

CONCRETE MACHINERY & BATCHING SYSTEMS

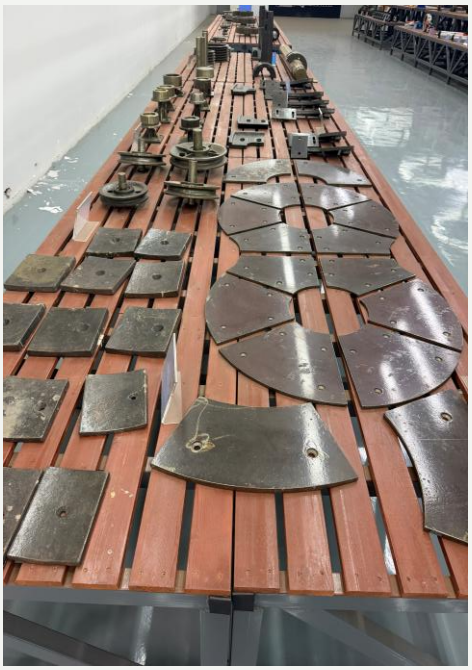
BATCHING / MIXING / STORAGE / CONVEYING / DELIVERY

Technical configurations and project references for international equipment buyers.

Concrete machinery for international projects

Mikkino manufactures concrete batching plants and supporting machinery, configured for output, aggregate conditions, site logistics and local power.





Chengdu Mikkino Machinery Equipment Co., Ltd.

A manufacturer of concrete batching plants and mixing equipment for ready-mix producers, contractors, infrastructure teams and distributors. Product planning covers the plant, storage, conveying, controls, shipment and commissioning scope.

9
equipment categories

25
configuration files

25-270
m3/h plant range

4
featured cases

Project scope

- Configuration before quotation
- Factory, shipment and project evidence
- Installation support and spare-parts planning

Nine equipment categories

Nine equipment categories for mixing and delivering concrete. The plant, dosing, powder handling and delivery fleet form one production system.



Stationary Plants

25-270 m3/h



Mobile Plants

YHZS25-100



Integrated Plants

BYHZS60-180



Foundation-Free Plants

HZS60 / 90 / 120 / 180



Twin-Shaft Mixers

JS500-JS4500



Aggregate Batchers

PLD800-PLD4800



Cement Silos

Common 60-300 t + custom



Screw Conveyors

LS114-LS426



Mixer Trucks

3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 8 / 10 / 12 m3

Which plant fits your business?

Start with concrete demand and production rhythm. The industry label alone does not determine the model.

Application	Starting configuration	Deciding constraint
Commercial ready-mix	Stationary belt-fed plant; assess twin lines when continuity and demand justify them.	Peak dispatch, truck cycle time, aggregate replenishment and space for traffic.
Precast components	Plant and mixer selected through trials with the actual mix and mold cycle.	Batch size, uniformity, moisture control, discharge into the handling system.
Roads and bridges	Stationary base for a long project; mobile or modular plant for repeated moves.	Concrete specification, project duration and mobilization cost.
Remote industrial work	Modular/mobile layout with utility planning and critical spares.	Power, water, aggregate variability and the lead time for replacement parts.
Temporary or rental work	Mobile or foundation-free option where site engineering permits.	Relocation frequency, transport limits, ground bearing capacity and drainage.

Precast is not one mixing duty

Conventional structural mixes, dry-cast mixes and specialist concrete need different trials. Suitability depends on the recipe and handling system, not a model name alone.

Four plant types. Different compromises.

Compare the installed system, not only the quoted equipment price.

Type	Why choose it	What to budget or check
Stationary	Long-term base; room for larger aggregate storage and a planned production layout.	Civil works, land use and dismantling cost. Not the first choice for frequent relocation.
Mobile	Integrated transportable units; useful when the production location changes.	Axle/transport limits, erection equipment and setup scope. Silos and utilities may still need separate work.
Integrated / modular	Prearranged modules simplify interface planning and make the installation scope easier to define.	Container count, module dimensions and maintenance access. Integrated does not mean everything ships as one unit.
Foundation-free	May reduce conventional foundation work where the engineered base is suitable.	Bearing capacity, level support, wind loads, anchoring and drainage. It does not mean no site engineering.

Ask for a total installed comparison

Include transport, lifting, earthworks, foundations, power connection, water, dust control, installation labor and future relocation.

Feed the mixer. Protect the whole cycle.

Two choices that affect cost, footprint and continuity before a mixer brand is even selected.

Choice	Useful when	Trade-off / verification
Skip hoist	Space is tight and the required batch rhythm suits intermittent lifting.	Check lift cycle, rope/drive inspection access and whether lifting becomes the bottleneck.
Belt feed	A larger layout and sustained aggregate transfer support the production duty.	Needs conveyor space, guarding, cleaning and alignment care; check wet material handling.
Single line	Demand and maintenance windows can be managed with one production line.	Lower duplication, but one mixer outage can stop production. Plan maintenance and parts.
Double line	Demand peaks, mix separation or continuity justify duplicated mixing equipment.	Shared bins, conveyors, power and truck access can remain common failure points. Review independence explicitly.

Check the shared bottlenecks

Two mixers do not automatically double delivered output. A shared loading route or dispatch queue can constrain both lines; review simultaneous production.

Stationary concrete batching plants

HZS25, HZS35, HZS50, HZS60, HZS75, HZS90, HZS120, HZS180, HZS240 and HZS270 for ready-mix and long-term project sites.



25-270
m3/h theoretical range

HZS
stationary family

10
current standard models

PLC
automatic control

Selection priorities

- Net output after recipe, truck cycle and moisture conditions
- Belt or skip loading based on capacity and footprint
- Mixer, silos, admixture dosing and environmental enclosure

Stationary plant configurations

25-90 m3/h. Final configuration follows concrete grade, required output, site dimensions, voltage and destination.

MODEL	VARIANT	CAPACITY	MIXER	BATCHER
HZS25	Standard	25 m^3/h	JS500	PLD800
HZS35	Standard	35 m^3/h	JS750	PLD1200
HZS50	Standard	50 m^3/h	JS1000	PLD1600
HZS60	Standard	60 m^3/h	JS1000	PLD1600
HZS60	Simplified	60 m^3/h	JS1000	PLD1600
HZS75	Standard	75 m^3/h	JS1500	PLD2400
HZS90	Standard	90 m^3/h	JS1500	PLD2400

Quotation note

These supplied configurations include project-specific component sizes. Current standalone models appear on the equipment pages. Capacity is theoretical. Final brands, quantities and supply scope follow the approved technical proposal.

Stationary plant configurations

90-270 m3/h source configurations. Final supply follows concrete grade, required output, site dimensions, voltage and destination.

MODEL	VARIANT	CAPACITY	MIXER	BATCHER
HZS90	Simplified	90 m^3/h	JS1500	PLD2400
HZS120	Belt Width 1000mm	120 m^3/h	MAO 3000/2000	PLD3200
HZS120	Belt Width 800mm	120 m^3/h	MAO 3000/2000	PLD3200
HZS180	Chevron Belt	180 m^3/h	MAO 4500/3000	PLD4800
HZS180	Flat Belt	180 m^3/h	MAO 4500/3000	PLD4800
HZS240	Standard	240 m^3/h	MAO 6000/4000	PLD6400
HZS270	Standard	270 m^3/h	MAO 6750/4500	PLD7200

Quotation note

These supplied configurations include project-specific component sizes. Current standalone models appear on the equipment pages. Capacity is theoretical. Final brands, quantities and supply scope follow the approved technical proposal.

Mobile concrete batching plants

Current mobile models for temporary and relocating concrete projects. Mixer, batcher and electrical specifications follow the approved configuration.



Project selection

Confirm net output, road limits, crane access, aggregate storage and utilities. The range below lists current models. Confirm the mixer and batcher before quotation.

- Reduced civil work
- Integrated transport modules
- Matched silo and water storage

MODEL	MAIN SELECTION CHECK
YHZS25	Concrete demand and expected site duration
YHZS35	Batch schedule and available site footprint
YHZS50	Aggregate supply and concrete-truck cycle
YHZS75	Sustained production and loader replenishment
YHZS100	Peak dispatch, transport limits and relocation scope

Compact layouts for constrained sites

Integrated and foundation-free plants reduce conventional site work while preserving accurate batching and compulsory mixing.





Integrated Plant

**BYHZS60 / BYHZS90 /
BYHZS120 / BYHZS180**

An all-in-one structure for industrial yards and projects where batching, mixing and controls must fit a compact footprint.

- Compact equipment relationship
- Short material flow
- Centralized operation

Foundation-Free Plant

HZS60 / HZS90 / HZS120 / HZS180

A steel-base configuration that reduces conventional civil foundation work for rented land, phased projects and future relocation.

- Lower civil-work dependency
- Modular installation
- Ground bearing and drainage checks

Twin-shaft compulsory concrete mixers

JS500, JS750, JS1000, JS1500, JS2000, JS3000, JS4000 and JS4500. Feeding arrangements follow the production duty.



Selection checks

- Nominal and compacted batch output
- Maximum aggregate size
- Liner and blade wear material
- Discharge gate and drive arrangement
- Seal, lubrication and service access

FEEDING SYSTEM	MODELS	SELECTION CHECK
Skip hoist	JS500, JS750, JS1000, JS1500	Lift cycle, ropes and maintenance access
Automatic / belt	JS500, JS750, JS1000, JS1500, JS2000	Batch rhythm and aggregate supply
Automatic / belt	JS3000, JS4000, JS4500	Conveyor scope, power and truck flow

SICOMA or Mikkino? Choose by the duty.

Both options require the same scrutiny: actual mix performance, maintenance access and parts support.

Decision factor	SICOMA option	Mikkino in-house option
Strongest buying reason	Useful where the owner specifies SICOMA or an existing fleet already uses that exact mixer family.	Useful where the buyer wants a Mikkino mixer integrated into the plant scope with named purchased components.
Support fit	Check local genuine-parts availability and the exact model/version; brand familiarity is not a stock guarantee.	Confirm the parts schedule, supplier part numbers and remote/local support route before ordering.
Customization	Confirm permissible interfaces and options with the supplied OEM configuration.	Discuss discharge, control and installation interfaces; feasibility belongs in the approved drawing.
Cost trade-off	Any purchase premium must be checked in the actual quote and weighed against fleet/support fit.	Assess quoted cost against spare-parts access and required support; do not assume lower lifetime cost.

Do not rank concrete quality by the badge alone

Compare both with the same mix, fill level, mixing time and acceptance method. Equal motor power does not establish equal wear life or uniformity.

MHZS120: compare the actual components

Component comparison from the supplied MHZS120 sheets. Current foundation-free models use HZS names. Final packages follow the approved proposal.

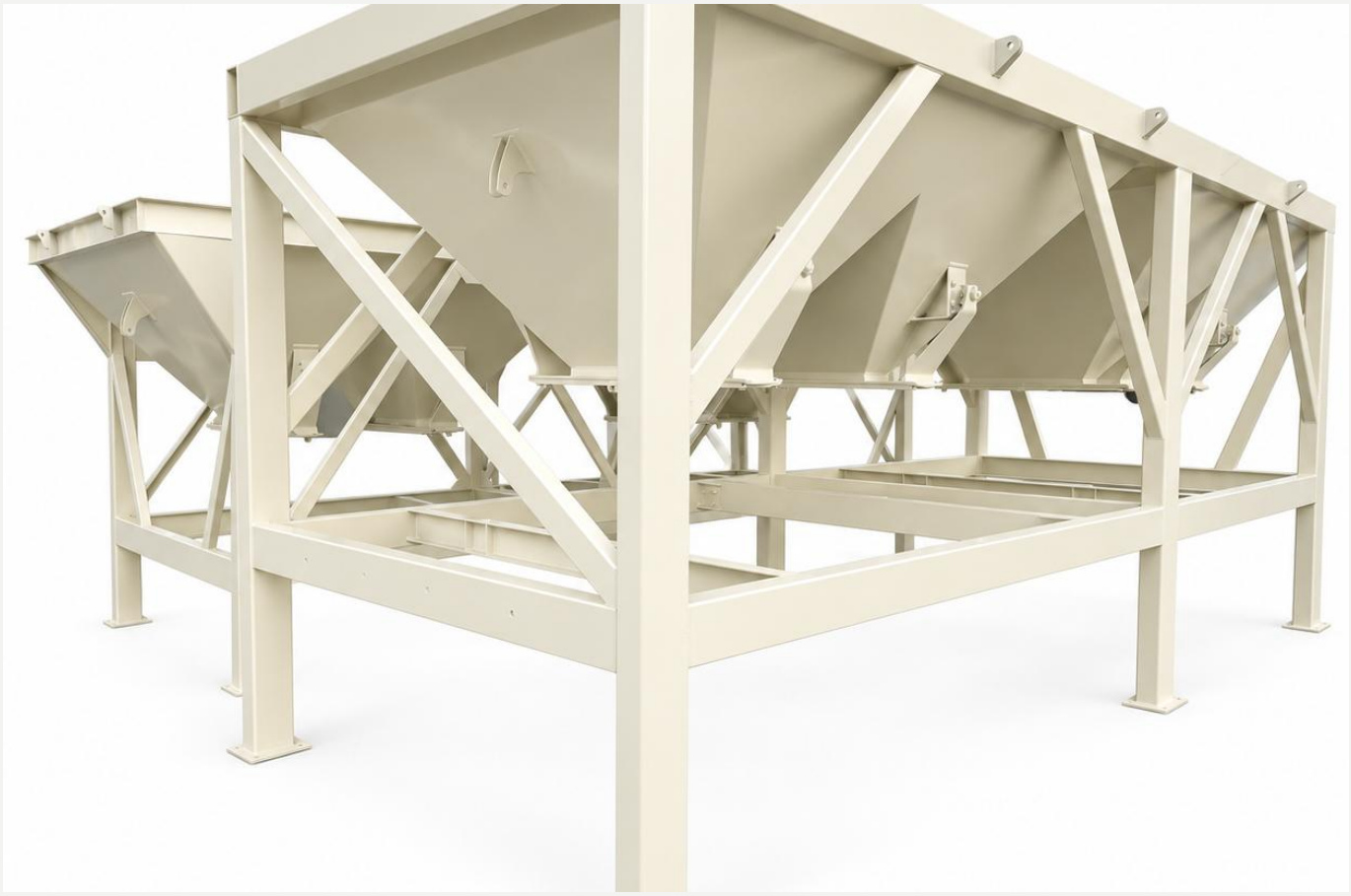
Component	SICOMA configuration	Mikkino configuration
Mixer	MAO 3000/2000 SICOMA	JS2000 Mikkino
Reducers	Planetary x 2 SICOMA	Planetary x 2 Huatai Xingkai
Main motors	37 kW x 2 SICOMA listed supplier	37 kW x 2 Lu'an
Grease pump	20 Pump designation SICOMA	20 Pump designation Porter
Hydraulic station	2.2 kW motor SICOMA	2.2 kW motor Porter
Liners / blades	High wear-resistant alloy SICOMA	High wear-resistant alloy Mikkino

What the lists do not establish

Alloy grade, hardness, measured service life, seal arrangement and interchangeability need further evidence. In-house does not mean every component is made by Mikkino.

PLD aggregate batching machines

PLD800, PLD1200, PLD1600, PLD2400, PLD3200 and PLD4800. Match weighing, bins and discharge to the mixer cycle.



PLD800
entry batching range

PLD4800
large batching range

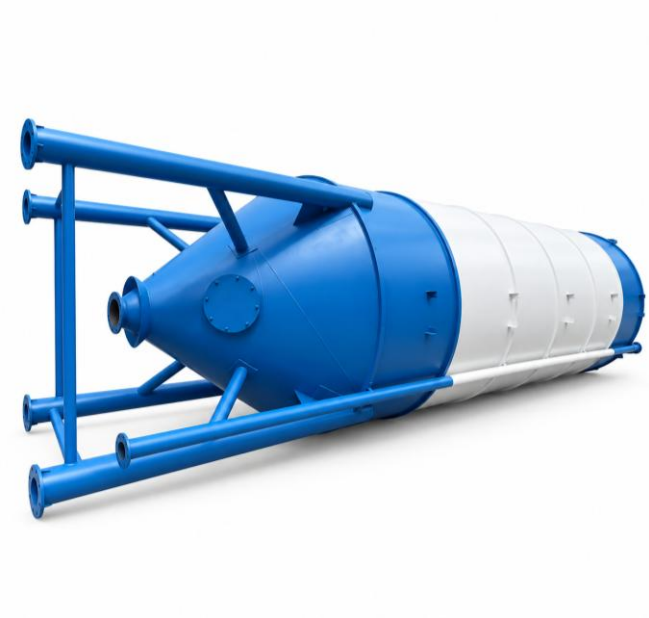
2-4+
bin layouts by project

Configuration checks

- Aggregate gradation, loader access and storage hours
- Independent or cumulative weighing method
- Belt width, discharge route and calibration access

Cement storage and conveying

Storage and transfer equipment should be sized as one system using daily consumption, delivery frequency and conveying route.





Cement Silos

60 / 80 / 100 / 120 / 150 / 200 / 300 t

Other capacities can be custom-engineered. Select vertical or horizontal form by site and logistics. Horizontal silos above 120 t are not recommended for practical operation.

- Storage autonomy
- Container strategy
- Filter and safety valve

Screw Conveyors

LS114 / LS140 / LS165/168 / LS219 / LS273 / LS323/325 / LS426

Cement and fly-ash transfer selected by material, throughput, center distance, installation angle and motor power.

- Required conveying rate
- Length and inclination
- Seal and maintenance access

Transit mixer trucks

Drum sizes: 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 m3. Select the chassis by capacity, terrain, duty and local requirements.



3-12

m3 drum capacity

Fleet

matched to plant cycle

Route

planned by delivery time

Fleet planning

- Legal axle loads, terrain and route limits
- Loading, travel, waiting and discharge time
- Tracked, off-road utility, five-wheel or heavy-duty chassis by project

Automation, weighing and production records

The control system connects recipes, weighing, mixer cycles, alarms and production reports.





PLC + HMI

Recipe control, weighing indicators, alarm handling and production history.

Quality control chain

01	02	03	04
Material dosing	Moisture correction	Mixing cycle	Discharge record

Available functions depend on the confirmed electrical design, sensor scope, reporting requirements and language package.

Factory evidence behind the quotation

Frame geometry, welding access, mixer fabrication, fit-up and pre-shipment checks affect long-term maintenance.



Before shipment

- Approved configuration and component list
- Fabrication, assembly and service access
- Electrical interfaces and technical documents
- Packing list, container plan and spare-parts package

Small provisions. Real operating tasks.

Equipment features are most useful when the operator can explain what they are there to do.

MHZS120 example	Task on site	Question for selection
Two 500 mm conveyor maintenance walkways	Inspect alignment and carryback from the intended service positions.	Are routes clear after installation, and does the access design meet local requirements?
Inner and outer belt cleaners	Manage residual material on the belt and inspect cleaning performance.	How does the proposed cleaner arrangement suit aggregate moisture and fines?
3.2 m3 waiting hopper	Buffer aggregate between conveying and mixer charging.	Does the charging sequence keep up with the target batch cycle?
4-bin separate weighing, PLD3200	Store and weigh the required aggregate fractions.	How many fractions are actually required, and can the loader replenish bins without obstructing trucks?
4.1 m discharge height	Position the receiving truck below the discharge point.	Confirm the full truck envelope, chute arrangement and final site levels, not height alone.

These provisions support operating tasks; cleaning and inspection must follow the approved manual and isolation procedure.

Selected international projects

Real site photographs support layout, silo, aggregate-flow and installation review before final configuration.



NIGERIA

HZS150 single-line concrete batching plant

Reference focus

Plant arrangement, conveyor route, silo position, truck access and installation planning.



TURKEY

HZS180 double-line concrete batching plant

Reference focus

Plant arrangement, conveyor route, silo position, truck access and installation planning.

Selected international projects

Real site photographs support layout, silo, aggregate-flow and installation review before final configuration.



RUSSIA

HZS120 double-line engineering concrete plant

Reference focus

Plant arrangement, conveyor route, silo position, truck access and installation planning.



INDONESIA

HZS180 double-line ready-mix concrete plant

Reference focus

Plant arrangement, conveyor route, silo position, truck access and installation planning.

Nameplate output is not delivered output.

An illustrative planning calculation using a 70% operating factor, not a test result or production guarantee.

120 x 0.70 = 84 m3/h

For one nominal 120 m3/h line. The 70% reference reflects the operating conditions described by Mikkino; establish the actual factor for your site.

01 Daily volume

84 m3/h x 8 productive hours = 672 m3. Deduct any stoppages not already included in the operating factor; do not count the same loss twice.

02 Truck availability

At 10 m3 usable load and a 90-minute complete round trip: 84 x 1.5 / 10 = 12.6. Round up to 13 available trucks before a contingency reserve.

Illustration only: truck payload, route, unloading time, mix limits and waiting time must be verified. The 13 trucks are not a reported project fleet.

Agree the evidence before the order.

Make competing quotations comparable and turn the trial into a repeatable acceptance check.

Stage	Agree / record	Why it prevents disputes
Requirements	Mixes, aggregate size/moisture, batch size, target duty, site utilities and ambient conditions.	The supplier and customer are designing for the same job.
Quotation	Exact mixer and purchased parts, civil scope, lifting, installation, dust control, spares and training.	A lower equipment price may exclude necessary project costs.
Trial protocol	Same recipe and fill level; log weighing, charging, mixing and discharge times. Agree sample/testing method.	Shows which part of the cycle limits output and how concrete is assessed.
Handover	Approved drawings, manuals, parts references, alarm guidance, training scope and unresolved items.	The operator has a usable basis for running and maintaining the supplied configuration.
Service agreement	Warranty coverage/exclusions, response route, site attendance cost and critical-parts lead time.	A clear support scope is more useful than an undefined promise of lifetime service.

Acceptance values and test methods must be agreed for the concrete specification and local requirements.

Requirement to commissioning

A workable export package defines technical scope, shipment, installation responsibility, training and spare parts.





01 Requirement review

02 Configuration and quotation

03 Production and inspection

04 Packing and shipment

05 Installation support



READY TO CONFIGURE YOUR PROJECT?

Send the operating conditions. We will return a matched equipment scope and technical proposal.

START WITH SIX FACTS

01 Country + nearest port

02 Required output + working hours

03 Concrete grade + aggregate size

04 Site dimensions + voltage

05 Silo quantity + storage target

06 Installation + spare-parts scope

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