flexibility they need,

and a healthy reduction in their overall energy footprint.

Structural framing choices can make a difference

Most packaging conveyors today are modular by design, available in pre-configured straight or curved sections that bolt together. The structural conveyor frame is typically made of extruded, T-slotted aluminum, welded steel or, if the packaging environment requires it, stainless steel. To build as much flexibility into their packaging operation as possible, many

Structural framing choices can make a difference

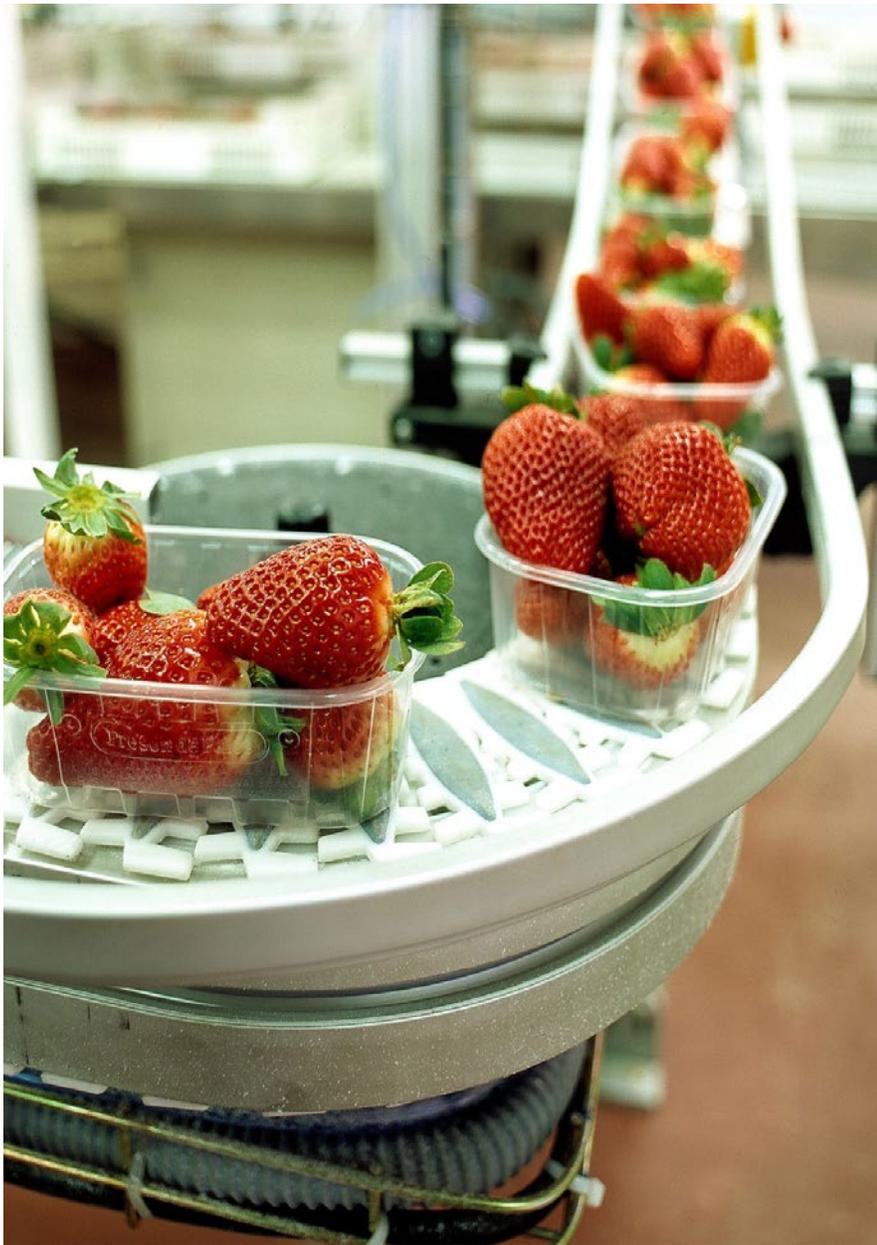
By investing in conveyors that are able to adapt to constantly changing requirements, companies can take a positive step in reducing the total cost of ownership in their packaging conveyors.

Curve design can lead to significantly lower costs

For lowest total cost of ownership and maintenance you may need to look for ways to reduce friction in the conveyor's curves by using curve wheels or curves equipped with ball bearings.

Drives, motors and gearboxes save energy costs

In order to maximize energy savings, it's important to consider the efficiency of the powered drive itself, including the efficiency of the gearbox and motor. For large systems, even small differences can add up to surprising additional cost.



the additional costs of frequent changeovers can lead to unexpected, unpleasant surprises.

If for hygienic reasons stainless steel is required, the better systems are designed to provide flexibility similar to that of aluminum systems, with slot-type openings along the conveyor rails, and similar bolt-together conveyor modules. By investing in conveyors that are able to adapt to constantly changing requirements, companies are already taking a positive step in reducing the total cost of ownership in their packaging conveyors.

Curve design

Sophisticated product routing is a frequent requirement in larger-scale packaging systems. As boxes, packets, bottles or other packaged products are transferred by a conveyor, they may need to be elevated or lowered, accumulated or repositioned, and transferred around tight or long-sweep curves. Fortunately, experienced conveyor suppliers offer a wide range of vertical and horizontal curves to put the product where it's needed when it's needed there. But here again, the right choices can lead to significantly lower costs over the long term.

Curve wheels can reduce friction significantly in conveyors with 90° curves.

companies turn to conveyors with an extruded aluminum frame, whose T-slotted design lets them reconfigure the system virtually at will, adding to or repositioning the originally purchased equipment. These anodized aluminum frames don't need welding or painting, so they install quickly. The available T-slots in the extruded aluminum frame also provide a convenient attachment point for other

accessory equipment: Lights, vision systems, labeling devices, and more.

A welded steel frame is typically much more difficult to re-configure, which may mean that major upgrades or changes to the packaging process will require scrapping the original system altogether. While many packaging conveyors of this type may seem less expensive at the outset,

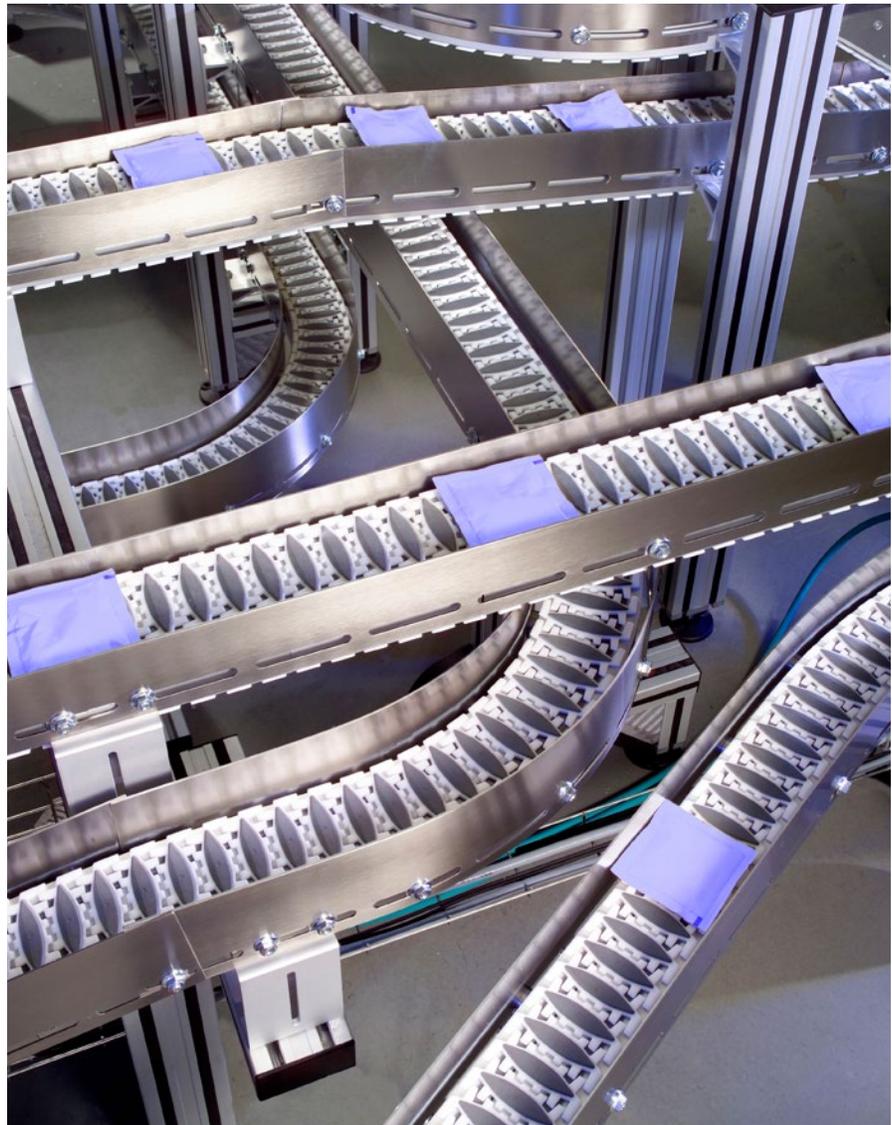
Nearly all commonly used packaging conveyors transfer packages on a transport chain that slides along the conveyor frame on a slide rail of some type. For straight conveyor sections, the friction inherent to any given system will be a function of material choices and the use of the appropriate chain types. Putting curves in the system increases this friction factor significantly; for example, a typical 90° horizontal curve can cause a 60% increase in friction. This in turn causes the drive motor and gearbox

combination to work harder to pull the chain through the system. Adding the multiple horizontal and vertical curves common in many layouts increases friction, of course, and may require the use of additional drive motors—typically the most costly component in any conveyor system. So the trick is to find a system design that will achieve the package transport objectives while using the smallest reliable number of drives. Choosing a conveyor whose chain features a high tensile strength can help, since it means that you'll be able to handle longer stretches of chain with fewer drives. But for lowest Total Cost of Ownership and Maintenance, and if you need to accumulate product over a good portion of the conveyor, you may need to look for ways to reduce friction in the conveyor's curves.

Assisted curves

One commonly used module in flexible chain conveyor systems is called a curve wheel. Available in various angles, a curve wheel is essentially a rotating disc that replaces the slide rail on the inside part of the curve where the friction is greatest. So instead of sliding around a stationary rail, the chain is conducted smoothly around the curve via the turning disc. Using a curve wheel in a 90° curve can reduce friction to virtually that of a straight conveyor section, thereby improving the safety factors of both the drive and the chain significantly in a given system. In other words, curve wheels allow you to reduce the number of drives in an overall system and have substantially greater confidence in the integrity of the chain in long-term operation.

Some conveyor manufacturers offer calculation tools to help



Long-sweep curves and multiple options for radius, angle, and configuration offer packaging operations worry free and gentle product handling.

identify weaknesses in system design—overloaded drives or chain, for example—based on a given set of parameters. It's important to do these calculations, or to ask your conveyor supplier to do them for you, so that you achieve the most cost-effective system possible over the long term. What might seem like an inexpensive way to transfer parts in the short term can cost serious money later if you experience downtime during critical production cycles.

Long-sweep curves

Large packaging systems often make use of “long-sweep curves” to transport fragile packaged goods through various processes on their way to the shipping dock. Examples of such goods include plastic wrapped products like sleeves of crackers or wrapped cakes, soft sided packets, and highly decorated paperboard cartons which can mar or dent. These types of systems frequently have long sections of accumulated

product, which can cause a surging and jerking in the conveyor chain, especially around curves. To reduce friction and protect the product in long-sweep curves and to keep overall system efficiency high, Rexroth offers curves equipped with ball bearings. This patented curve technology is available for both aluminum and stainless steel systems. The technology was specifically designed for gentle handling of packaged goods and systems requiring product accumulation over long stretches, and ensures smooth, trouble-free transport. Compared to non-engineered, custom or home-made conveyors, the use of standard, engineered, friction-reduced conveyor systems can mean the difference between virtually no chain or gearmotor safety factor at all, and a safety factor of 2.6 or more. Again, the increased safety factors resulting from lower-friction design means fewer costly, powered drive units and longer chain and system life.

Drives/Motors/Gearboxes

Using various conveyor module enhancements to reduce friction is one way to use less energy in operation. In order to maximize energy savings, however, it's important to

consider the efficiency of the powered drive itself, including the efficiency of the gearbox and motor. For large systems (3 shifts, 350 operation days, ~250 conveyors), seemingly small differences can add up to surprising additional cost. Using a worm gear that translates power at 60% efficiency, for example, and a common motor operating at 78% efficiency, you achieve a total efficiency of approximately 46%. These choices are typical in custom-built conveyors and in many commercially-available engineered systems, because the individual components are less expensive, lowering the list price of each system drive. This is particularly important if the conveyor system you're selling will require more drives than a more highly engineered system, but it's also important to appeal to the conveyor customer's need for the lowest possible initial purchase price. Again, short-term savings often result in long-term cost.

A more efficient design may consist of a bevel gear that translates power at 95% efficiency and a motor that operates at 81% efficiency. The total efficiency of this drive would be around 76%—a substantial improvement over the 46% in our

previous example. If we apply these efficiency ratings to our large, sample 3-shift, 250-conveyor system, at \$0.0718/KWh, using the more efficient system would result in a yearly reduction of energy costs of more than \$42,000!

It all adds up to savings

With increased pressure from all fronts to minimize a company's environmental and energy footprint, and the cost savings that can result from making a few smart choices, it makes sense to take a closer look at how you can optimize your packaging operations. The need to stay flexible and keep pace with rapid change will only grow, as will the need to squeeze as much cost as possible out of every factory process. Conveyor systems are often thought of as commodities that simply move packages from place to place. That can be a costly mistake. Low-friction, high-efficiency systems are available today at very competitive costs. They will give you the packaging system flexibility you need, and can save you thousands of dollars annually in total ownership costs. Less energy, lower cost, improved performance: That's sustainability at its best.

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