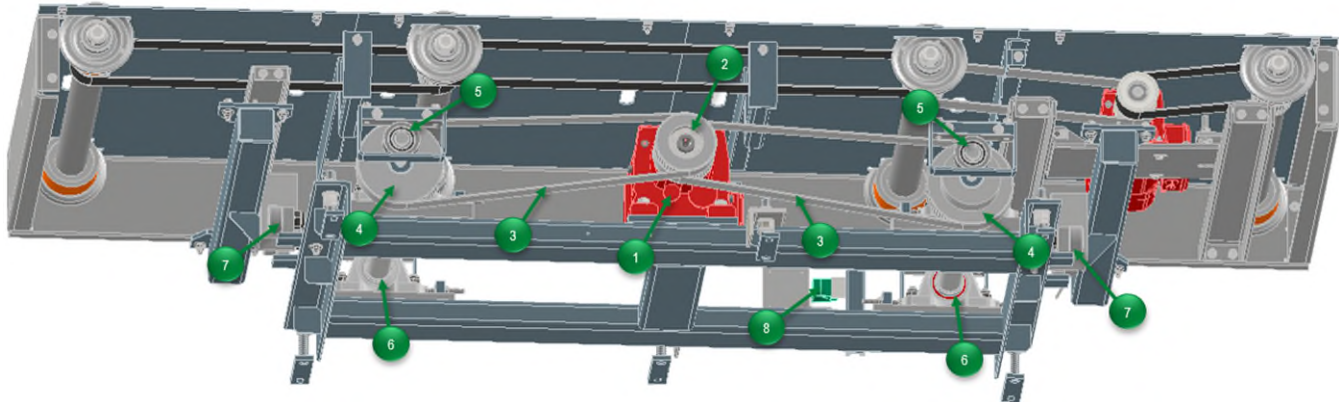


Lift Table Typical Components



- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Gearmotor | 4 Timing Belt Pulley | 7 Guide Rollers |
| 2 Drive Pulley | 5 Cam Roller | 8 Proximity Cubes |
| 3 Timing Belt | 6 Pillow Block Bearings | |

Lift Table Overview

Lift tables consists of an eccentric lift table with a power roller bed mounted on it. The eccentric lift table is available with 2-stop or 3-stop stroke.

The frame consists of box section and angle steel that is fixed to the floor by adjustable feet. It holds the pillow block bearings for the shafts, the roller brackets of the guide rollers, and the drive motor.

The eccentric shafts are supported by pillow block bearings and are equipped with toothed belt pulleys, eccentrics, and cam rollers. The cam rollers move within rails mounted to the attached power roller bed.

At drive side cam rollers are eccentrically screwed with drive pulleys. The twofold distance between cam roller and the center of drive shaft is the height of stroke of the table.

The two shafts are driven by two toothed belts which are both driven by the pulley of the motor. The drive pulley is fixed to the motor shaft by a clamping set.

The vertical support provides the vertical guidance of the roller bed to be lifted. Three guide rollers are mounted to a plate with an angle of 90° and 180° respectively and each are bolted to the frame of the lifting table.

Typically, the 2-position eccentric lift table or hold table is mounted between the two belts of the cross-transfer conveyor.

The lift table descends to its lowest position to accept the transported goods, so that the cross-transfer conveyor can place the skid above the power roller bed on the lift table.

Components | 1



Close up of a cam roller.