

FORMPAK INC

VIBRATING FEEDER IOM 2021 EDITION

DISCLAIMERS:

NOT ALL ITEMS IN THIS MANUAL ARE ON EVERY SYSTEM.

SYSTEM CONFIGURATIONS VARY PER CUSTOMER ORDERS & SPECS.

ANY MODIFICATIONS TO THE EQUIPMENT WITHOUT APPROVAL OF FORMPAK ENGINEERING WILL
RESULT IN VOIDING ANY WARRANTY.

Operation Hours

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Vibrator Feeders

FormPak's Vibratory Feeder

There are two basic styles of vibrating feeders; High frequency and Brute force. The high frequency feeders use a magnetic 'drive' that provides the motive force for the feeder, the brute force feeder uses a pair of 60Hz motor style vibrators. Each machine has advantage and disadvantages.

The high frequency feeders turn on and off in an instant. (Bottom Left) When stopped, there is very little run-on of material. When the drive is turned off, the material flow stops instantaneously. They are also easier to 'tune' to a specific feed rate. Most have a turn down capability, so it's just matter of dialing in the right setting. They can be an open or closed tray, or a tube. FormPak typically makes tray style high frequency feeders. They will empty 100%. There will only be a dusting of residue in these feeders.

The high frequency feeder works best with powders and discrete objects that are not 'soft'. For instance, rubber parts would not feeder well, but dried beans would. So would salt, flour, ceramic parts, etc.

The brute force feeders can be huge, and some are. (Bottom Right) Most use large 60hz motors mounted on the side or back, which induce the motion. Brute force feeders will work on a wide range of materials from discrete products like casting, to powders. Like the high frequency feeders, they empty completely. They are difficult to fine tune. The vibrator force can be changed, and the spring resistance of the supports can be adjusted, but they operate in narrow range. They also don't stop quickly. When turned off, they need to slow down and will pass thought one or more harmonics, which will shake out additional material before the feed stops completely.

