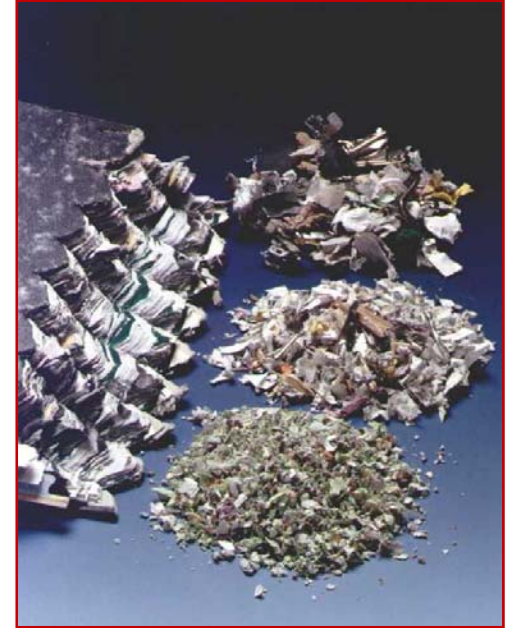


Confidential Shredding



shredding + briquetting

The Market (Basis)

↓ Loss of billions by spying !

Many market places are now very competitive meaning that sensitive company information can be useful in the fight for new business.

Competitor spying damages are rife in Europe resulting in billion pound losses and the trend is increasing at an alarming rate.

In addition to this many companies handle sensitive information about members of the public, and a legal obligation to make sure that it is disposed of responsibly.

↓ Are your bins secure?

What is the point in clever procedures or “Firewalls” or trusting the discretion of employees, when your waste bins contain your customers most sensitive details. Every thief has a perfect opportunity to rummage through discarded information and pass it on to any interested party.

↓ DIN Norm (norm basing upon German Institute for standardization) regulates the reduction of files and dates

Destruction and data protection information in Germany is based on DIN 32757. This DIN refers to the destruction of personnel data.

It defines 5 levels of security and declares the corresponding required standards which have to be adhered to by all machines and equipment. The following guiding principle is valid:

The size of the cut refers to the sensitivity of the document – the more sensitive or confidential – the smaller the particle has to be.

The Market

↓ History

With the introduction of the DIN 32757 classification in 1985, data protection became far more important. At the end of the 80's the market had been developed for Weima. Weima now boast a 70% share of the European market using the unique Weima shredding technology and our unique V rotor cutting profile that lends itself perfectly to the shredding of sensitive information.

↓ Future prospects

The rest of the EU has now adopted similar security standards to that of Germany. Experts in the confidential destruction industry speak about a North-South divide in Europe. This research shows the divide to be more apparent in the countries of South Europe. The market outside of Germany is expected to grow at an alarming rate within the next two years.

Technical requirements

↓ Security levels basing upon DIN 32757

The DIN 32757 defines 5 security levels to adhere to legislation, the security level is determined by the size of the particle.



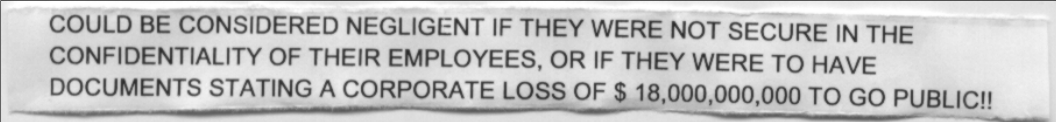
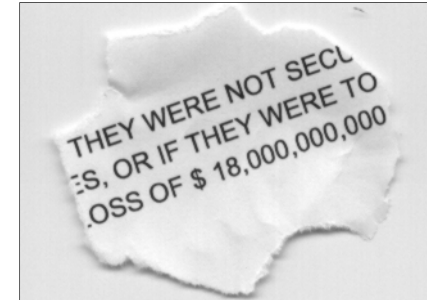
↓ Security level 1

Material surface: smaller 2000 mm² = ca. 45 mm x 45 mm

Reproduction: A possibility but extremely time consuming

Recommended screen hole diameter 40 mm round

The DIN 32757 defines the size of the particles with a max. area of 2000 mm². With rotor shears a max. width of the discs of 12 mm is allowed. Size in original print 1:1.



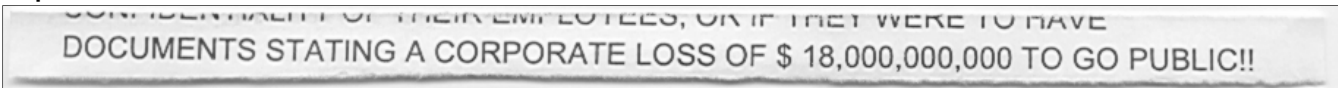
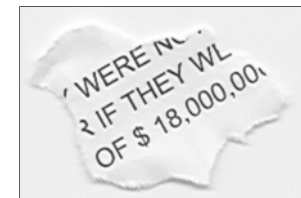
↓ Security level 2

Material surface: smaller 800 mm² = ca. 28 mm x 28 mm

Reproduction: Practically impossible.

Recommended screen hole diameter 30 mm round

The DIN 32757 defines the size of particles with a max. area of 800 mm². With rotor shears a max. width of the discs of 6 mm is allowed. Size in original print 1:1.



↓ Security level 3

Material surface: smaller than $594 \text{ mm}^2 = 24 \times 24 \text{ mm}$

Reproduction: Impossible

Recommended size of the screen 25 mm round

The DIN 32757 defines a particle size with a max. area of 594 mm^2 . With rotor shears a max. width of the discs of 4mm (alternativ 2) and a length of 80 mm (297).
Size in Original print 1:1.



↓ Security level 4

Material surface: smaller than $30 \text{ mm}^2 = 5,5 \times 5,5 \text{ mm}$

Reproduction: Impossible

Recommended screen hole diameter 10 mm (only conditionally possible)

The DIN 32757 defines the particle size with a max. area of 30 mm^2 . With rotor shears a max. width of the discs of 2 mm and a length of 80 mm is allowed.

↓ Security level 5

Final material: ashes

Reproduction: not possible

Explanations to the DIN 32757

- ↓ **The DIN was originally established for normal destructors of bureau files, consequently, cuts in stripes are indicated. The DIN explanation states:** “The reduction can be effected with knives, shredders, Cutting-mills, stamping or other unsuitable machines. There is no requirement for a special shape of material.”
- ↓ **The security level will be indicated by customers (mainly level 3).**
- ↓ **When choosing the security level it has to be noted, that the material reduced to level 4 is only able to be recycled with extreme difficulty and level 5 recycling is not possible - consequently, the destructor of the files will not receive any money for the final material.**
- ↓ **Big plants: High capacities and the mixing and pressing of the material which has to be shredded reduce the chance of reproduction, consequently a lower security level can be utilised**
When using a Weima system, level 4 will be reached with a screen hole diameter of 25 mm (actual level 3) and following transport (Mixing) with conveyors, pneumatic, screw conveyors, but the product will not be commercialised.

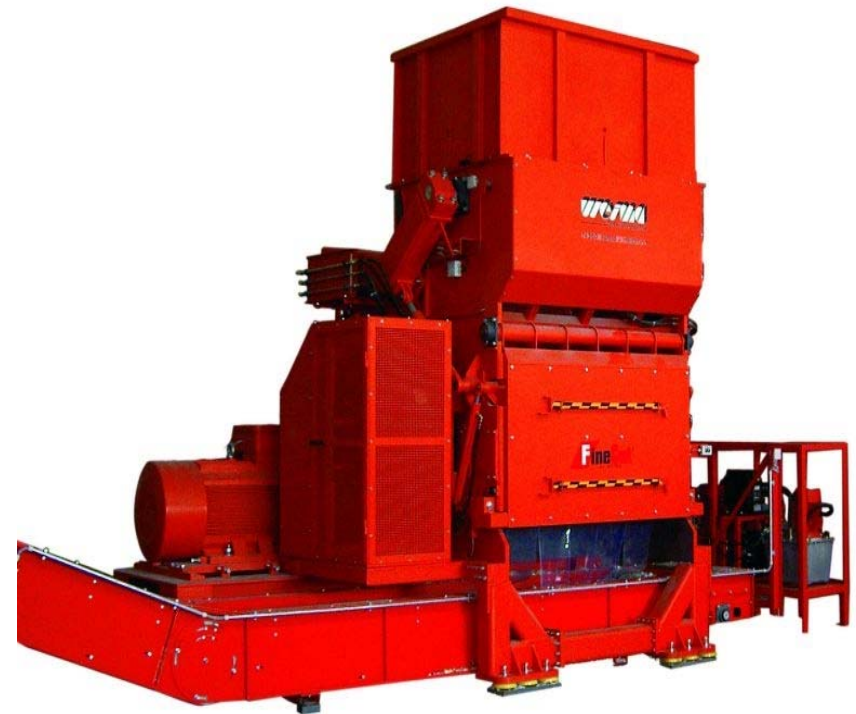
Plants/ Machinery technology

↓ The plants technology

The sector of the reduction of files and data can be executed very simply. The main part of such a plant is the shredding technology which can be equipped with the necessary infeed- and evacuation system. At the end of such a plant a bale press or a pressing container is installed for 95 % of all requirements. Often, plants for the destruction of files are affiliated to a common paper sorting plant. The pressing technology will be used from both plants.



↓ Possible systems:



Turn-key details:

↓ Conveying technology:

The conveying technology from shredder to or storage bunker utilises dust filtration where required or the shredder can be discharged with pneumatic pick-up. Should the transport of the material be designed pneumatically, we recommend a separation of ferrous material after the machine.



Competition

↓ Single-shaft-shredder:

With the V-rotor -protected by patent- we achieve a higher capacity of material compared with other rotor types with equal sized drives. Based upon many years of experience we know that the reduction of files with a S-rotor is not always possible. With shear rotor this reduction is not possible at all. Due to the simple exchange, it is possible to achieve with one Weima the security levels 1-3 (4). The big filling volume inside the hopper keeps costs to a minimum.



↓ Rotor shears:

Rotor shears have different disadvantages:

1. It is possible that cheques etc. slip trough between the discs.
2. Beginning with security level 2 (width of the cut 6 mm) the cutting discs are no longer protected against bending by (foreign bodies).
3. Beginning with security level 3 a reduction in two steps is necessary due to the defined length of the material cut (more space required), additional conveyors, (higher drives). Foreign bodies (4 mm width of the cut) considerable damages on the knives (costs) have to be calculated.
4. On closer inspection of the economic efficiency after several years, the reduction with the Weima is far cheaper. On requirement Weima can support you with economic costs.

