How to measure an elevator bucket

How do I measure an elevator bucket?
Correctly measuring an elevator bucket is essential for accurate comparisons between different bucket types and for verifying whether an existing or new bucket fits within the desired system. A small measurement error can lead to deviations in capacity, fit, or operation of the elevator.Therefore, follow the steps below carefully.

1. Preparations

- Wear gloves, as pressed steel elevator buckets can be sharp.
- Make sure you have a straight, flat surface (preferably a table or measuring plate).
- Use an accurate ruler or caliper.
- Make sure the bucket is clean and undamaged.

2. Positioning of the elevator bucket

- Place the elevator bucket upright on a flat surface, not at an angle.
- The back wall (where the bolt holes or mounting points are located) must be vertical.
- This position is crucial because deviations in position lead to incorrect measurements of: the front and back height, and the projection (the distance forward) of the bucket.

3. Dimensions to Measure
Measure the dimensions below according to the guidelines shown on the next page:

Width (B):
The distance from one side wall to the other, measured at the top edge of the elevator bucket. Check both the front and back of the elevator bucket. These may vary.

Back height (H1) and front height (h2):
The total height of the cup, measured from the bottom (base) to the top edge, when placed upright. H1 represents the back height and h2 represents the front height. Always measure straight down, not in an angle!

Measure the front and back heights separately to determine the slope of the base. This is an important characteristic for how the product flows from the elevator bucket.

Projection (a):
The distance from the inside of the back wall to the deepest point of the front (base). This is the distance straight forward from the back wall! NOT the distance diagonally from the top of the back to the front of the cup.

Base thickness / wall thickness (if relevant):
Measure the thickness (t) of the material, especially for plastic or metal buckets, to check the strength and fit.

Hole pattern (e and i):
The hole pattern often indicates the type of bucket. Note the number of holes, measure the diameter, and the center-to-center distance between the holes. The height of the holes is also important. The i-dimension is the distance between the top of the elevator bucket and the center of the hole.

IMPORTANT!

- Always measure at least two buckets of the same type to check for deviations.
- Always use the same measuring method for comparisons between different buckets or suppliers.
- Compare the measurements with the dimensions of the elevator buckets on our website.
- Small measurement errors can significantly affect the fit in the elevator.
- For safety reasons, always wear work gloves.

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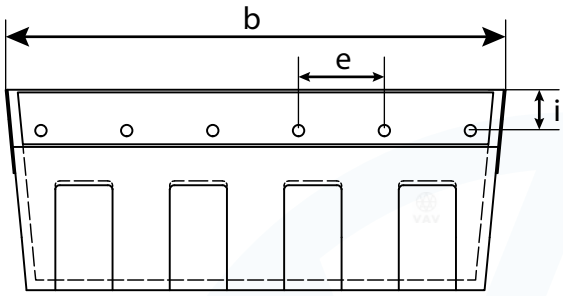

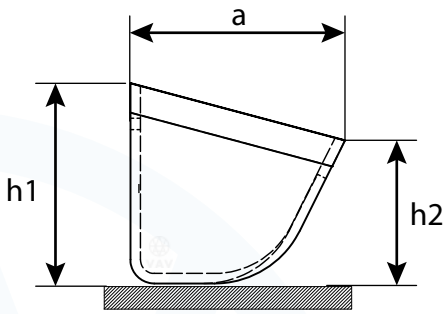

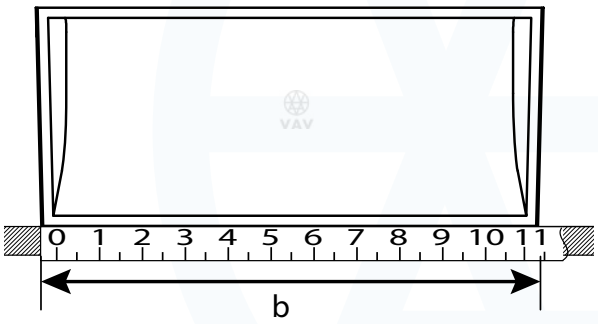

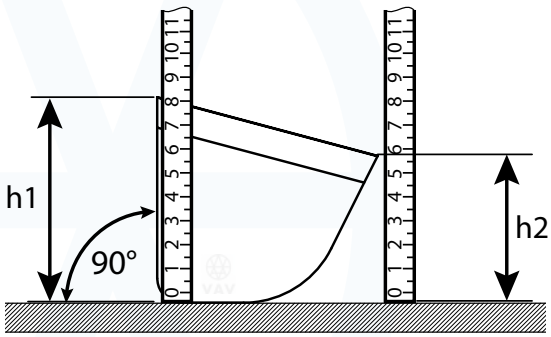

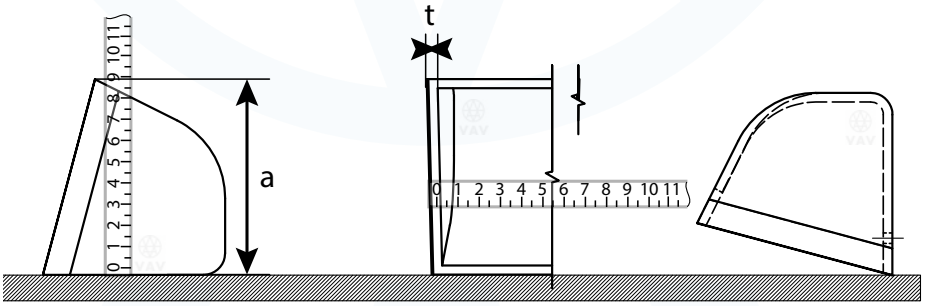

Bucket specifications (measurements in mm)			
Width(b)	mm	Number of buckets	
Projection (a)	mm	Material	
Back heigth (h1)	mm	Remarks (reinforce-	
Front heigth (h2)	mm	ments?/etc.)	
Thickness (t)	mm		
Number of holes (n)	pieces		
C.c. of the holes (e)	mm		
Hole Ø (d)	mm		
Top bucket till centre hole (i)	mm		

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