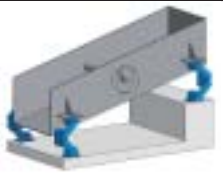














Selection table for free oscillating systems (with unbalanced excitation)

					
		One mass system circular motion screen	One mass system linear motion screen	Two mass system with counterframe	One mass system linear motion screen hanging
	AB Page 2.11	Oscillating Mounting – universal mounting. High vibration isolation and low residual force transmission. Natural frequencies approx. 2–3 Hz. 9 sizes from 50 N to 20'000 N per AB.			
	AB-HD Page 2.12	Oscillating Mounting for impact loading and high production peaks. (Heavy Duty) Natural frequencies approx. 2.5–3.5 Hz. 6 sizes from 500 N to 14'000 N per AB-HD.			
	AB-D Page 2.13		Oscillating Mounting in compact design. Optimal in two mass systems as counterframe mounting. Natural frequencies approx. 3–4.5 Hz. 7 sizes from 500 N to 16'000 N per AB-D.		
	ABI Page 2.14	Oscillating Mounting made from stainless steel for the food and pharmaceutical industry. High vibration isolation and low residual force transmission. Natural frequencies approx. 2–3 Hz. 6 sizes from 70 N to 6'800 N per ABI.			
	HS Page 2.15				Oscillating Mounting for hanging systems. Natural frequencies approx. 3–4 Hz. 5 sizes from 500 N to 14'000 N per HS.

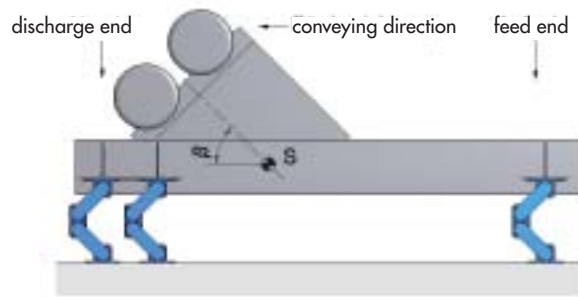
Selection table for gyratory sifters

	AK Page 2.36	Universal Joint for the support or suspension of positive drive or freely oscillating gyratory sifting machines. 10 sizes up to 40'000 N per AK.	Gyratory sifter upright staying	Gyratory sifter hanging
	AV Page 2.38	Single Joint specially designed with large rubber volume for the suspension of gyratory sifting machines. Models with right-hand and left-hand threads. 5 sizes up to 16'000 N per AV.		

Technology

Design layout and evaluation

Subject	Symbol	• Example
Mass of the empty channel and drive	m_0	680 kg
Products on the channel		200 kg
of which approx. 50% coupling*		100 kg
Total vibrating mass*	m	780 kg
Mass distribution: feed end	% feed end	33%
discharge end	% discharge end	67%
Acceleration due to gravity	g	9.81 m/s ²
Load per corner feed end	$F_{\text{feed end}}$	1263 N
Load per corner discharge end	$F_{\text{discharge end}}$	2563 N
• Element choice in example		6 x AB 38
Working torque of both drives	AM	600 kgcm
Oscillating stroke empty channel	sw_0	8.8 mm
Oscillating stroke in operation	sw	7.7 mm
Motor revolutions	n_s	960 rpm
Centrifugal force of both drives	F_z	30'319 N
Oscillating machine factor	K	4.0
Machine acceleration	$a = K \cdot g$	4.0 g
• Natural frequency suspensions f_e		2.7 Hz
Degree of isolation	W	97%



Calculation formulas

Loading per corner

$$F_{\text{feed-end}} = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot \% \text{ feed-end}}{2 \cdot 100} \quad F_{\text{discharge-end}} = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot \% \text{ discharge-end}}{2 \cdot 100}$$

Oscillating stroke (Amplitude peak to peak)

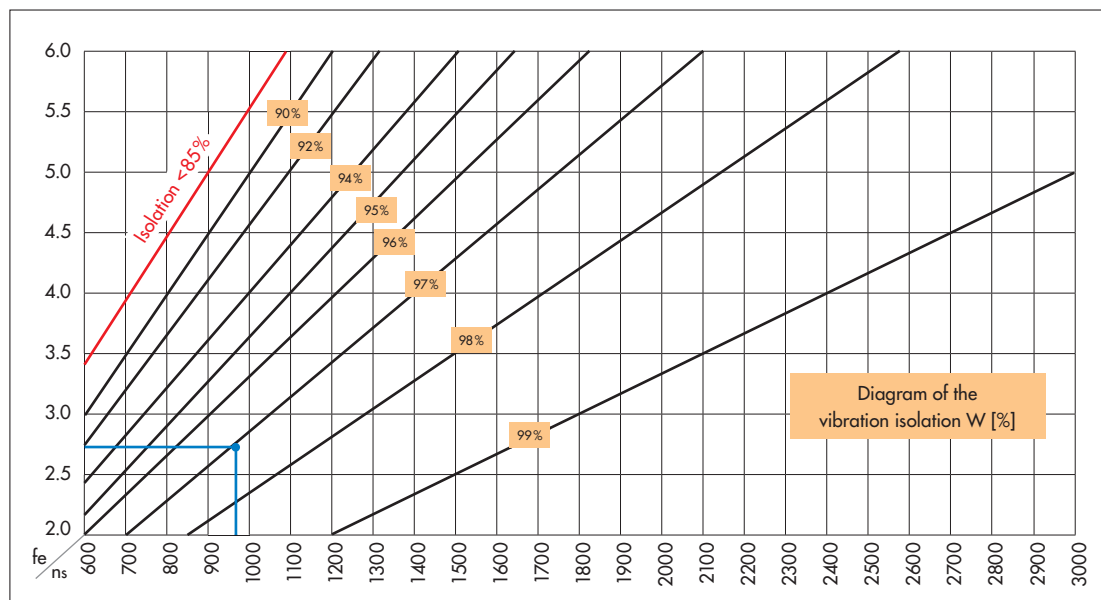
$$sw_0 = \frac{AM}{m_0} \cdot 10 \quad sw = \frac{AM}{m} \cdot 10$$

Centrifugal force

$$F_z = \frac{\left(\frac{2\pi}{60} \cdot n_s\right)^2 \cdot AM \cdot 10}{2 \cdot 1000} = \frac{n_s^2 \cdot AM}{18'240}$$

Oscillating machine factor

$$K = \frac{\left(\frac{2\pi}{60} \cdot n_s\right)^2 \cdot sw}{2 \cdot g \cdot 1000} = \frac{n_s^2 \cdot sw}{1'789'000}$$



Vibration isolation

$$W = 100 - \frac{100}{\left(\frac{n_s}{60 \cdot f_e}\right)^2 - 1}$$

• Example:

The proportion of the relationship between exciter frequency 16 Hz (960 rpm) and mount frequency 2.7 Hz is offering a degree of isolation of 97%.

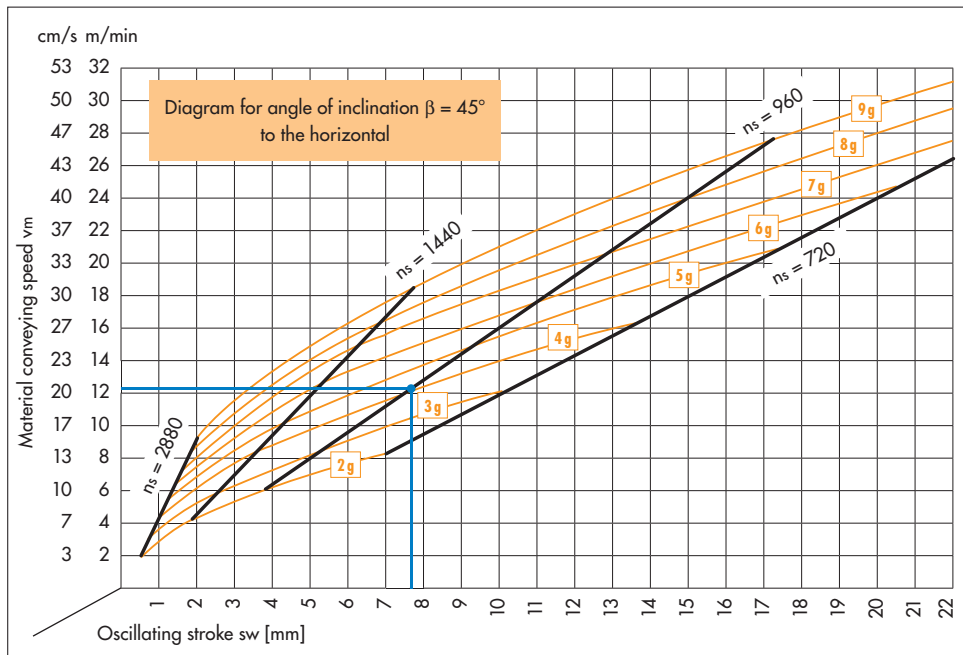
* The following has to be observed for the determination of the coupling effect and material flow:

- High coupling or sticking of humid bulk material
- Channel running full
- Fully stacked screen deck with humid material
- Weight distribution with and without conveyed material
- Centrifugal force does not run through the center of gravity (channel full or empty)
- Sudden impact loading occurs
- Subsequent additions to the screen structure (e.g. additional screening deck)



Technology

Determination of the average material conveying speed v_m



Main influencing factors:

- Conveying ability of the material
- Height of the bulk goods
- Screen box inclination
- Position of unbalanced motors
- Position of the center of gravity

The material speed on circular motion screens does vary, due to differing screen-box inclination angles.

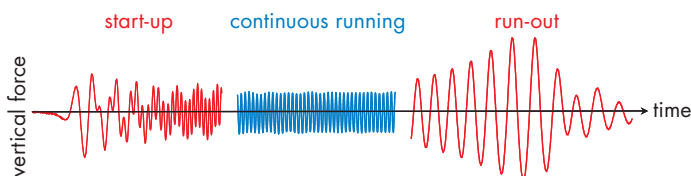
• Example:

The horizontal line out of the intercept point of stroke (7.7 mm) and motor revolutions (960 rpm) is indicating an average theoretical speed of 12.3 m/min or 20.5 cm/sec.

Resonance amplification and continuous running

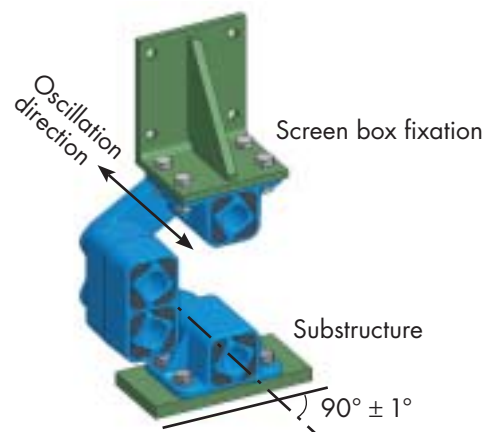
At the screen start-up and run-out the suspension elements are passing through the resonance frequency. By the resulting amplitude superelevation the four rubber suspensions in the AB mountings do generate a high level of damping which is absorbing the remaining energy after only a few strokes. The screen box stops its motion within seconds.

Laboratory measurements of a typical development of the residual forces on a ROSTA screen suspension:

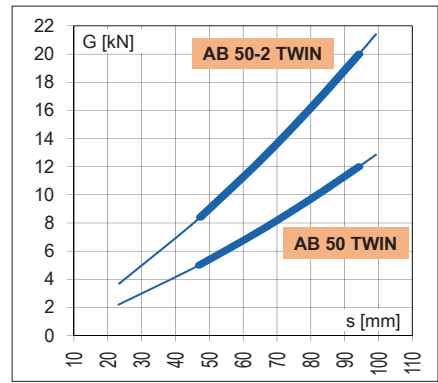
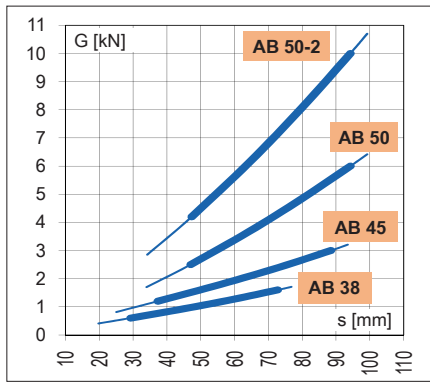
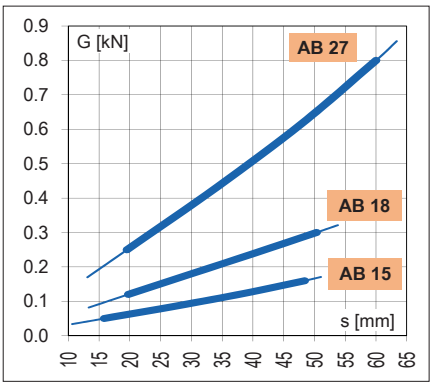


Alignment of the elements

If the suspensions for linear motion screens are arranged as shown on page 2.7, a harmonic, noiseless oscillation of the screen will result. The rocker arm fixed to the screen carries out the greater part of the oscillations. The rocker arm fixed to the substructure remains virtually stationary and ensures a low natural frequency, and thereby also a good vibration isolation. The mounting axis has to be arranged to be at right angles (90°) to the conveying axis, with maximum tolerance of $\pm 1^\circ$.



Compression load AB

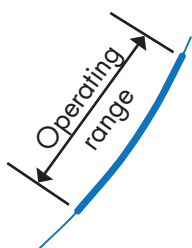


Deflection curves and cold flow behaviours

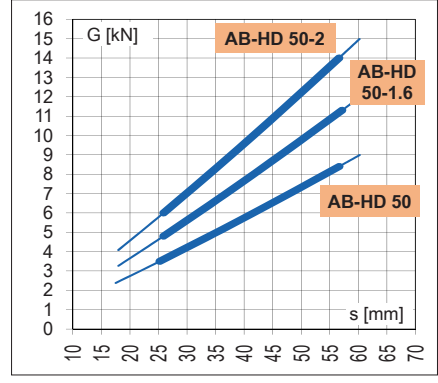
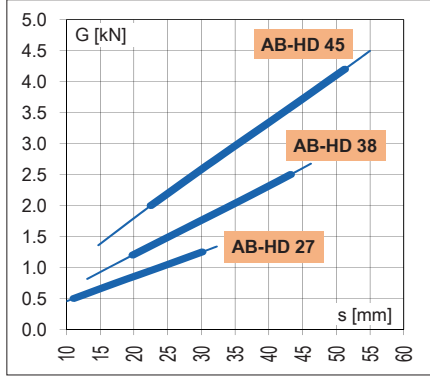
Diagrams showing the vertical deflection s (in mm) by compression or tensile load G (in kN). The shown values comprehend the **initial cold flow settling** after one day of operation. The final element deflection after the full cold flow compensation (after approx. 1 year) is usually factor $\times 1,09$ higher (depending on specific application, climate etc.).

Final element deflection
 $= s \times 1,09$

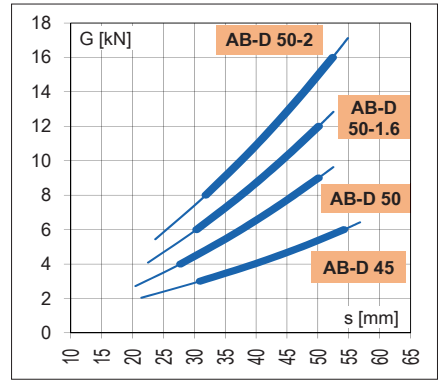
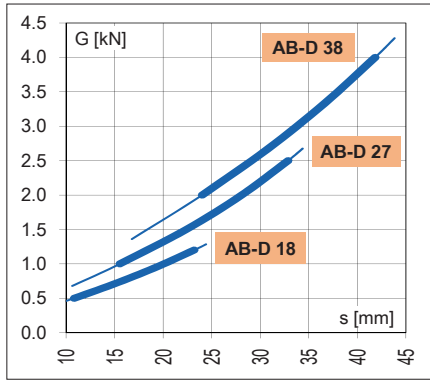
The deflection values are based on our catalogue specifications and should be understood as approximate values. Please consult also our tolerance specifications in chapter "Technology" in the general catalogue.



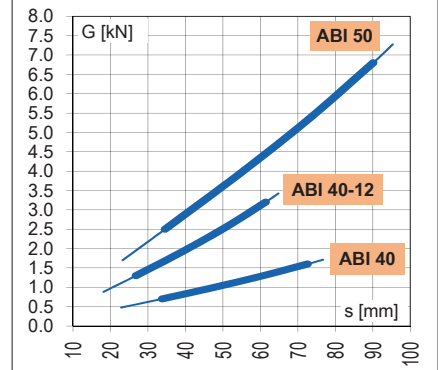
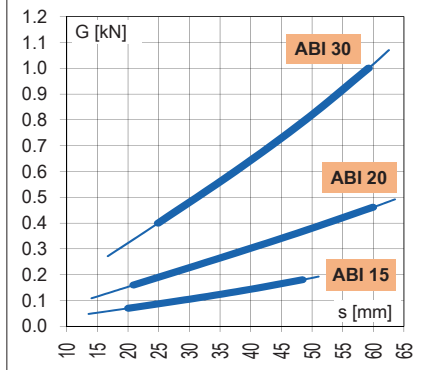
Compression load AB-HD



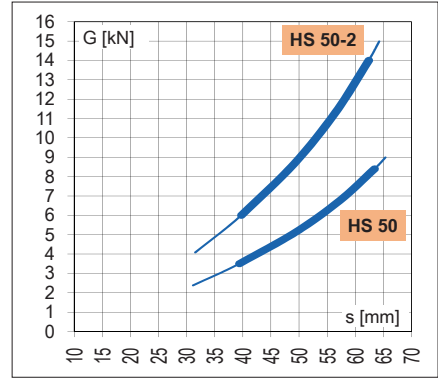
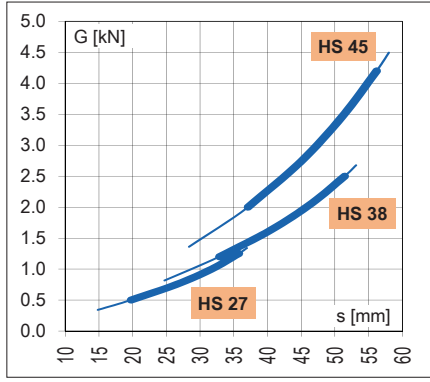
Compression load AB-D



Compression load ABI

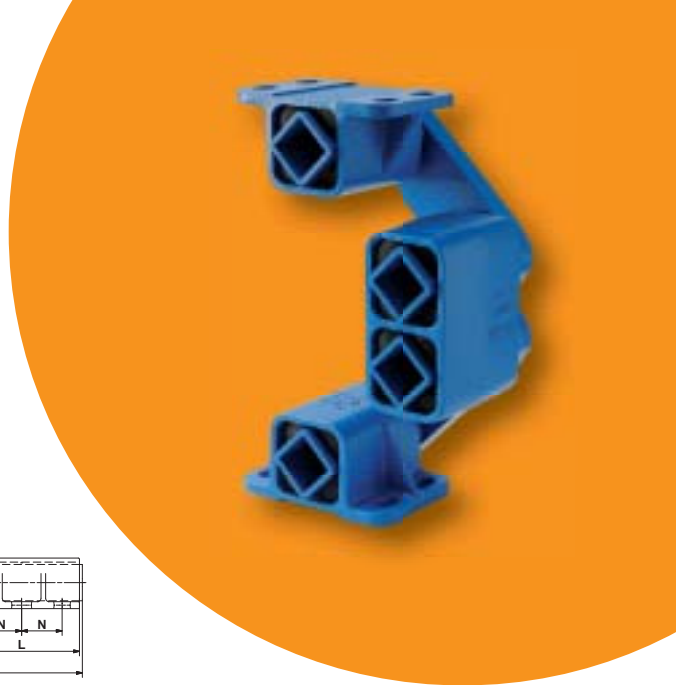
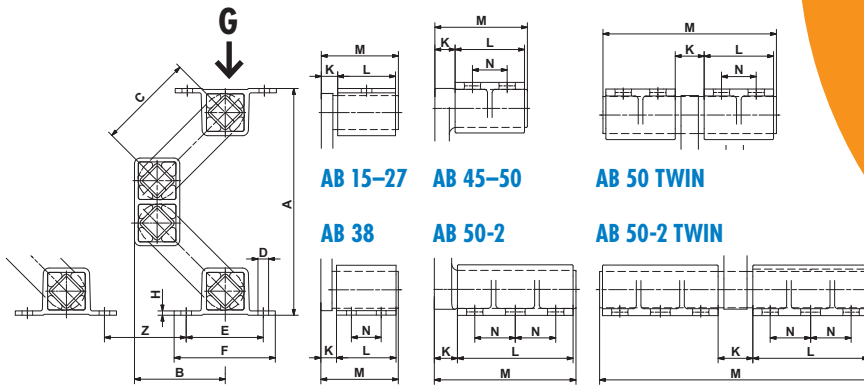


Tensile load HS



Oscillating Mountings

Type AB

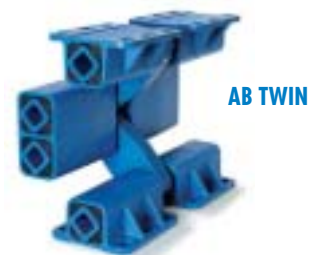


Art. No.	Type	Load capacity G _{min.} - G _{max.} [N]	A un- loaded	A* max. load	B un- loaded	B* max. load	C	D	E	F	H	K	L	M	N	Weight [kg]
07 051 056	AB 15	50 - 160	169	115	71	89	80	∅7	50	65	9	10	40	52	-	0.5
07 051 057	AB 18	120 - 300	208	154	88	107	100	∅9	60	80	3.5	14	50	67	-	1.2
07 051 058	AB 27	250 - 800	235	170	94	116	100	∅11	80	105	4.5	17	60	80	-	2.2
07 051 059	AB 38	600 - 1'600	305	225	120	147	125	∅13	100	125	6	21	80	104	40	5.1
07 051 054	AB 45	1'200 - 3'000	353	257	141	172	140	13x20	115	145	8	28	100	132	65	11.5
07 051 061	AB 50	2'500 - 6'000	380	277	150	184	150	17x27	130	170	12	35	120	160	60	20.8
07 051 055	AB 50-2	4'200 - 10'000	380	277	150	184	150	17x27	130	170	12	40	200	245	70	32.2
07 051 008	AB 50 TWIN	5'000 - 12'000	380	277	150	184	150	17x27	130	170	12	50	120	300	60	35.0
07 051 009	AB 50-2 TWIN	8'400 - 20'000	380	277	150	184	150	17x27	130	170	12	60	200	470	70	54.0

Art. No.	Type	Natural frequency G _{min.} - G _{max.} [Hz]	Z**	Dynamic spring value		Capacity limits by different rpm						Light metal profile	Steel welded construction	Nodular cast iron	ROSTA blue painted
				cd vertical [N/mm]	cd horizontal [N/mm]	720 min ⁻¹ sw max. [mm]	K max. [-]	960 min ⁻¹ sw max. [mm]	K max. [-]	1440 min ⁻¹ sw max. [mm]	K max. [-]				
07 051 056	AB 15	4.3-2.8	65	10	6	14	4.1	12	6.2	8	9.3	x	x	x	x
07 051 057	AB 18	3.6-2.6	80	18	14	17	4.9	15	7.7	8	9.3	x	x	x	x
07 051 058	AB 27	3.7-2.7	80	40	25	17	4.9	14	7.2	8	9.3	x	x	x	x
07 051 059	AB 38	3.0-2.4	100	60	30	20	5.8	17	8.8	8	9.3	x	x	x	x
07 051 054	AB 45	2.8-2.3	115	100	50	21	6.1	18	9.3	8	9.3	x	x	x	x
07 051 061	AB 50	2.4-2.1	140	190	85	22	6.4	18	9.3	8	9.3			x	x
07 051 055	AB 50-2	2.4-2.1	140	320	140	22	6.4	18	9.3	8	9.3			x	x
07 051 008	AB 50 TWIN	2.4-2.1	140	380	170	22	6.4	18	9.3	8	9.3			x	x
07 051 009	AB 50-2 TWIN	2.4-2.1	140	640	280	22	6.4	18	9.3	8	9.3			x	x
				Values in nominal load range at 960 rpm and sw of 8 mm		Acceleration > 9.3 g is not recommended						Material structure			

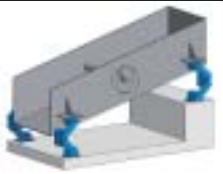








These types can be combined with one another (identical heights and operation behaviour)

- * compression load G_{max.} and final cold flow compensation (after approx. 1 year).
- ** separate assembly instructions are available, please ask for details.







ROSTA
www.rosta.com

Selection table for free oscillating systems (with unbalanced excitation)

					
		One mass system circular motion screen	One mass system linear motion screen	Two mass system with counterframe	One mass system linear motion screen hanging
	AB Page 2.11	Oscillating Mounting – universal mounting. High vibration isolation and low residual force transmission. Natural frequencies approx. 2–3 Hz. 9 sizes from 50 N to 20'000 N per AB.			
	AB-HD Page 2.12	Oscillating Mounting for impact loading and high production peaks. (Heavy Duty) Natural frequencies approx. 2.5–3.5 Hz. 6 sizes from 500 N to 14'000 N per AB-HD.			
	AB-D Page 2.13		Oscillating Mounting in compact design. Optimal in two mass systems as counterframe mounting. Natural frequencies approx. 3–4.5 Hz. 7 sizes from 500 N to 16'000 N per AB-D.		
	ABI Page 2.14	Oscillating Mounting made from stainless steel for the food and pharmaceutical industry. High vibration isolation and low residual force transmission. Natural frequencies approx. 2–3 Hz. 6 sizes from 70 N to 6'800 N per ABI.			
	HS Page 2.15				Oscillating Mounting for hanging systems. Natural frequencies approx. 3–4 Hz. 5 sizes from 500 N to 14'000 N per HS.

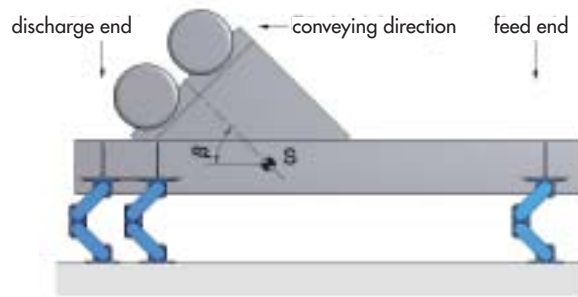
Selection table for gyratory sifters

	AK Page 2.36	Universal Joint for the support or suspension of positive drive or freely oscillating gyratory sifting machines. 10 sizes up to 40'000 N per AK.	Gyratory sifter upright staying	Gyratory sifter hanging
	AV Page 2.38	Single Joint specially designed with large rubber volume for the suspension of gyratory sifting machines. Models with right-hand and left-hand threads. 5 sizes up to 16'000 N per AV.		

Technology

Design layout and evaluation

Subject	Symbol	• Example
Mass of the empty channel and drive	m_0	680 kg
Products on the channel		200 kg
of which approx. 50% coupling*		100 kg
Total vibrating mass*	m	780 kg
Mass distribution: feed end	% feed end	33%
discharge end	% discharge end	67%
Acceleration due to gravity	g	9.81 m/s ²
Load per corner feed end	$F_{\text{feed end}}$	1263 N
Load per corner discharge end	$F_{\text{discharge end}}$	2563 N
• Element choice in example		6 x AB 38
Working torque of both drives	AM	600 kgcm
Oscillating stroke empty channel	sw_0	8.8 mm
Oscillating stroke in operation	sw	7.7 mm
Motor revolutions	n_s	960 rpm
Centrifugal force of both drives	F_z	30'319 N
Oscillating machine factor	K	4.0
Machine acceleration	$a = K \cdot g$	4.0 g
• Natural frequency suspensions f_e		2.7 Hz
Degree of isolation	W	97%



Calculation formulas

Loading per corner

$$F_{\text{feed-end}} = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot \% \text{ feed-end}}{2 \cdot 100} \quad F_{\text{discharge-end}} = \frac{m \cdot g \cdot \% \text{ discharge-end}}{2 \cdot 100}$$

Oscillating stroke (Amplitude peak to peak)

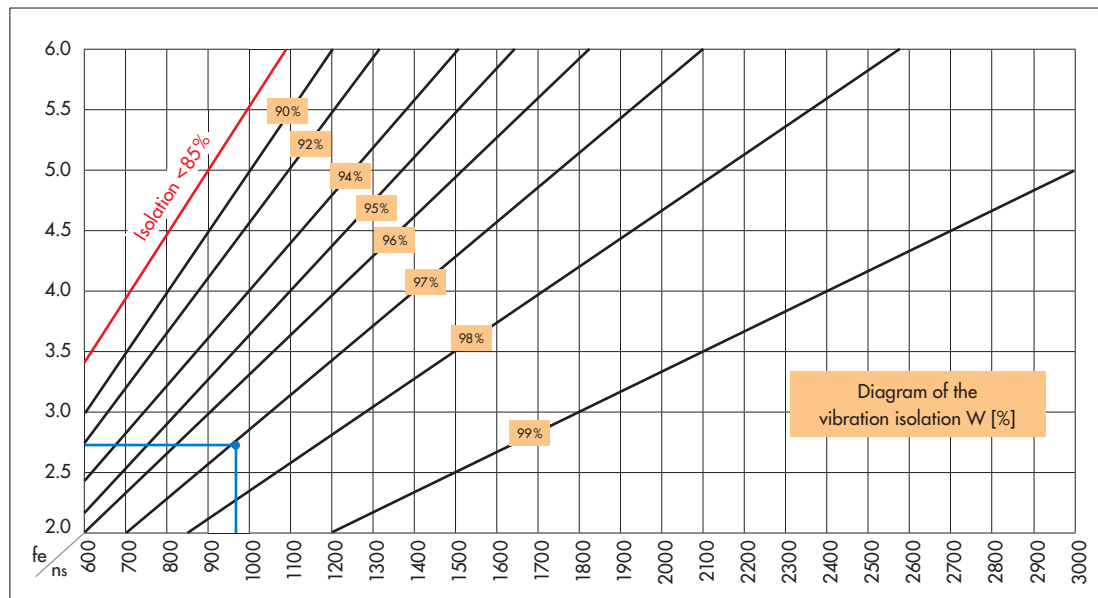
$$sw_0 = \frac{AM}{m_0} \cdot 10 \quad sw = \frac{AM}{m} \cdot 10$$

Centrifugal force

$$F_z = \frac{\left(\frac{2\pi}{60} \cdot n_s\right)^2 \cdot AM \cdot 10}{2 \cdot 1000} = \frac{n_s^2 \cdot AM}{18'240}$$

Oscillating machine factor

$$K = \frac{\left(\frac{2\pi}{60} \cdot n_s\right)^2 \cdot sw}{2 \cdot g \cdot 1000} = \frac{n_s^2 \cdot sw}{1'789'000}$$



Vibration isolation

$$W = 100 - \frac{100}{\left(\frac{n_s}{60 \cdot f_e}\right)^2 - 1}$$

• Example:

The proportion of the relationship between exciter frequency 16 Hz (960 rpm) and mount frequency 2.7 Hz is offering a degree of isolation of 97%.

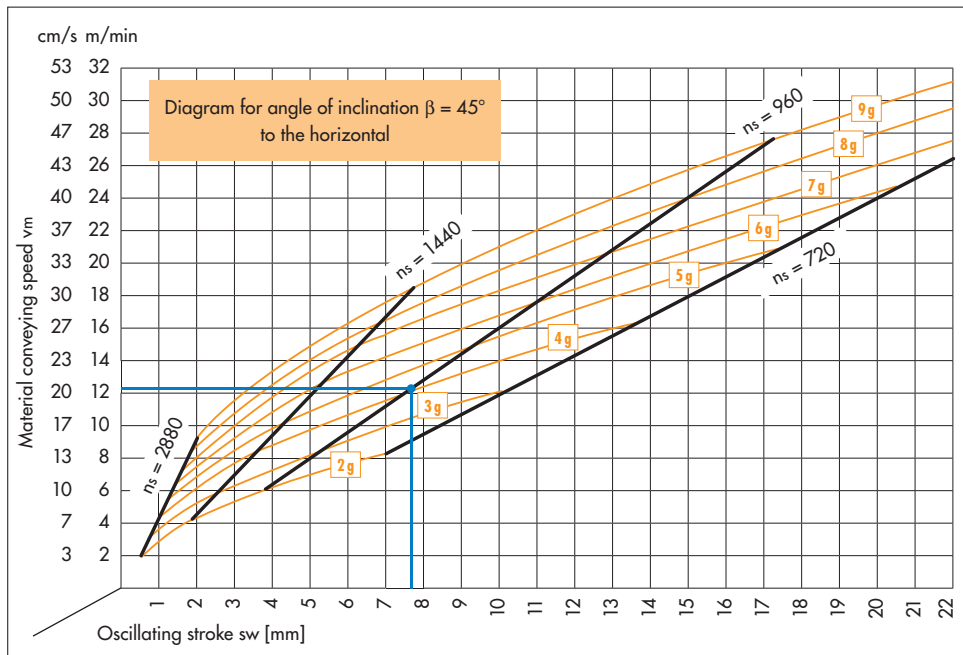
* The following has to be observed for the determination of the coupling effect and material flow:

- High coupling or sticking of humid bulk material
- Channel running full
- Fully stacked screen deck with humid material
- Weight distribution with and without conveyed material
- Centrifugal force does not run through the center of gravity (channel full or empty)
- Sudden impact loading occurs
- Subsequent additions to the screen structure (e.g. additional screening deck)



Technology

Determination of the average material conveying speed v_m



Main influencing factors:

- Conveying ability of the material
- Height of the bulk goods
- Screen box inclination
- Position of unbalanced motors
- Position of the center of gravity

The material speed on circular motion screens does vary, due to differing screen-box inclination angles.

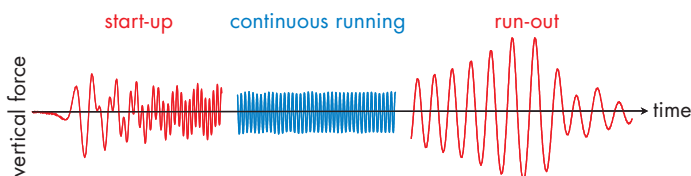
• Example:

The horizontal line out of the intercept point of stroke (7.7 mm) and motor revolutions (960 rpm) is indicating an average theoretical speed of 12.3 m/min or 20.5 cm/sec.

Resonance amplification and continuous running

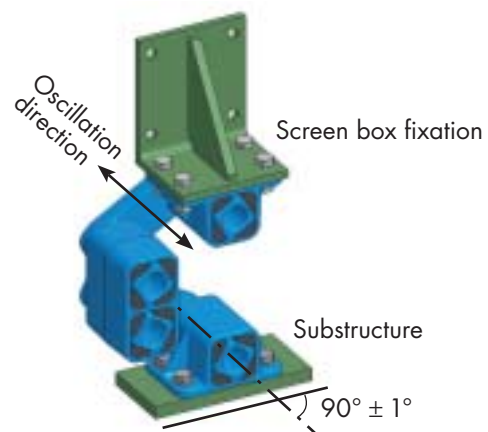
At the screen start-up and run-out the suspension elements are passing through the resonance frequency. By the resulting amplitude superelevation the four rubber suspensions in the AB mountings do generate a high level of damping which is absorbing the remaining energy after only a few strokes. The screen box stops its motion within seconds.

Laboratory measurements of a typical development of the residual forces on a ROSTA screen suspension:

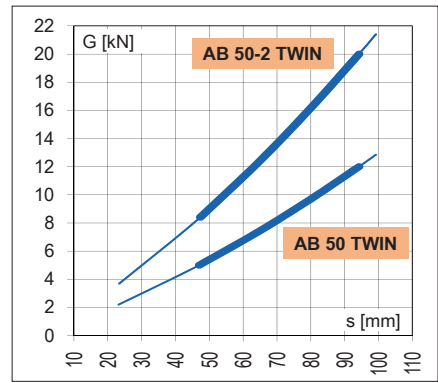
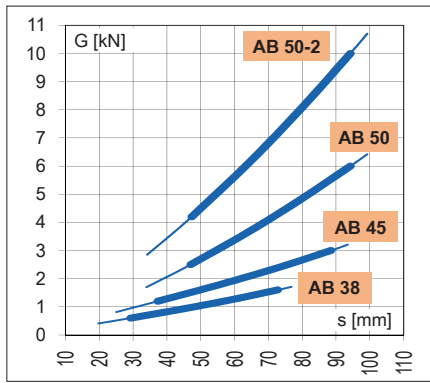
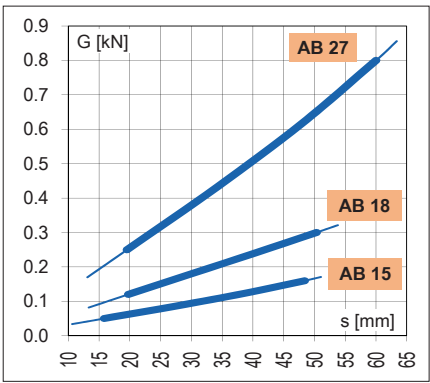


Alignment of the elements

If the suspensions for linear motion screens are arranged as shown on page 2.7, a harmonic, noiseless oscillation of the screen will result. The rocker arm fixed to the screen carries out the greater part of the oscillations. The rocker arm fixed to the substructure remains virtually stationary and ensures a low natural frequency, and thereby also a good vibration isolation. The mounting axis has to be arranged to be at right angles (90°) to the conveying axis, with maximum tolerance of $\pm 1^\circ$.



Compression load AB

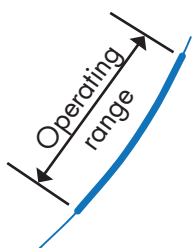


Deflection curves and cold flow behaviours

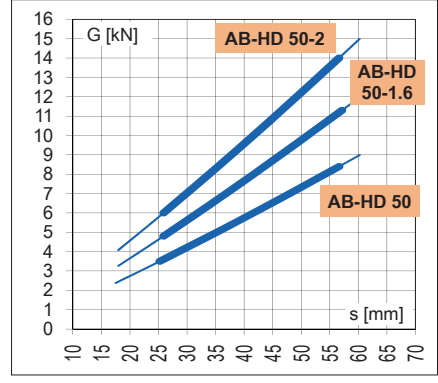
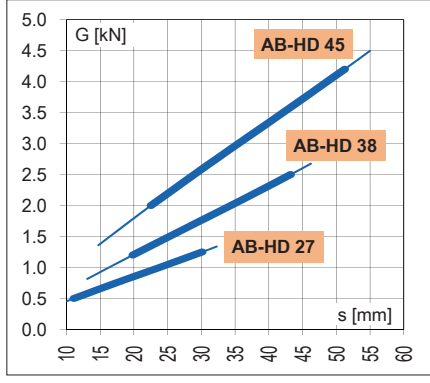
Diagrams showing the vertical deflection s (in mm) by compression or tensile load G (in kN). The shown values comprehend the **initial cold flow settling** after one day of operation. The final element deflection after the full cold flow compensation (after approx. 1 year) is usually factor $\times 1,09$ higher (depending on specific application, climate etc.).

Final element deflection
 $= s \times 1,09$

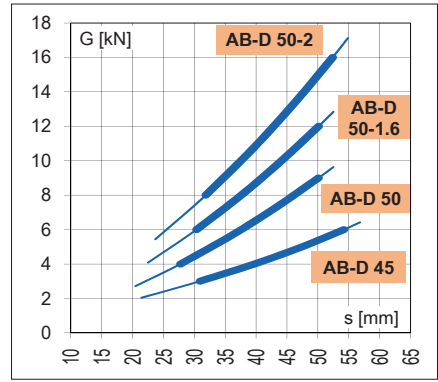
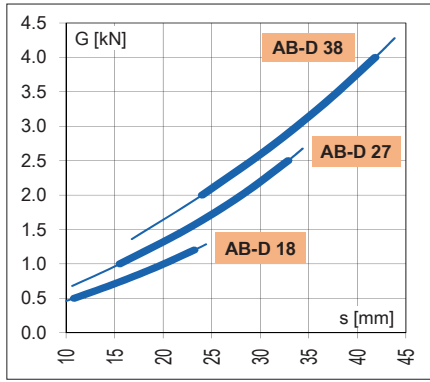
The deflection values are based on our catalogue specifications and should be understood as approximate values. Please consult also our tolerance specifications in chapter "Technology" in the general catalogue.



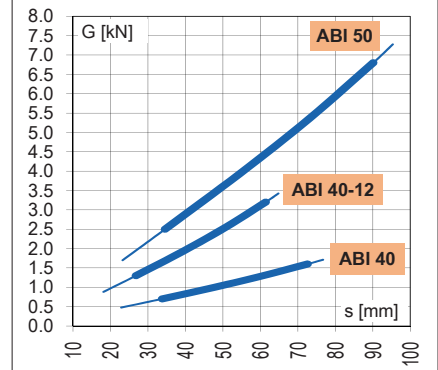
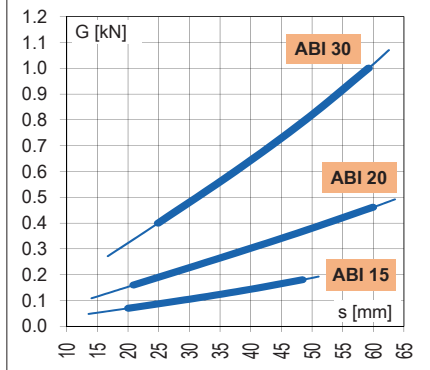
Compression load AB-HD



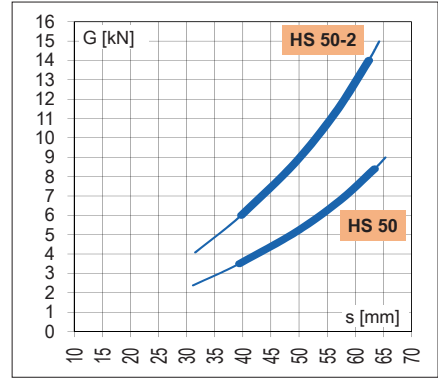
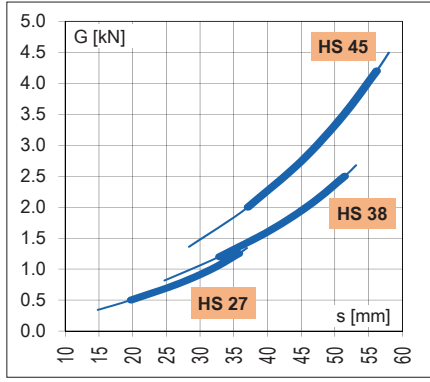
Compression load AB-D

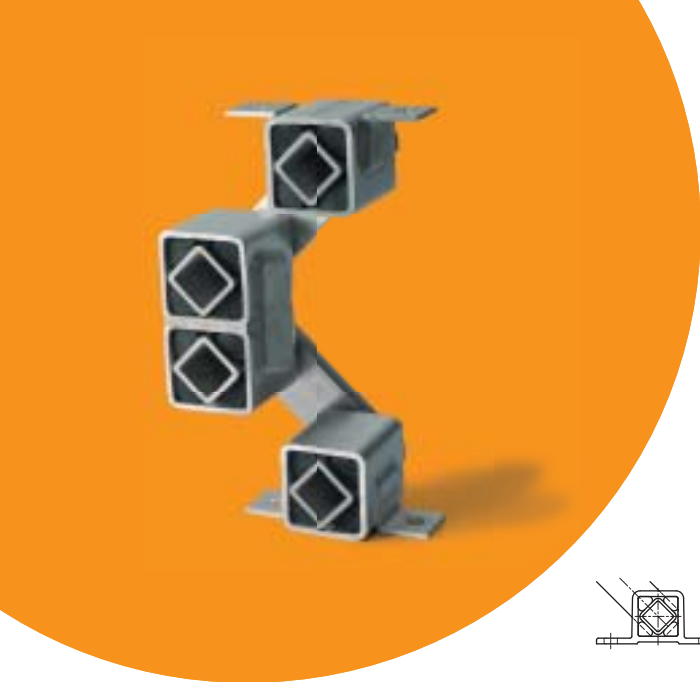


Compression load ABI



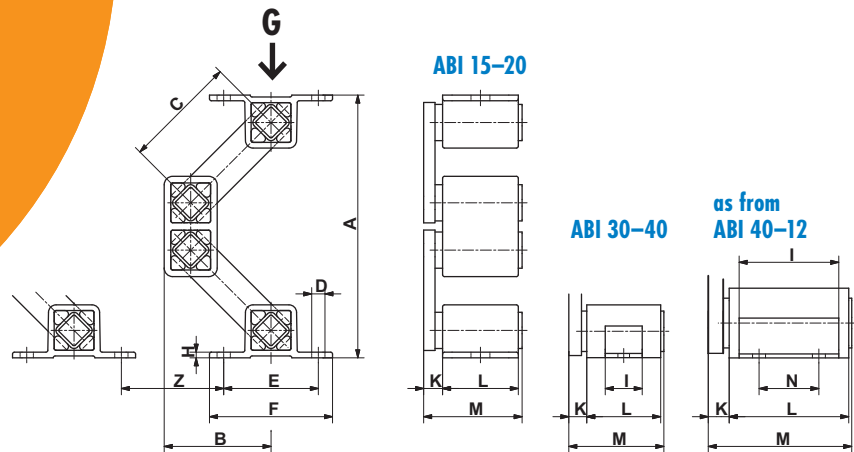
Tensile load HS





Oscillating Mountings

Type ABI



Art. No.	Type	Load capacity Gmin. – Gmax. [N]	A un- loaded	A* max. load	B un- loaded	B* max. load	C	D	E	F	H	I	K	L	M	N	Weight [kg]
07 171 107	ABI 15	70 – 180	167	114	70	88	80	7x10	50	65	3	–	10	40	52	–	0.7
07 171 108	ABI 20	160 – 460	214	147	89	111	100	9x15	65	85	3	–	14	50	67	–	1.6
07 171 103	ABI 30	400 – 1'000	241	176	99	121	100	∅11	85	110	4	35	17	70	90	–	3.3
07 171 104	ABI 40	700 – 1'600	317	237	128	155	125	∅13	115	150	4	40	21	80	104	–	7.9
07 171 106	ABI 40-12	1'300 – 3'200	281	214	111	133	100	∅13	115	150	4	100	21	120	144	60	11.3
07 171 105	ABI 50	2'500 – 6'800	372	274	151	184	150	∅18	140	180	5	120	33	150	187	70	14.3

Art. No.	Type	Natural frequency Gmin. – Gmax. [Hz]	Z**	Dynamic spring value		Capacity limits by different rpm						Stainless steel welded construction	Stainless steel casing	Unpainted
				cd vertical [N/mm]	cd horizontal [N/mm]	720 min ⁻¹ sw max. [mm]	K max. [-]	960 min ⁻¹ sw max. [mm]	K max. [-]	1440 min ⁻¹ sw max. [mm]	K max. [-]			
07 171 107	ABI 15	4.0–2.8	65	10	6	14	4.1	12	6.2	8	9.3	x	x	x
07 171 108	ABI 20	3.6–2.4	80	22	14	17	4.9	15	7.7	8	9.3	x	x	x
07 171 103	ABI 30	3.5–2.6	80	48	27	17	4.9	14	7.2	8	9.3	x	x	x
07 171 104	ABI 40	3.0–2.4	100	60	30	20	5.8	17	8.8	8	9.3	x	x	x
07 171 106	ABI 40-12	3.4–2.6	90	115	55	16	4.6	13	6.7	8	9.3	x	x	x
07 171 105	ABI 50	2.8–2.2	140	220	100	22	6.4	18	9.3	8	9.3	x	x	x
				Values in nominal load range at 960 rpm and sw of 8 mm		Acceleration > 9.3 g is not recommended						Material structure		

Description of stainless steel:
X5CrNi18-10 (1.4301) and
GX5CrNi19-10 (1.4308)

- * compression load G_{max.} and final cold flow compensation (after approx. 1 year).
- ** separate assembly instructions are available, please ask for details.

