**COMPACTOR INSTALLATION**

Concrete Pad: Concrete pad preferred dimensions are 3’ wide and a length of 5’ greater than the combined length of the compactor and container (not enclosed). Examples:
- Pad: 10’ wide x 40’ long for 2 cu. yd. stationary and container
- Pad: 10’ wide x 35’ long for 3 cu. yd. self-contained

This equipment conforms to all applicable ANSI Z245.2/.21 Safety Standards.

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.

**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.

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

**Concrete Pad**
- Preferred dimensions are 10’ wide and a length of 5’ greater than the combined length of the compactor and container (not enclosed).
- Examples:
  - Pad: 10’ wide x 40’ long for 2 cu. yd. stationary and container
  - Pad: 10’ wide x 35’ long for 3 cu. yd. self-contained

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

**Cubic yard = 202 gallons**
- (Approximate equivalent of six 33-gallon bags or seven 30-gallon bags)

**CONCRETE PAD REQUIREMENTS**

- Preferred dimensions are 10’ wide and a length of 5’ greater than the combined length of the compactor and container (not enclosed).
- Examples:
  - Pad: 10’ wide x 40’ long for 2 cu. yd. stationary and container
  - Pad: 10’ wide x 35’ long for 3 cu. yd. self-contained

**THE BENEFITS OF COMPACTION**

- Saves money
- Improves safety
- Enhances aesthetics
- Increases usable space

**COMPACTOR SPECIFICATIONS**

- **Stationary Compactor**
- **Self-Contained Compactor / Container**

**CONCRETE PAD REQUIREMENTS**

- Preferred dimensions are 10’ wide and a length of 5’ greater than the combined length of the compactor and container (not enclosed).
- Examples:
  - Pad: 10’ wide x 40’ long for 2 cu. yd. stationary and container
  - Pad: 10’ wide x 35’ long for 3 cu. yd. self-contained

**ELECTRICAL**

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

**COMPACTOR CONTAINERS**

- Available in octagonal and rectangular styles from 20 to 40 cu. yd.

**EMERGENCY CONTROLS**

- The equipment must be readily accessible to the operator or located within 3’ of the point of operation, the material feed area, or if chuted, within 3’ of access door.

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WQP022-082016
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 wastes and recycling generators are more likely prospects. A generator of 30 to 40 cubic yard 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.

### 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

### COMPACTOR WORKS?

A compactor consists of 5 basic parts:

1. **The Body** is a steel structure which houses all the other parts. It has an area where material is compacted or COMPRESSED. A BREAKER BAR, made of a heavy steel angle, is located across the front of the charge box. This bar breaks oversized objects like wood or pallets before they enter the compaction container.

2. **The Ram** is a specially designed steel structure with heavy face plate. It moves horizontally through the charge box, forcing the refuse into the compaction container.

3. **The Cylinder** is a steel structure which contains the piston and moves it forward and backward. Inside the cylinder is a piston and rod which operates hydraulically. The cylinders vary in size. Larger ones are used in heavy-duty compactors with big charge boxes; cylinders are sized by bore and rod diameters.

4. **The Power Unit** consists of a hydraulic oil tank, pump, electric motor, and directional control valve. The oil, under high pressure, forces the piston in the cylinder to move forward and backward.

5. **The Electric Panel Box** contains the transformer, motor starter, relays, fuses, and switches that operate the compactor. Most panel boxes incorporate printed circuit boards or programmable controllers for added reliability. All should be UL listed.

### COMPACTOR ADVANTAGES

1. **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.

2. **Improves Safety and Security**
   - Prevents Unauthorized Access To Waste. Prevents others from viewing your container or 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.

3. **Improves Aesthetics**
   - Prevents Wind-Blown Trash. Reduces the number of collection vehicles.
   - Extends Pavement Life. Reduces wear and tear on parking surfaces by heavy collection vehicles.

4. **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.

5. **Ease of Use**
   - It is easy to feed.
   - Is the compactor compatible with local waste collection equipment?
   - Is one central point adequate or should several locations be considered?
   - Is there space for the compactor?

### 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 compacted 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?
- **Suitable Voltage** Is adequate power available? Three-phase? Single phase?
- **Suitable Space** Is there space for the compactor?
- **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?

### Types of Compaction Containers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-Contained</td>
<td>Suitable for small to medium waste generators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accu-Pak Pack-Man</td>
<td>Typically used for wet waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationary</td>
<td>Suitable for large volume waste generators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Types of Waste

- **Waste Type**: Dry, Wet, Mixed, Industrial, Recyclable, etc.
- **Size**: 2 - 15 cubic yard stationary
- **Applications**: Retail/department stores, industrial, warehouses.

### Typical Uses

- **Supermarkets**: Produce/meat waste
- **Restaurants**: Food waste
- **Malls**: Shopping waste
- **Hospitals**: Medical waste

### Maintenance

- Regular maintenance is crucial to ensure the compactor works efficiently.
- Check the hydraulic system regularly for leaks and proper function.

### Conclusion

Choosing the right compactor depends on the type and volume of waste, the space available, and the budget. It’s essential to consult with a professional to determine the best solution for your specific needs.