

CAN FILLERS

FILLING METHOD

- overpressure with a flowmeter

FILLING OPTIONS

- beer
- carbonated water
- energy drinks
- lemonade

PRINCIPLE AND PARAMETERS

- filling precision: **standard deviation +- 2 ml**
- increase $O_2 = 0,05 \text{ mg/l}$
- consumption of CO_2 : **450 g/hl for tins 0,5 l in size**

The fillers may be adjusted according to requirements of the client and they may be supplemented by an additional device enabling longer preservability of the product. It concern

- adjustment of the filler for ULTRACLEAN filling
- a device that removes foam and displaces air with carbon dioxide or another inert gas from the area under the lid just before seaming of the tin can

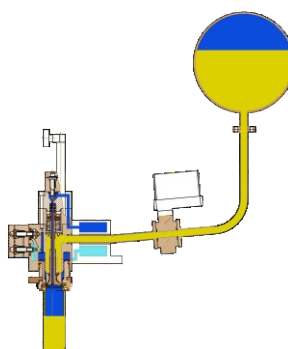
THE SIEMENS SIMATIC CONTROL SYSTEM

- colour touch screen 10" terminal
- signalling of status of individual machine's functioning and malfunctioning (code number and description of failure) on the terminal
- control of the machine by means of the touch-screen terminal
- output and archiving of data for the monitoring and visualisation system



BASIC PRINCIPLE OF FILLING

- the entry and exit of cans into/out of the filler is tangential
- the fillers are without thrust
- the filling valve slides down onto the can, the can is centred by the filling body, sealed and filled
- filling takes place under pressure and the volume is measured using an inductive flowmetre
- after the can enters the filler, the can is rinsed with CO_2 - air is led out of the tank
- pressurization of the can - after pressurization, the drink flows into a valve through a pipe, which is equipped with an inductive flow metre that scans the flow of liquid and transmits impulses to the controlling system
- after the respective volume is noted the filling valve closes
- the liquid flows into the can using a filling pipe along the walls of the can



EXAMPLE OF SOLUTION

- Alibona Litovel, Litovel, Czech Republic
PEVAL 15
- AB Kalnapolis Brewery, Panevezhys, Lithuania
PEVAL 24

