

new
Polaris-24



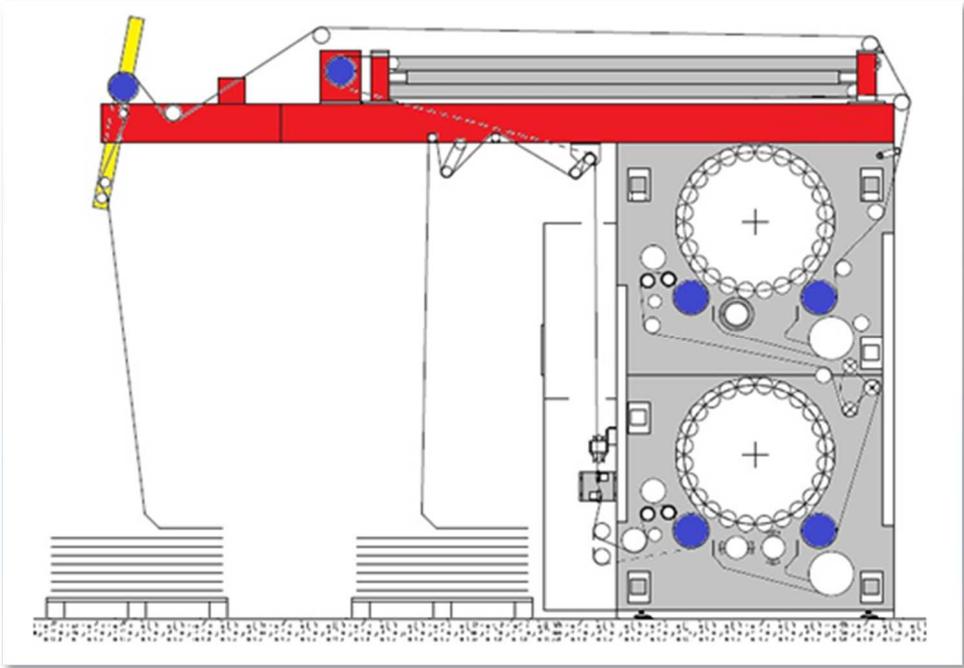
MARIO CROSTA

SINCE 1925





LAYOUT

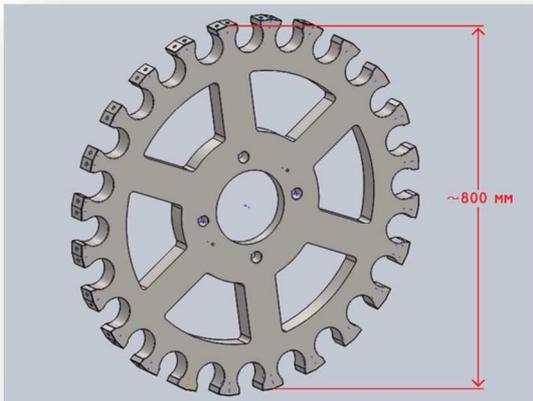




REINFORCED STRENGTH STEEL FLANGES

All the round flanges have been reengineered with a new 38 mm thickness design, which continues to grant an important reduction in the vibrations caused by the process, while still being very solid and sturdy.

They have been upgraded to 800 mm diameter, in order to increase the contact with the fabric, thus the dwell time in working conditions.



The insertion of the cylinders and the bushes is made particularly easier, both for the assembly and the dismounting when necessary.

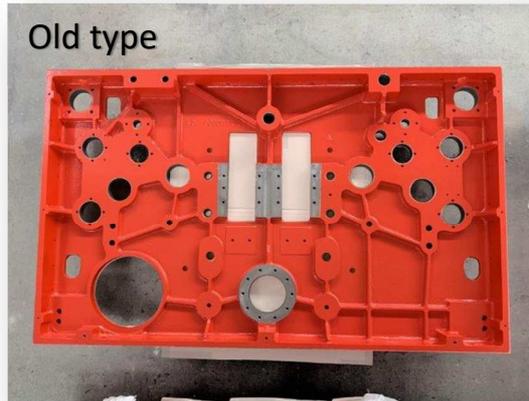
The result is a machine that can last for almost a life.





REINFORCED STRENGTH STEEL SIDE SHOULDERS

The side shoulders are made of reinforced strength carbon steel, to lower the total weight of the machine, but at the same time, granting solidity and mechanical resistance to vibrations, due to special designed ribs.



INTERNAL DANCING ROLLER

It has been lightened and modified in order to be more efficient and resist to the possible shocks given by the fabric under tension.

DRAFT CYLINDERS

Draft rollers have been increased in diameter, made of reinforced strength carbon steel and wrapped with top-notch grip silicone tape, to assure excellent traction grade, avoiding sliding.



BOTTOM RAISING DRUM

The bottom drum is configured in Pile/Counterpile System with 24 raising rollers, which is the most effective way to process both Cotton fibers and Synthetic fibers (such as Polyester, CVC, T/C, Elastane blends).

Flanges' diameter is almost 800, allowing the drum to run faster and efficiently.

Rollers' diameter has been increased to 70 mm, with 13.3 mm gauge between rollers, to increase the fabric surface in direct contact with the raising fillet, giving the proper attack angle to the needle.



UPPER FLEECING DRUM

The upper drum is configured in "Fleece" System, equipped with 24 raising cylinders with felt base needles in 3:1 configuration; all the raising cylinders are oriented in one single direction, opposite to the fabric: $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cylinders are needle, $\frac{1}{4}$ are mushroom head.

Flanges' diameter is 800. Rollers' diameter is 70 mm, with 13,3 mm gauge between rollers, in order to give a full and complete fleecing coverage.



ETC^o (Electronic Torque Control)

The tension control, through torque feedback, allows the reading of motor load absorption thanks to the inverter signals, through an amperometric transformer. This data is sent to the PLC, which reacts back onto the motor itself to change its speed to the desired one.

This is a fine tuning of motor speeds, based on the previously set tension.

Not all the machines of our range of production are equipped with the ETC, but provided under request.

Like all the machine settings, the ETC electronic control setup can be saved in the PLC memory (through the HMI display) and kept in backup on the special mass memory inserted in the CPU.



TRANSMISSION BELTS

The use of high performance v-belts ensures a smooth and continuous transmission of power traction from the motors to the cylinders, in order to guarantee a continuous raising force.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE AND ALARMS

The aim of the preventive maintenance function is to remind the operators some actions of scheduled maintenance according to the working hours of the machine.

When the operator starts the motor line, the PLC will recall the scheduled maintenance page, and alert about the needed maintenance to be done.

The PLC also carries out a constant control of all the sensors and safety devices of the machine.

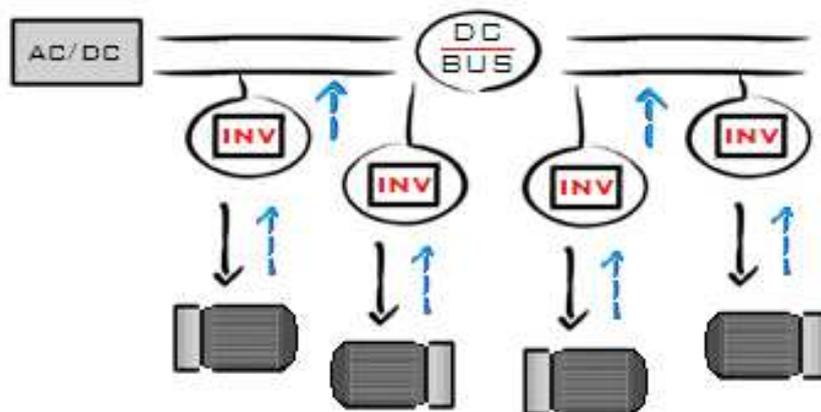
When a device or an emergency interferes (mushroom buttons, ropes, open guards, lack of compressed air ...) the machine is stopped and placed in Emergency Mode.

The display will show a page, which traces the cause of the emergency.

ESS[•] (Energy Saving System)

As per Mario Crosta's highest standards of attention to energy consumption, the machine presents the ESS electronic configuration, which allows a huge energy saving percentage.

The machine uses the DC-BUS connection, which converts the energy on first stage and provides Inverters with DC current: this gives a first benefit of saving all the electronic devices from spikes and disturbs, and secondly balances the energy absorption, by diverting the unused energy to other inverters and motors in need.





BENEFITS IN NUMBERS

| | | MC 20/24 | new Polaris-24 | MC20/28 | new Polaris-28 | POLARIS ITMA | comp | comp | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|--|--|
| Year of Release | | 1984 | 2021 | 2013 | 2022 | 2019 | 1995 | 2010 | | | |
| A | UPPER DRUM : NUMBER OF CYLINDERS | 24 | 24 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 24 | 28 | | | |
| B | Roller width | 2250 | 2250 | 2250 | 2250 | 2350 | 2200 | 2200 | mm | | |
| c1 | Roll diameter <i>WITHOUT</i> fillet | 65 | 70 | 60 | 70 | 75 | 70 | 70 | mm | | |
| C | Roll diameter <i>WITH</i> fillet | 85 | 90 | 80 | 90 | 95 | 90 | 90 | mm | | |
| d1 | Centerline | 736 | 795 | 811 | 900 | 970 | 850 | 980 | mm | | |
| D | Drum speed recommended for best results | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 140 | 110 | 110 | RPM | | |
| E | Fabric speed | 20 | 24 | 21,5 | 30 | 42 | 18 | 27 | m/min | | |
| F | Length of fabric in contact | 837 | 933 | 870 | 1.026 | 1.083 | 793 | 979 | mm | | |
| G | Fabric to each raising roll contact | 44,04 | 46,63 | 41,45 | 46,63 | 49,22 | 46,63 | 46,63 | mm | | |
| H | Number of active rollers | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 21 | n° | | |
| I | Fabric on drum dwell time (seconds) | 2,51 | 2,33 | 2,43 | 2,05 | 1,55 | 2,64 | 2,18 | sec | | |
| L | Drum rotations at each unit of fabric | 4,6 | 4,3 | 4,5 | 3,8 | 3,6 | 4,8 | 4,0 | n° | | |
| M | Total n. of active rollers based on drum rotation | 87,44 | 85,49 | 93,52 | 82,75 | 79,41 | 82,35 | 83,78 | n° | | |
| N | Total fabric to raising contact based on drum | 3.851 | 3.986 | 3.877 | 3.859 | 3.908 | 3.840 | 3.907 | mm | | |
| O | Power absorption upon installed | 25-35% | 25-35% | 25-35% | 25-35% | 25-35% | 55-60% | 55-60% | % | | |
| F | $(d1+C) \times \pi \times H : A$ | π | | | | | | | | | |
| G | $C \times \pi : A$ | 3,14 | | | | | | | | | |
| I | $F : E : 1000 \times 60$ | | | | | | | | | | |
| L | $D : 60 \times I$ | | | | | | | | | | |
| M | $H \times L$ | | | | | | | | | | |
| N | $G \times M$ | | | | | | | | | | |

The scope of such new developed machines (**Polaris-24** and **Polaris-28**) is to increase the productivity of our previous models.

Based on our studies and analysis, the different geometry and dimensions of essential parts of the machines, is giving a huge increase in the total fabric in contact with the rotating cylinders while drums are rotating at proper speeds.

As a consequence, at similar values (N), the speed can be adapted and increased accordingly, keeping the same or even better results in terms of quality and full coverage (E).



BENEFITS IN VALUE

| Machine cost (€) | | CL-O-2000 | VR9000 | GRI228 | MC 20/24 | POLARIS-24 |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| number of machines | n. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| cost per machine | € | 50.000 | 85.000 | 128.000 | 115.000 | 125.000 |
| Amortization time | years | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Cost per Year | € | 5.000 | 8.500 | 12.800 | 11.500 | 12.500 |
| cost per meter / per Kg | | | | | | |
| speed | mt/min | 18 | 18 | 27 | 20 | 24 |
| time per year | days | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| hours per day | hours | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| efficiency (10-20%) | % | 80% | 85% | 90% | 90% | 90% |
| production/year per machine | mt/year | 3.421.440 | 3.635.280 | 5.773.680 | 4.276.800 | 5.132.160 |
| cost per mt | €/mt | 0,0029 | 0,0023 | 0,0022 | 0,0027 | 0,0024 |
| production/year per machine | kg/year | 1.368.576 | 1.454.112 | 2.309.472 | 1.710.720 | 2.052.864 |
| cost per kg | €/kg | 0,0073 | 0,0058 | 0,0055 | 0,0067 | 0,0061 |

| Power Cost €/kg | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Machine Installed Power | kW/h | 70 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| efficiency (90-80-60%) in consumption | % | 90% | 90% | 90% | 60% | 60% |
| Real Power consumption per machine | kW/h | 31,5 | 58,5 | 58,5 | 39 | 39 |
| Suction Installed Power | kW/h | 5,5 | 7 | 7,5 | 7,5 | 7,5 |
| energy cost | € | 0,070 | 0,070 | 0,070 | 0,070 | 0,070 |
| cost per mt | €/mt | 0,0055 | 0,0050 | 0,0032 | 0,0030 | 0,0025 |
| cost per kg | €/kg | 0,0139 | 0,0125 | 0,0079 | 0,0075 | 0,0063 |

> DC-BUS

| Labor cost | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| monthly salary | € | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| working hours in a month | h/month | 660 | 660 | 660 | 660 | 660 |
| n. of employees | n. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| production per hour | mt/h | 864 | 918 | 1.458 | 1.080 | 1.296 |
| cost per mt | €/mt | 0,0007 | 0,0003 | 0,0002 | 0,0003 | 0,0002 |
| production per hour | kg/h | 346 | 367 | 583 | 432 | 518 |
| cost per kg | €/kg | 0,0018 | 0,0008 | 0,0005 | 0,0007 | 0,0006 |

| Maintenance | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Brush/grinding change | € | 1.500 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 1.500 |
| for line | € | 3.000 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 1.500 | 1.500 |
| If Change 1 time per year | | | | | | |
| cost per mt | €/mt | 0,0009 | 0,0004 | 0,0003 | 0,0004 | 0,0003 |
| cost per kg | €/kg | 0,0022 | 0,0010 | 0,0006 | 0,0009 | 0,0007 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PRODUCTIVITY | kg | 1.368.576 | 1.454.112 | 2.309.472 | 1.710.720 | 2.052.864 |
| PROCESS COST | €/kg | 0,0251 | 0,0202 | 0,0151 | 0,0161 | 0,0132 |
| SELLING VALUE | €/kg | 0,1100 | 0,1100 | 0,1100 | 0,1100 | 0,1100 |
| MARGIN | €/kg | 0,0849 | 0,0898 | 0,0949 | 0,0939 | 0,0968 |

