

What you see is NOT always what you get. Rotomolded drums last longer than other drums. That saves you money in the long run.



Rotomolded Drum



In this process, plastic powder is melted in a rotating mold. Wall thickness is easily adjusted merely by changing the amount of plastic placed in the mold. A byproduct of the rotational molding process is that material accumulates in the corners making the top and bottom edges of the drum the thickest and most durable wall sections. Because rotationally molded drums are normally much thicker than competitive units they have excellent resistance to puncturing. Rotationally molded drums are extremely durable and can outlast those from competing molding processes by a factor of 10-20 times.

Injection Molded Drums



This process produces parts very quickly in a mold under high pressure. Drums made this way have relatively thin walls and therefore are lightweight. Wall thickness is determined by the mold and is very uniform. The low weight and speed of manufacturing allow these drums to have a very low initial cost. The downside is that they are not robust and in moderate to heavy duty applications they may need to be replaced every few weeks. This can negate the low initial cost. Thin walls also mean that they are subject to penetration by forklifts.

Blow Molded Drums



The nature of this process is to start with a molten tube of plastic and surround it with a mold that defines the finished shape. Once the mold is closed around the tube air is pushed inside forcing the molten tube to take the shape of the mold. As this tube expands it begins to stretch and thin. Unfortunately the top and bottom edges of the drum are the points that require the most stretching and are therefore the thinnest part of the drum. This means that the area that receives the most wear and impact is the least robust. Sidewalls here are also subject to forklift penetration.



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