



### POLYURETHANE CANVASES

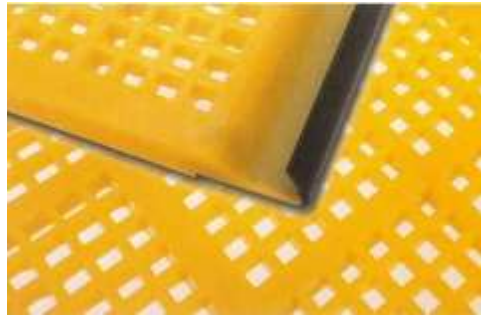
Polyurethane screening canvases have been used in industry for two reasons:

- Their resistance to abrasion, which enables a longer operating time compared to other wired sieves and to perforated sheets;
- because they are the best choice in the treatment of inert materials which tend to clog holes, thanks to the elasticity of the material and to the holes' rate of taper. Therefore, using **PERFORM'S** canvases permits to decrease the costs compared to steel-wired sieves and perforated sheets also because they are more cost-efficient thanks to their long-life operating time and to the reduction of slack period concerning replacement.

In addition to the usual qualities of a screening surface, **PERFORM'S** canvases are defined by the following:

- Exceptional wear-resistance,
- highly resistant to cutting,
- High elasticity and resistance to bending stress,
- Nearly no colging problems,
- Significant noise reduction,
- Heat resistant up to 75°C,
- High passage ratio,
- Various qualities and strength of polyurethane available, (40°sh, 60°sh, 90°sh)

## TENSION CANVASES



Polyurethane tension sieves are composed of tied screens. They are connected to steel rings plunged into polyurethane to enable tensioning. The screens work in the usual bend.

The area between the fixings is flexible enough to avoid colging. Thus we get the best compromise concerning the screen's stiffness, elasticity and strength.

The base structure, completely included in polyurethane can support more loading than the usual screens and cannot corrode.

Each canvas is moulded therefore the holes have a precise downwards conicity. This avoids colging when sorting the material having dimensions near the holes.

Tension sieves can be assembled as easily as traditional grids or perforated canvases.

Synthetic polyurethane grids guarantee a reduction of operating costs and improve screening efficiency in damp as well as dry conditions.

**They permit :**

- better abrasion-resistance than other materials,
- a precise classification due to a maximal permeability,
- a reduction of operating costs every costs included,
- assembling without any modification of the appliance,
- a tested tensioning a balanced stabilization of the grid,
- protection for the appliance's cross bars,
- silent screening,
- protection against abrasion of the body and the tension hooks.

Four basic polyurethane are used:

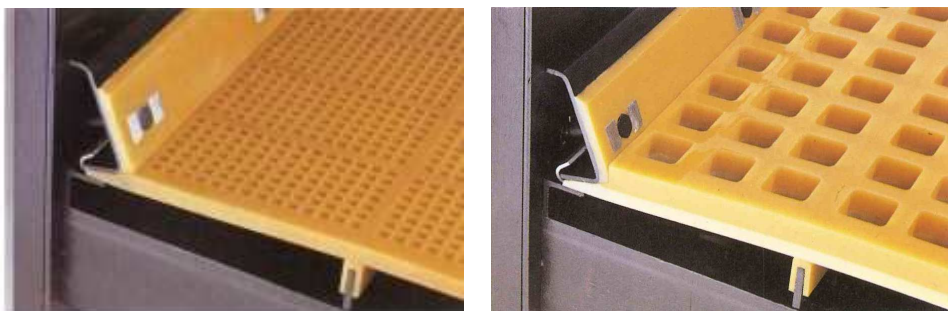
**Matter A** - hardness 90 shore "A" – for most use, dry or damp,

**Matter B** - hardness 92 shore "A" – for the reception of materials in shock zones,

**Matter C** - hardness 58 shore "A" – for high elasticity and abrasion-resistance,

**Matter D** - hardness 60 shore "A" – special quality for the cushioning of very heavy shocks,

The canvases are available in diverse grids depending on their application for an optimum efficiency:

**Square mesh**

Available from 2.75 mm to 125 mm graduating in 0.2 mm. Every mesh gap is possible depending on the subjected loading.

Concerning the applications of screening which grids are subject to a very strong abrasiveness and heavy shocks, the making in double layer of polyurethane enables the mechanical firmness in its lower part and the resistance to abrasion in its higher part.

## Oblong mesh



Available from 2.2 to 32 mm. The mesh length depends on the application and can be arranged in parallel or in quincunx.

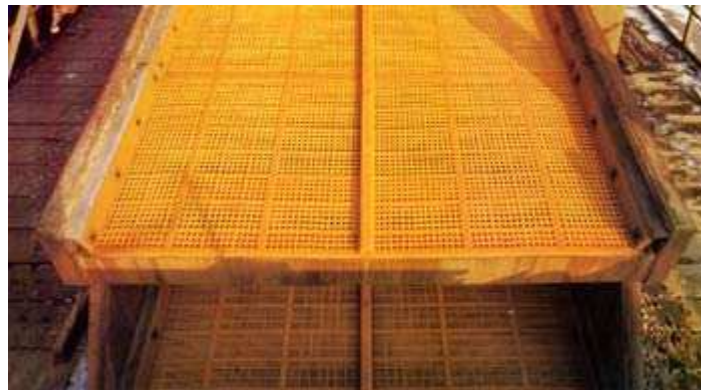
## Fissure mesh



Available from 0.2 mm to 3.5 mm. Several mesh lengths as well as profile sections are available depending on their application.

The pretension canvas called « Peau de tambour » makes it possible the screening of colging materials while it is gudgeonless. This canvas is composed of a polyurethane layer with square, rectangular or oblong meshes tensioned on a fibreglass framework. This framework holds tight the membrane constantly -like a trampoline- thus stressing the effect of the appliance vibrations.

1. Grids are composed of a non-perforated area on the appliance's cross bars, enabling a fit seat of the canvas and protection for the framework,
2. The shock area can be provided with a plain part or an over-layer,
3. Grids are composed of a framework under strong tension. Even in extreme working conditions, the tension remain the same,
4. Grids are reinforced and milled sideways in order to get a perfect junction between the sieves,
5. Constricting holes are disposed according to the appliance's framework. Bolt heads are protected against wearing,
6. Mesh openings are provided with draft angles. The shrinkage of the crack section avoids any gudgeoning risk.



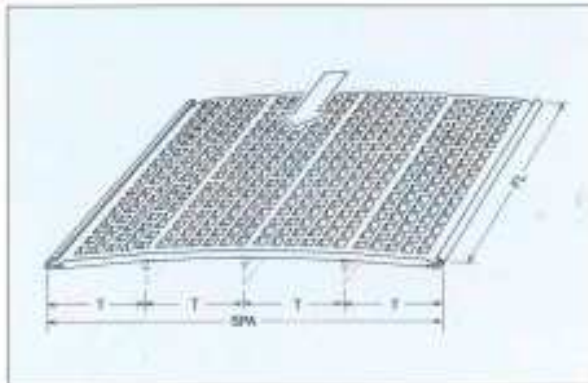


Les instructions suivantes sont à fournir lors de la conception de grilles afin d'assurer des conditions d'utilisation optimale:

afin d'assurer des

- nature des matériaux
- analyse granulométrique
- Tonnage
- Granulométries et tolérances
- Vole sèche ou humide (humidité)
- Cotations du crible

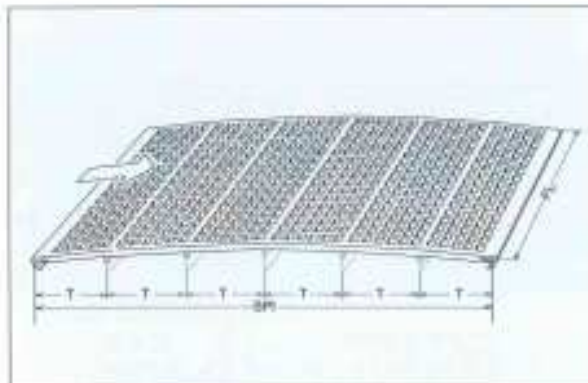
Quel type de montage concerne votre crible?



Croquis 1

#### Tension latérale – double bombé

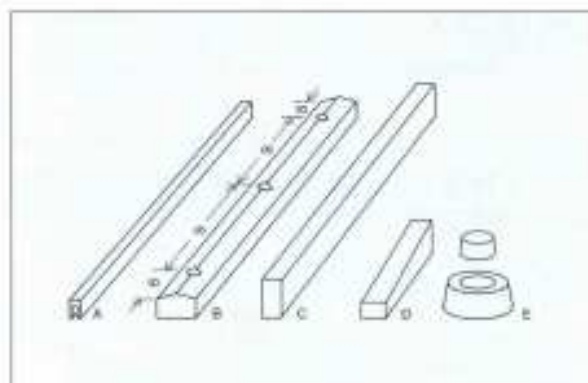
- SPA = largeur de la grille hors crochets
- FL = longueur des crochets de tension
- T = entraxe des supports
- S = entraxe des trous de bridage
- D = diamètre des trous de bridage
- C = largeur de la traverse médiane



Croquis 3

#### Grille plane

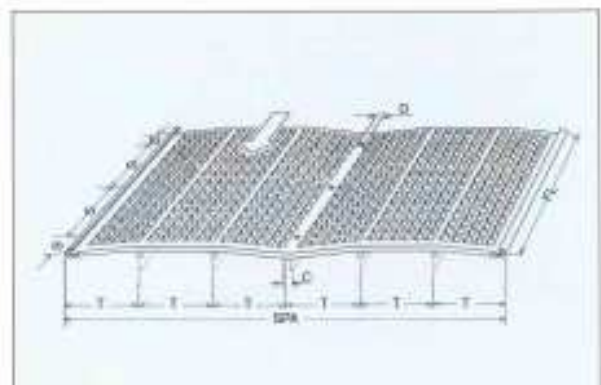
- L = longueur de la grille
- B = largeur de la grille
- C = largeur des traverses d'appui
- T = entraxe des trous de bridage d'une traverse à l'autre
- S = entraxe des trous de bridage
- D = diamètre des trous de bridage



Croquis 5

#### Tension latérale – simple bombé

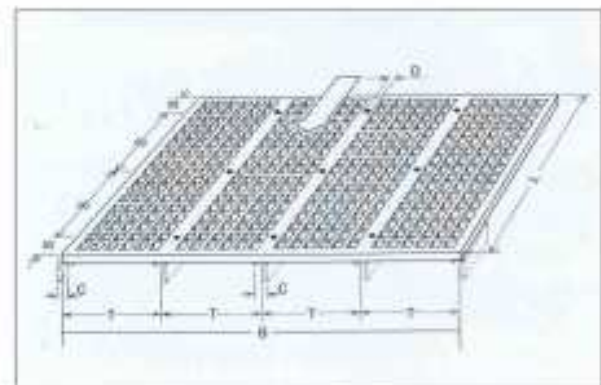
- SPA = largeur de la grille hors crochets
- FL = longueur des crochets de tension
- T = entraxe des supports



Croquis 2

#### Tension longitudinale

- SPI = longueur de la grille fond en fond de crochets
- FL = longueur des crochets de tension
- T = entraxe des supports



Croquis 4

#### Accessoires de montage

- A = profil de crible
- B = barre de fixation médiane avec capuchons protégés-écrous
- C = plinthe de protection latérale pour fixation par calage ou boulonnage
- D = câle avec semelle métallique
- E = plots de fixation avec capuchons protégés-écrous.

**Konfektionsmaß-Toleranzen** für Drahtsiebböden mit Spannkanten nach ISO 14315

**Outside measurements tolerances** for wire cloth with hooks acc. ISO 14315

**Tolérances dimensionnelles** pour grilles à crochets de tension d'après la norme ISO 14315

d= Draht Ø / wire Ø / fil Ø



**Längsspanner**  
Spi: + (8 + 1d) // - 0

**Longitudinal tensioning**  
Spi: + (8 + 1d) // - 0

**Tension longitudinale**  
Spi: + (8 + 1d) // - 0



**Querspanner**  
Spa: + 0 // - (8 + 1d)

**Cross tensioning**  
Spa: + 0 // - (8 + 1d)

**Tension transversale**  
Spa: + 0 // - (8 + 1d)

**S-Form für Längsspanner**  
Spi: + (8 + 1d) // - 0

**S-form for longitudinal tensioning**  
Spi: + (8 + 1d) // - 0

**S-forme tension longitudinale**  
Spi: + (8 + 1d) // - 0



**S-Form für Querspanner**  
Spia: + 0 // - (8 + 1d)

**S-form for cross tensioning**  
Spia: + 0 // - (8 + 1d)

**S-forme tension transversale**  
Spia: + 0 // - (8 + 1d)



**Längsspanner**  
Spia: + (8 + 1d) // - 0

**Longitudinal tensioning**  
Spia: + (8 + 1d) // - 0

**Tension longitudinale**  
Spia: + (8 + 1d) // - 0

**Falzlänge**  
Fl: + 0 // - (5 + 2d)

**Length of hooks**  
Fl: + 0 // - (5 + 2d)

**Longueur du crochet**  
Fl: + 0 // - (5 + 2d)

**Parallelität**  
Die Parallelität der Falze  
+/- 4 per 1000

**Parallelism**  
The hook parallelism has to be  
+/- 4 per 1000

**Parallélisme**  
Le parallélisme des crochets doit être de  
+/- 4 par 1000