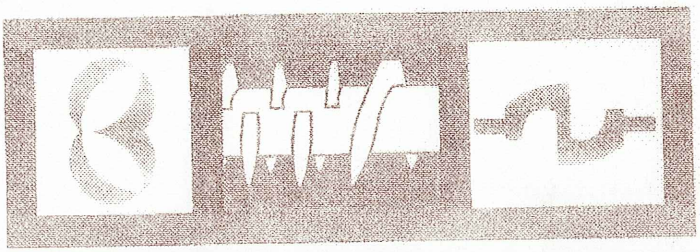
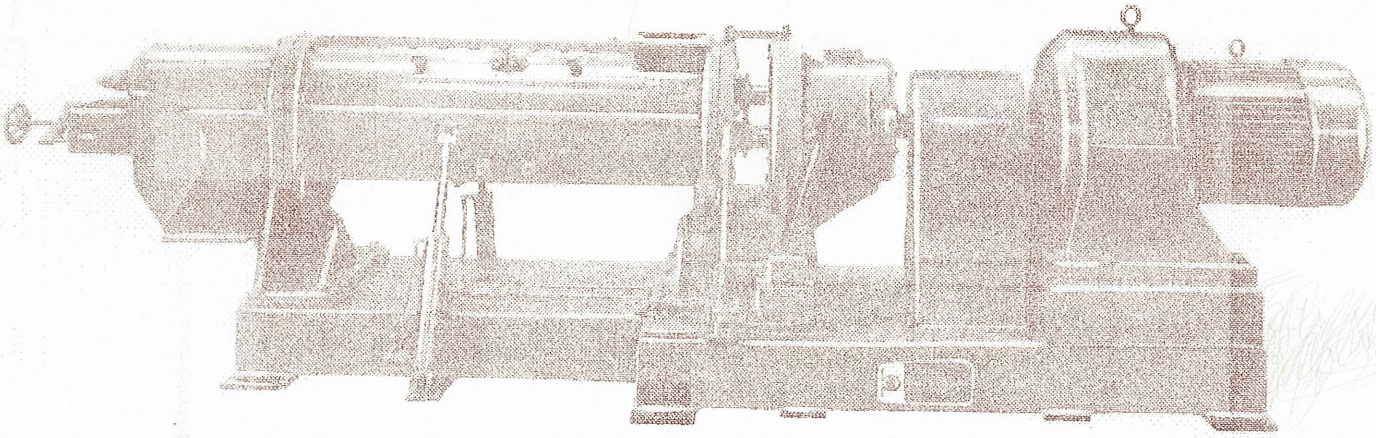
M-P™ MULTI-PURPOSE CONTINUOUS MIXERS

The Baker Perkins M-P mixer makes continuous mixing practical for a wide range of medium-viscosity materials formerly restricted to batch processing. With the M-P mixer, medium intensity continuous processing can now be used to advantage in the mixing of pastes, semi-solids and high-viscosity liquids which do not require the high-intensity mixing of the Baker Perkins Ko-Kneader mixers. M-P mixers can be used for continuous reaction, polymerization, heating and cooling of medium-viscosity materials in addition to their normal mixing applications. When provided with sectionalized temperature controlling jackets, these mixers are particularly well adapted to processes requiring fine temperature control because the material is continually being forced against the walls of the barrel, providing excellent heat transfer.

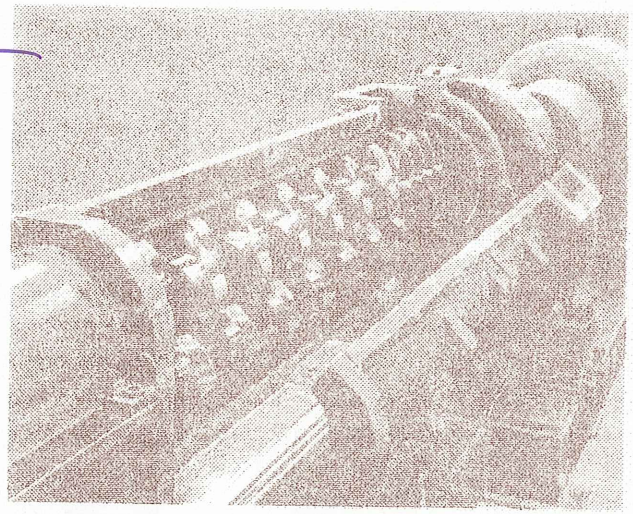
Mixing is accomplished by several concurrent actions within the M-P mixers. Each pair of lens-shaped agitator elements alternately compresses and releases the material. Because the agitator elements are staggered on their axis, there is a flow of material from the compressed phase of one agitator pair to the released phase of an adjoining agitator pair. Tight clearances between agitators and wall surfaces give the M-P mixer an extremely desirable self cleaning action.

The Baker Perkins M-P continuous mixer is manufactured in four standard sizes ranging from 4" agitator diameter to 15" agitator diameter. Five different size gear boxes with horsepower ratings from 10 to 350 are available. Considerable latitude is available in mixing characteristics, retention time, charging and discharging arrangements, through-put and temperature control. The basic M-P mixers can be tailored to meet your exact processing requirements.





MP 7554 Continuous M-P Mixer



The diagrams below show how portions of the medium are alternately compressed and expanded as the agitators rotate through one-third of a revolution. Because the agitator elements are staggered along their axes, material is squeezed from the compression phase of one agitator pair to the expanded phases of an adjoining agitator pair, thereby producing intensive mixing action.