



Causes, Effects, Solutions

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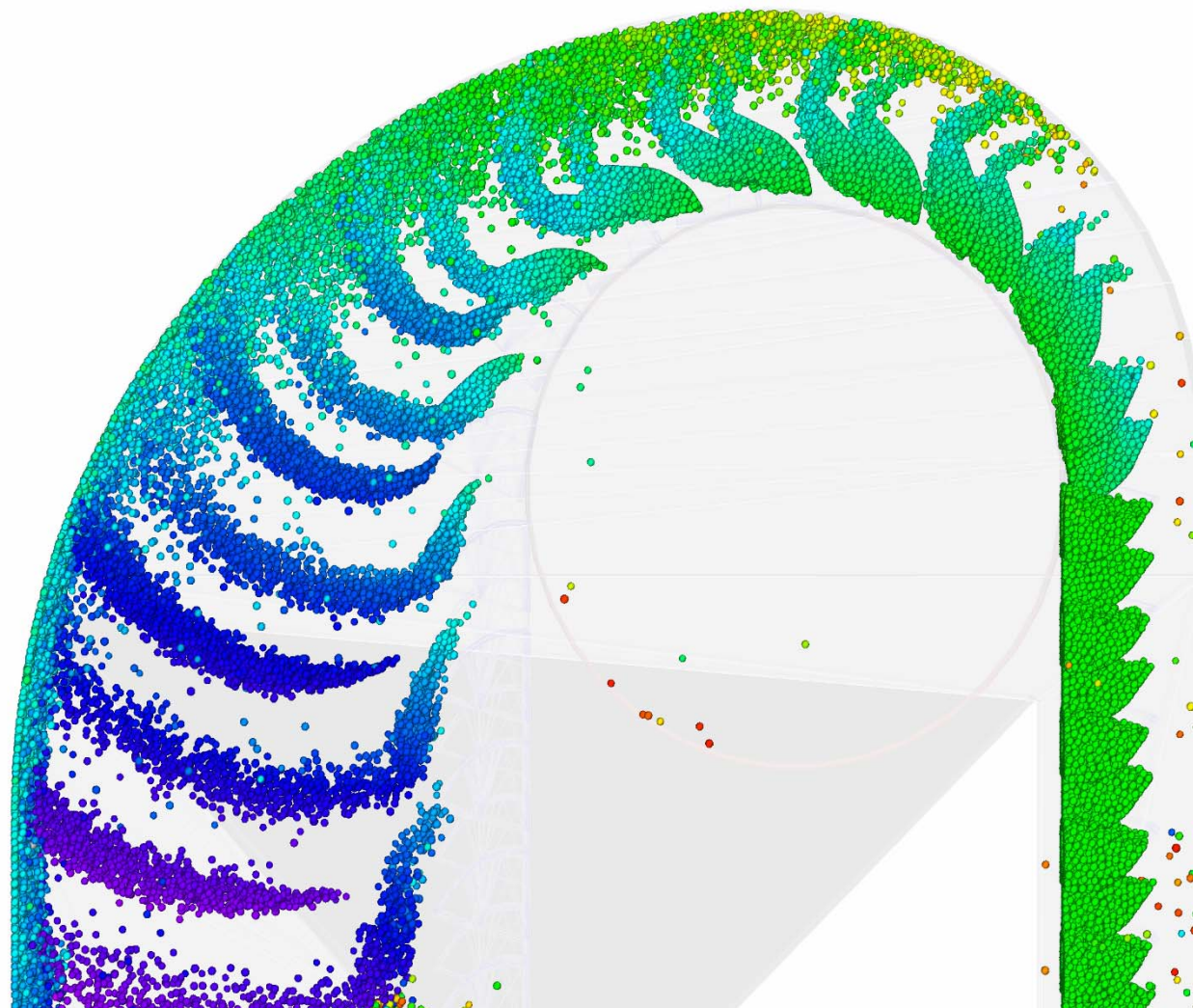
Three Categories

- Discharge
 - Down-legging
 - Back-legging
- Premature Bucket Failure
 - Wear
 - Cracking
- Bucket Filling
 - Uneven Fill
 - Incomplete Fill

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Typical throw
Pattern for
High Speed
Grain Leg



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Shroud in Head

Helps control material flow and reduce discharge problems

CKETS & ACCESSORIES



Discharge Down-legging

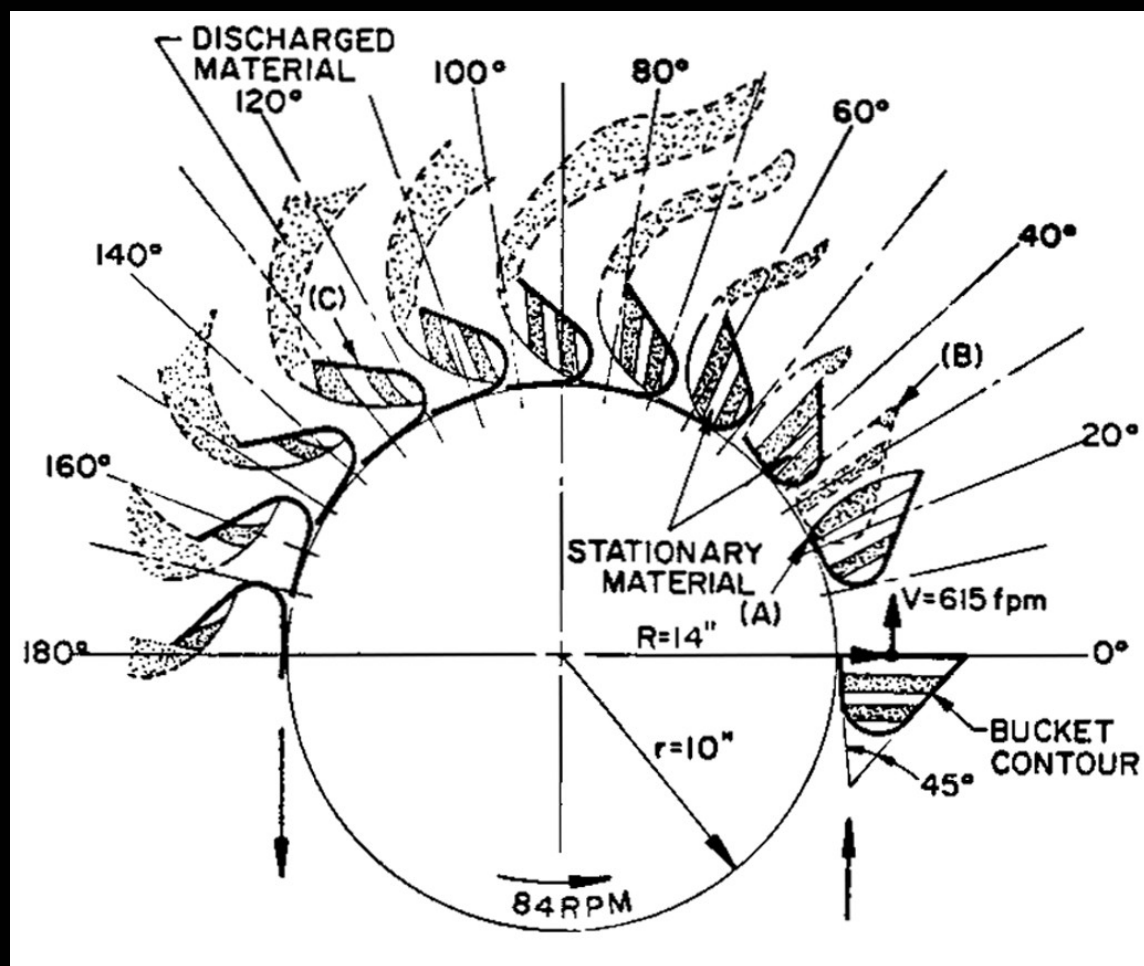
- Down-legging describes elevated material falling down the down leg.
 - Causes
 - Speed too fast/slow
 - Wiper damaged or missing
 - Throat position too high
 - Buckets un-vented
 - Obstruction in Throat
 - High moisture/Sticky Material
 - Air Pressure in Leg



Bucket Discharge

- The point at which material starts to exit the bucket is determined by belt speed, and commodity being conveyed.
- A high speed elevator will begin to discharge at about 30-40 degrees before top dead center
- Complete discharge should occur at approximately 100 degrees below top dead center.

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Discharge Position

- As speeds and capacities have gone up, throat position has gone down
- Most manufacturers have a minimum position of 45° below centerline of head shaft



Bucket Discharge

- In theory, capacity can be gained by increasing belt speed.
- Practical application can be tricky



Speed Increase Effects

- Earlier Discharge
- Higher throw trajectory
- Increased air volume
- Reduction of time window
- Increase in commodity damage



Bucket Fill Problems

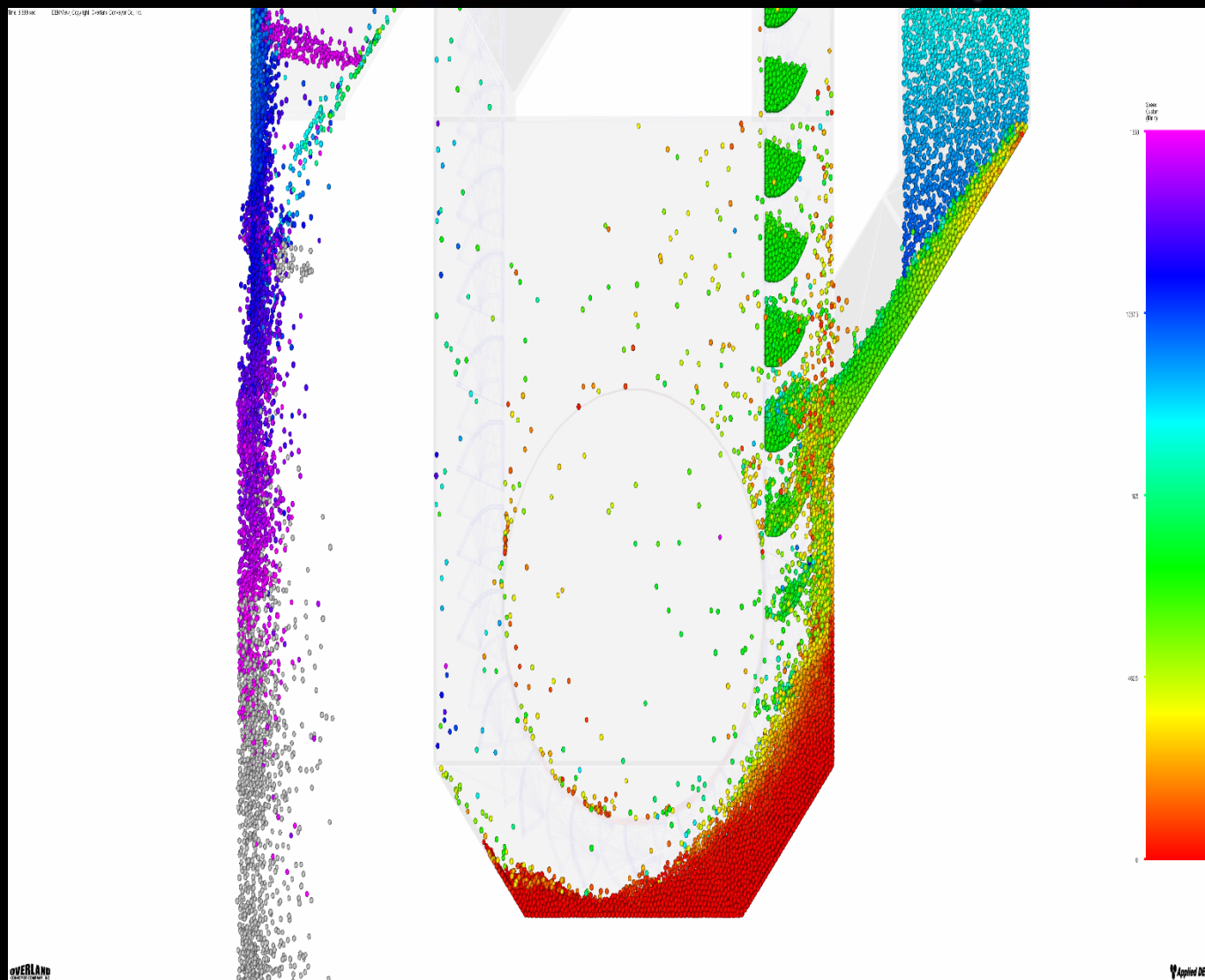
– Causes

- Misguided inlet
- Buckets un-vented
- Pulley/inlet position not optimal
- Speed too fast
- Vertical spacing
- Inlet undersized
- Buckets worn
- Air Pressure in Leg
- Obstruction

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Upside
Feed
Optimal
Pulley
Position



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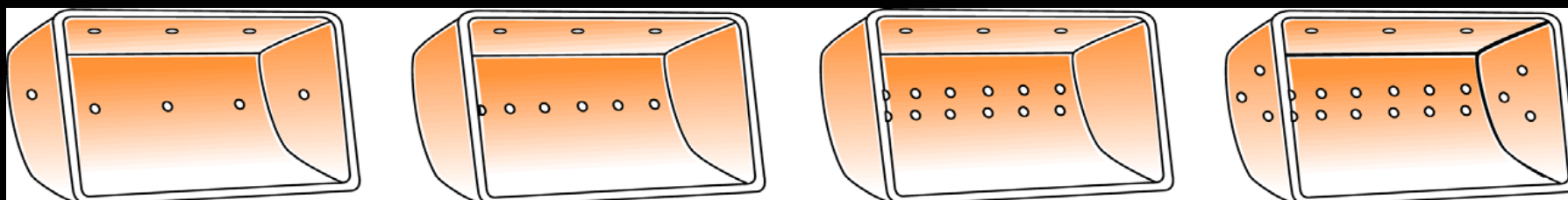
To Vent or Not to Vent

- Conveying meals or soft stock materials
- Sticky or high fat content
- Any light test weight materials
- Powders or flours
- **WHEN IN DOUBT, VENT YOUR BUCKETS!**



Bucket Venting

**Aids in fill and discharge of light fluffy, or poor flowing materials.
Service provided at a nominal charge.**



**Standard
Vent**

**Same holes in
body as
mounting
holes**

#2 Vent

**Twice as many
holes in body
as mounting
holes**

#3 Vent

**Four times as
many holes as
mounting
holes**

#4 Vent

**Same as #3
Plus three
holes in each
end**



PREMATURE BUCKET FAILURE

- Causes
 - Improper hardware selection
 - Over-torqued hardware
 - Incorrect bucket or belt size
 - Misaligned belt
 - Excessive digging
 - Poor inspection practices
- Solutions
 - Must install a locking device
 - Use proper torque settings
 - Ensure buckets and belting are proper widths
 - Install digger buckets
 - Regular inspections to replace damaged buckets



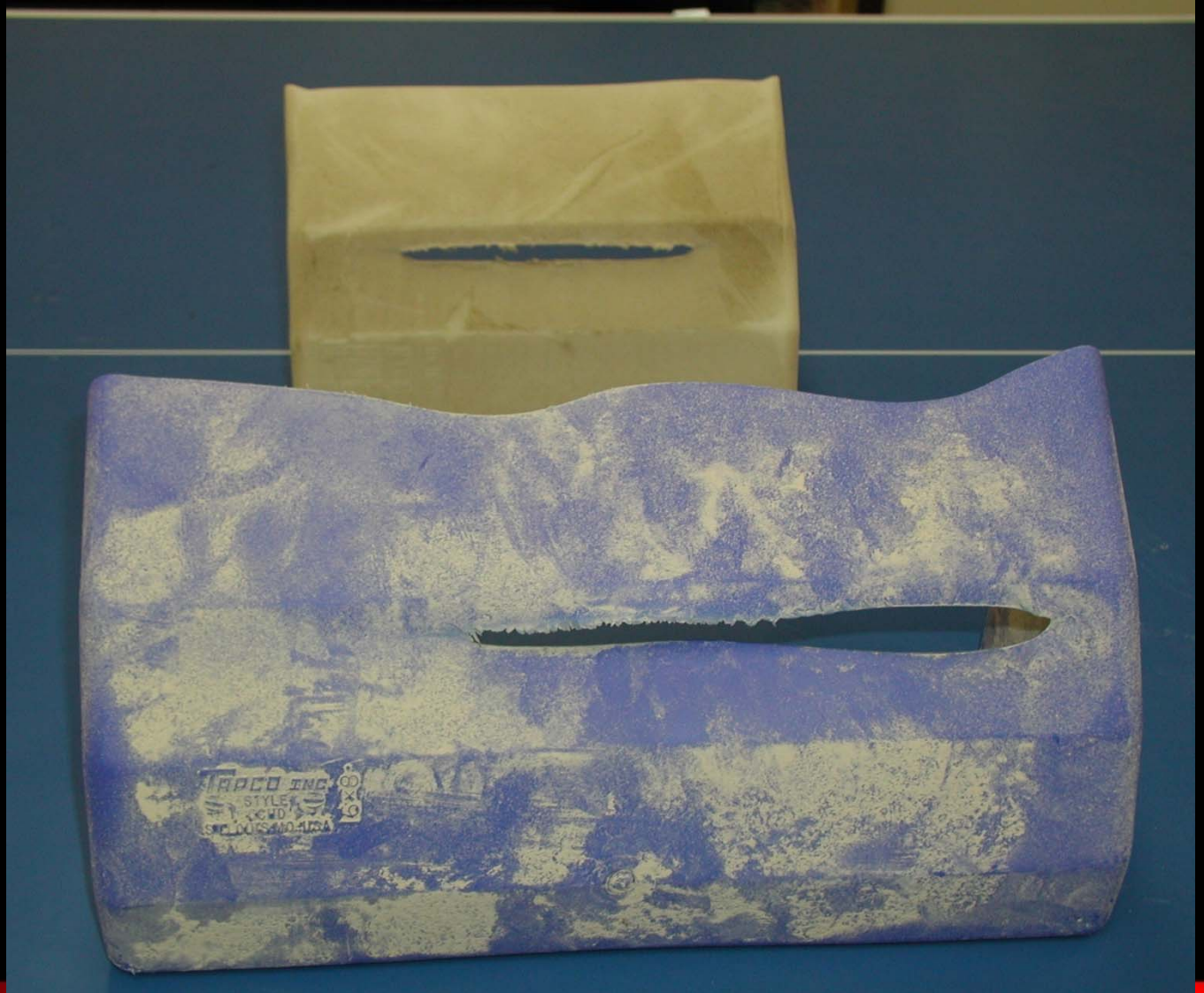
Excessive Bucket Wear

- Misguided or poor feeding
 - Buckets must dig to fill
 - Material overloading one side causing misalignment
- Improper bucket Material
- Application tends to cake or build up in trunking
- Severe downlegging causing heavy digging

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Bucket
with holes
in belly



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Urethane
buckets in
mash leg at
Prestage
Farms.

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Cracked bolt holes



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Cracked Bolt Holes - Cause



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BUCKET MATERIALS

**Prime Virgin
Polyethylene**



**For Grain and Food
Products**

**-120F to +180F (210F
Intermittent)**

**FDA Food Grade
Material**

Zytel Nylon



**Hot, High Impact,
Abrasive products**

**-60F to +300F (350
Intermittent)**

**Food Grade Available
on Request**

**Urethane – 55
Durometer**



**Heavy Abrasion or
Sticky Materials**

**-60F to +180F (210F
Intermittent)**

**FDA Food Grade
Material**



Polyethylene Vs Urethane

- Turkey feed mash leg
- 354,000 tons throughput
- Poly samples lost +1" off lip
- Capacity loss 50%
- Urethane showed no appreciable wear





The Cost of Bucket Wear

- 10x6 poly bucket
 - Water level new = 194.04 cubic inches
 - 1" wear on front lip = 164.15 cubic inches
 - *Loss of 15.4% capacity*
- 14x7 poly bucket
 - Water level new = 356.4 cubic inches
 - 1" wear on front lip = 265.35 cubic inches
 - *Loss of 25.5% capacity*

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Questions?

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