The Regenerative Air System

from the people who <u>invented</u> brushless sweeping more than 40 years ago!



cleaning management

schedule.

True Regenerative Air

- 1. The closed-loop Regenerative Air System uses the force of a high velocity controlled jet of air created by the powerful blower wheel.
- 2. This jet of air blasts down and across the pick-up head onto the pavement and into the cracks forcing up into the air stream packed-on heavy debris as well as fine dust particles.
- 3. The debris laden air stream is pulled into the large hopper, where the air loses velocity and the larger debris falls to the bottom. A screen at the top of the hopper prevents items such as paper, cans and rocks from leaving the hopper and entering the centrifugal dust separator.
- 4. The patented centrifugal dust separator spins the air along the curved wall of the chamber until the micron size dust particles are skimmed off into the hopper. Only clean air is returned to the blower to start the Regenerative Air cycle again. This closedloop system means no dirty air is exhausted into the environment only to settle on the surface again.



A Different Way to Use Air... Regenerative Air — The Most Efficient Way to Sweep

A TYMCO Regenerative Air Sweeper uses a controlled blast of air to dislodge debris from the surface. Trash, dirt and fines from the entire area beneath the full width pick-up head is directed up the large heavy duty suction hose into the hopper. With the patented large gutter brooms, sweeping width can be extended to one of the widest in the industry.

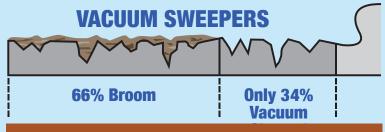
Regenerative Air means a TYMCO never exhausts polluted air into the atmosphere like a vacuum sweeper and doesn't require a constantly moving main broom as do mechanical and vacuum sweepers. Other sweepers just move dust around, exhausting it out or pushing it into cracks — only a TYMCO picks it all up.

TYMCO REGENERATIVE AIR 100% Cleaned by Air-Blast Vacuum

More than just vacuum

Vacuum sweepers utilize a constantly moving windrow broom to transfer debris over to a suction nozzle at one side of the sweeper. The debris is then routed up a small diameter suction hose. Only the area beneath the nozzle (approximately 34%) is vacuumed. The majority of the area (approximately 66%) is merely swept with a broom, pushing particles into the cracks. This broom needs to be replaced about every 80-100 hours of operation, costing thousands over the life of the machine.

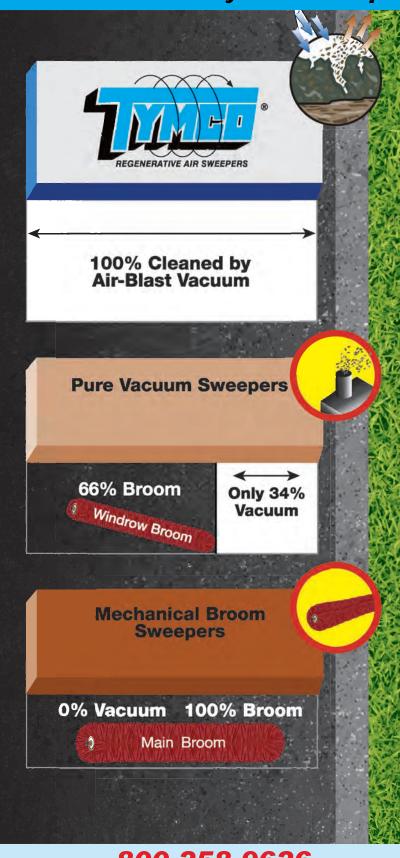
Vacuum sweepers by design exhaust air potentially filled with fine dust particles back into the atmosphere where they settle right back onto the road surface.



Better than just a broom

A mechanical broom sweeper can clean the surface of large debris, but dirt and fine particulates are left behind on the surface and in the cracks. Brooms, by design, actually fill the cracks up with dirt. And a main broom needs to be replaced about every 200 hours of operation, costing thousands of dollars over the life of the machine.





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