



















# Applications for S.KI tipper trailers

## Construction site segment

## Recycling segment

## Agriculture segment

Mud	Soil	Clay	Asphalt	Sand	Gravel	Pebble	Spoil	Boulder	Glass	Scrap	Wood chips	Fertilisers	Slaughter waste	Beets	Grain	Corn	Pallets
																	
22-35m <sup>3</sup>							35-43m <sup>3</sup>			42-60m <sup>3</sup>							



S.KI SOLID  
22m<sup>3</sup>-35m<sup>3</sup>



S.KI SOLID in volume execution  
42m<sup>3</sup>-60m<sup>3</sup>



S.KI LIGHT  
23m<sup>3</sup>-42m<sup>3</sup>



S.KI LIGHT in volume execution  
44m<sup>3</sup>-60m<sup>3</sup>

# What are the requirements for selecting a body?



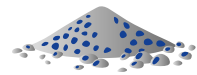
## Humidity:



Bulk materials with a high moisture content require a tipper body and tailgate that are as airtight as possible.

→ surface-mounted tailgate with all-round rubber seal

## Grain size:



Influences the selection of the body material (steel/aluminium)

→ Aluminium troughs are not suitable, or only to a limited extent, for grain sizes from 200 mm in diameter

## Hardness & shape of the bulk material:



The harder and more abrasive the bulk solid, the higher the wear.

We generally distinguish between two types of wear:



fine-grained bulk material → Grinding of the material in the body  
→ e.g., when transporting clay or damp sand, the use of a plastic lining makes sense

Coarse bulk material → Denting of the body material  
→ Choose higher wall thicknesses / round steel tipper if necessary

Examples of bulk materials that are subject to heavy wear:

- Glass breakage
- Spoil
- Granite quarry
- Split
- Slag
- Gravel damp
- Slurry



Steel round body



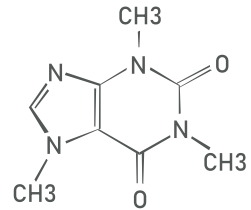
Aluminium box body



# What are the requirements for selecting a body?



## Chemical characteristics:



Some bulk materials contain acids or bases or are produced by contact with water (e.g., road salt, fertiliser)

→ Use of soft tops without a roof-like structure not recommended

→ Body with sufficient bows and tarpaulin tensioning with tensioning belt and ratchet

Some bulk materials must not be contaminated with abrasion products

→ e.g., when transporting aggregates in the aluminium box tipper for cement production

## Different loading and unloading:

Influence the choice of tipper with regard to tipper material, side loading height, overall height and choice of tailgate and its locking mechanism

→ e.g., silo clearance

## Number of tipping operations /day:



Short haul (usually frequent tipping, e.g., 20 times a day)

Long haul (usually fewer tipping operations, e.g., 3-4 per day)

Shift system (high tipping frequency in two- and three-shift operation)

→ At high tipping frequencies, the steel tipper body is recommended in any case, as its wear resistance is significantly higher!



Steel round body



Aluminium box body



# What are the requirements for selecting a body?



## Volume:

Schmitz Cargobull offers tipper bodies from 22m<sup>3</sup> to 60m<sup>3</sup>.

The customer can influence the tipper body volume by means of the system length, side wall height and rear door variants.

E.g.,

S.KI 8.2 with aluminium box body, side wall height 2100 mm and combination door = volume of approx. 45 m<sup>3</sup>

S.KI 9.6 with aluminium box body, side wall height 1900 mm and combi-door = volume of approx. 45 m<sup>3</sup>

OR

S.KI 7.2 with steel round body, side wall height 1660 mm and fixed rear wall = volume of approx. 28 m<sup>3</sup>

S.KI 8.2 with steel round body, side wall height 1460 mm and fixed rear panel = volume of approx. 28 m<sup>3</sup>



For the same volume, the combination of system length and side wall height has the following advantages:

S.KI short + high side panel:



lower weight, higher manoeuvrability,  
better tipping stability, price advantages

S.KI long + low side panel:



lower loading height,  
lower centre of gravity



Steel round body



Aluminium box body



# Volume overview



Type length	Height	Volume*
7.2	1.300 mm	21,3 m <sup>3</sup> - 21,8 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.460 mm	24,0 m <sup>3</sup> - 25,2 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.560 mm	25,2 m <sup>3</sup> - 26,4 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.660 mm	27,5 m <sup>3</sup> - 28,6 m <sup>3</sup>
8.2	1.300 mm	24,0 m <sup>3</sup> - 24,6 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.460 mm	26,9 m <sup>3</sup> - 28,4 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.560 mm	28,7 m <sup>3</sup> - 29,5 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.660 mm	30,5 m <sup>3</sup> - 32,3 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.860 mm	35,3 m <sup>3</sup> - 35,9 m <sup>3</sup>
9.6	1.460 mm	30,6 m <sup>3</sup> - 31,3 m <sup>3</sup>
	2.000 mm	44,4 m <sup>3</sup>
	2.300 mm	51,5 m <sup>3</sup>
10.5	2.000 mm	47,8 m <sup>3</sup>
	2.300 mm	55,5 m <sup>3</sup>
	2.500 mm*	60,0 m <sup>3</sup>

Type length	Height	Volume*
7.2	1.350 mm	22,7 m <sup>3</sup> - 24,9 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.500 mm	26,4 m <sup>3</sup> - 27,8 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.650 mm	27,5 m <sup>3</sup> - 30,7 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.900 mm	33,6 m <sup>3</sup> - 35,7 m <sup>3</sup>
8.2	1.350 mm	27,0 m <sup>3</sup> - 28,1 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.500 mm	29,1 m <sup>3</sup> - 31,4 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.650 mm	33,1 m <sup>3</sup> - 34,5 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.900 mm	38,1 m <sup>3</sup> - 40,2 m <sup>3</sup>
	2.100 mm	42,2 m <sup>3</sup> - 44,6 m <sup>3</sup>
9.6	1.650 mm	37,1 m <sup>3</sup> - 38,6 m <sup>3</sup>
	1.900 mm	44,8 m <sup>3</sup>
	2.000 mm	44,8 m <sup>3</sup> - 47,2 m <sup>3</sup>
	2.100 mm	44,8 m <sup>3</sup> - 49,7 m <sup>3</sup>
	2.200 mm	52,2 m <sup>3</sup>
	2.300 mm	54,6 m <sup>3</sup>
10.5	1.900 mm	48,2 m <sup>3</sup>
	2.100 mm	53,5 m <sup>3</sup>
	2.300 mm	58,9 m <sup>3</sup>

\*The volume available varies depending on the back wall selected.

\*\*For countries without a height restriction of 4 m.



**Steel round body**



**Aluminium box body**

