

Drum Type Wood Chipping Machine Complete Product Guide & Manual

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30–40% Energy Saving

Durable Reducer

Chip Prep Duty

4 Models

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What This Machine Is

The drum type wood chipping machine is a dedicated chip-preparation machine. It keeps the strengths of the old conventional designs and reworks the structure around one priority: cutting resistance. With the geometry optimized, the machine holds its rated output while pulling 30–40% less power than older equipment. Wooden crates, logs, scrap boards, old beams, formwork and pallets all chip fine — it's a fixture in the prep sections of particleboard, MDF and furniture plants.

Why It Gets Specified

Three reasons. Energy: the optimized structure cuts cutting resistance, so power draw runs 30–40% below old machines — same output, smaller power bill. Durability: the worm-gear or gear-type reducer is rated over five times the service life of a cycloid-pin unit, and the reducer is one of the most expensive parts on a chipper, so that single choice reshapes the whole life-cycle cost. Low upkeep: few wear parts, stable structure, low running and maintenance costs.

How the Drum Type Wood Chipping Machine Works

Four stages:

1

Feed

Wood or biomass enters through the inlet; the feed rollers and reducer keep the feed steady.

2

Shear chipping

The high-speed knife drum (drum fly knives) works against the fixed bottom knife to shear and chip the material.

3

Screen sizing

Chips pass the screen; product fineness is set by the screen aperture.

Spec-size chips are discharged and collected for the next process.

Two things to remember: product fineness follows the screen — change the screen to change the chip size; the feed rollers and reducer are what keep feed stable, so don't let material slip and spin at the inlet.

Specifications

Four models:

Parameter / Model	BX215	BX216	BX218	BX2113
Feed opening (mm)	160×400	230×500	300×680	450×700
Fly knives	2	2	2	2
Knife drum speed (rpm)	592	590	650	500
Max feed diameter (mm)	160	230	300	450
Chip size (mm)	30	30	30	38
Capacity (t)	3–4	7–8	12–15	15–30
Main motor (kW)	45	55	110	200–250
Feed roller motor (kW)	2.2–3	3–4	4–5	7.5×2
Oil pump motor (kW)	1.5×1	1.5×1	1.5×1	3×1
Conveyor motor (kW)	3	3	3	3
Weight (kg)	2990	4070	7000	11840
Dimensions (mm)	1470×1550×970	1800×1900×1210	2200×2150×1500	3670×2517×2050

Capacity varies with feed type, moisture and screen spec — reference ranges shown.

Where It Gets Used

Particleboard plants, MDF plants, furniture factories, biomass power stations, paper mills and chip-processing yards — all in the raw-material prep section. Feed covers wooden crates, logs, scrap boards, old beams, formwork and pallets.

Installation and Commissioning

1. **Foundation and frame** — pour the foundation per the drawing, lift the machine into place, level it, grout and torque the anchor bolts symmetrically.

2. **Knife drum and bottom knife** — verify fly-knife mounting direction and torque; set fly-knife to bottom-knife clearance per the manual.
3. **Drive and reducer** — wire the main and feed-roller motors; fill the reducer with the specified oil; check belt tension and alignment.
4. **Screen** — fit the screen for the target chip size; check tension and sealing.
5. **No-load run** — jog, then run continuously; watch knife-drum rotation, feed-roller action, vibration and noise.
6. **Load run** — start with a little feed, check chip size and output, then ramp to rated load.

⚠ Lift by the designated points only — never by motors or reducers; keep personnel clear of the lift zone.

⚠ During operation, stay clear of the feed opening and the knife rotation plane; stop and lock out before clearing, knife changes or screen changes.

⚠ Stop immediately on abnormal vibration, noise or motor overheating; never run a damaged machine.

Feed evenly and continuously — keep metal out of the inlet or the knives pay for it. Have the manufacturer's technician on site for the first load run.

Running and Maintenance

The fly knives and the bottom knife are the core wear items — cutting wood every day wears edges fast, so inspect them on schedule and grind or replace at the wear limit; a dull knife drops chip size and output together. The screen sets product fineness: check it for damage and tension, and change the screen to change the chip size. The reducer is the most expensive single part on this machine and its best durability story — worm-gear or gear type, check oil level and condition on schedule, and never let it run dry.

Check the feed rollers for wear and hold-down action so material can't slip and spin. The daily round: knife-drum bearing temperature, belt tension, whole-machine vibration.