

TIGER DEPACK

DE-PACKAGERS DESCRIPTION



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1 INTRODUCTION

Tiger Depack® is a brand dedicated to the production of high-performance equipment for recovery processes and through present document is provided the general description of de-packagers product line, please refer to Technical Offer for specific details referred to the de-packager model of interest.

Purpose of this document is therefore to elucidate for which processes Tiger de-packagers are designed for, namely, which separation and recover are performed then verifying how mechanically it take place and the obtained results.

Listed below content of chapters to easier needed info research.

Chapter 2 TIGER DEPACKAGERS offers general information about de-packagers identifying application fields in which Tiger's de-packagers perform their process, the treated products and undesired ones, the process performed by de-packagers in base of the supply chain in which are integrated.

Chapter 3 TIGER OVERVIEW explains how de-packagers work in relation of the three compartment they are composed of consisting in feeding, separation and discharge.

By **chapter 4 INSTALLATION** it is possible to understand installation requirements and positioning alternatives whereas **chapter 5 CONFIGURATION** indicates unit configuration to identify the position of de-packager's components.

De-packagers performances summarized in **chapter 6 PERFORMANCES** are a quick means of understanding regarding results and benefits expected by integrating Tiger de-packager in your activity.

Chapters 7 INTERACTION provides a preview about interaction and utilization modalities of Tiger's de-packagers by illustrating how to use control panel interface and the diagnostic system alarm report whereas **chapter 8 WORK SHIFT SIMULATION** simulates a working shift in both automatic and manual operating modality.

2 TIGER DEPACKAGERS

2.1 TIGER'S DEPACKAGERS APPLICATION FIELDS

The de-packagers have been designed to efficiently de-package the Source Separated Organic (SSO) or expired products and recover waste treatment and production plant streams in which the Tiger units are directly connected to the production line.

With more than 1,5 million ton de-packaged every year in the world with TIGER DEPACK® there are by now a multitude of applications and, conceptually, these can be grouped into three macro application categories: De-packaging, Recovery, Production.

2.1.1 DE-PACKAGING

De-packaging refers to the packaged waste treatment processes and in base of their nature can be organic matrices or cosmetics and detergents.

Packaging are therefore metal cans, plastic bags, paper or cardboard as well as tetrapack.

By using Tiger de-packagers the content is divided by packaging in a single step obtaining two streams suitable for subsequent recycling and repurposing in base of treated waste nature.

2.1.2 RECOVERY

Applied in processing the rejects originating from waste treatment activities, Tiger's de-packagers can effectively perform a wide range of materials otherwise intended for disposal.

Examples include plastic cleaning of rejects from municipal solid wastes treatment as well as fiber recovery of rejects from the paper-making processes or drywall reject recovery generated by demolition activity.

2.1.3 PRODUCTION

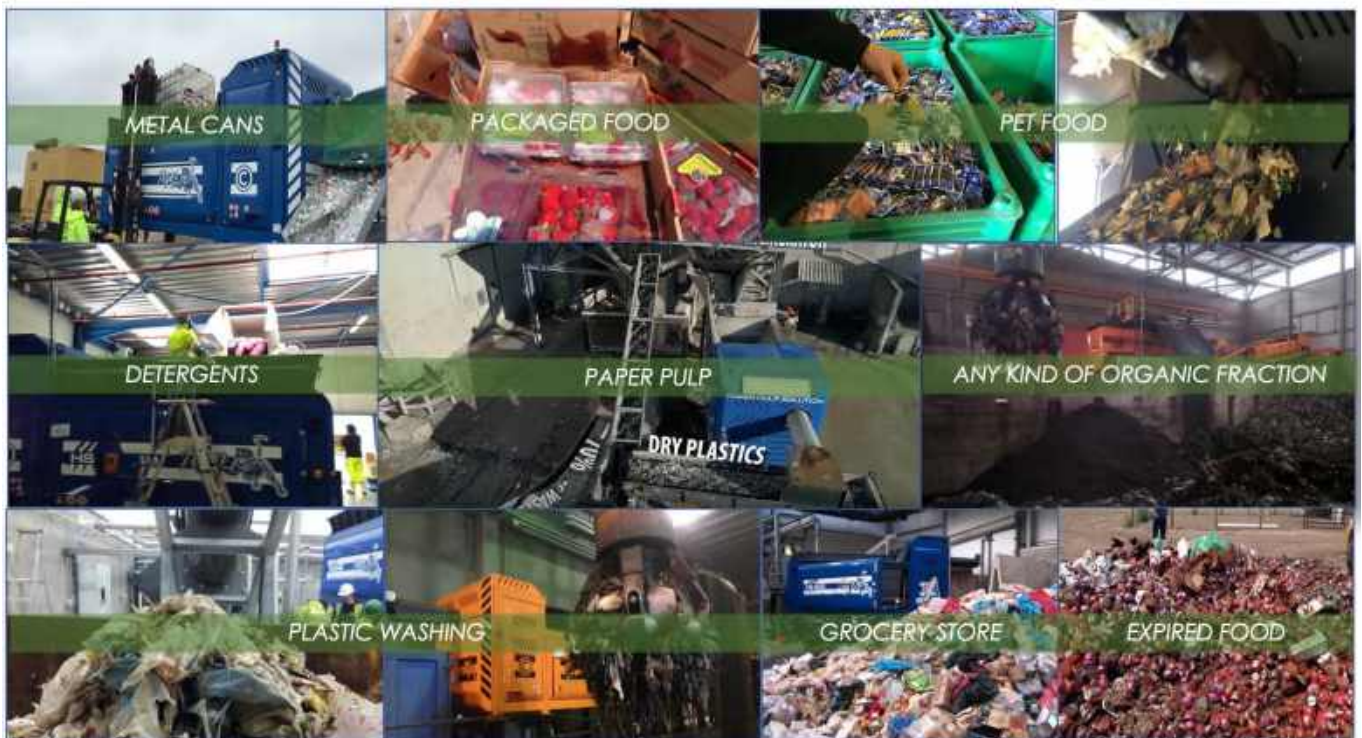
Production category refers to rejects recovery at the moment of their production therefore before they turn into waste.

Integrated in a production line the Tiger's de-packagers offer to manufacturing companies a great optimization of facility productivity.

2.2 TIGER'S DEPACKAGERS TREATED PRODUCTS

Most common matrices or product treated by Tiger's de-packagers derived from production rejects are quality control rejects as well as labelling errors occurred by production phase.

The opportunity to recover production rejects is a great result whether for companies or reference supply-chain.



Recycling supply-chain produces rejects as Paper Pulp referring to paper mill activity or contaminated plastic referring to waste treatment facility.

A further recover applied in recycling field allows to increase global performance of the system, reduce environmental footprint avoiding waste production.

Tiger's de-packagers are the best solution for pretreatment of Organic Waste from selected sorting as well as expired food or any packaged food as well.

In just one step you achieve the complete organic recover and the very packaging high quality separation.

2.3 TIGER'S DEPACKAGERS UNDESIRED PRODUCTS TO TREAT

Even if the Tiger's de-packagers technology is able to treat a wide range of packages, there are some materials that is not able to face up. Below you can see a selection of them.



2.4 TIGER'S DEPACKAGERS PROCESSES

Tiger de-packager integration in new processes is a great stimulus and subject of study of Tiger Depack team, aim is focused to the specific and global performances expected to verify best investment sustainability from customers.

Following are summarized the main installation typologies of Tiger de-packager

2.4.1 PRE-TREATMENT FOR DRY ANAEROBIC DIGESTION AND COMPOSTING



Treated Wastes are usually Source Separated Organic (Fig. 4) and Food Waste (Fig. 2) that are directly fed into Tiger's de-packagers.

Processes in this case is a pre-treatment because Tiger units prepare incoming waste to be suitable for dry anaerobic or composting processes that foresees packaging removal and, although no liquid are required by Tiger units, a percentage of leachate or liquid process are added for process needs therefore Tiger de-packagers perform a **Dry Working Mode** in these cases reducing solid substance from 30%-35% to ss to 30%-27%

2.4.2 PRE-TREATMENT IN WET ANAEROBIC DIGESTORS



Treated Wastes are usually Source Separated Organic and Food Waste that are directly fed into Tiger's de-packagers by automatized systems as (Fig. 5) or mobile loaders as (Fig. 6).

Process in this case is a pre-treatment because unit prepares incoming waste to be suitable for anaerobic process that foresees packaging removals and Tiger unit **Wet Working Mode** because the density of obtained organic shall be reduced from the starting solid substance of 30%-35% to required ss of 5%-10%.

The entire density reduction can be handled by Tiger de-packager using water or leachate.

2.4.3 PRE-TREATMENT FOR TRANSFER STATIONS



Mainly all kind of **Waste** fall within pre-treatment **Process** for transfer station because this activity consists in waste treatment in a manner which allows to obtain final products ready to be provided to further companies. Food Waste (Fig. 7) and Expired Waste in Cans pack (Fig. 8) are example of this.

Of course **Liquid-Free Working Mode** is required in order to minimize transport costs afferents to the next delivery of final products to reference companies.

2.4.4 REJECTS RECOVERY

Detergents (Fig. 9 A-B) and Ice-creams (Fig. 10 A-B) illustrate the typology of **Treated Waste** more often occurring in these cases.



The **Process** of reject recovery, that includes packaging or labeling defects as well as the ones generated by quality audit, of course concerns production facilities but some of them install Tiger depackager in line with the reject production position or in a dedicated area as well as once reject is separated the obtained matrices could be reused or energetically recovered.

Liquid-Free is most common **Working Mode** in these cases consistently with recovery purpose.



2.4.5 ANIMAL FEED PRODUCTION



Animal Feed **Process** covers a wide variety of reference animals in which the final product refers to, for each one differences are requested in terms of food characteristics and therefore matrices for preparation of it.

Bakery Waste (Fig. 11 A-B) or Pasta (Fig. 12 A-B) are example of **Treated Wastes** respect of which the **Liquid-Free Working Mode** is required.

2.4.6 PLASTIC CLEANING



Waste treatment activities generate in their turn rejects as plastic having organic matter presence that represent the **Waste** type treated by Tiger De-packagers in Plastic Cleaning **Process**.

It could be wet, dry or liquid-free **Working Mode** in base of process need.

2.4.7 RECOVERY OF PAPER PULP



Paper Pulp recovery is the **Process** that allows to valorize the reject produced by Paper Mills in just one step. This kind of **Waste** is rich of fiber and water both of them made available, through Tiger de-packagers, as raw material to the plant and the remaining part of waste composition consists of packaging that are now separated from the rest. **Wet Working Mode** is the best solution along with using process liquids therefore avoiding further water consumption.

3 TIGER OVERVIEW

Process carried out by Tiger can be divided into three steps:

- 1 Feeding
- 2 Separation
- 3 Discharging

For each step dedicated technical solutions have been introduced in order to optimize total required surface, facilitate interaction of operators and integration in plant processing, offering a design developed for quick maintenances and the highest protection of safety at work.

3.1.1 LOADING

Tiger hopper is easily accessible by most common loading equipment as wheel loaders, forklifts and cranes as well allowing a storage volume proper for timing of loading equipment to feed.

In automated plants case the feeding of Tiger depackager take place without operator, the conveyor belt provides a more standard flow over the time that is treated in real time.

Each Tiger Depackager model has different hopper capacity and feeding height.



3.1.2 FEEDING

Feed Screw (Feeds) and Auxiliary Screw (AuxS) are located on the bottom of Tiger Hopper to fulfil two specific results.

Feed Screw is embedded as standard item, it cover the entire length of the hopper and it fulfills the task to transports the inbound material previously fed into the Tiger

Hopper to the Separation Group according to green arrow Fig. 17.

Main details can be summarized by list below:

- More robust structure compare to AuxS
- More Powerful Engine compare to AuxS
- Equipped with Frequency Converter
- Selectable Speed
- Set speed is regulated by Tiger Software with PID logic to achieve highest performance



Figure 17

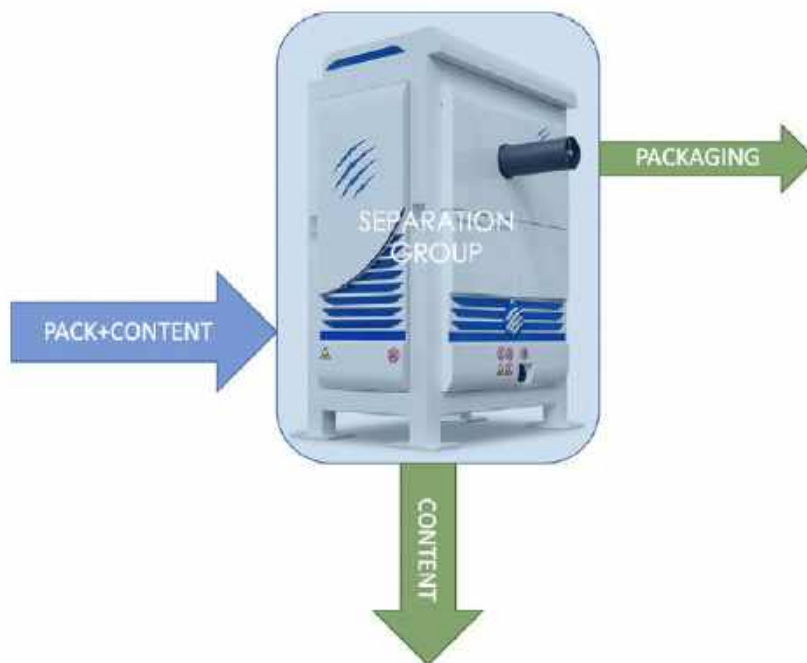


Figure 18

Auxiliary Screw is optional accessory, it moves material previously fed into the Tiger Hopper, according to blue arrow direction above, in order to maintain correct material distribution within hopper sections. Fig. 18 shows cut-off Auxiliary Screw variant available on Tiger De-packagers Accessories List as well. Both standard and cut-off AuxS works on timed actuation.

3.2 SEPARATION

Separation Group defines the compartment consisting of Separation Shaft and Selection Drum. The combined work of both produces the division between Packaging and Content, from the outside it shows up as pictures above.



Feed Screw transports material into Separation Group in which separation happens as following explained.

Obtained packaging are discharged from the top and content form the bottom.

The **SEPARATION SHAFT** is equipped with inclined paddles necessary to carry out two main tasks:



A Drive the material.

The material is fed by a feeding auger into the lower part of the SEPARATION GROUP and is induced towards the upper part where the packaging outlet is positioned. **TIGER FEEDING SYSTEM** is the software logic that monitors and optimizes the feeding phase.

The paddles placed on the separation shaft have positions and inclinations in order to overcome the inertia of the material in the initial phase.

During the run-up the packaging material is separated from the water-pulp mixture.

B Give a centrifugal motion

The rotation speed of the material is a fundamental factor in fact once the material obtains the centrifugal motion in the proper mode, a separation that returns a clean and low weight plastic output is the great obtained result.



The **SELECTION DRUM** also fulfills two fundamental tasks:

A Centrifugal motion

The selection shaft is wrapped by the drum which guarantees the necessary conditions for the realization of the centrifugal motion inside the surrounding space.

B Sizing and separation

The material in centrifugal motion is selected thanks to the drum's holes that allow the contents to proceed in the radial direction and force the plastics to proceed towards the tangential direction.

3.3 DISCHARGING

Content and packaging are discharged respectively from the bottom and the top of separation group and for each flow further storage or transportation alternatives are chosen in base of the needs.

3.3.1 CONTENT DISCHARGE



Content density really depends of the starting characteristics of the inlet material and liquid addition contingent necessity.

Obtaining dry content is suggested auger discharging, pump discharging for wet content is suggested.

Tiger's Accessories List offers both our equipment pump and auger.

3.3.2 PACKAGING DISCHARGE



Tiger's de-packagers discharge height changes in base of the model and are suitable to place a collecting dumpster adequate to the discharged stream.

Door located below the packaging extraction auger allows a redundant access with the side doors, therefore permanent equipment as conveyor belts or augers as well as walls for wheel loaders loading can be installed.

4 INSTALLATION

4.1 REQUIREMENTS

TIGER DEPACKAGERS require two liquid line pipes connected by a 2 inches (50mm) diameter pipe having 3 to 5 bars pressure liquid.

1st pipe: Process liquid pipe used for TIGER de-packager operation running. Leachate or any other suitable liquid can be used.

2nd pipe: Washing cycle pipe used for separation compartment cleaning. Clear water shall be used.

TIGER DEPACKAGERS electrical power installed changes in base of the model, 3 phases plus ground cable and specific supply are required.

SEPARATION GROUP:	Soft Start starter
FEEDING SCREW:	Hopper Feeding screw
PACK. AUGER:	Extraction auger

4.2 TYPE OF INSTALLATION

Customer requests are taken in charge by the proper Tiger Depack department providing the quick answer and solution. Remote support, available connecting your de-packager to internet, allows to identify anomaly and speedup the service time.



Figure 19



Figure 20



Figure 21

Operator-less (Fig. 20) is a kind of installation in which by the external connection the unit, feeding included, is managed by plant's software.

In these cases the unit is starts when the material is treated and turns off in break periods.

Diametrically opposed is the outdoor installation (Fig. 19) that shows how straightforward it is to install Tiger's de-packagers in all conditions including the one in consideration in which to have all the components embedded into the frame, including electrical cabinet, allows to the Tiger de-packagers to need of just three requirements which are the concrete floor, the electrical energy supply and liquid supply in case you desire to dilute or mixing inbound material through Tiger unit.



Figure 22



Figure 23



Figure 24

Main feeding alternative in case of inbound material derived from intermediate waste treatment process phases as well as in reject recovery generated by the production companies, the main ones are through conveyor belts or augers (Fig 23) whereas the discharging is handled by pumps or augers (Fig. 21) in base of the density to be transported.

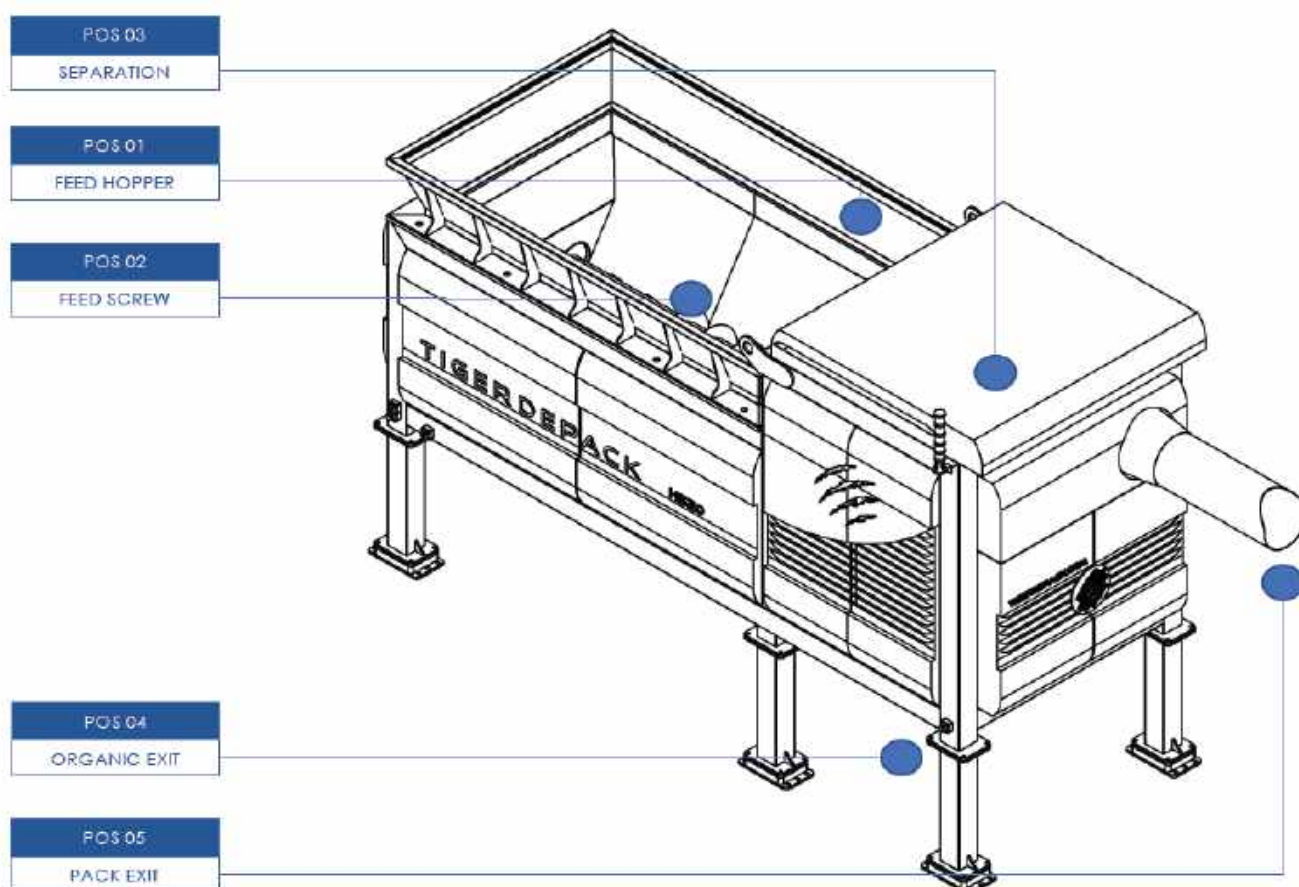
The versatility of Tiger de-packagers allows a numerous alternatives of unit positioning as the one adjacent to the wall (Fig 24) or under ground level (Fig. 22)

5 CONFIGURATION

TIGER DEPACKAGERS consists of the following standard elements:

Hopper **pos.01** collects fed material from three sides by wheel loader or forklift as well as from four sides if loaded by cranes. Feed screw **pos.02** transports the material from the hopper into the separation compartment **pos.3** in which the content is divided from the packaging.

Mirror on the top of the hopper allows you to better understand filling percentage both from wheel loader and ground position.



Tiger Feeding System is able to optimize performance thanks to Tiger Software that self-regulates selected work settings in base of in base of feeding material changes. Content output stream is discharged from **pos.4** where a pump or screw are placed in order to transport it to successive required positions as well as it could be designed a collecting tank underneath the unit frame for the purpose of content storage. Packaging output stream discharging position **pos.5** is placed to such a height that easily allows the dumpster collection. **Electrical cabinet and control panel positions are indicated in specific offers as well as sizes and positions of the items described above**

6 PERFORMANCES

Tiger's De-packagers perform a separation aimed at optimizing mass balance and both packaging and content value.

Recovered content is destined to specific utilizations in base of application field whereas **separated packaging, thanks to the high quality obtained through Tiger's de-packagers treatment, are often monetizable to recycling or production supply chains offering a further mass balance improvement of the plant cycle as well as a source of additional revenue.**

Data referred to performances mainly vary in accordance with material type sent to treatment, de-packager model, necessity to add liquids propaedeutic for the following treatment of the process where de-packager are integrated.

Despite these variables it is anyway possible to summarize expected results as following.

6.1 PRODUCTION REJECTS



Goods production field examples:

DETERGENTS, PET FOOD, SNACKS AND PACKAGED FOOD.

Mass performance:

UP TO 98% OF CONTENT RECOVERY.

Economic Performance:

UP TO 95% OF DISPOSAL COSTS REDUCTION.

Production rejects recovery is a great opportunity to increase production process global performance and cut disposal costs in consistent manner.

Goods to be recovered are treated in a designated area of production plant or in line with their creation position.

Recovered content is often reusable for own process needs or monetizable in the market and packaging separated can be recycled or disposed with a convenient cost thanks to their lightweight and the high quality obtained.

6.2 PACKAGED FOOD AND BEVERAGES



Waste examples:

SNACKS AND BEVERAGES IN METAL OR PLASTIC PACK

Mass performance:

UP TO 98% OF CONTENT RECOVERY

Economic Performance:

UP TO 95% OF DISPOSAL COSTS REDUCTION

In base of goods nature and their packaging, organic content is recovered in anaerobic/composting processes or reused as sub products whereas packaging as metals, cans or plastic bottles are resold to supply chains.

6.3 SOURCE SEPARATED ORGANIC



Organic waste examples:

HOUSEHOLD, HORECA, PACKAGED FOOD.

Mass performance:

UP TO 95% OF CONTENT RECOVERY.

Economic Performance:

UP TO 90% OF DISPOSAL COSTS REDUCTION.

Source separated organic is directly fed into Tiger's de-packagers in order to obtain a clean organic suitable for dry or wet anaerobic digestion processes as well as composting.

In wet anaerobic digestion installations process liquids as inoculum or leachate are added reaching the density required for digester operation or accelerating biological degradation.

Tiger's de-packagers are equipped with liquid adduction line and counter digitally connected with Tiger Software.

6.4 RECOVERY OF RECYCLING REJECTS

Activities involved in waste matrices recycling have, in their turn, a reject production representing the new product to recover or disposal.

6.4.1 PAPER PULP RECOVERY



Paper Pulp composition:

PACKAGING STEEPED OF PAPER FIBER.

Mass performance:

UP TO 95% OF CONTENT RECOVERY.

Economic Performance:

UP TO 70% OF DISPOSAL COSTS REDUCTION.

Recovering up to 70% in weight of paper pulp waste directly in production site represents, in economic terms, a substantial abatement of disposal costs and its composition whereby up to **30% of fiber presence** provides an ulterior positive incidence for missed sourcing of raw material.

In this kind of process, assimilable to plastic washing, Tiger's de-packagers return packaging having an excellent cleaning quality suitable to recover each single present material type.

Aforesaid economic benefits are, in parallel, a virtuous optimization of process performance whose positive balance has most relevant than economic one.

6.4.2 FOOD WASTE PRETREATMENTS RECOVERY



Waste composition:

PACKAGING STEEPED OF ORGANIC.

Mass performance:

UP TO 95% OF CONTENT RECOVERY.

Economic Performance:

UP TO 70% OF DISPOSAL COSTS REDUCTION.

Tiger's de-packagers recover organic matter still present in organic waste treatment plants rejects.

Since budget items shall be increasingly optimized every year the significantly reduction of disposal costs represents a substantial improvement for any business plan in economic terms and the consequent **positive impact for community's garbage fee.**

Recovering organic matter from plant treatment rejects allows a mass or energy valorisation in composting and digestion processes.

7 INTERACTION

Interaction with Tiger de-packagers is regulated by Tiger Software as well as sonorous and optical indicators.

Software of Tiger's de-packagers is the intuitive interface for your activity, main characteristics we will focus on the next pages are the control panel, feeding regulation system and Tiger Depack support.

7.1 TIGER CONTROL PANEL

Control panel is integrated in electrical cabinet chassis and its position is indicated in base of Tiger's de-packager model through reference offer.

By picture above can be noted the generous dimensions of the screen which allows to ease read and type.

Touch screen is a further solution combined with drop-down menu and default choices in order to simplify and speedup user interaction.



Figure 25

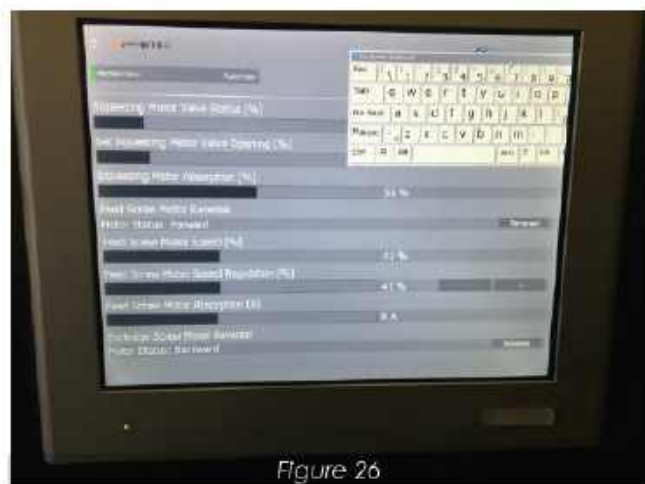


Figure 26

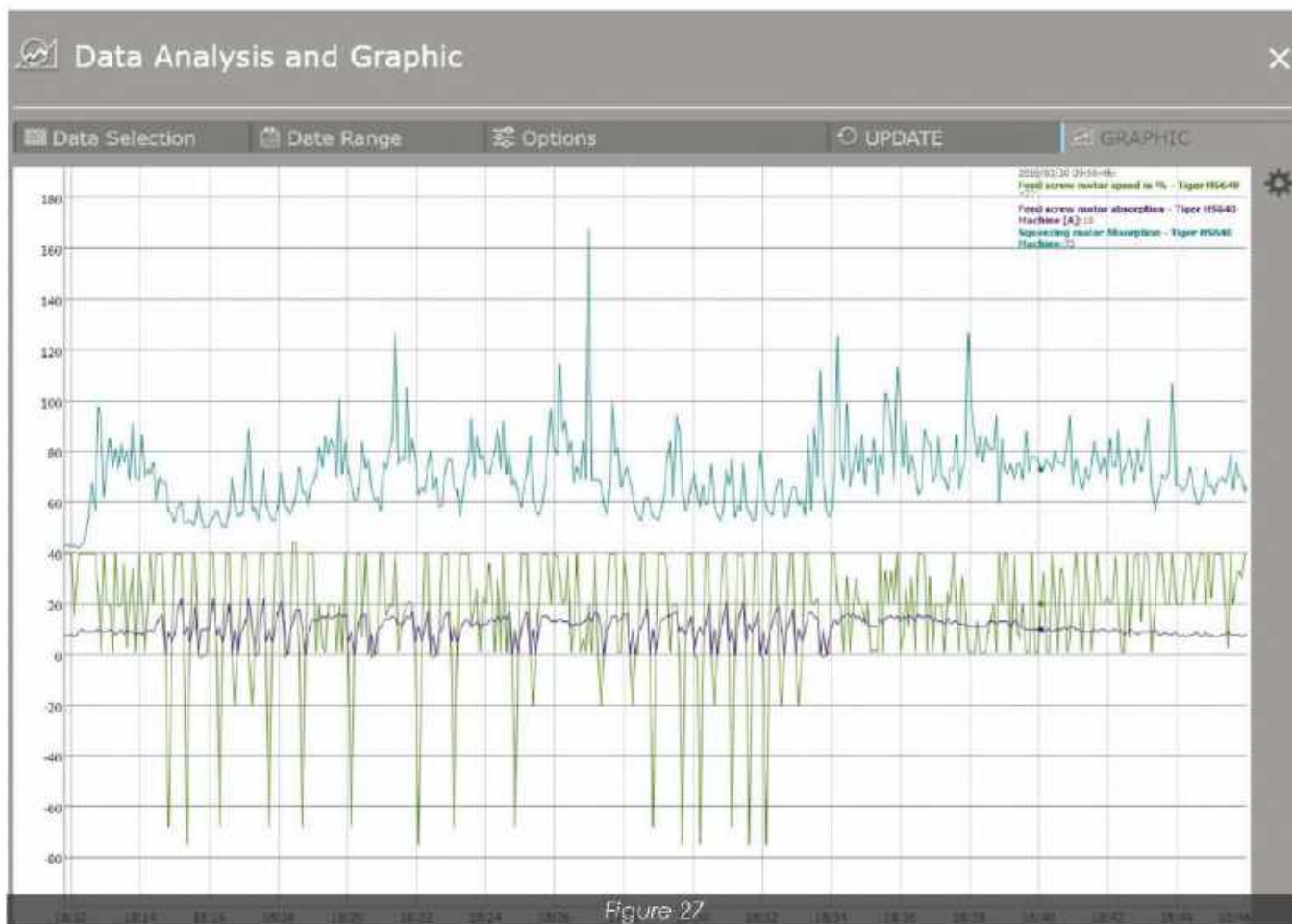
It is warmly recommended connecting Tiger's de-packagers to internet in order to make use of remote connection by any android or iOS devices as well as windows by enabling the remote support by Tiger Depack staff.

Remote connection to your Tiger de-packager is protected by private passwords and usual differentiation of possible actions attributed in base of Account responsibility.

7.2 FEEDING REGULATION SYSTEM

Feeding is managed by the PID logic in order to achieve the highest performance and downtime zeroing.

Picture above reports the trend of main parameters of Tiger's de-packagers consultable in real time or available as recorded data.



By parameters monitoring PID logic regulates feed screw slowing down, stopping and inverting in case of overload.

Tiger's de-packagers software modulate liquid adduction, if liquids shall be added for customer needs, combining liquid valve opening with PID actions for the purpose to overcome possible overloads.

Tiger's de-packagers software is a management system opened to changes requested by the operating needs of the customers . Dynamics summarized above refer to the Automatic Mode which runs your Tiger optimizing PID and valve opening to achieve highest hourly productivity.

It is possible to set intervention limits able to restrict Tiger's de-packager software possibility of act.


7.3 TIGER DEPACK SUPORT

Connecting to internet your Tiger de-packager you access to a wide range of opportunities as remote support from Tiger service staff or unit performance increment by requesting the report to Tiger process experts.

Following paragraphs explain how alarms are reported and service support provided by Tiger Depack Service Staff in case of necessity.

7.3.1 ALARM REPORTING

In case of anomalies, alarms or unsuitable conditions to ensure operator safety in these cases and further deeper detailed by manuals of Tiger's de-packagers, a clear message will be provided as example below.

Name E10-EMERGENCY: UPPER-FRONT DOOR OPEN	Code E10
Description The upper-front door is open.	
Causes 1-Limit switch failure; 2-Open door; 3-The connection between the emergency button and the PLC is interrupted.	
Effects The engines power source is interrupted and the machine stops instantly.	
Solutions 1-Check the limit switch status; 2-Verify that the door is closed; 3-Check the limit switch connections status; 4-Reboot the system; 5-Reboot the machine switchgear.	
Graphic Representation 	

Alarm displayed with a high rendering detail of item position significantly accelerate the rehabilitation of required conditions for the proper functioning.

Graphic representation examples enclosed below.



Figures 28 and 29 examples require for instance to rearm the circuit breaker switch whereas figures 30 and 31 foresee to close left side door and verify why liquid level is too high (it could happen in case discharge pipe valve were off).

Once required conditions are restored the Alarm Reset will enable to start the unit.



7.3.2 ORGANIGRAM AND REMOTE SUPORT

In case of technical support requests, de-packager diagnosis, ulterior performance increase or just for periodic comparison it is possible and desirable to contact designated reference technicians of which emails addresses and direct phone numbers are provided along with manuals at post sale moment.

Since even a single machine downtime implies exponential uneasiness and costs, on the front of unit development and research resources and energies are poured from the very beginning so how great importance is directed to spare parts availability.

Customer service is therefore a primary importance activity, in case a support is needed the request should be forwarded to the reference department or person otherwise by general email address or phone number it is equally quick and easy to be put in touch with the proper contact.



Once customer requests are taken in charge by the proper department the quick answer and solution is provided. Remote support, available connecting your de-packager to internet, allows to identify anomalies and to speed up the service time.

Belongs to Tiger Depack organigram following personnel of interest.

Staff of Sale Department is responsible for all tasks necessary to assist purchaser in various activities like obtaining of unit performance information or technical material as drawings and operating installations visiting. Attendants for purchases are therefore the interface that provides the items required to correctly assess Tiger's de-packagers.

Technical Office competences concern elaboration of drawings and technical documents for unit production and development, technical support for sales and for operative installations.

Team of technical office department avails itself of designers for layout drawings, experts in treatment processes and reference managers.



Team of **Maintenance and Service Department** includes experts in mechanic, electricians, software technicians and customer service along with team manager.

Spare Parts Department is made of employees in charge for warehouse handling and customer service for offers making as well as the spare parts manager.

Tiger Depack headquarter includes all described activities and mentioned personnel, including **Unit Production** that take place in the headquarter too.

You are very welcome to visit us in order to verify Unit Production quality and Tiger Depack headquarter.

8 WORK SHIFT SIMULATION

To operate with Tiger's De-packager is required to login first (Fig. 32, n°1, 2, 3), Users are divided in levels assigned in base of increasing responsibility from Local Machine User to Remote Administrator User. First one is enabled to work-shift operations (as local unit start/standby/stop, alarm reset) whereas second one is enabled in local and remote to modify set up parameters.

The two available working modes (Fig. 33), Automatic and Manual, permits the unit to run autonomously or the operator to activate each motor independently.



Figure 32



Figure 33

8.1 AUTOMATIC MODE

Clicking Automatic (Fig. 33 n°2) you access to reference page (Fig. 34), element details listed below:



Figure 34

Daily Hour Counter

To check unit working hours

Liter Counter

To check liters of used liquid

Display Working Status:

Shows relevant parameters

External Mode

For plant software connection

Start The Automatic Mode

To start/stop Automatic cycle

Exit The Automatic Mode

To exit the Automatic page.

In the right part of the page all the engines and their status are listed.

Automatic Mode runs Tiger De-packager optimizing PID and liquid valve opening to achieve highest hourly productivity. **It is possible to set intervention limits able to restrict Tiger's de-packager software possibility of act even in Automatic Mode is for instance possible to reduce Liquid Adduction Valve**

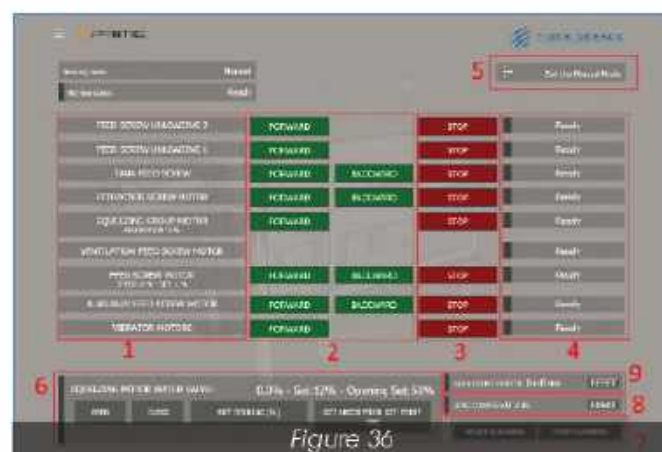
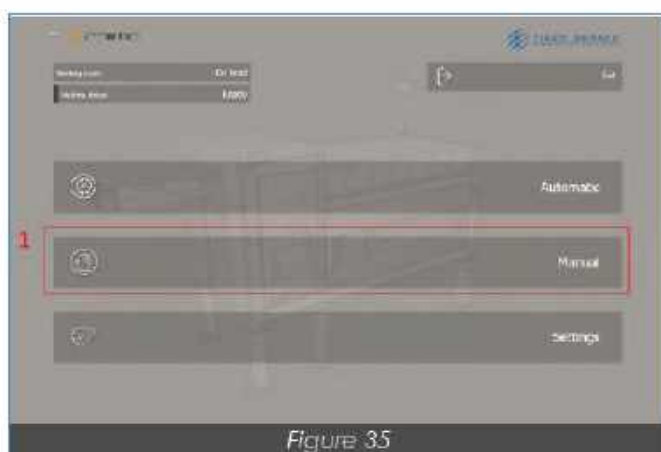
max. opening from 0% to 100% or Feed Screw max. speed, thereby software will achieve the highest hourly production adjusting parameters in base of new sets.

In Automatic Mode both startup and stop sequences take place automatically, activating the motor in cascade from discharging to feeding and vice versa.

It is just necessary to click Start/Stop the Automatic Mode (Fig. 34 n°1) and, if all required items status are ready, cycle will start.

8.2 MANUAL MODE

By clicking Manual button (Fig. 34 n°1) you access to reference page in which following details are available (Fig. 36).



1. Engines name;
2. "Forward" and "Backwards" commands;
3. "Stop" command;
4. Engines status;
5. "Exit the manual mode" button;
6. "Squeezing Group Motor Water Valve" commands;
7. "Cleaning" commands;
8. Lifer counter: to visualize the liters of water used during the working phase;
9. Daily hour counter: to visualize the daily working hours of the machine.

Each item above (Fig. 36) shall be managed by the User who has the possibility to activate each motor, therefore proper trained operator shall be in charge for this working mode.

Interaction is definitely easy, as instance (Fig. 37 n°1) to start/stop in forward/backward direction for example Feed Screw Motor it is just necessary to press desired icon and then motor speed regulation (Fig. 38) appears allowing swipe selection.



As mentioned, Manual Mode is a utilization exception made available to properly trained employees.

9 CONTACTS

Thank you for taking time to examine present report.

For any further questions we will be very pleased to provide our support.

See you soon.

@ info@tigerdepack.com

Web

