



MRS SYSTEM

Non-ferrous Modular Reclaim System



PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

A smaller, turnkey-packaged version of our larger capacity system, the MRS is ideal for aluminum power cable and medium to heavy gage copper - including transformer and motor windings. It can also process fine gage copper - including transformer and motor windings. It can also process fine gage copper, copper/aluminum radiators and mixed dealer scrap at efficiency levels approaching our large, high capacity systems.

HOW THE MRS SYSTEM WORKS

Nominally rated at 1,000 pounds per hour of copper, with surges exceeding 2,000 pph, the MRS system incorporates most of the equipment and features included in larger processing systems. The MRS is packaged into a convenient, skid-mounted assembly for fast installation and start-up and includes everything needed for operating the system. Material handling, dust control and complete electrical control systems are all installed. The complete system is assembled and tested in the factory prior to shipment.



Grinding through a single 75 horsepower Triple/S Dynamics 24 Husky Granulator with Dual Fly Wheels, the chops are separated on a Sutton-Steele BX-110 Gravity Separator fed through a small surge hopper and inclined screw conveyor which also handles the recycled 'middlings' from the gravity separator. An aluminum fraction may be passed over an optional stone for rejection of any tramp copper that may be present. Waste insulation is passed over a Tailings Screener to remove any captured fine copper wire that may be present. Prepared material fed to the system is handled by an inclined belt conveyor that is controlled by the granulator to avoid overloading the system.

Installation requirements for the base unit include:

- Electrical service connection for 115 hp at 230, 380 or 460 volts
- 30 ft. x 20 ft. of level floorspace with 15 ft. elevation
- Ample supply of prepared scrap material for processing

Triple/S Dynamics' non-ferrous scrap metals recycling process, developed and refined over fifty years, continues to prove to be the most efficient and cost-effective method for maximizing the yield of clean metal products.