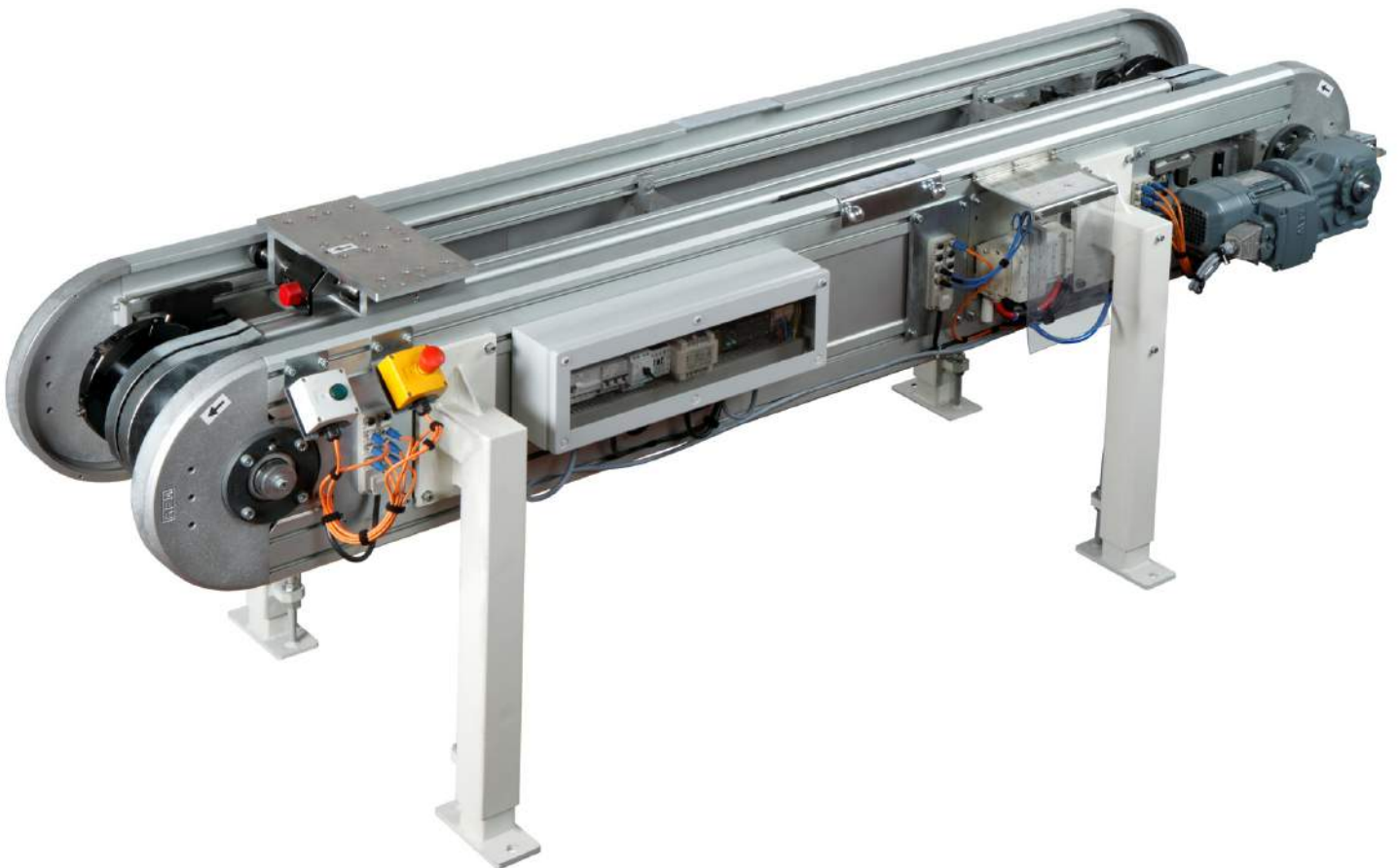
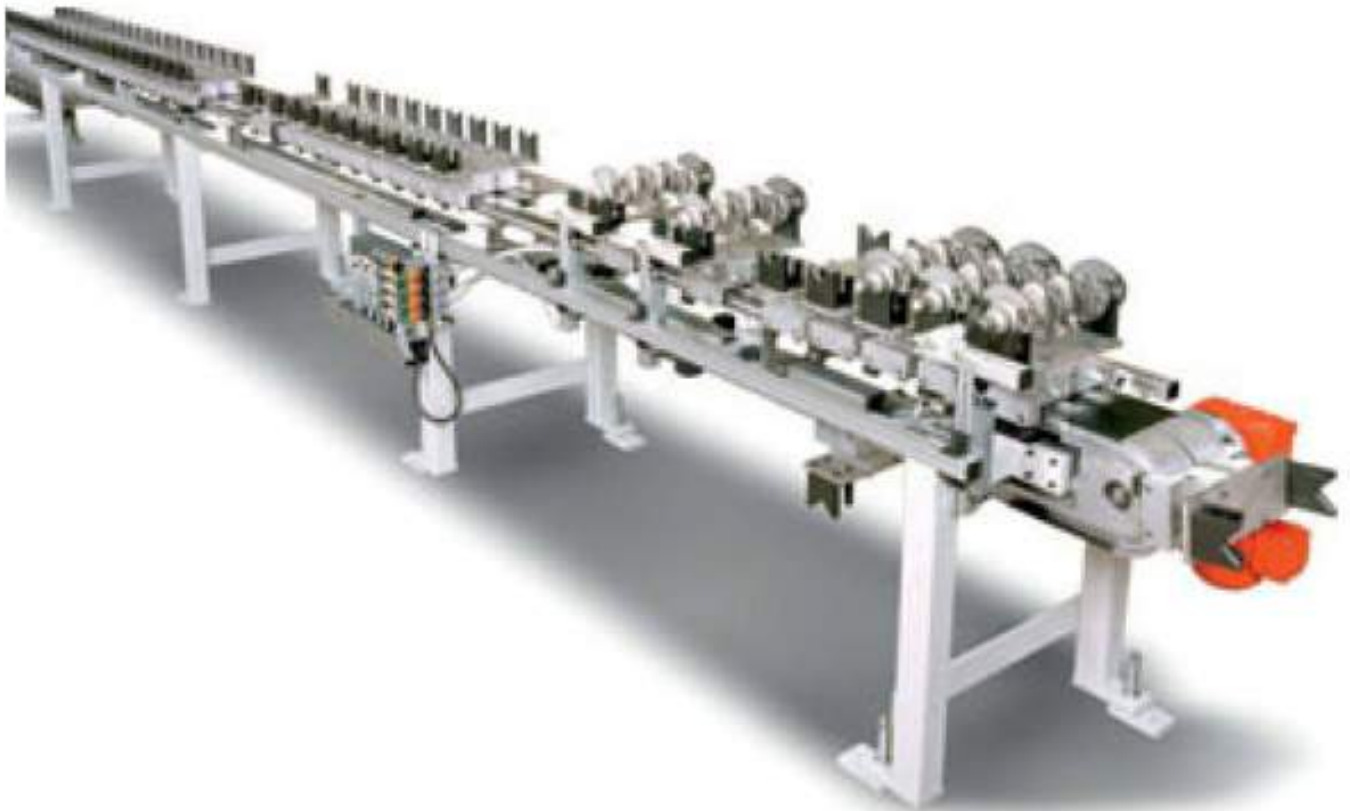


# Tunkers Accumulating Conveyor Catalogue



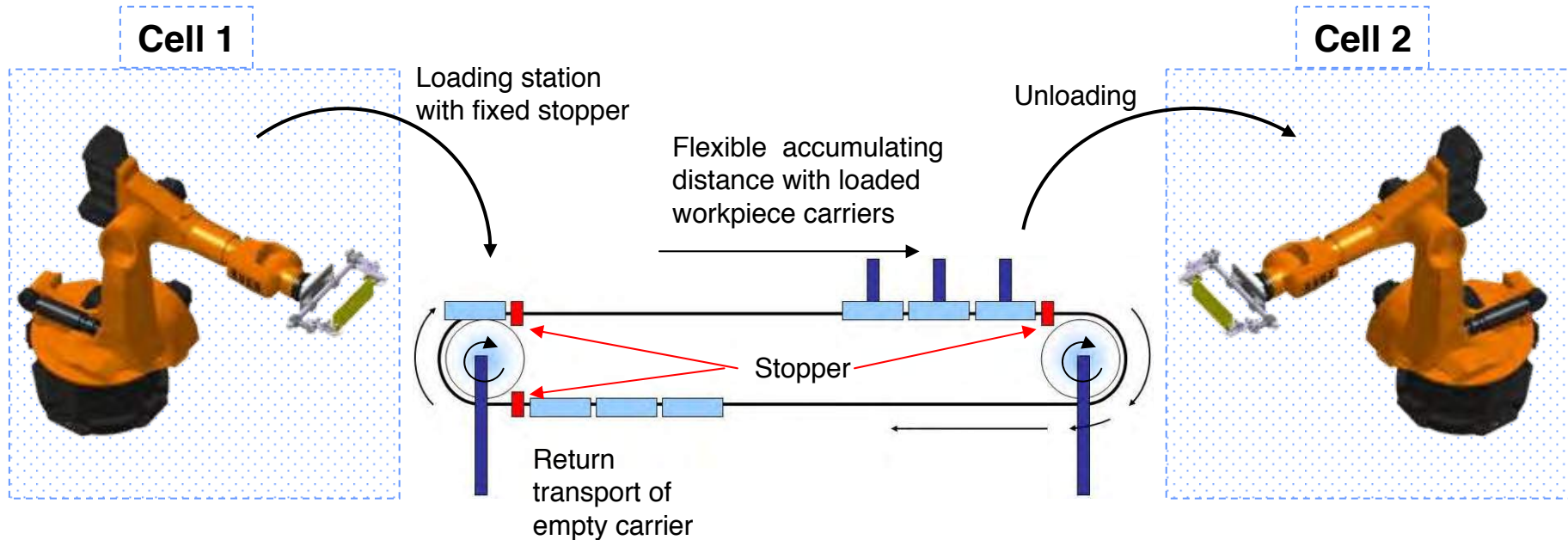
# EFS Pallet Accumulating Chain Conveyor



### Task:

Transportation of workpieces in production lines between two work stations and accumulation of the workpieces on the transport route **independent of indexing time**.

### Functional principle:



### Cycle-time independent!

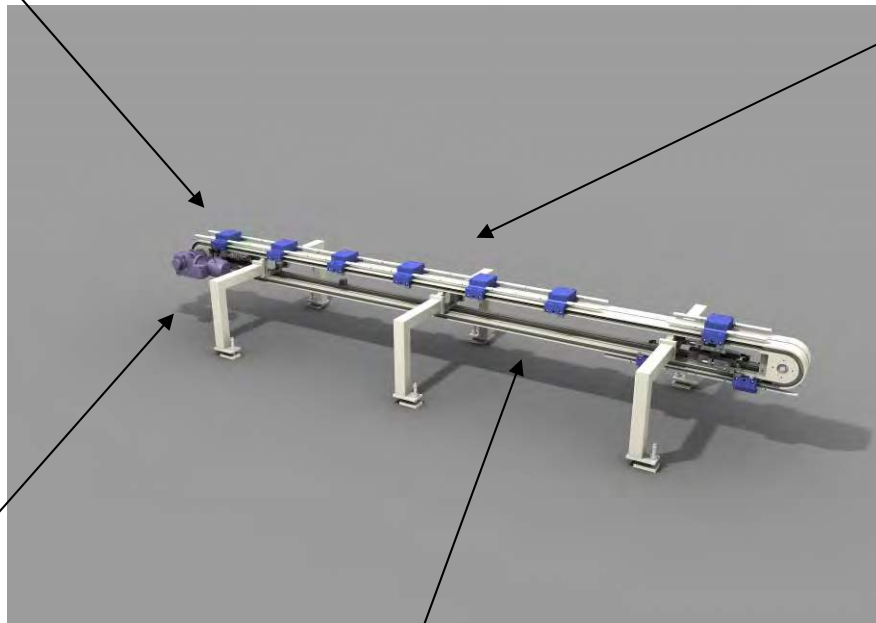
Loading of cell 1 and unloading from cell 2 independent of the respective production cycle.



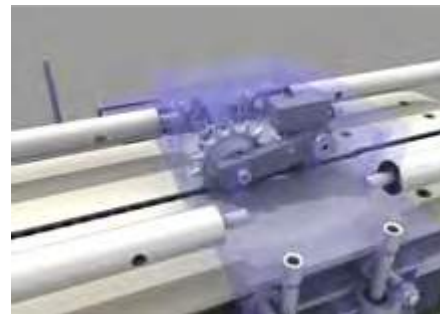
Pneumatic stopper /  
isolator for carrier  
positioning



Drive and baffle units with geared  
motor, shafts and sprocket wheels  
safely protected by full cover



Supporting frame with  
horizontal guide profiles,  
cross and base supporting  
elements



Carriers with patented friction  
unit and guide rollers

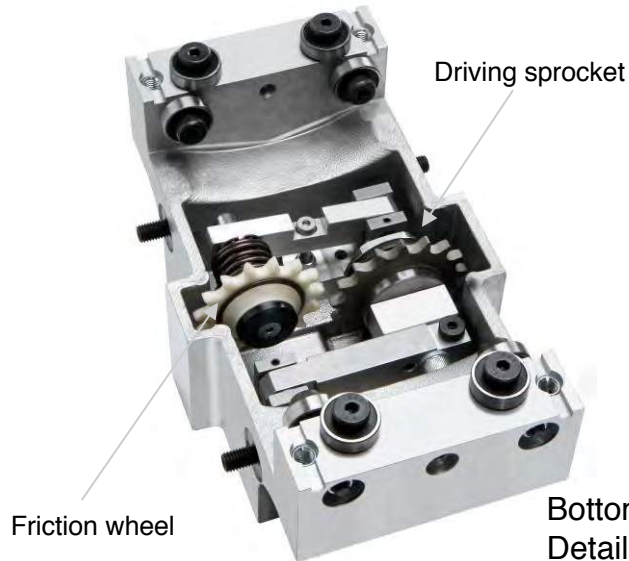


Detail: Operating  
head and chain  
adjuster

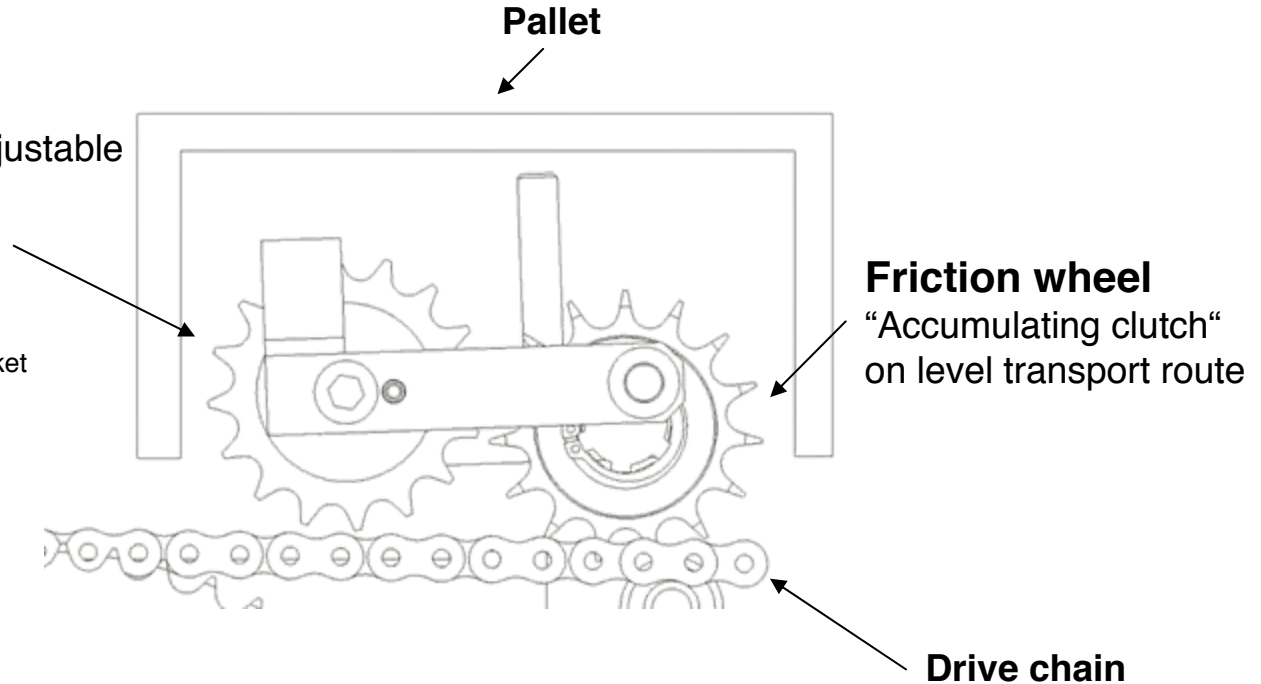
- The fixed driving pin is replaced by a driving friction sprocket
- The driving sprocket is functionless on the level transport path and is located above the chain. The accumulating function is ensured by the first functional wheel

### Driving sprocket

active only for baffling;  
clutch is steplessly adjustable  
via brake discs

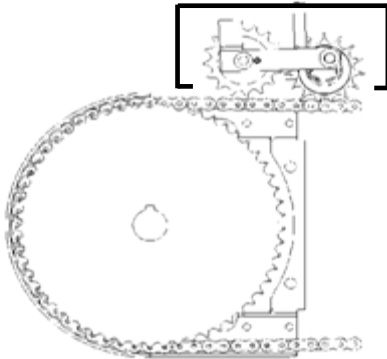


Bottom view of the pallet  
Detail: dual friction

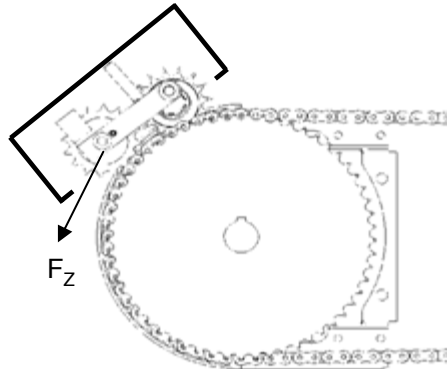


- Along the path of redirection, the driving sprocket engages with the chain and conveys the empty pallet from the top to the bottom and vice versa
- The force of the driving sprocket can be adjusted via the friction discs in such a way that the weight of the pallet is just compensated for, and simultaneously ensures safe conveyance
- The pallet can be stopped by hand in any position during directional change  
⇒ Operator protection

**On level transport path:** Driving sprocket above the chain

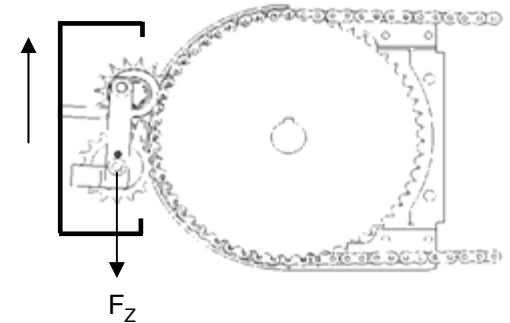


**When turning:** Driving sprocket engages with the chain and conveys the pallet; based on tractive force  $F_z$  set via the clutch



**In reversion:** The pallet can be manually stopped in any position!

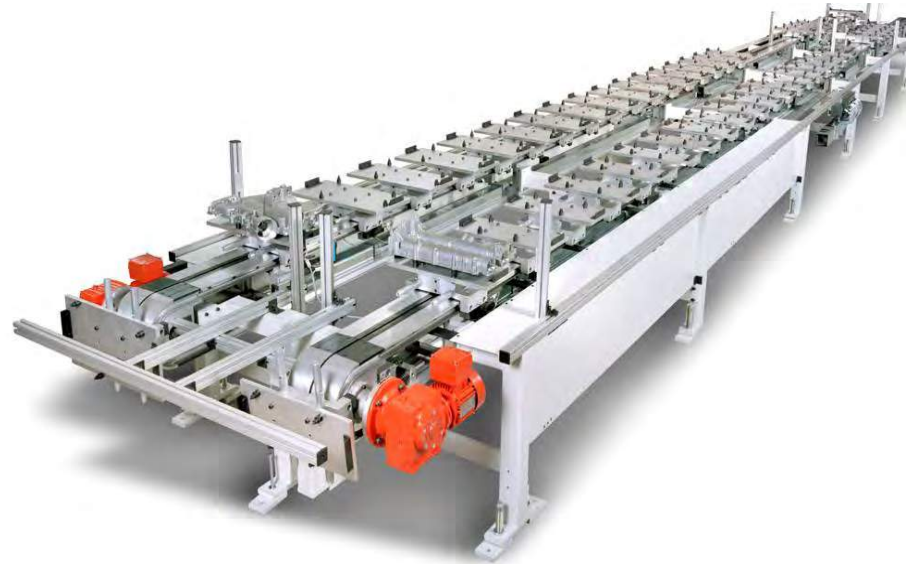
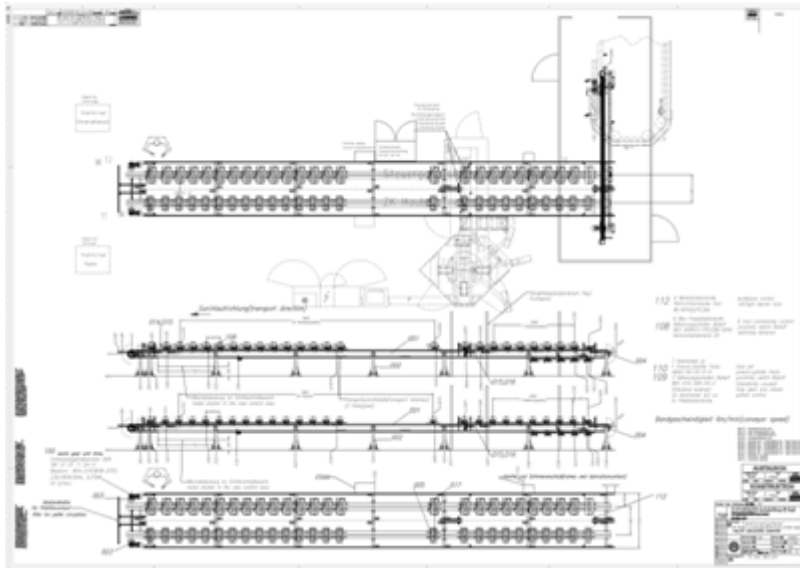
Holding force, e.g. by operator





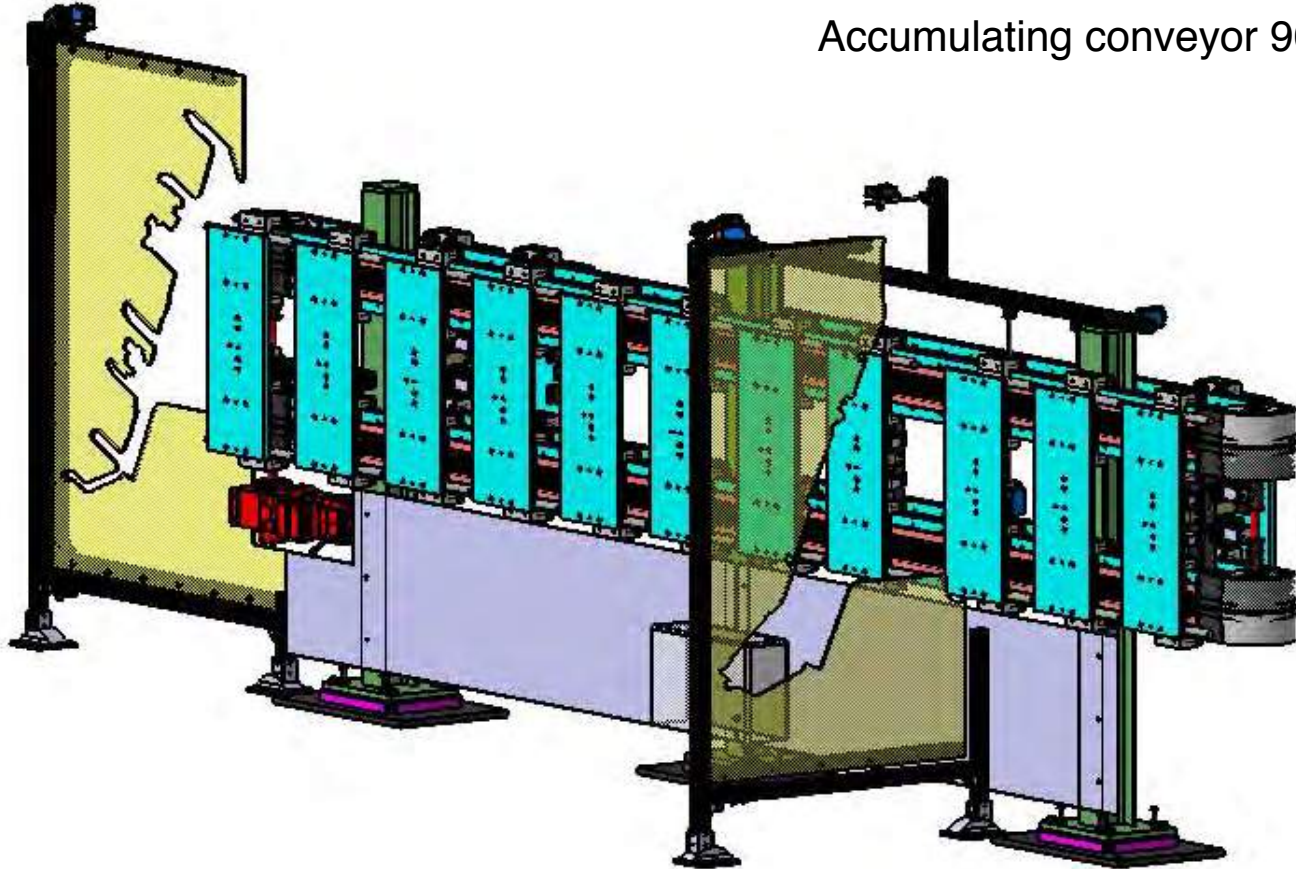


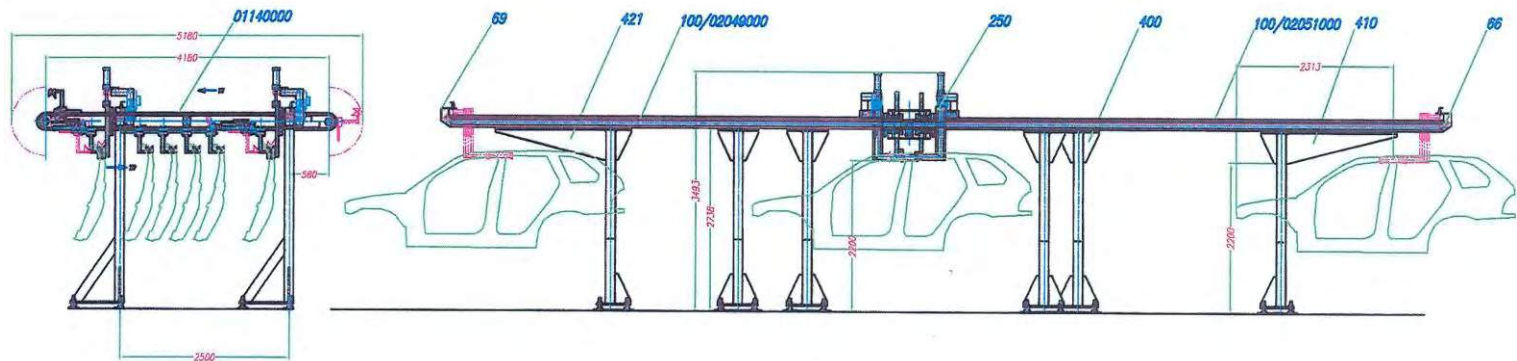
- Dual-strand belt
- Accumulating conveyor for cylinder head
- Customer: Claas
- Site: VW Shanghai



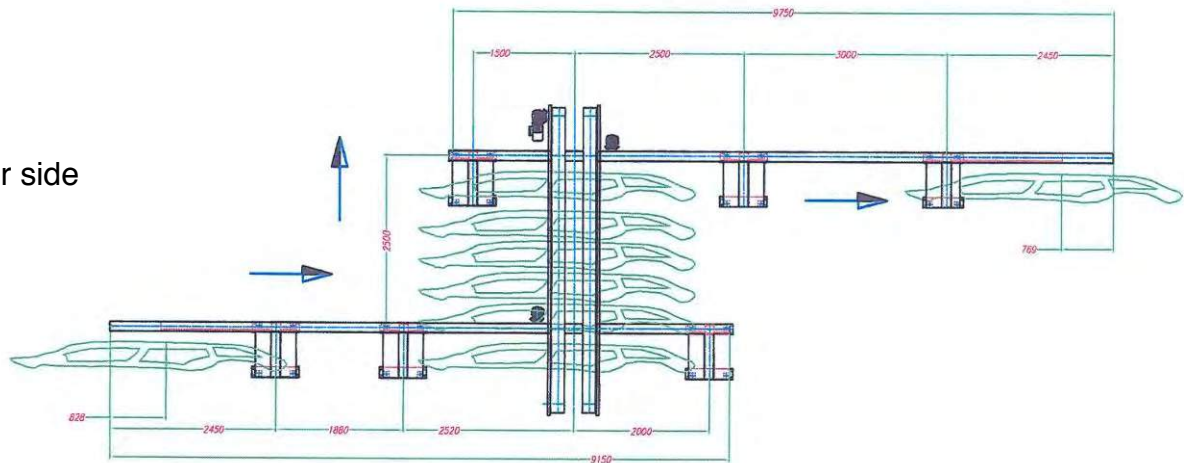


Accumulating conveyor 90° design

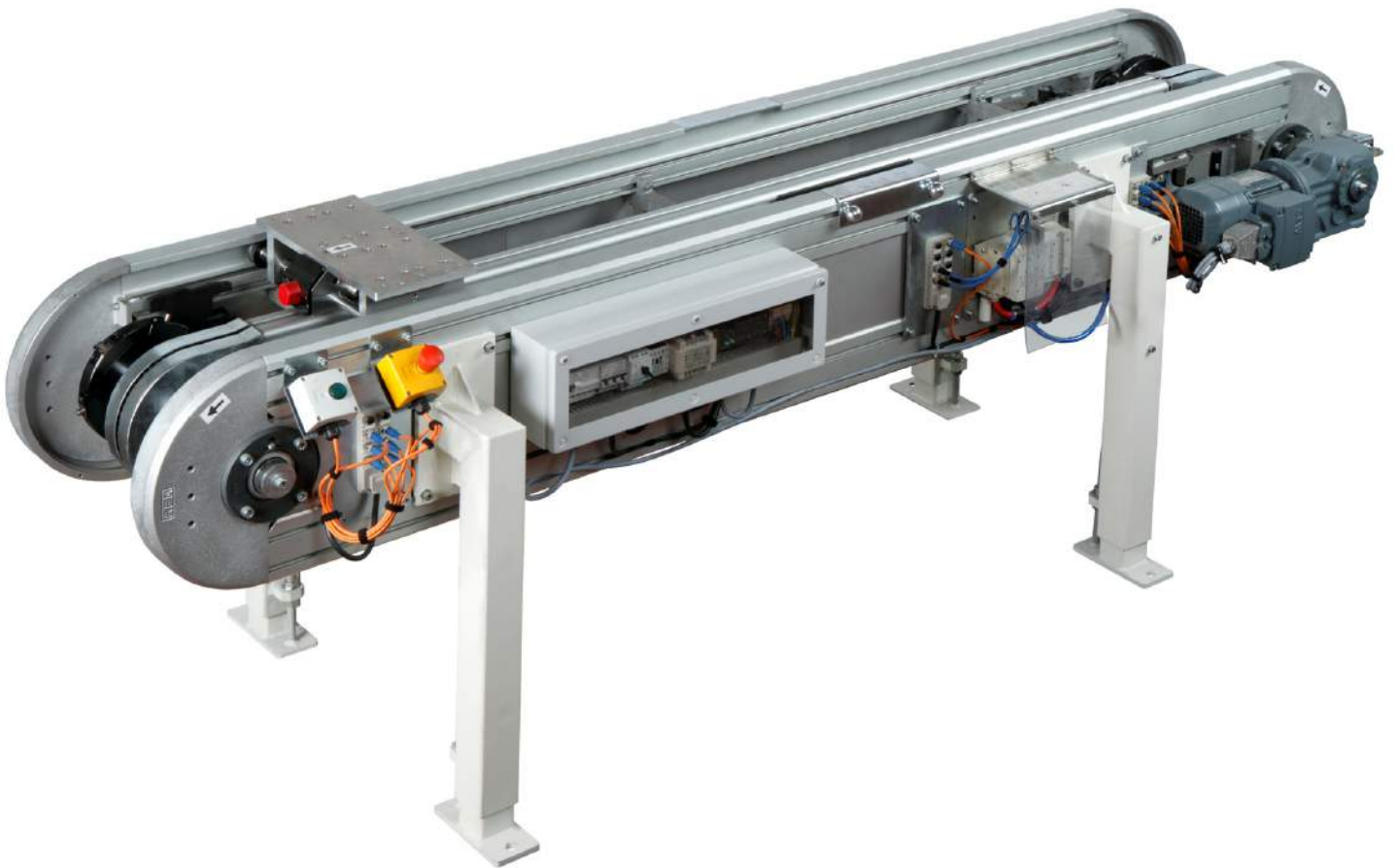




- Accumulating conveyor for side panel
- Overhead operation



# AFS Pallet Accumulating Chain Conveyor



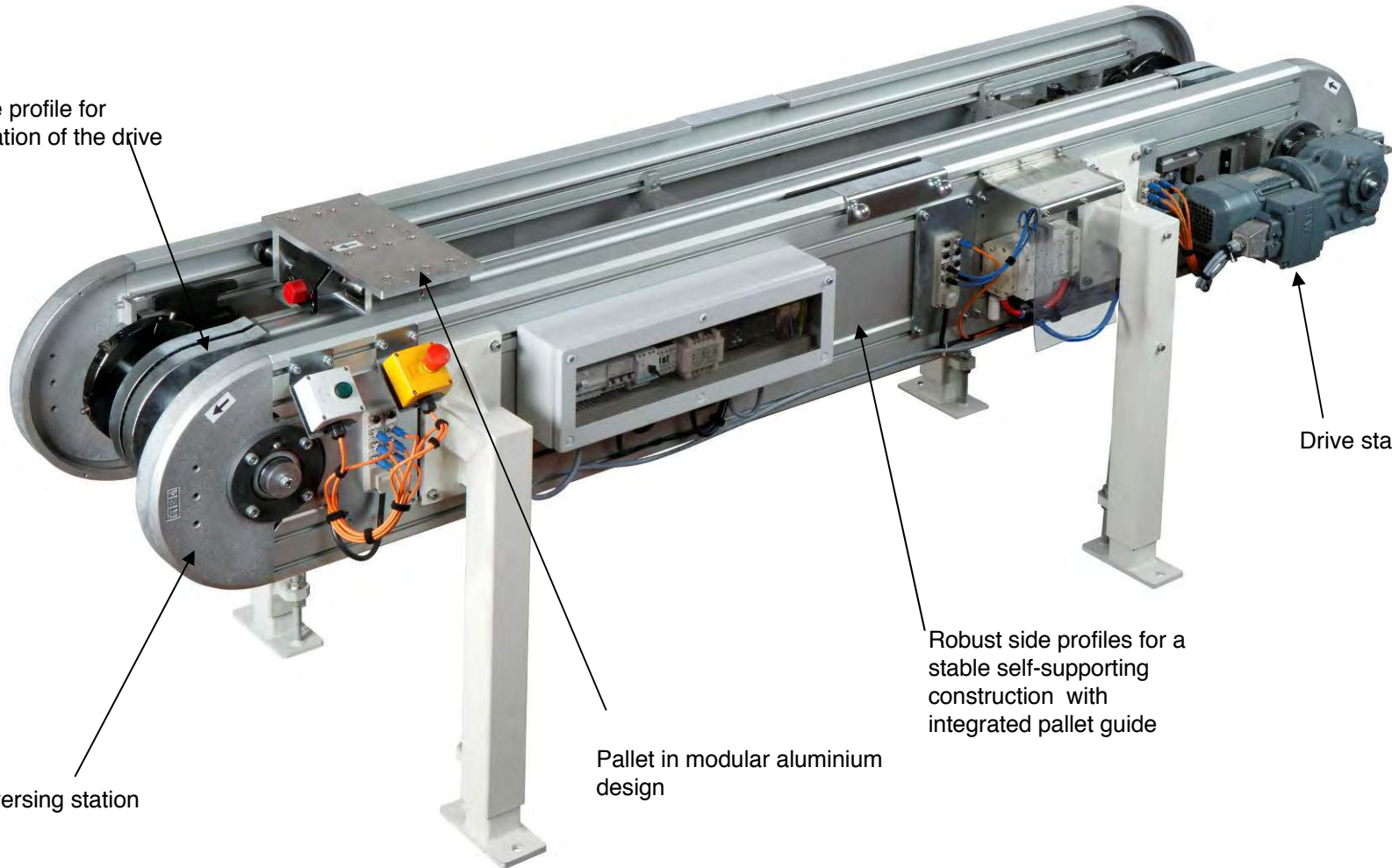
Centre profile for  
integration of the drive  
chain

Drive station

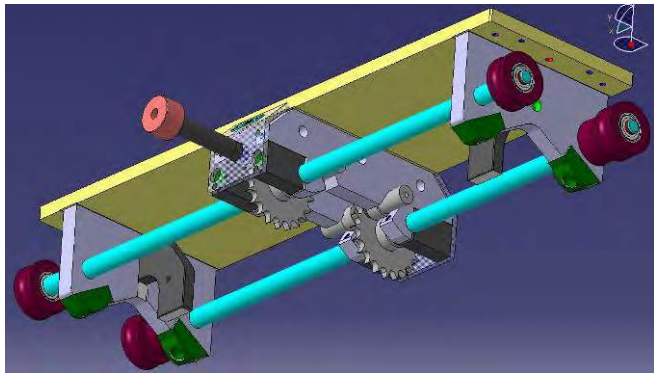
Robust side profiles for a  
stable self-supporting  
construction with  
integrated pallet guide

Pallet in modular aluminium  
design

Reversing station





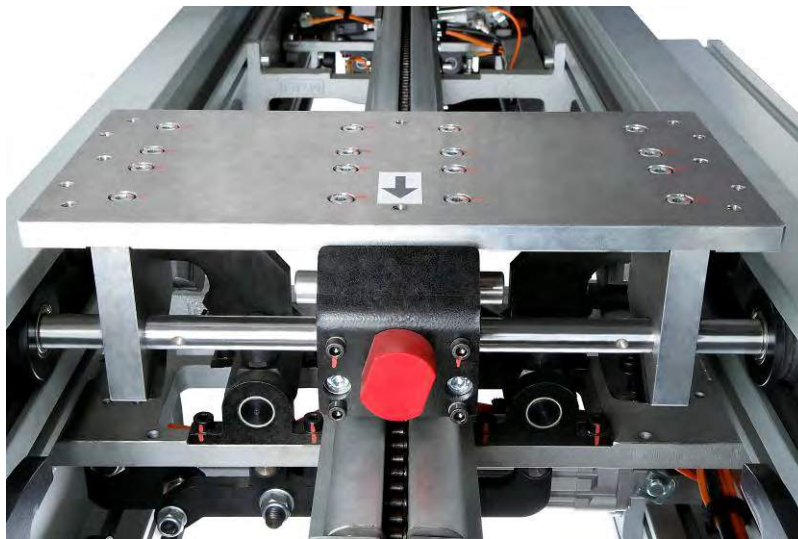


Dual friction sprocket

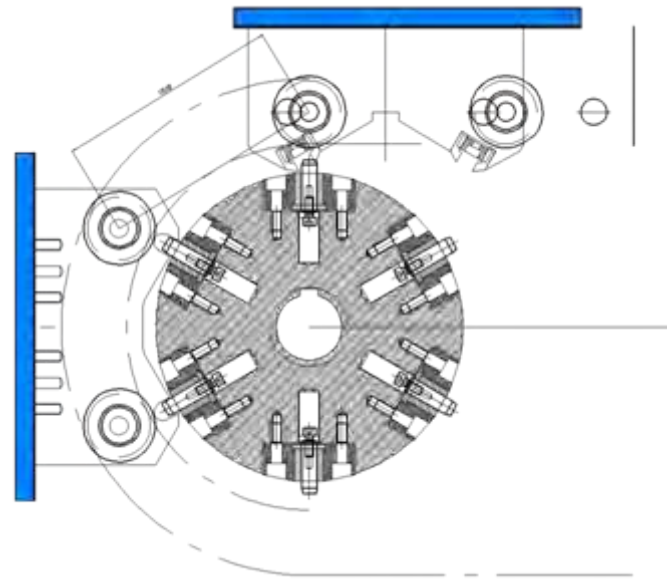
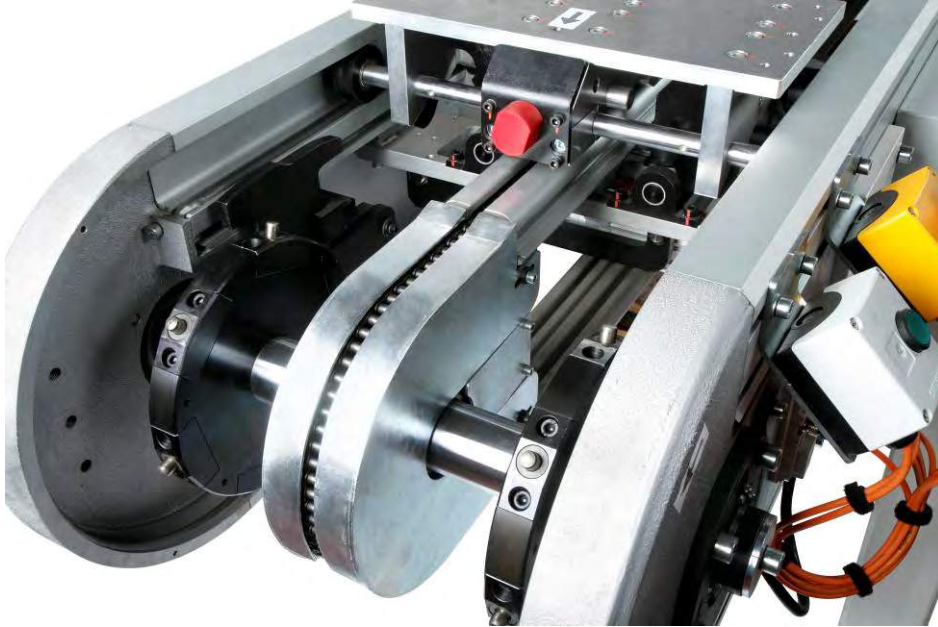
Plastic roller with  
concave running  
surface



Steel tube guide rail  
flush-mounted into  
the profile



- Through spring-supported pins, the pallet is conveyed by the driving sprocket and changes direction with positive fit



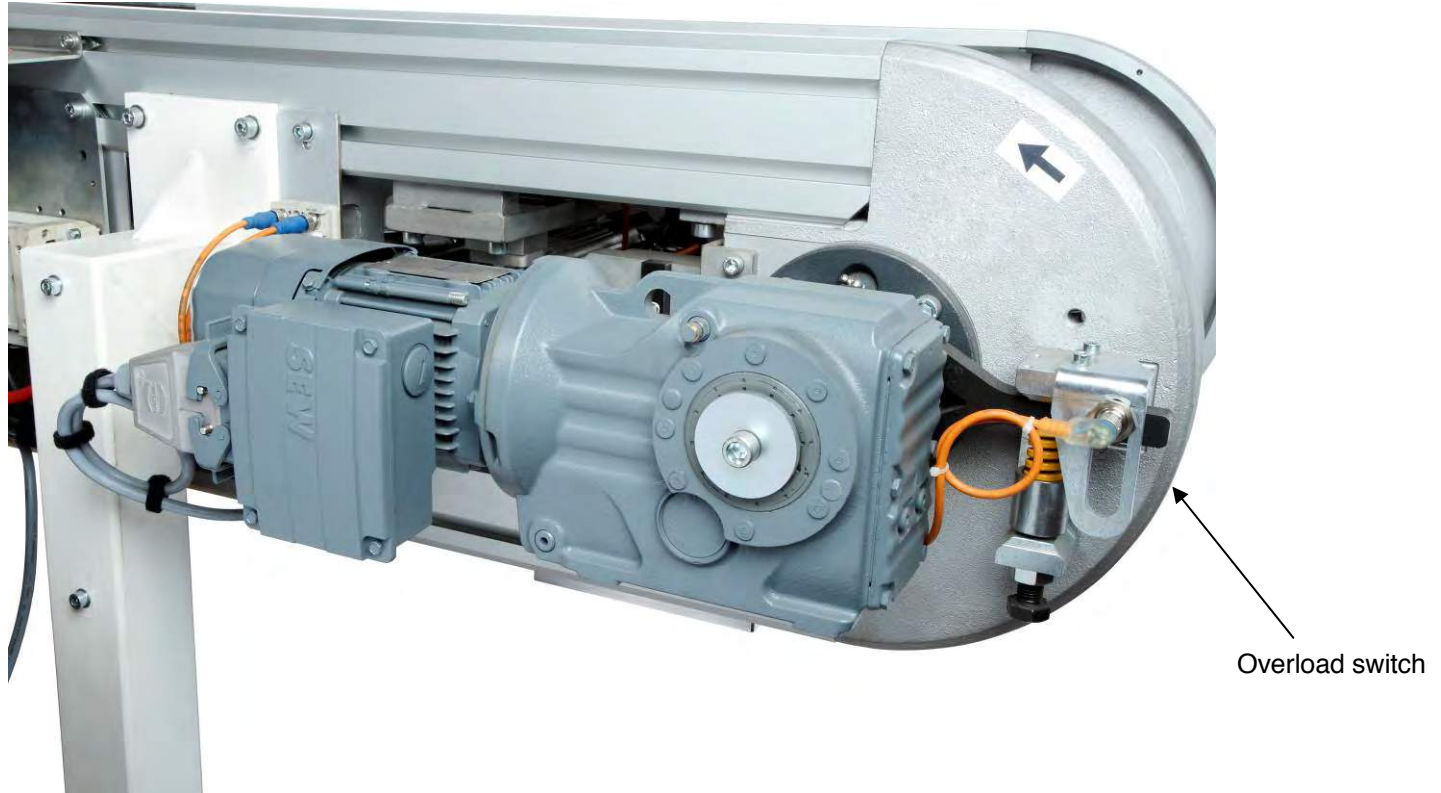
- Situation of pallet shortly before it engages into the driving sprocket



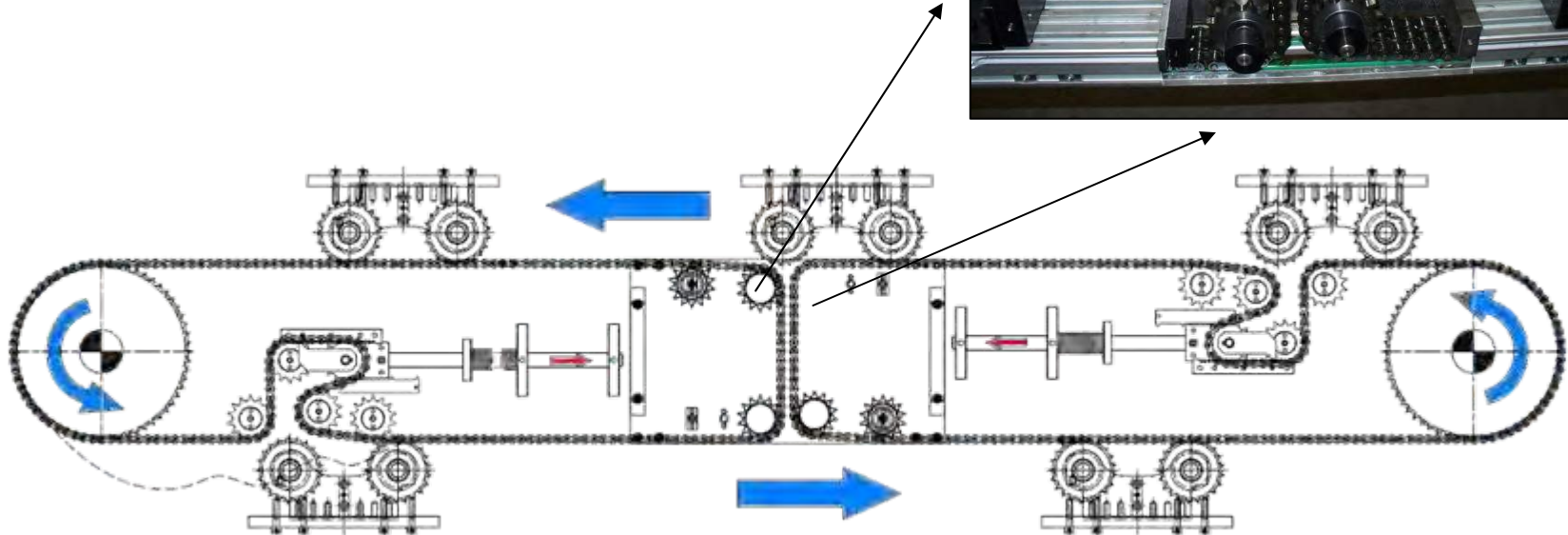
Synchronised rockers  
with one stopping and  
one isolating roller each

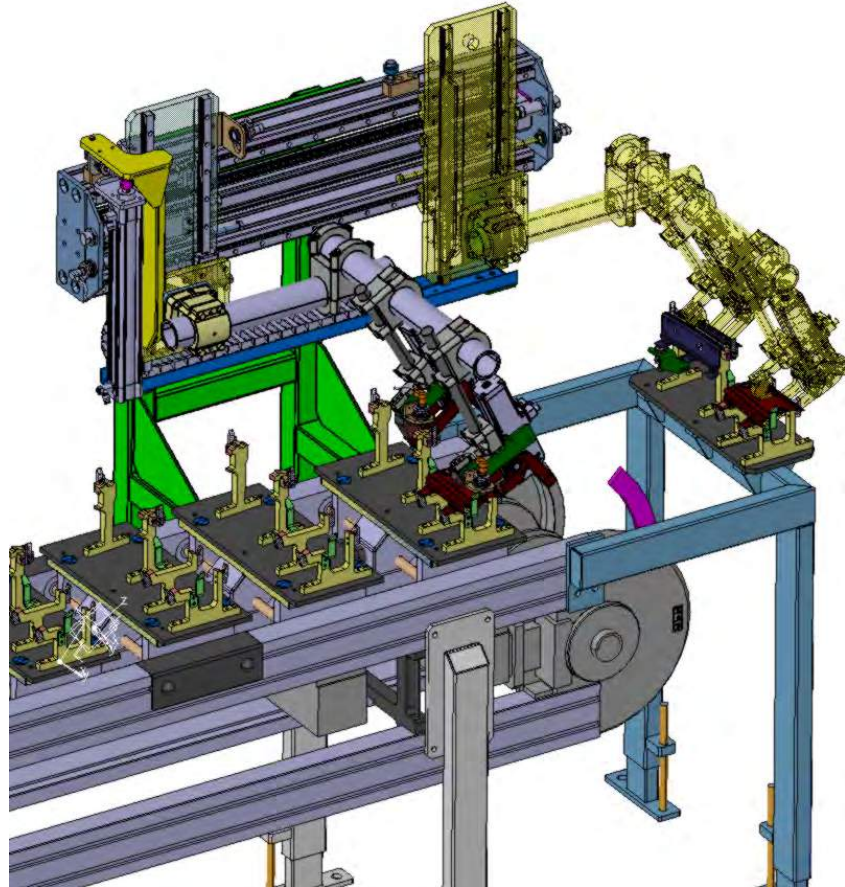


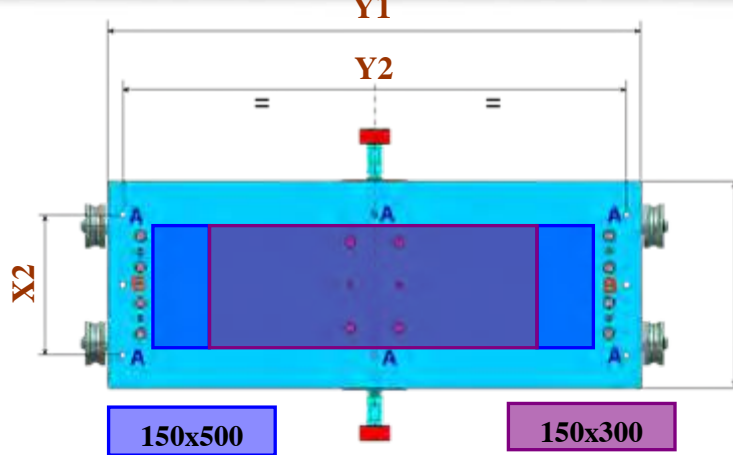
- If the predefined load torque is exceeded, e.g. due to pallet crash etc., the drive unit is switched off



- Connection of individual segments through synchronous operation



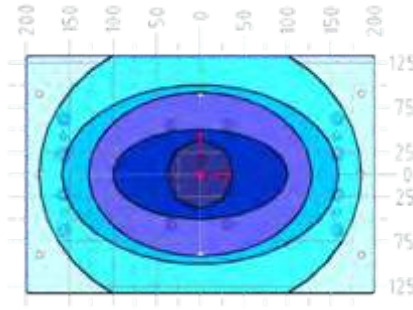
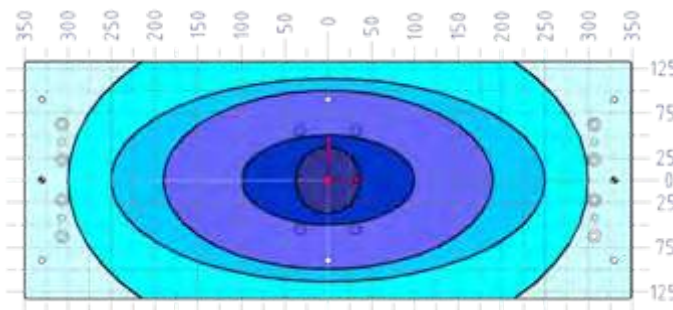




	PALLET WIDTH [ mm ]	
Y1	700	400
Y2	660±0.05	370±0.05
X1	265	265
X2	180±0.2	180±0.2
A	(x6)M8	(x6)M8
B	(x2)Ø8H7	(x2)Ø8H7

## 1.2 - Weight: workpiece + workpiece carrier

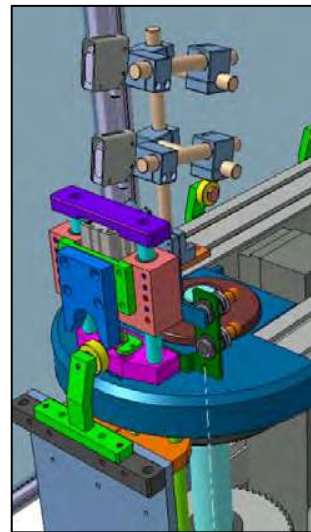
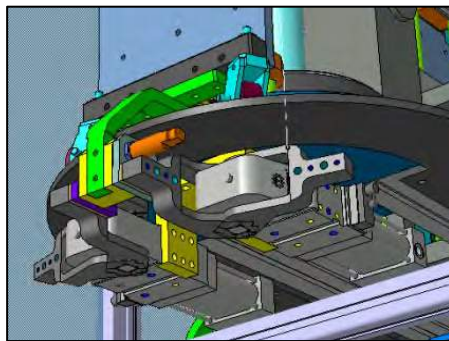
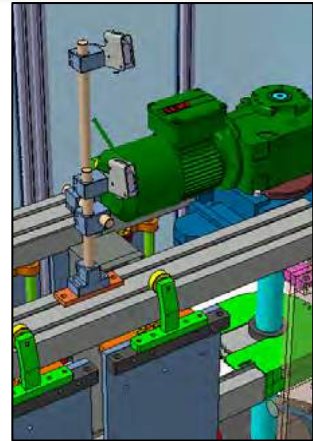
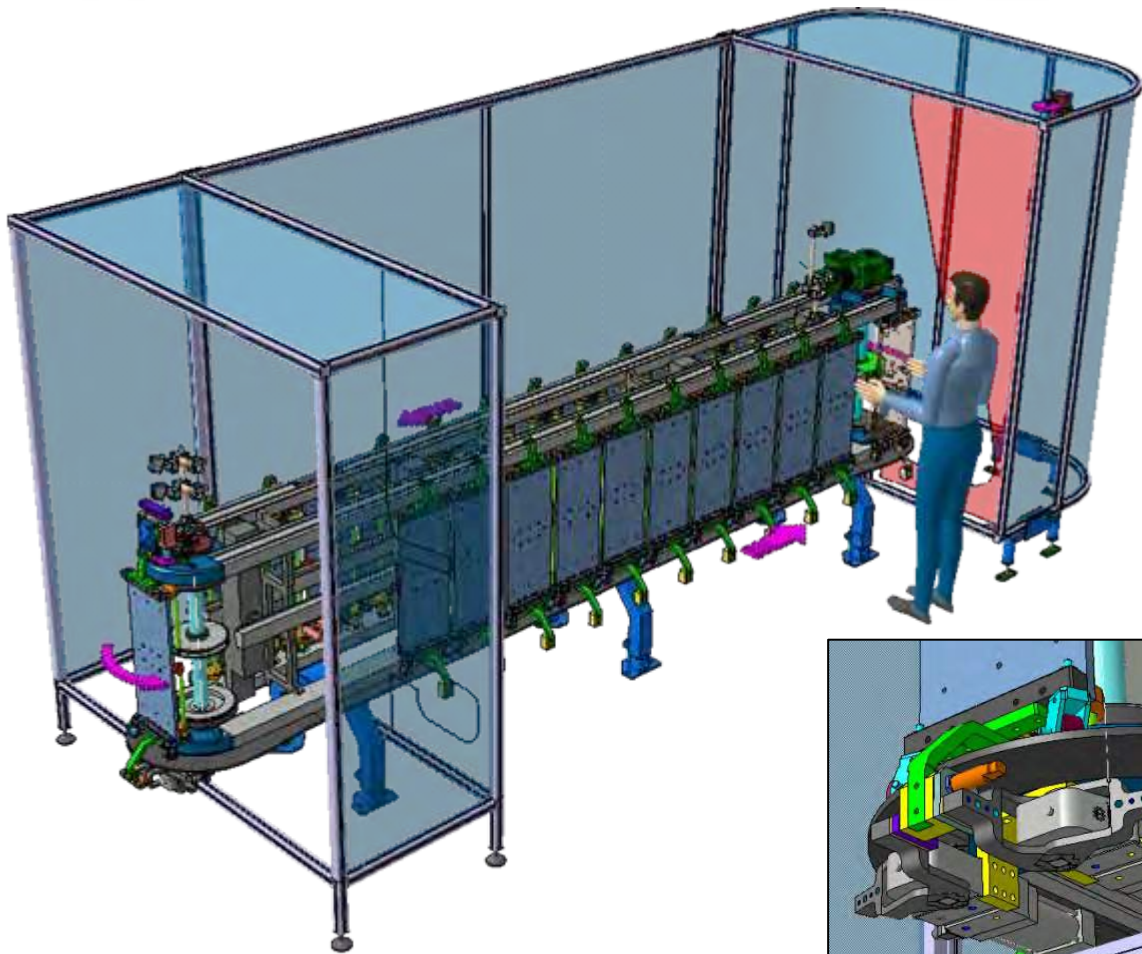
As to conveyance, we have to consider the following graphic illustrations for the distribution of the centre of gravity in relation to the sum of the weights (**P1+P2**):



Mass centre of gravity of the empty tool (*P1*)  
Centre of the workpiece to be transported (*P2*)



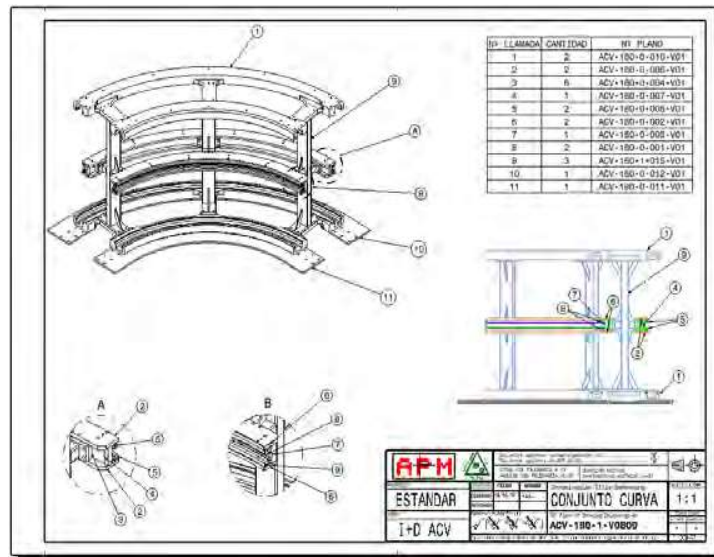
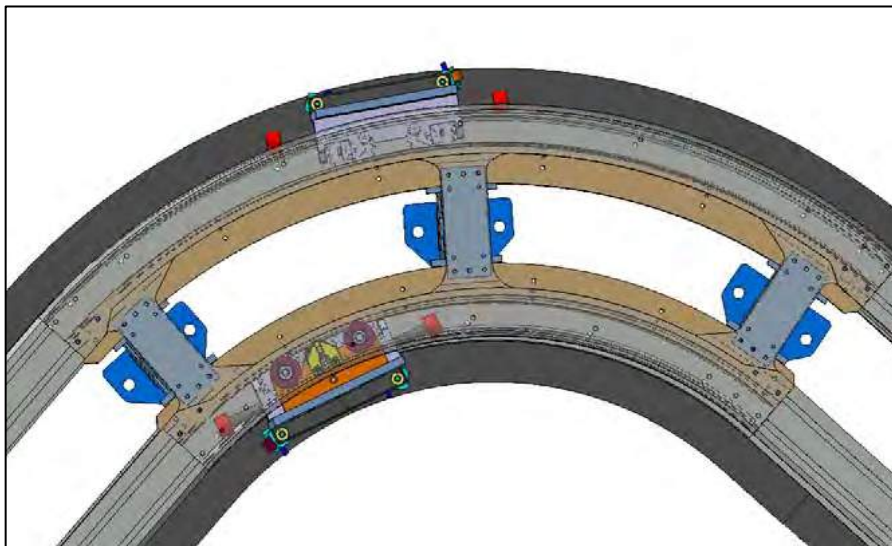
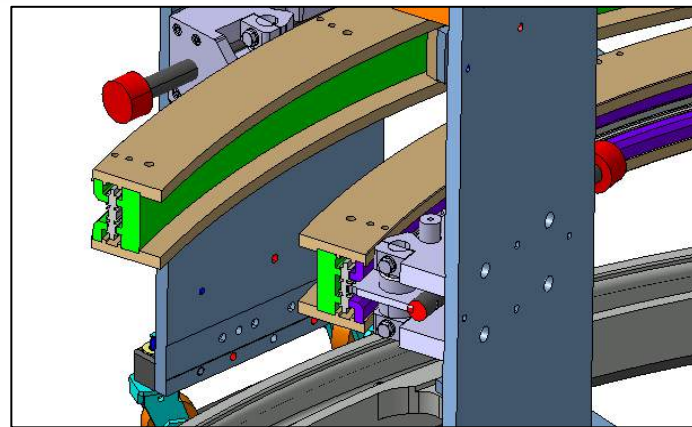
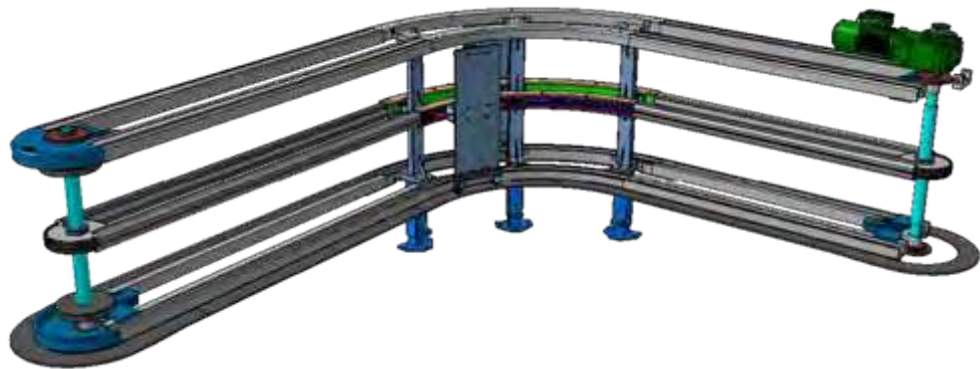




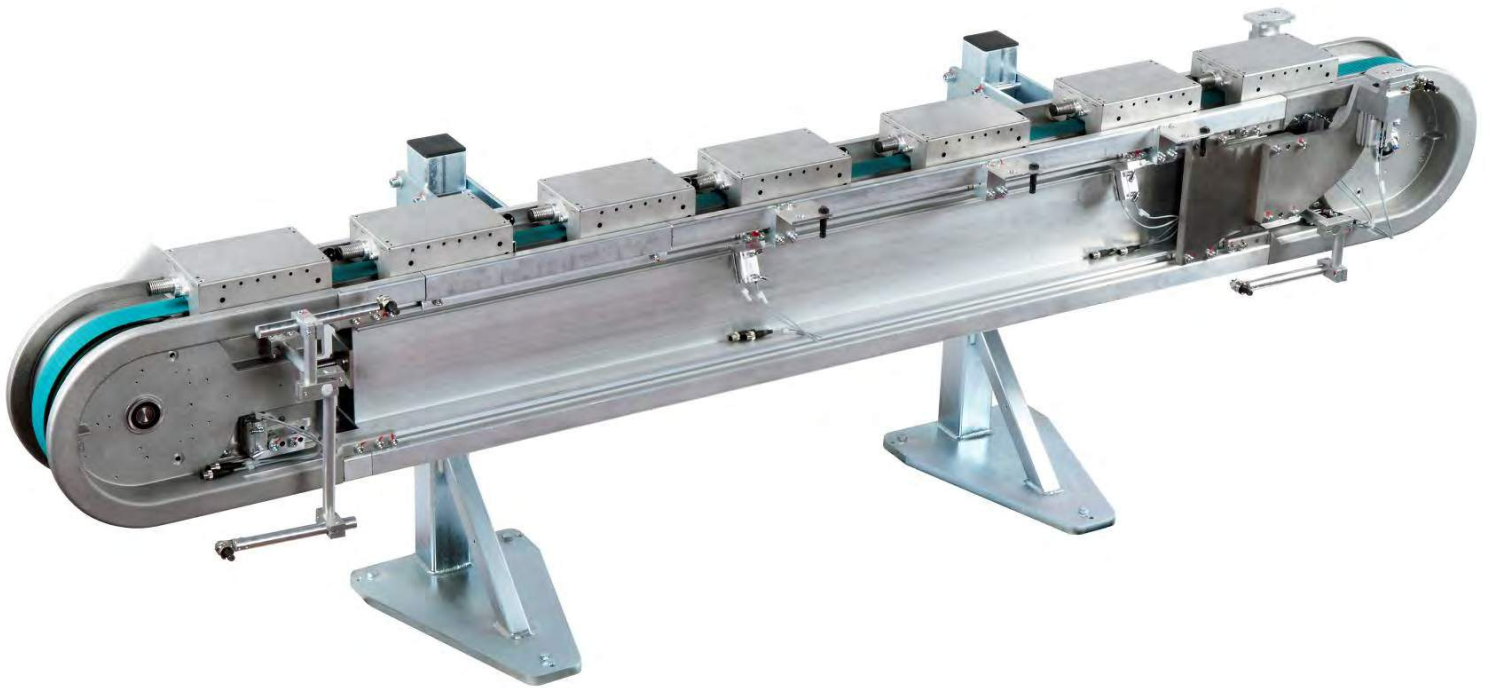




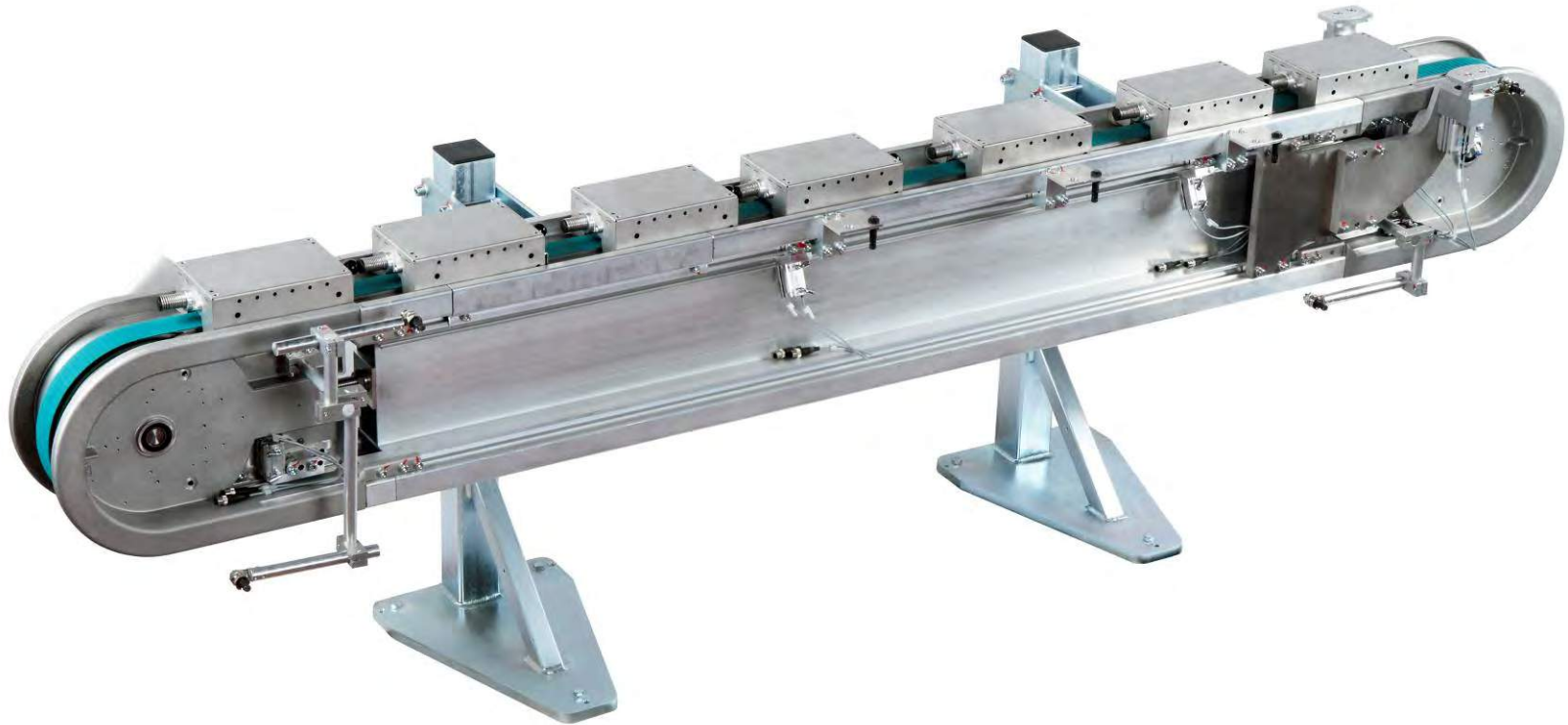




# LFS Accumulating Belt Conveyor



Accumulating conveyor transporting the pallets via a belt instead of a chain.



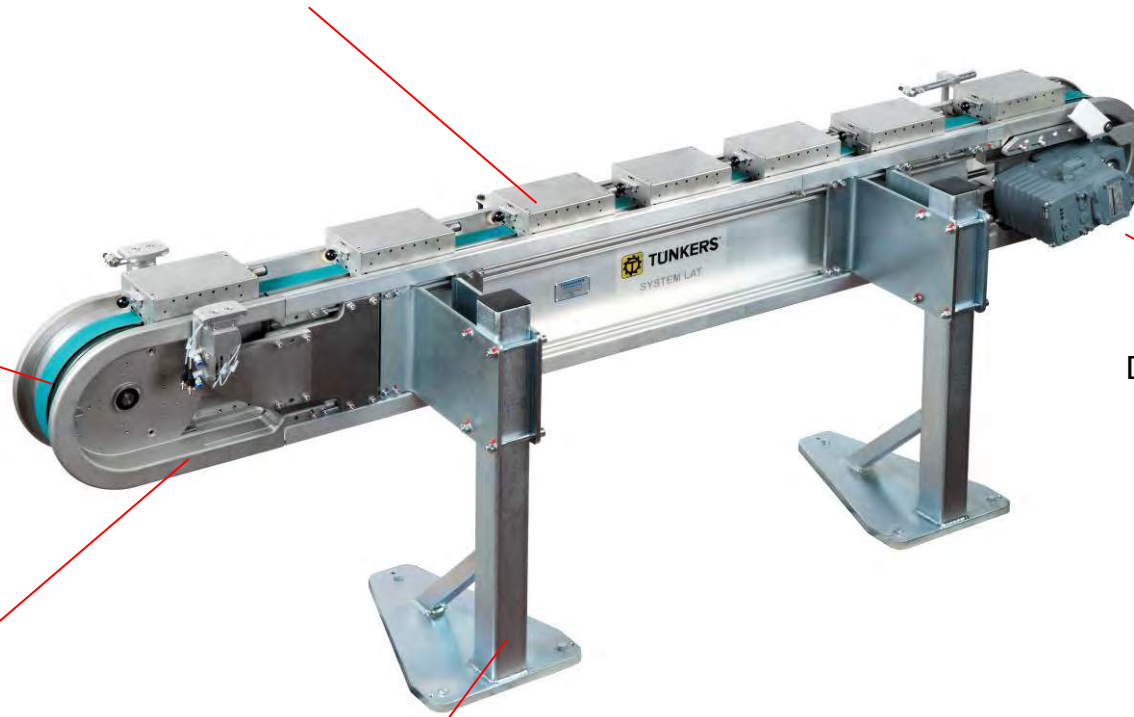
Pallets

Redirecting head

Drive head with motor

Aluminium profile  
system for top and  
bottom strand

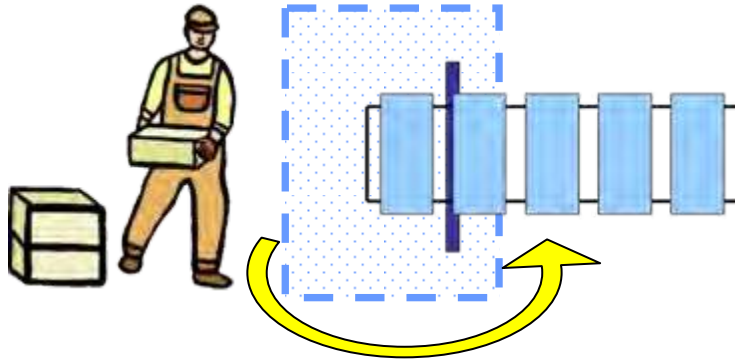
Frame in steel construction



- Contrary to standard accumulating conveyors, the pallets are transported via a belt ⇒ frictional connection not form closure
- The frictional connection is precisely adjusted to the pallet and workpiece carrier weight during directional change
- That is why the pallet can be stopped by the operator in any given position
- Special safety devices such as housings, light grids or pressure mats are rendered obsolete

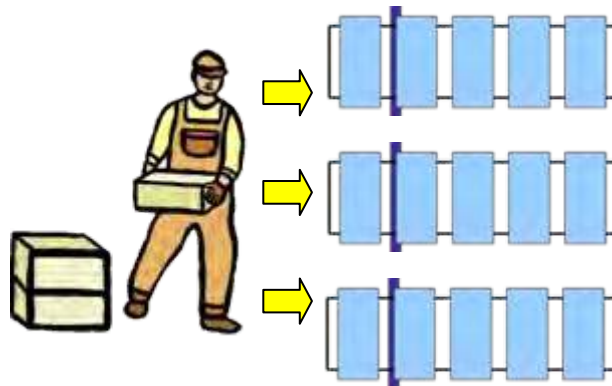


- Loading from the side



as is the case with standard accumulating conveyors which require a lot of space and cause a loss in conveying distance

- Loading from the front



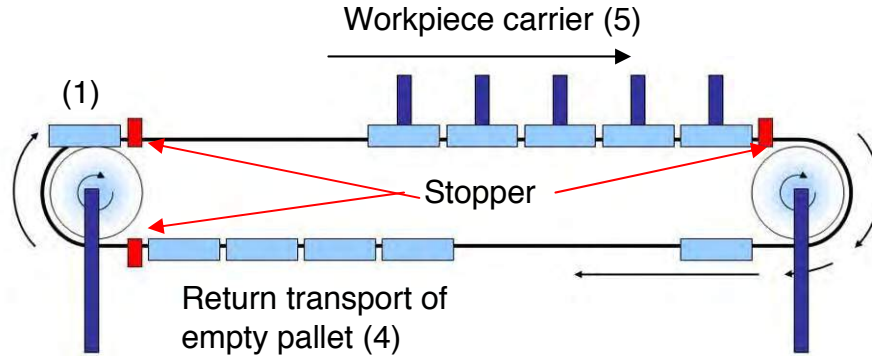
of TÜNKERS belt conveyors in space-saving and battery-like design



- **Standard accumulating conveyors: Energy dissipators!**

Each pallet is equipped with an independent friction unit.

The motor output must be designed to correspond to the total friction of the pallets accumulated in front of the stopping points



- Motor design for  
= 1 + 5 + 4 pallets  
= 10 friction units
- Limitation of accumulating distance  
ca. 10 pallets

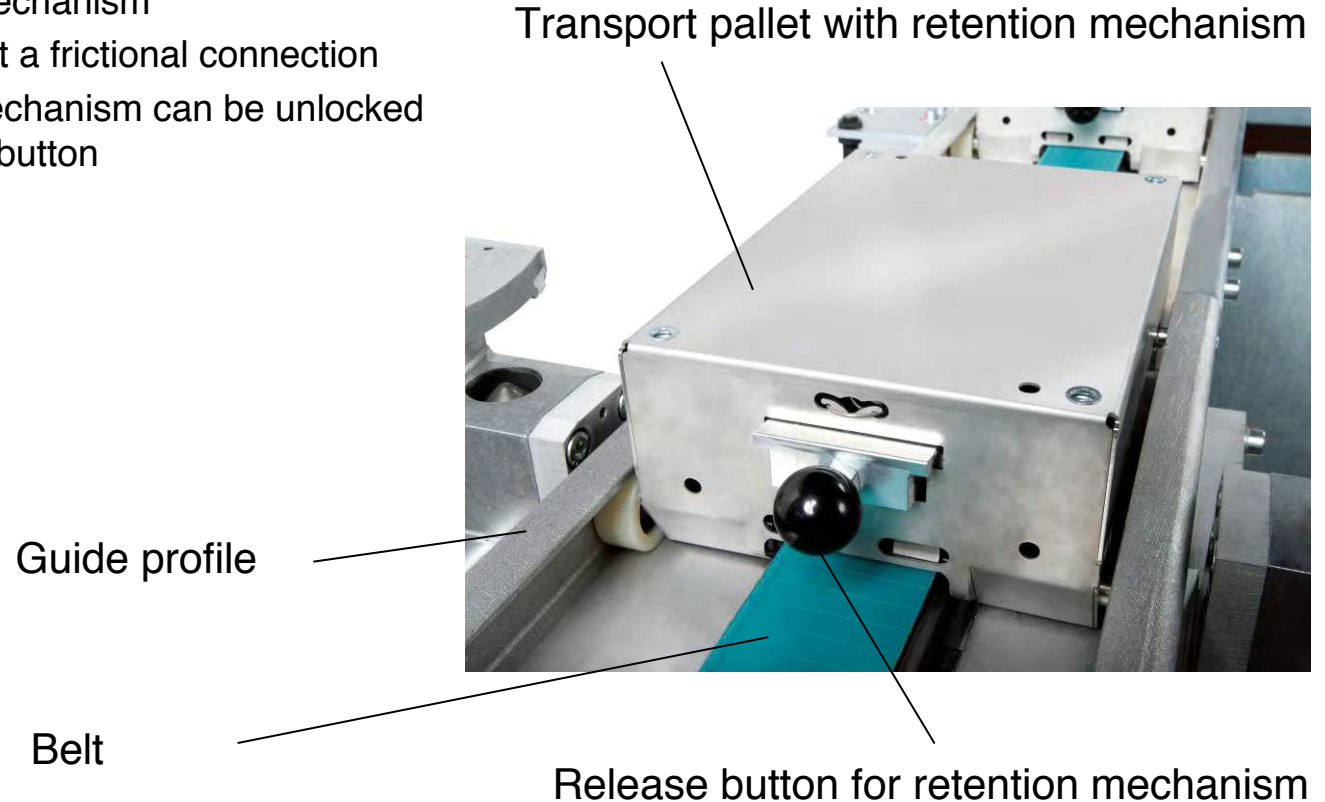
- As to the TÜNKERS belt conveyor, the pallets are mechanically decoupled from the belt when accumulating, only one remains in frictional connection per stopping point

- Motor design for 3 pallets  
(ca. 150 N = watts)
- No limitation of accumulating distance

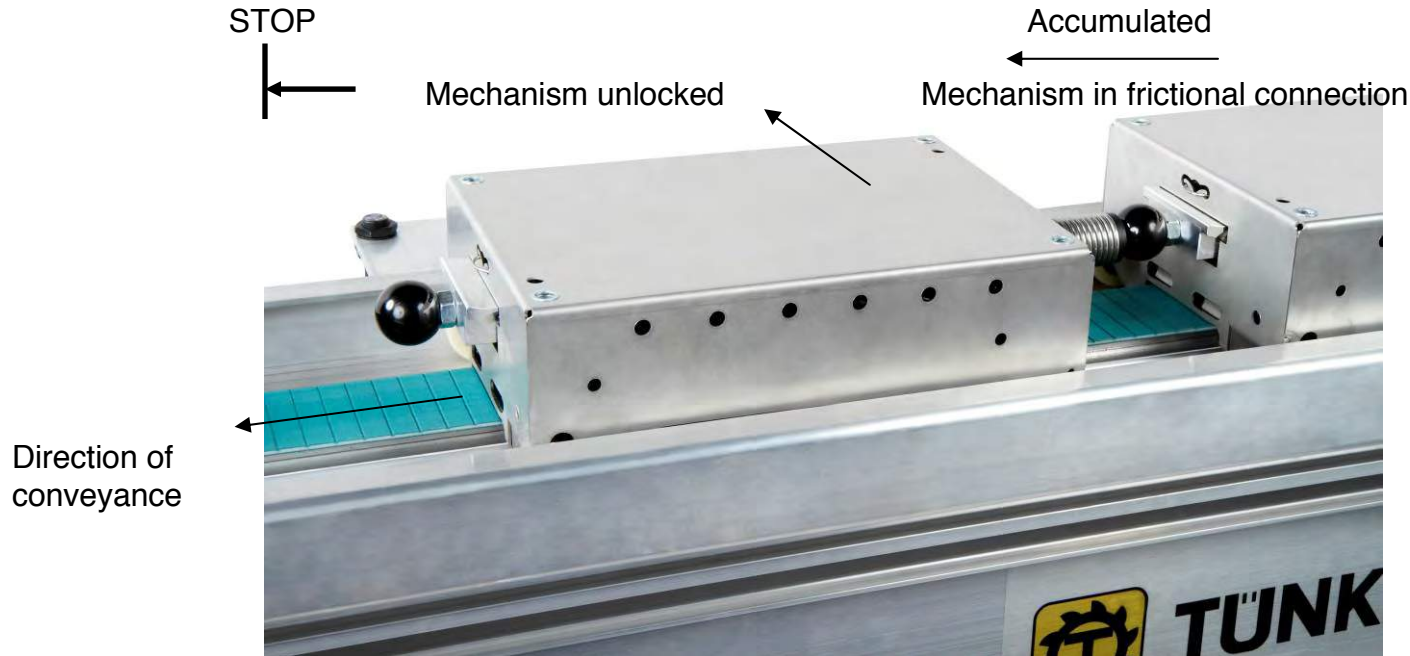


Functional principle:

- The pallet interlocks with the belt via a spring-loaded mechanism
- No positive fit but a frictional connection
- The retention mechanism can be unlocked with the release button



- When the pallets accumulate, the retention mechanism of the first pallet is unlocked. Only the last of the accumulated pallets is in frictional connection with the conveyor belt
- The motor output only needs to be designed for the work of the frictional force of one pallet, even if there are several accumulating pallets



Two ISO standard cylinders lift the pallet and secure the end position in x-y-z.





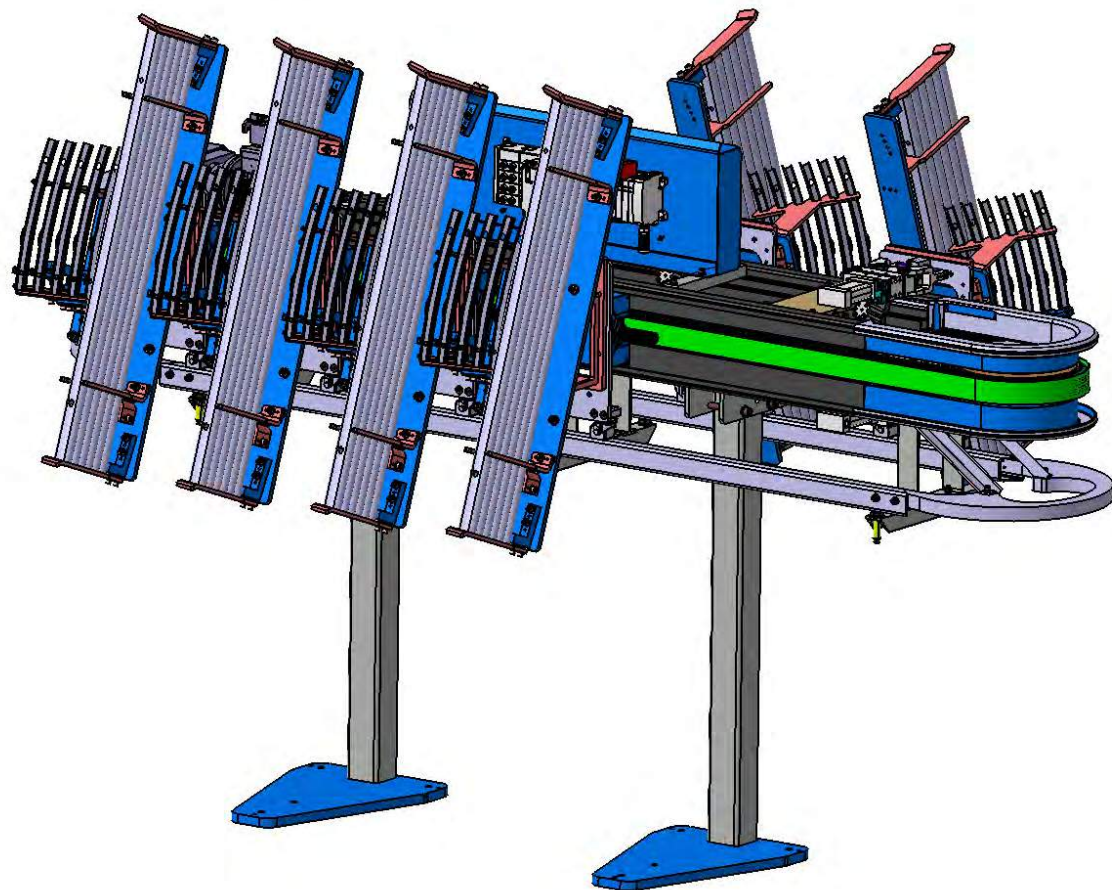












# **TÜNKERS Conveying Technology**

## **Accumulatig Conveyors**

### **Technical design and selection criteria**



# Product range of accumulating conveyors



- EXPERT-TÜNKERS One-strand-Accumulating conveyor-Chain EFS-1
- EXPERT-TÜNKERS Dual-strand-Accumulating conveyor-Chain EFS-2
- APM System Dual-strand-Accumulating conveyor-Chain AFS-2
- LAT System One-strand-Accumulating conveyor -Belt LFS-1

# Technical data as to accumulating conveyors

## Overview

	Horizontalbetrieb			
	EFS-1	EFS-2	APM	LAT
Max. carriage load (Weight of component+ carrier)	35.00 kg	70.00 kg	130.00 kg	60,00 kg.
Max. weight of component carrier	(30.00 kg)	(60.00 kg)	(100.00 kg)	(10.00 kg)
Max. torque M centre of gravity of component carrier (s) * distance to carriage	50 Nm (25.00 kg – 200 mm)	100 Nm (50.00 kg – 200 mm)	150 Nm (75.00 kg – 200 mm)	5 Nm (2.50 kg – 200 mm)
Max. component width	1,000 mm	3,000 mm	3,000 mm	1,500 mm
Max. component length	150 – 700 mm	150 – 700 mm	150 – 700 mm	150 – 700 mm
Max. number of carriages before stopper	10	10	10	>> 10 (der Endkopplung)
Max. incline	≤ 1°	≤ 1°	≤ 1°	≤ 3°

# Performance specifications of accumulating conveyors in comparison



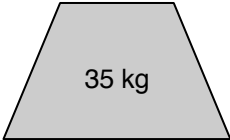
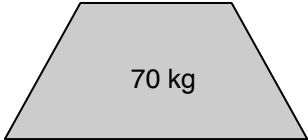

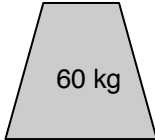





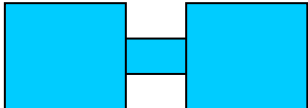


**TÜNKERS**  
Erfindergeist serienmäßig.

	<b>EXPERT-TÜNKERS One-strand</b>	<b>EXPERT-TÜNKERS Dual-strand</b>	<b>APM</b>	<b>LAT</b>
Suitability for small parts	+	○	○	+
Suitability for medium-sized parts	○	+	+	×
Suitability for large parts	×	○	+	×
Suitability of robot / robot linkage	+	+	+	×
Suitability of robot / operator linkage	○	○	○	+
Stop in the bend	×	×	+	×
Fully electric version	in prep.	in prep.	+	×
90° version	+	+	+	+
Overhead operation	+	+	+	+



# Maximum carriage load

## Sum of component carrier and component

	EFS-1	EFS-2	AFS-2	LFS-1
	 35 kg	 70 kg	 130 kg	 60 kg
<b>B</b>	 270 mm	 600 – 1500 mm	 400 - 700 mm	 155 mm
<b>L</b>	 236 mm	 236 mm	 265 mm	 180 mm

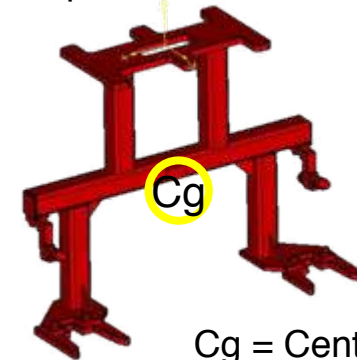
Precondition: Overall centre of gravity is at the centre of the carriage.

Weight increase by multiple carriage installation!!!

# Maximum load due to component carrier

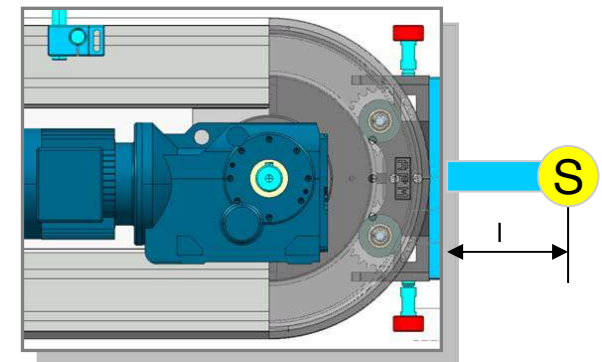
- Critical size, as the mass of the component carrier needs to be conveyed upward at the turning point and the centre of mass generates a reverse torque to the drive motor.

Example of carrier



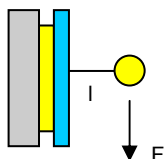
Cg = Centre of gravity

	EFS-1	EFS-2	AFS-1	LFS-1
Max. torque	$S \cdot l \leq 50 \text{ Nm}$	$S \cdot l \leq 100 \text{ Nm}$	$S \cdot l \leq 150 \text{ Nm}$	$S \cdot l \leq 5 \text{ Nm}$
Max. weight	30 kg	60 kg	100 kg	10 kg



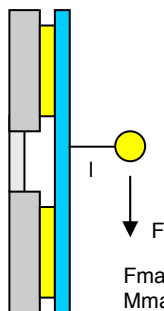
# Maximum radial carriage load with 90° belt

**EFS-1**



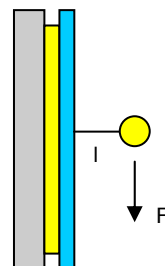
$F_{max} = 30 \text{ kg}$   
 $M_{max} = 40 \text{ Nm}$   
 $(F \cdot l)$   
 $L_{max} = 400 \text{ mm}$

**EFS-2**



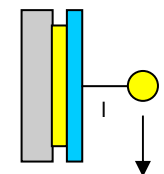
$F_{max} = 40 \text{ kg}$   
 $M_{max} = 80 \text{ Nm}$   
 $(F \cdot l)$   
 $L_{max} = 800 \text{ mm}$

**AFS-2**






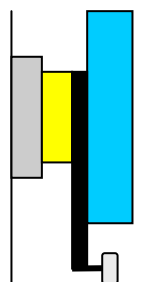
$F_{max} = 60 \text{ kg}$   
 $M_{max} = 90 \text{ Nm}$   
 $(F \cdot l)$

**LFS-1**



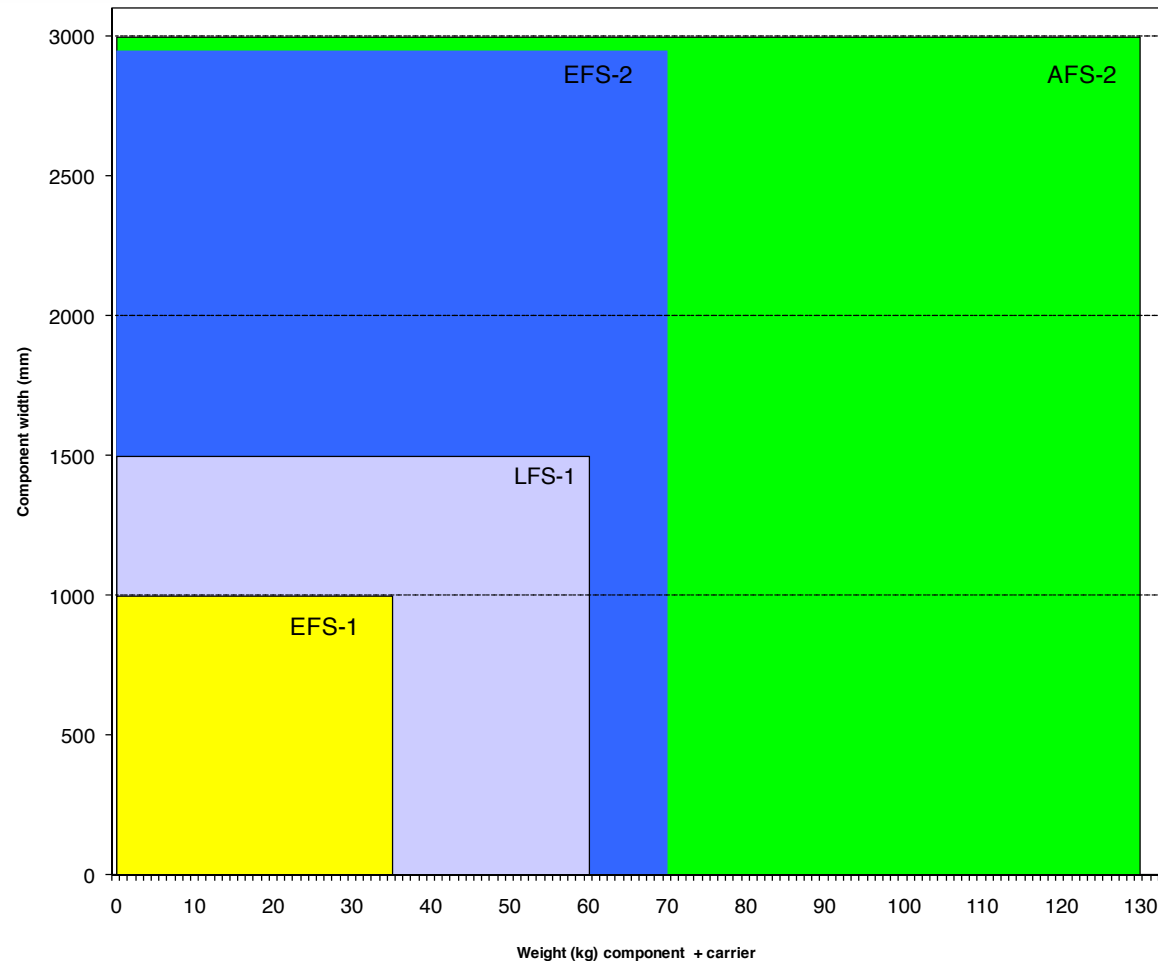
$F_{max} = 60 \text{ kg}$   
 $M_{max} = 15 \text{ Nm}$   
 $(F \cdot l)$

 Carrier and component  
 Carriage  
 Belt



⇒ 80 kg  
 Weight increase via additional  
 support rollers at the base

# Recommendend application of accumulating conveyor in relation to component width and weight (component + carrier)





# Recommended application in relation to component width and weight of component carrier

