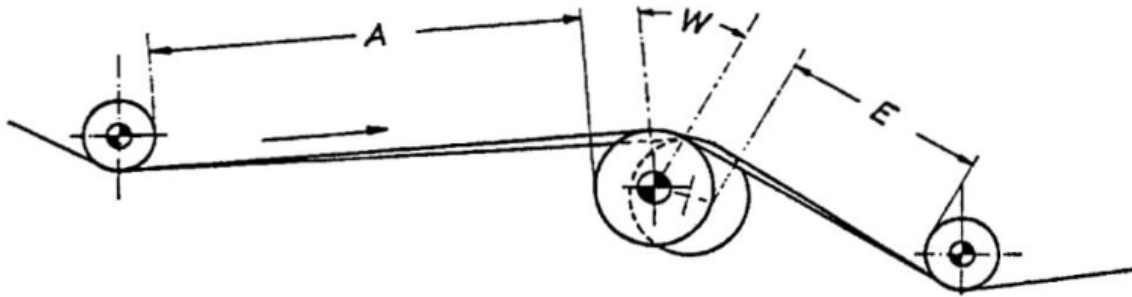


INSTALLATION AND PROJECT PLANNING

Several points need to be observed to achieve the best-possible spreading effect:

1. WRAP ANGLE



Material		Wrap angle W
Crease prevention	for paper	15° - 20°
	for Fourdrinier wires	15° - 20°
	for FABRIC sieves	20° - 40°
	for wet felts	30° - 60°
Easily stretchable plastic webs, such as polyethylene, polypropylene and similar, according to thickness	1 - 6 μ	60° - 90°
	8 - 20 μ	45° - 60°
	Greater than 20 μ	45°
	Cellophanes	15° - 20°
Crease prevention and removing creases from textiles	Felts	15° - 20°
	Easily stretchable cotton	60° - 90°
	Nylon fabric	60°
	Coated fabric	60°
	Glass-fibre material	60°
	All kinds of materials	60° - 90°

INSTALLATION AND PROJECT PLANNING

2. DISTANCE TO NEXT GUIDE ROLLER

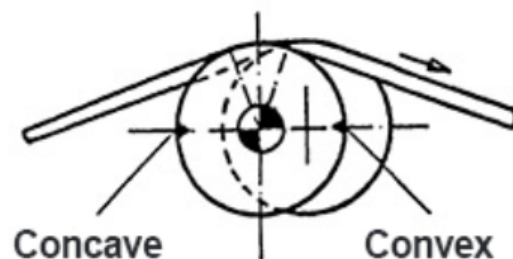
The distance between the spreader roller and the next guide roller should not be too big. Experience tells us the best distance "E" should equal two to three times the diameter of the spreader roller.

3. FEED

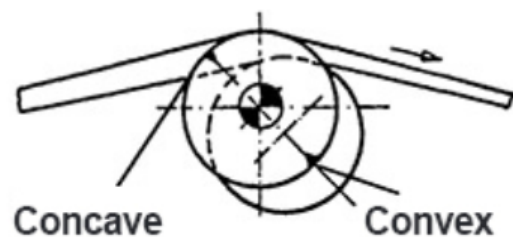
The web should always be fed in from the concave side. The web path "A" can be longer, but it should not be more than $2 \times "E"$.

4. SETTING

When subject to normal material and tension ratios the spreader roller is set to the position depicted opposite. That ensures loads are applied uniformly to the whole of the roller, which prevents the rubber covering wearing unevenly.



When processing webs with slack edges the concave side of the roller is swung out from its normal position until the edges bear firmly on both ends of the roller.



When the middle of the web is slack the convex side of the roller is swung out from its normal position until the middle of the web is tensioned properly.

