**Compactor Terminology**

- **Compaction** - Reducing the size and volume of material by compressing and crushing.
- **Stationary Compactor** - A machine that compacts refuse into a detachable container at the site of generation.

**Pre-Crusher Dry Waste Compactor** - A machine that pre-crushes large bulky items such as steel drums and pallets prior to being compacted into the container.

**Stationary Compactor** - A unit in which the compactor is integrated structurally to the compaction container and the entire machine is taken to the disposal site.

**ClearTop Opening** - The length and width of the opening above the charge box.

**Concrete Pad** - The area, measured in cubic yards, in front of a compactor ram into which refuse is placed (L x W x H).

**Electrical Requirements**

- A lockable fused disconnect box (customer furnished) must be within sight and no more than 50' away from the main control panel.

**Safety Standards**

- The installation must comply with recommended ANSI and OSHA standards. There must be interlock switches on the hopper access gate or chute/doghouse doors. A "Hold to Run" button may also be required.

**Concrete Pad**

- Preferred dimensions are 30' wide and a length of 5' greater than the combined length of the compactor and container (not enclosed).

**Pre-Crusher Dry Waste Compactor**

- Pre-crushes large bulky items such as steel drums and pallets prior to being compacted into the container.

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Compacting waste reduces the size and volume of material through compressing and crushing. This reduces the number of hauls, saving money.

Not all generators of solid waste and recycling material can justify compaction equipment. A business with one 6 cubic yard container emptied once a week may not need a compactor. Larger volume waste and recycling generators are more likely prospects. A generator of 30 to 40 cubic yards of material weekly might justify a vertical compactor. One that generates 60 to 150 cubic yards weekly could use a stationary compactor with a detachable container or a self-contained liquid-tight compactor.

**SAVES MONEY**

• Less Labor. No need to break up boxes or carry trash outside to container.
• Reduces Collection Costs. Reduces the cost of transporting refuse to the disposal site. A compactor can eliminate 3 out of 4 trips.
• Reduces Fire Hazards. Saves on insurance costs.
• Reduces Insect/Rodent Problems. No need to call an exterminator.

**IMPROVES SAFETY AND SECURITY**

• Prevents Unauthorized Access To Waste. A sealed container keeps others from viewing any confidential data. A steel security chute prevents merchandise from being taken out the back door.
• Aids Unauthorized Disposal. Prevents others from using your container for disposal of their trash or hazardous waste.
• Discourages Scavengers. Keeps scavengers out of your container.
• Improves Safety. Endcapped or chute fed compactor eliminates need for employees to take material outside.

**IMPROVES AESTHETICS**

• Prevents Wind-Blown Trash. Reduces need to sweep parking lots.
• Controls Odor. A sealed compaction system reduces odor.
• Extends Pavement Life. Reduces wear and tear on parking surfaces by heavy collection vehicles.

**INCREASES USABLE SPACE**

• Saves Inside Storage Space. No need to use storeroom space for refuse.
• Saves Outside Parking Space. Fewer containers outside means more customer parking spaces.

**TYPES OF COMPACTORS**

**Stationary**

- **WASTE TYPE:** Dry waste including mixed paper, corrugated, wood, plastic, etc.
- **APPLICATIONS:** Retail/department stores, industrial, warehouses.
- **SIZES:** 2 - 15 cubic yard stationary is attached to a 40 cubic yard container.

**Self-Contained**

- **WASTE TYPE:** Wet waste including food processing, medical, etc.
- **APPLICATIONS:** Supermarkets (produce/meat waste), restaurants, malls, hospitals.
- **SIZES:** 20, 30, 35 cubic yard self-contained

**Accu-Pak or Pack-Man**

- **WASTE TYPE:** Primarily wet waste and food waste with a few dry applications
- **APPLICATIONS:** Fast food, restaurants, nursing homes, small grocery stores.
- **SIZES:** 3, 4, 6 and 8 cubic yard units

**Considerations when choosing a compactor**

**Volume of Waste Generated**
Will the compactor be adequate to handle the volume generated, particularly at peak loading times?

**Size of Waste**
What are the dimensions of the largest box, bag, etc.? Is the clear top opening large enough to accommodate these objects without bridging?

**Type of Waste**
Dry waste is efficiently compressed by a stationary compactor. Wet waste is best handled by a self-contained, liquid-tight compactor.

**Ease of Use**
Is the compactor conveniently located? What is the loading height? Does it save steps and labor? Is it easy to feed?

**Is one central point adequate or should several locations be considered?**

**Available Space**
Is there space for the compactor and collection trucks to service the compactor? Are overhead clearances adequate?

**Suitable Voltage**
Is adequate power available? Three-phase? Single phase?

**Collection Equipment Compatibility**
Is the compactor compatible with local waste collection equipment?

**Installation**
Does installation require a thru-the-wall chute, a doghouse, or a dock-fed hopper? Is the compactor adaptable to these types of installations?

**COMPACTION RATIO**

The average compaction ratio for compatible, mixed waste is 4 to 1.

**Exceptions to the 4 to 1 ratio:**
Industrial waste consisting mainly of pallets and heavy boxes might yield only a 2 to 1 compaction ratio. Climate affects compaction ratio (frozen garbage is more difficult to compact than garbage). Consider ALL variables before estimating the compaction ratio for a specific application.