

# Crushing

## - Principles of Mechanical Crushing



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**QUARRY  
ACADEMY**

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**Improving Processes. Instilling Expertise.**

# Per Svedensten

- **Manager Crushing Chamber and Materials Development**
  - ✓ **Product Development Center Crushing (R&D)**
- **Master of Science in Mechanics, specialized in mechatronics**
- **Ph.D 2007, Chalmers University**
  - ✓ **Partly funded by Sandvik**
  - ✓ **Modeling, simulation and optimization of crushing plants**
  - ✓ **Technical-Economic Optimization**
- **Sandvik employee since 2004**



CHALMERS 



Crushing Plant Performance

PER SVEDENSTEN

Department of Applied Mechanics  
CHALMERS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY  
Göteborg, Sweden 2007



# Objective

**Explain the interaction  
between  
rock material  
and  
crusher**



# Take home messages

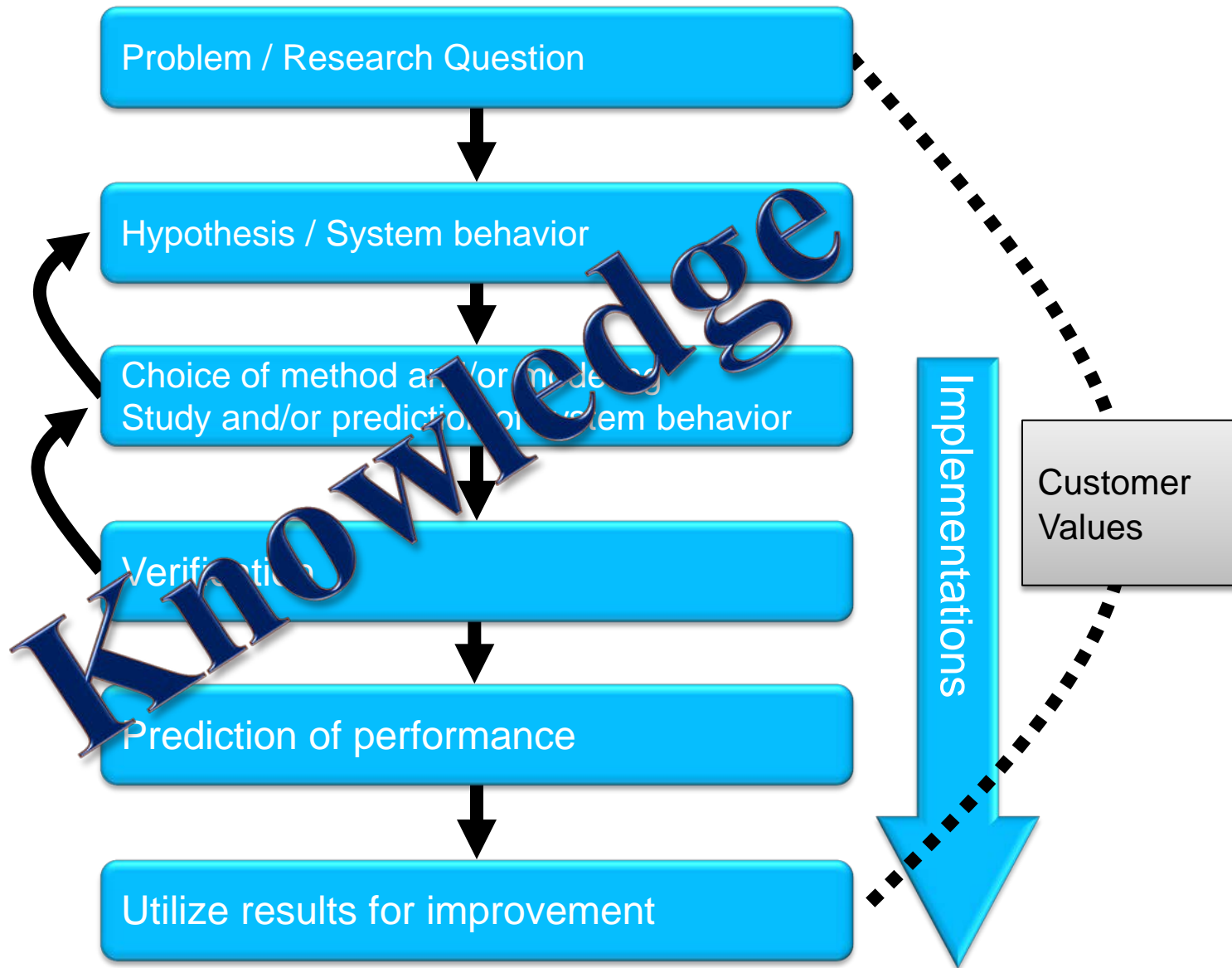
The Take Home Messages will address:

- Trouble Shooting
- Improve Yield
- Improve Performance

# Agenda

- Cone Crusher Operating Principal
- Crusher Operation
- Rock Breakage Behavior
- Crushing Forces
- Optimization and Crusher Performance Map
- Conclusions

# Scientific Approach



# Cone Crusher

- Why Cone Crusher?
- The cone crusher design concept is an effective and smart way of realizing compressive crushing
- Aggregate Production
- Mechanical Liberation of Valuable Minerals

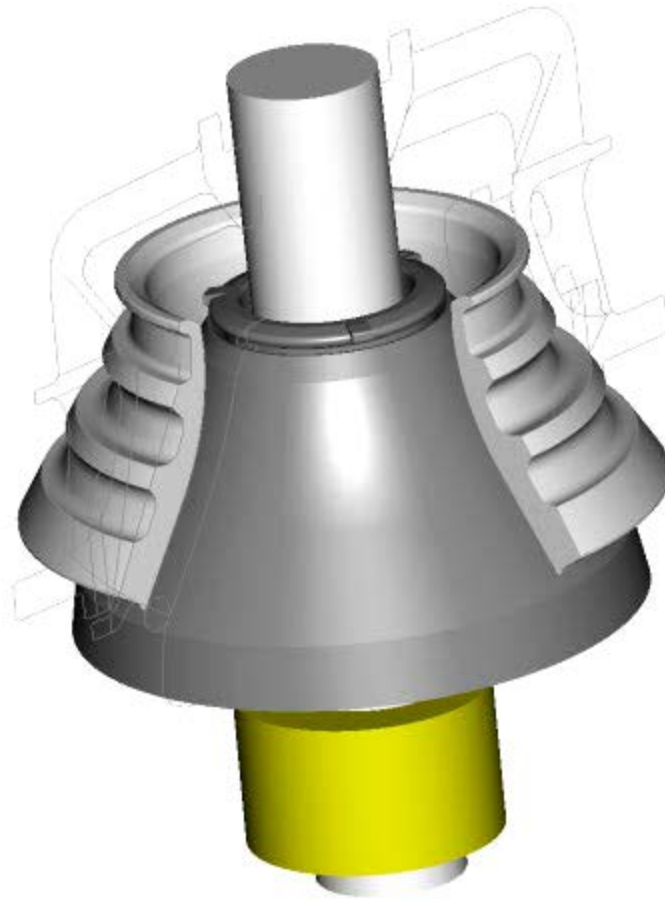


# Operating Principle

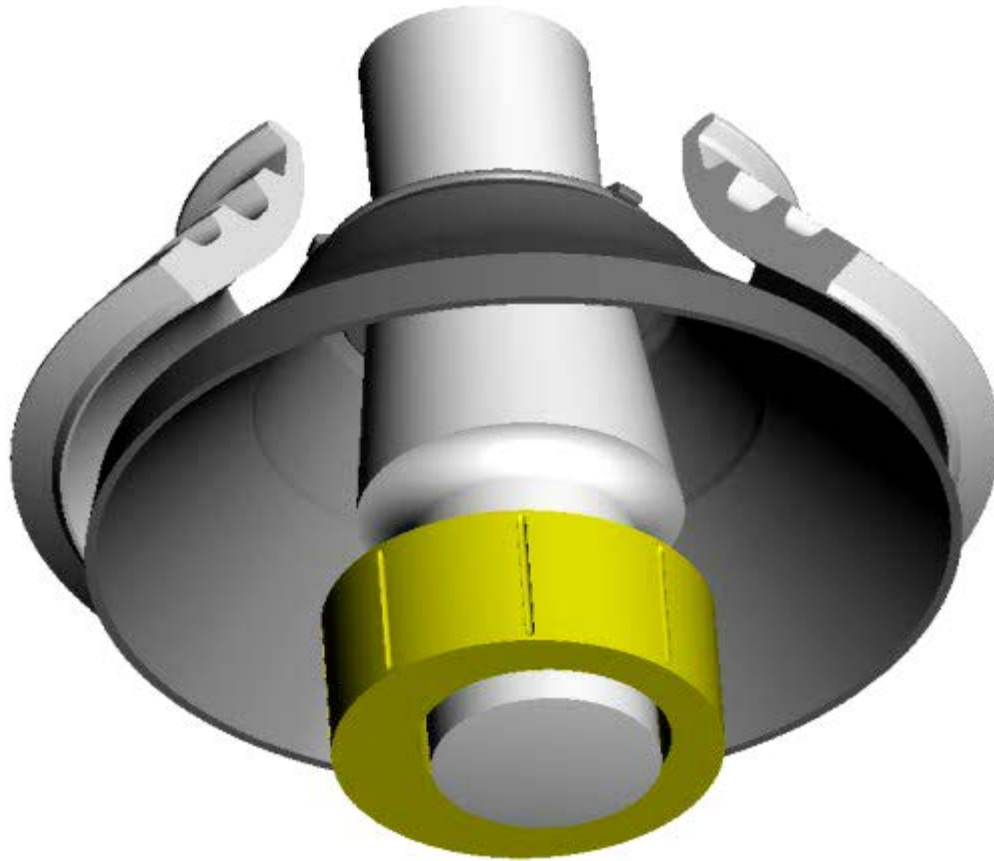




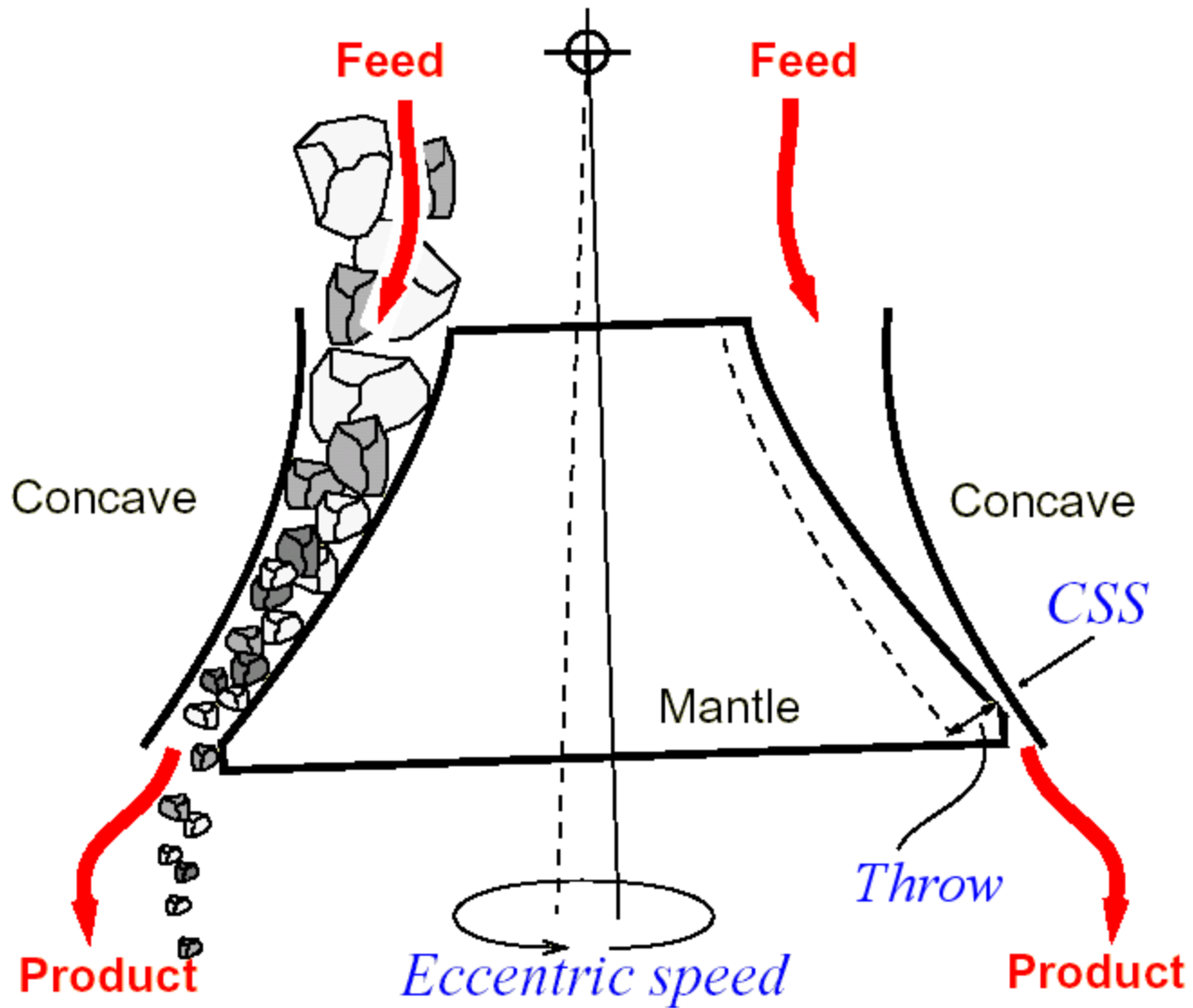
# Operating Principle



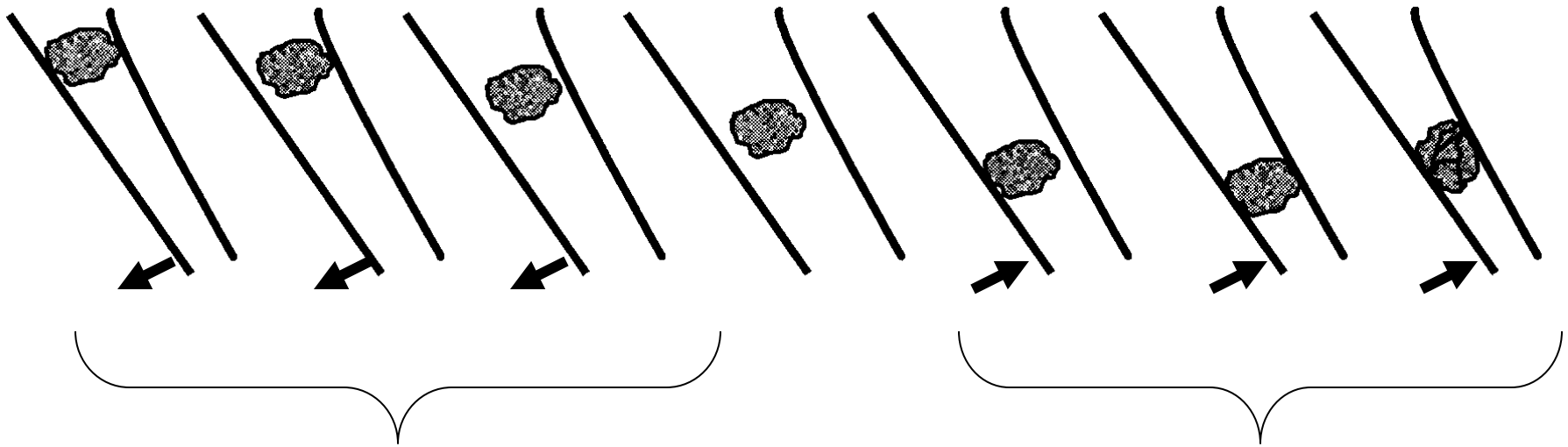
# Operating Principle



# Operating Principle



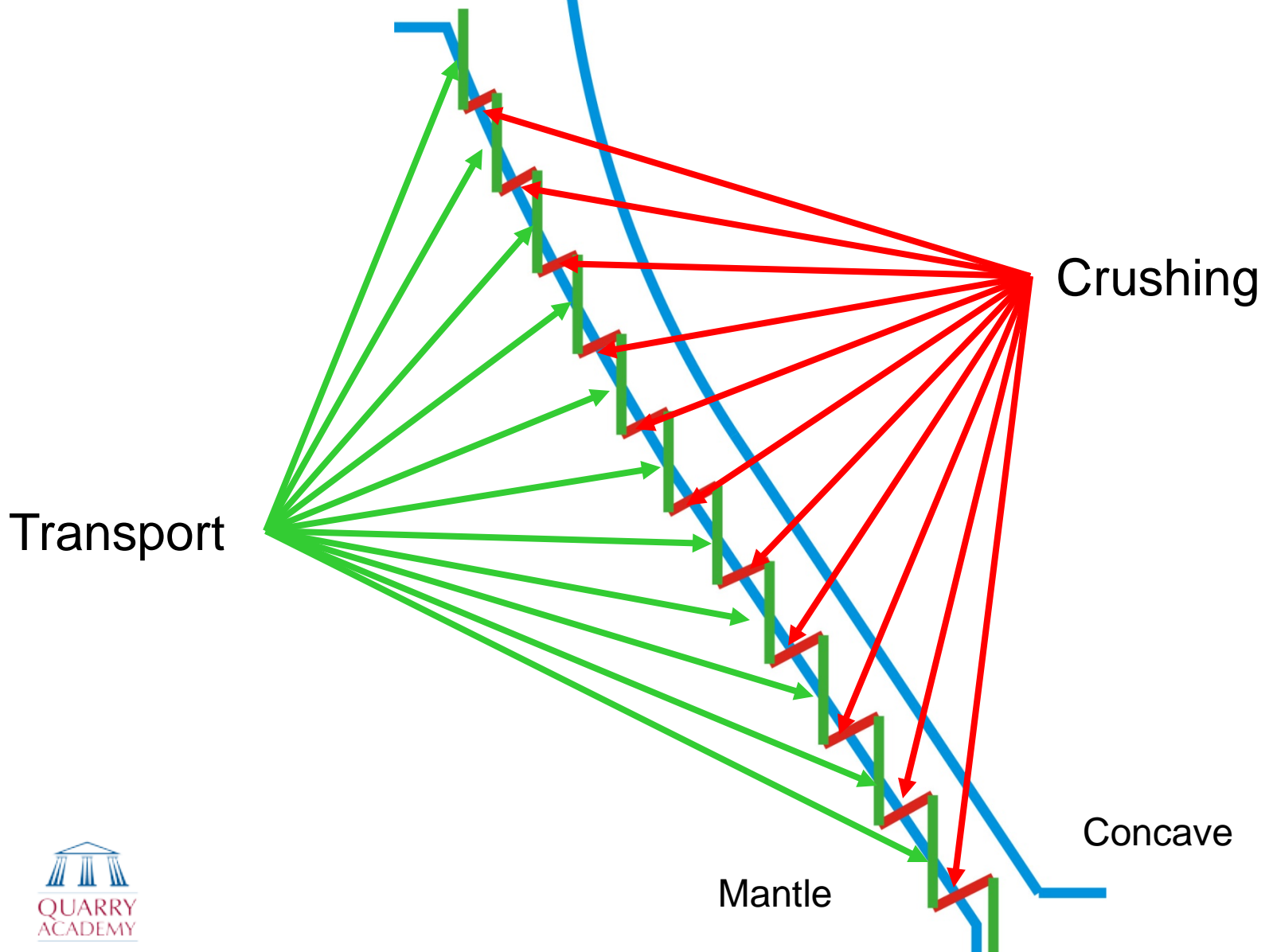
# Operating Principal



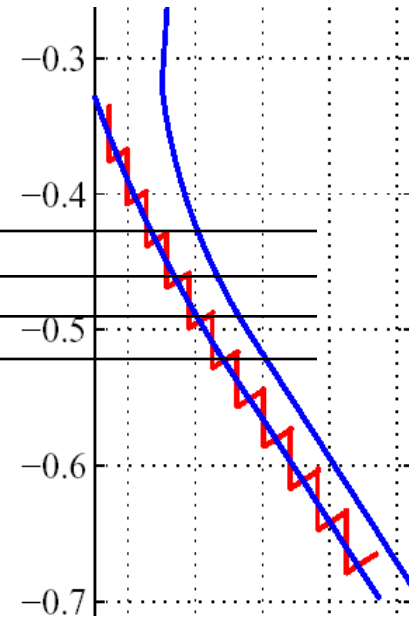
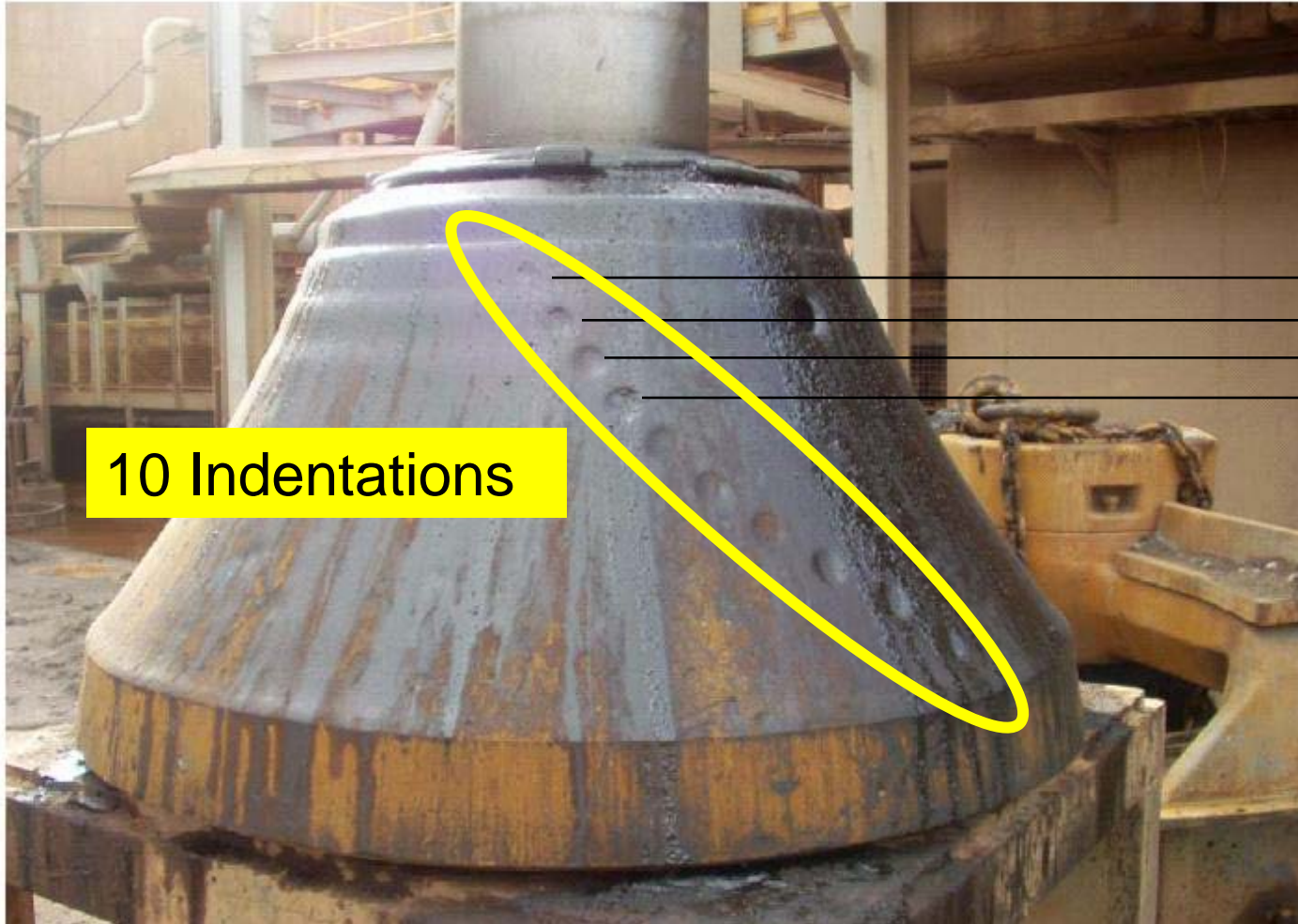
Opening Phase =  
= Transport

Closing Phase =  
= Crushing

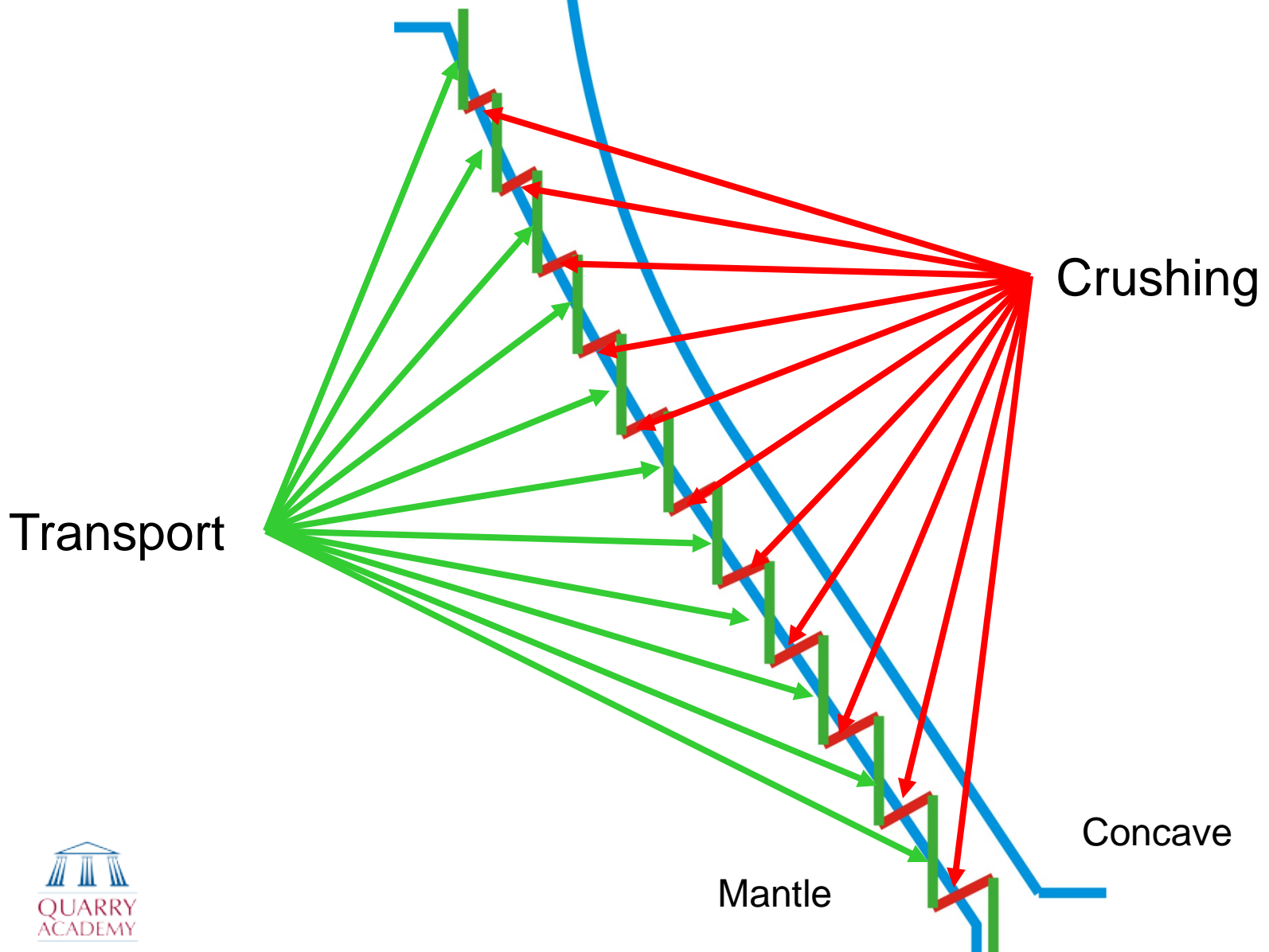
# Operating Principal



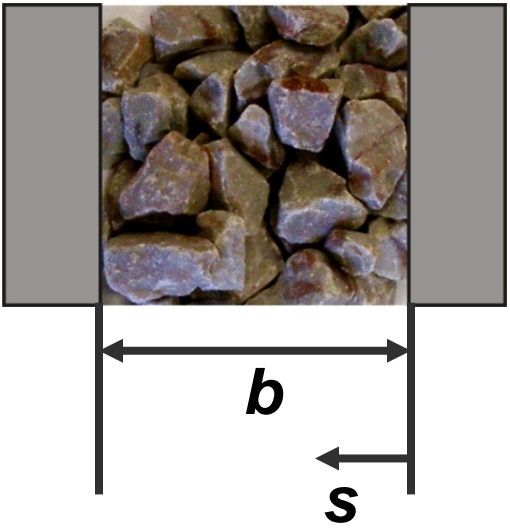
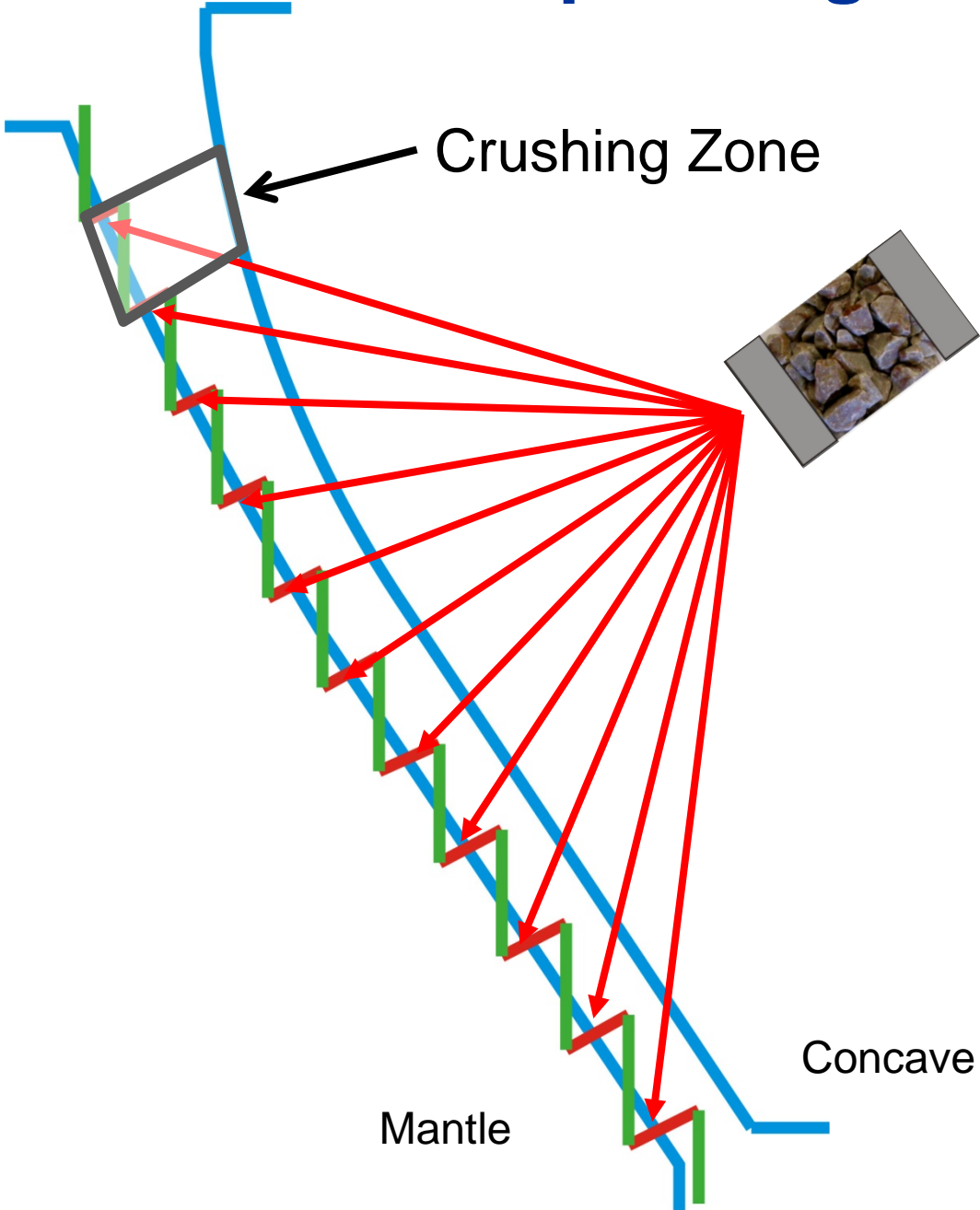
# Operating Principal



# Operating Principal



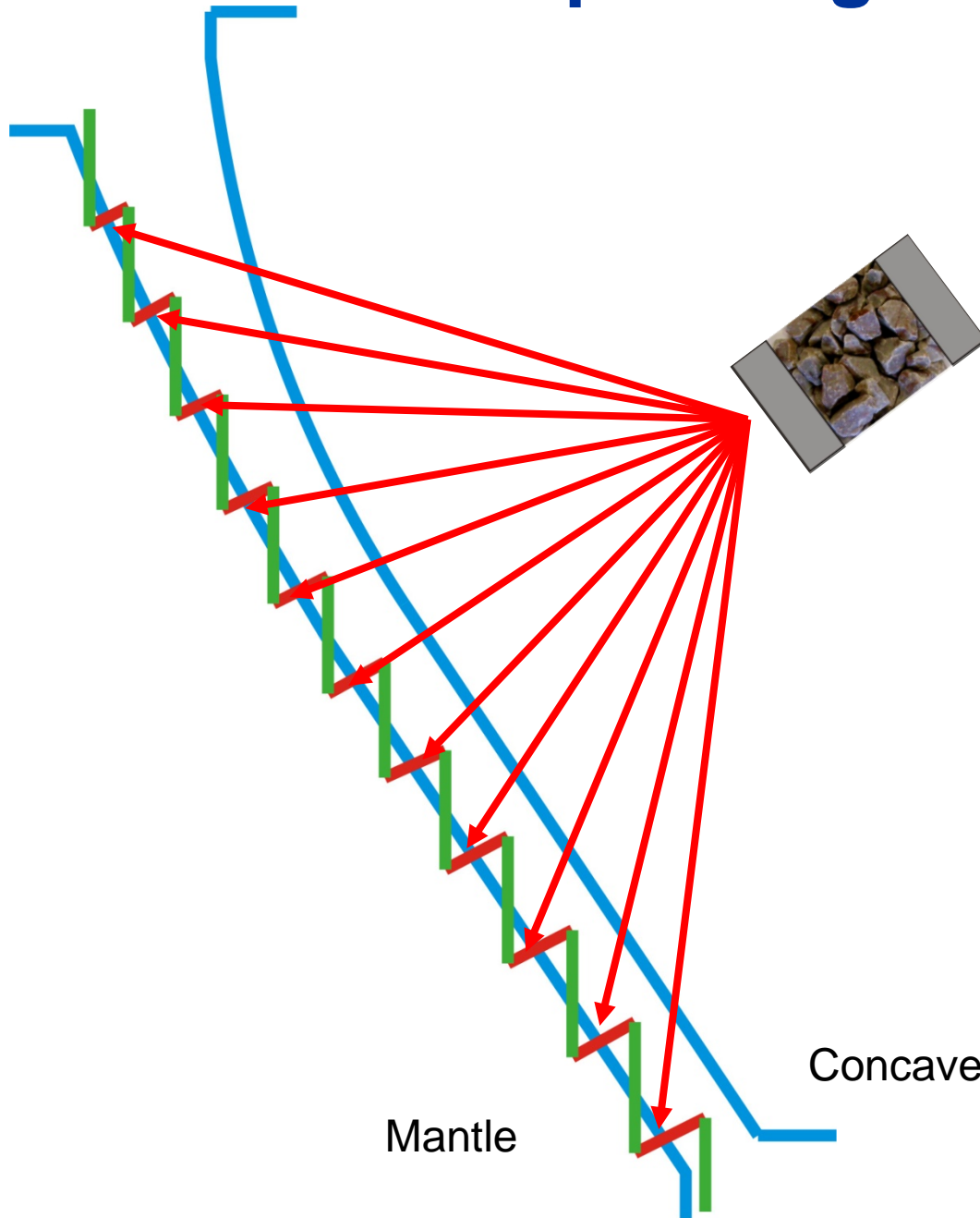
# Operating Principal



**$b$ : Bed Height**  
 **$s$ : Compression**  
 **$s/b$ : Compression Ratio**



# Operating Principal



Single Particle Breakage SPB



Inter Particle Breakage IPB



# Operating Principal

- In a cone crusher the stones are crushed with both SPB and IPB as the material moves down through the chamber.
- The relative amounts of IPB and SPB depends on factors like chamber design, crusher geometry, speed, css, eccentric throw, and others.

**SPB**



**IPB**

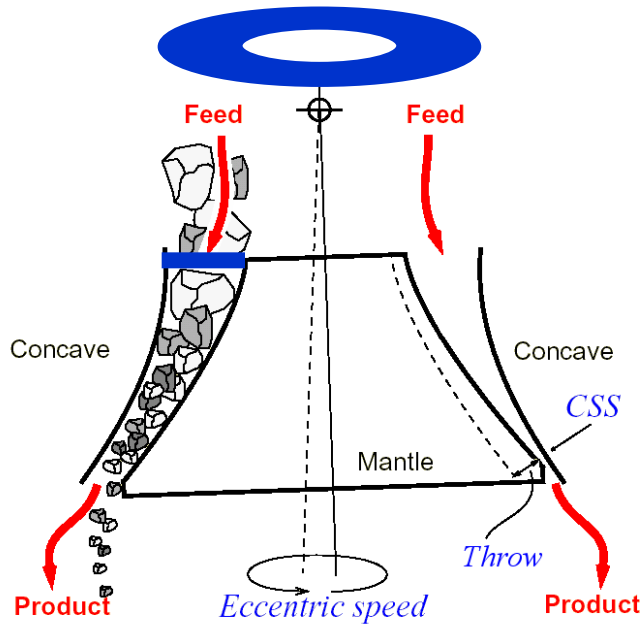


Fines	Less	More
Shape	Flaky	Cubic
Force	Low	High

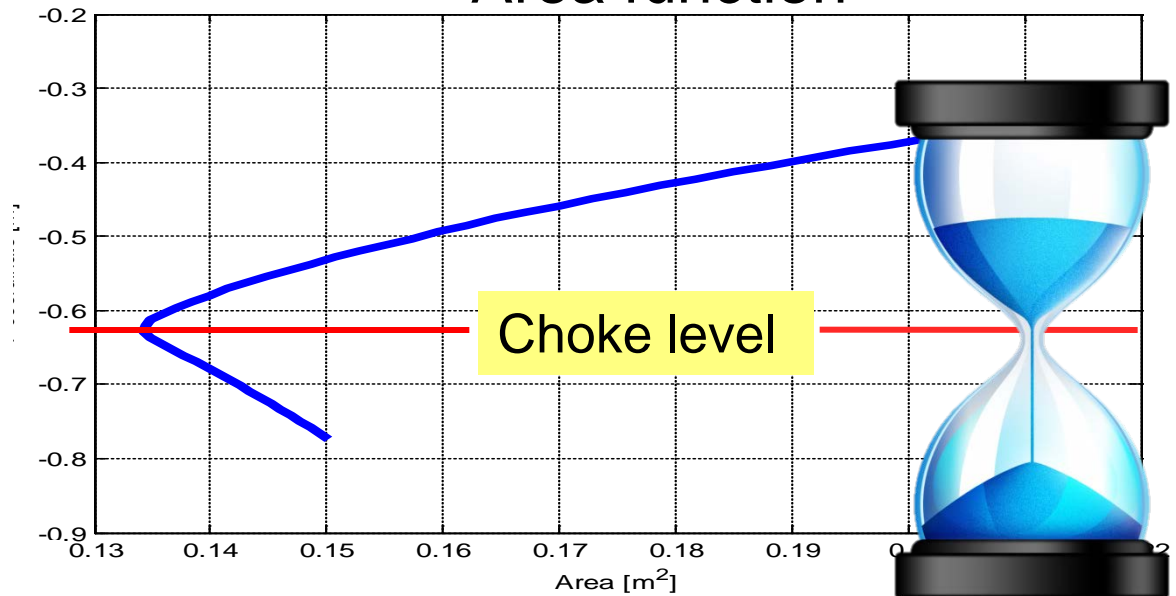
# Operating Principal

- Capacity

## Cross section area

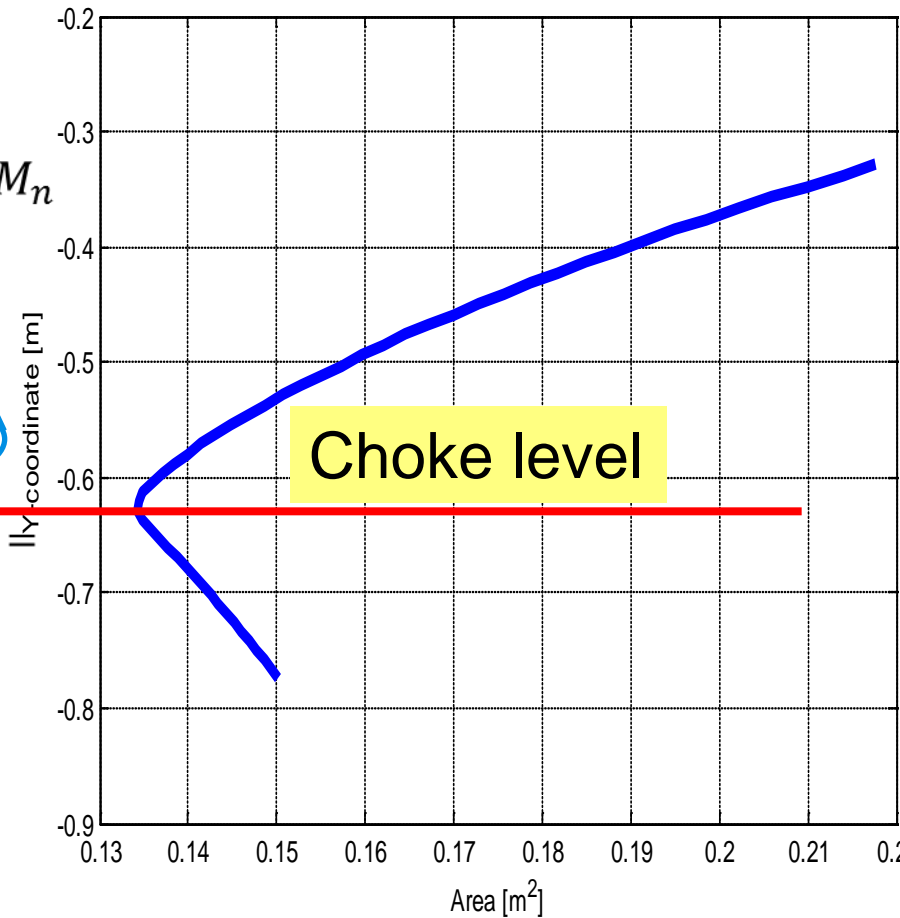
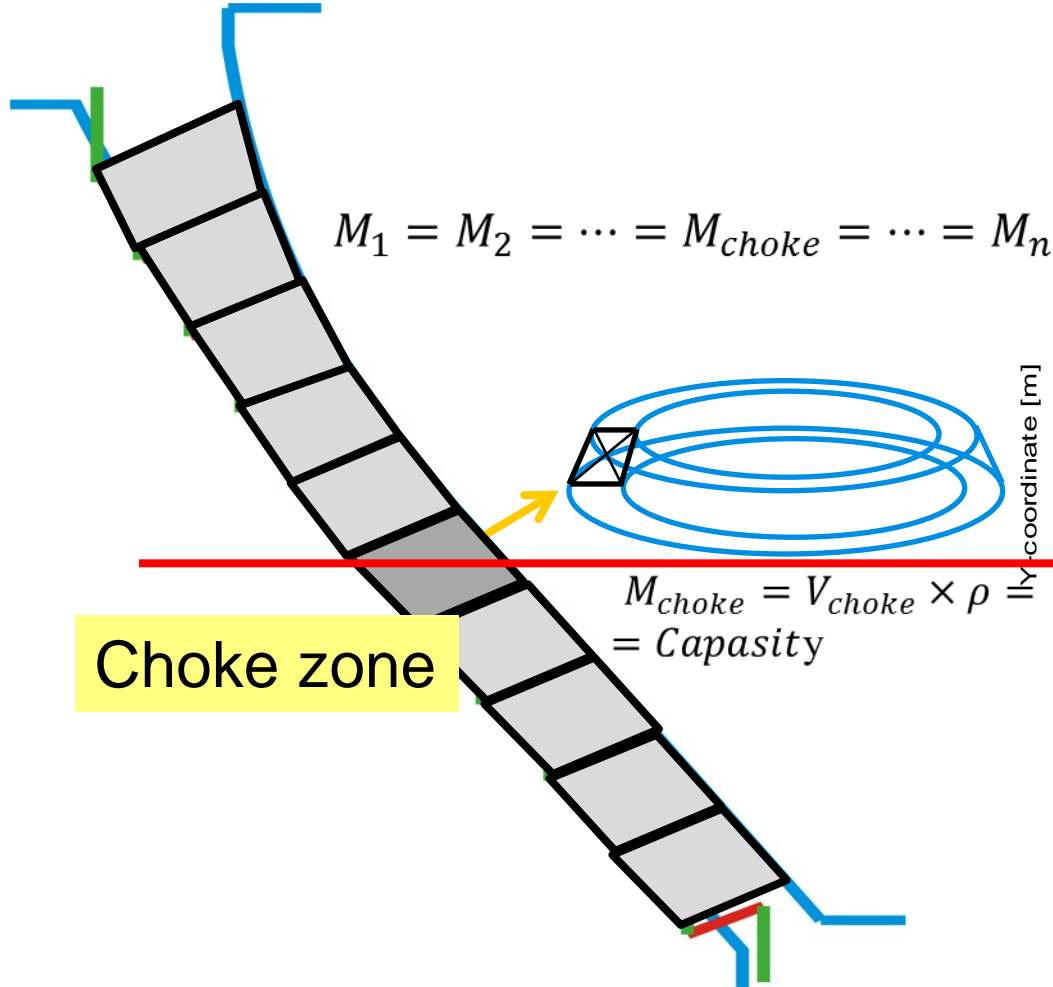


## Area function

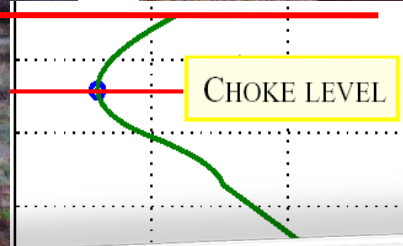


# Operating Principals

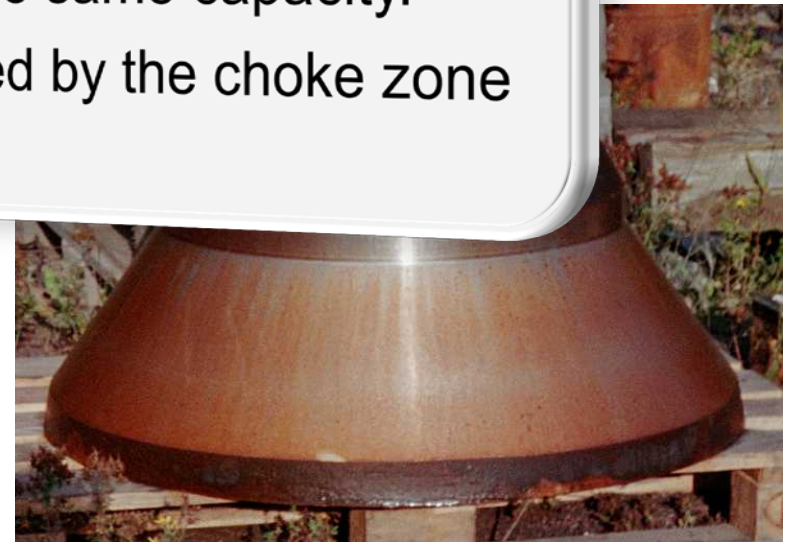
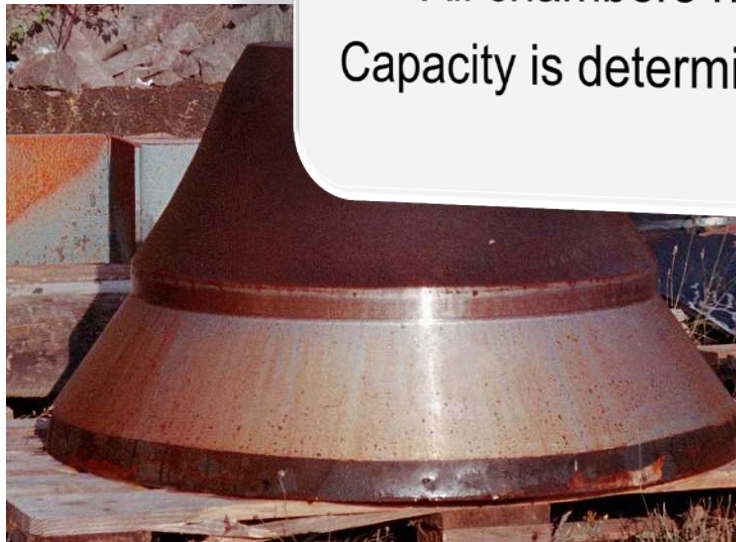
● Capacity



# Operating Principals



Do you believe it?  
All chambers have same capacity.  
Capacity is determined by the choke zone

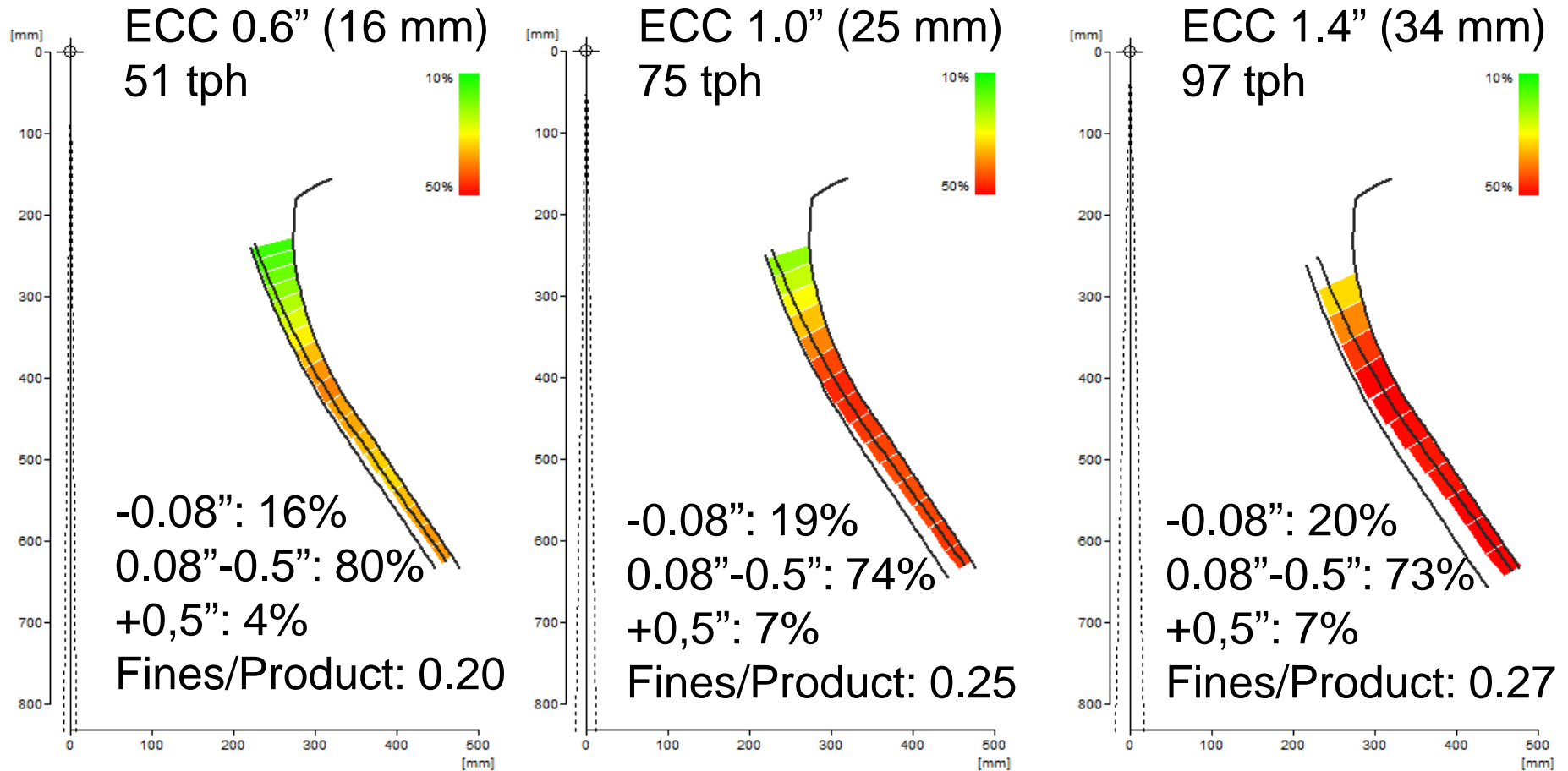


# Crusher operation

- As the market demand shifts can the crusher operation be modified?
- The crusher is likely to be installed for maximum production. Can it be changed to maximum efficiency?
- Understanding how breakage and capacity is effected by
  - ✓ Eccentric Throw
  - ✓ Speed
  - ✓ Closed Side Setting

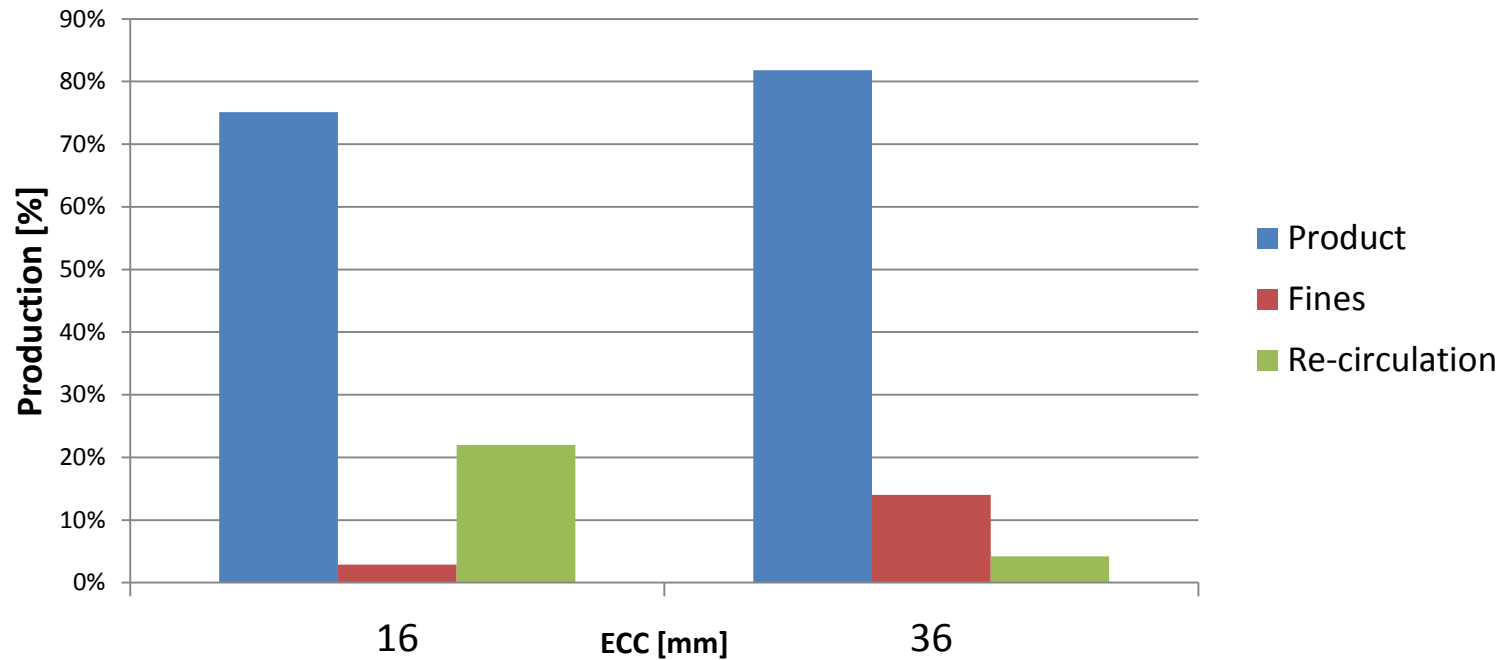
# Crusher operation

## ● Running the crusher at different eccentric throws



# Crusher operation

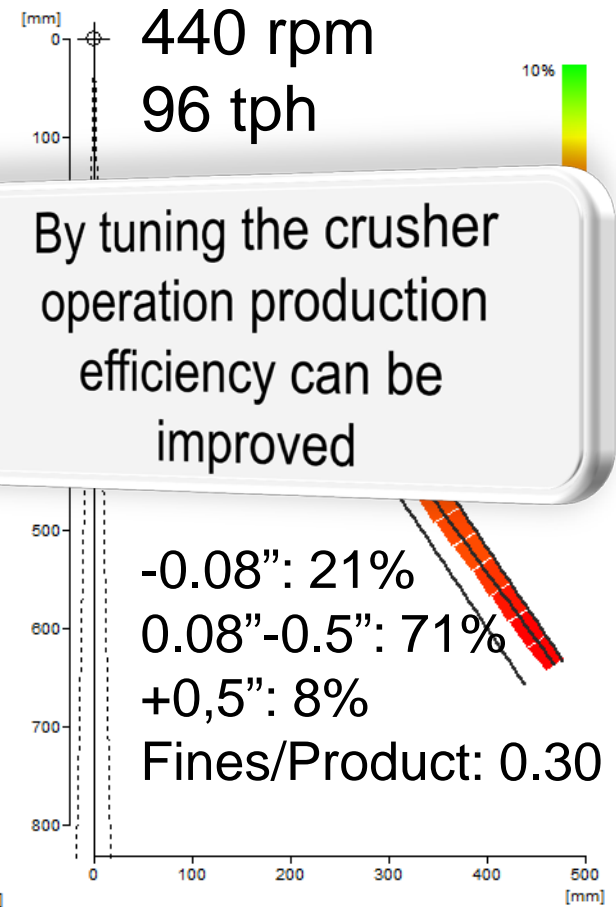
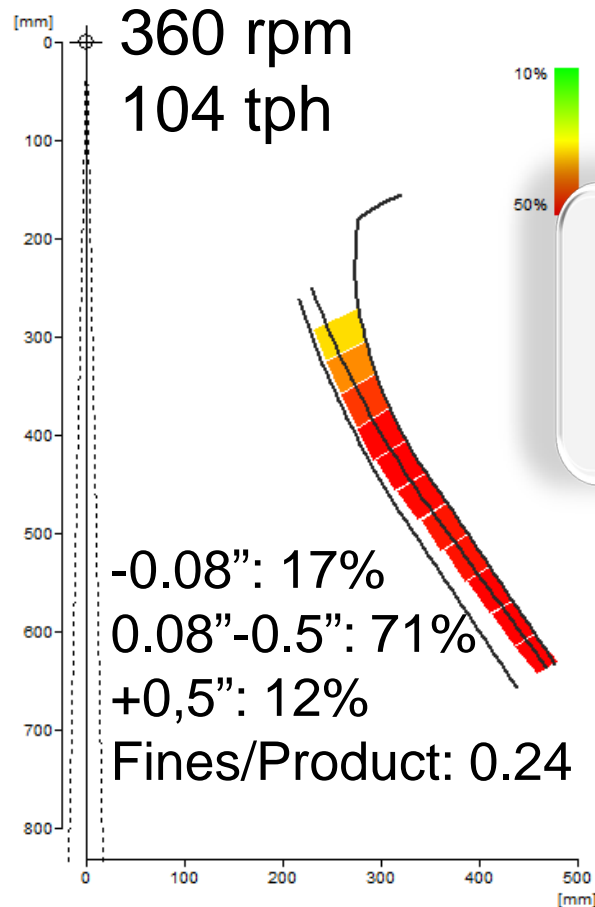
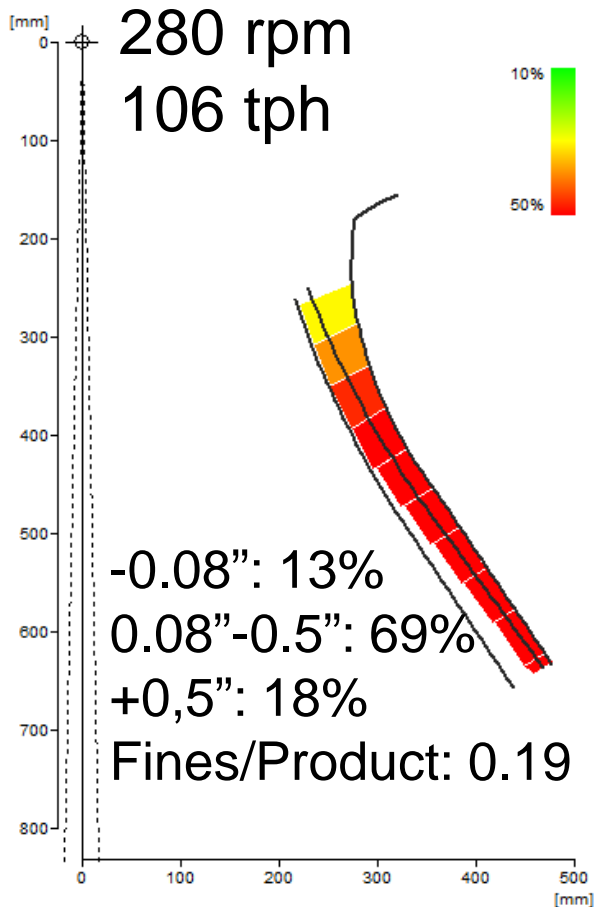
- Running the crusher at different eccentric throws, CSS optimized





# Crusher operation

- Running the crusher at different speeds

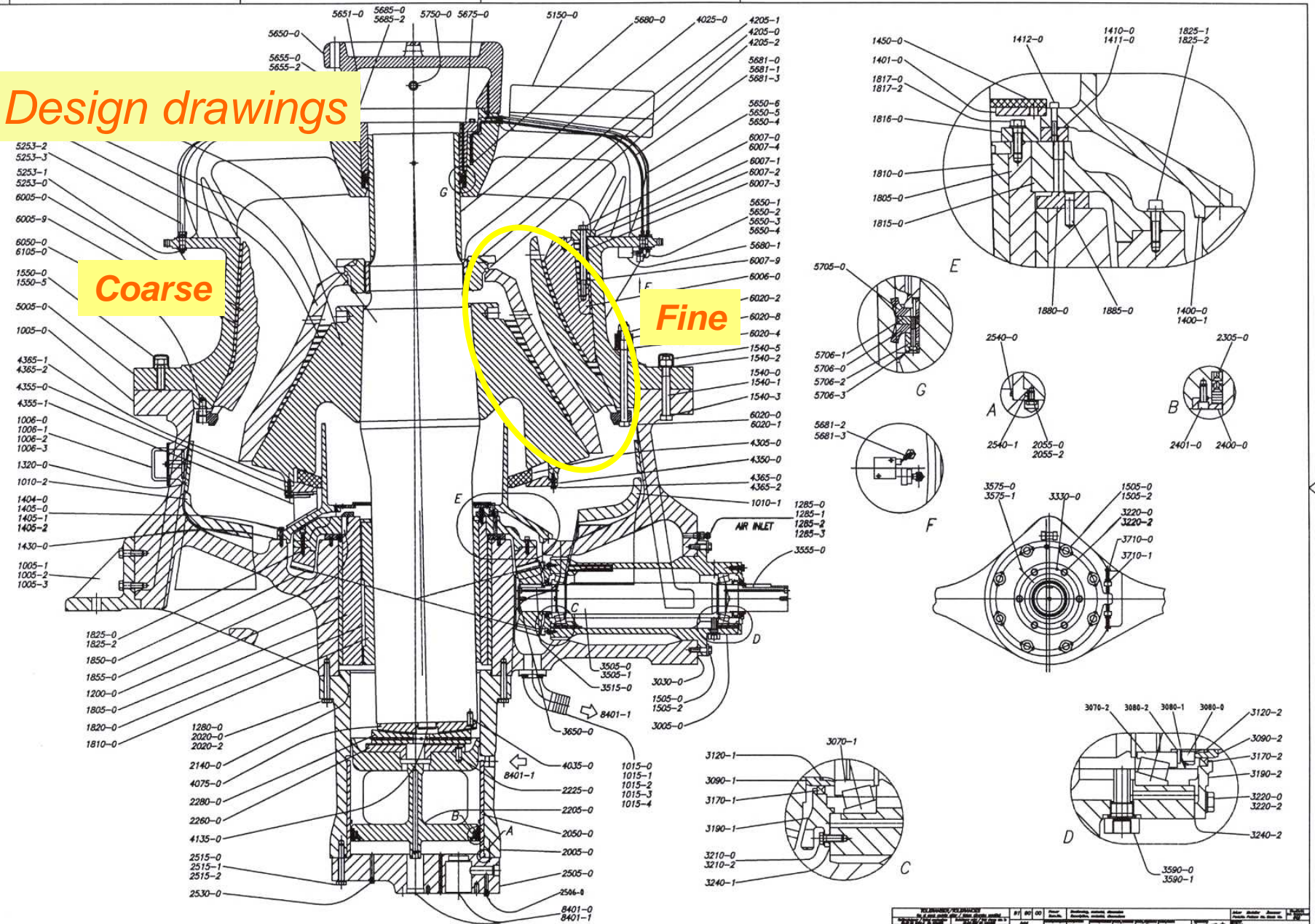


By tuning the crusher operation production efficiency can be improved

# Design drawings

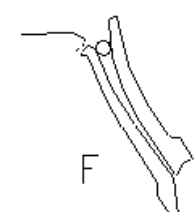
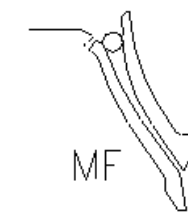
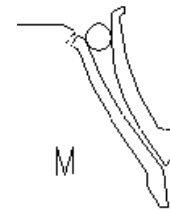
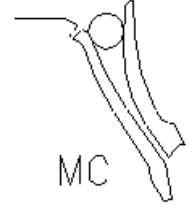
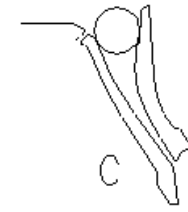
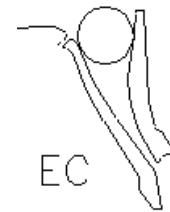
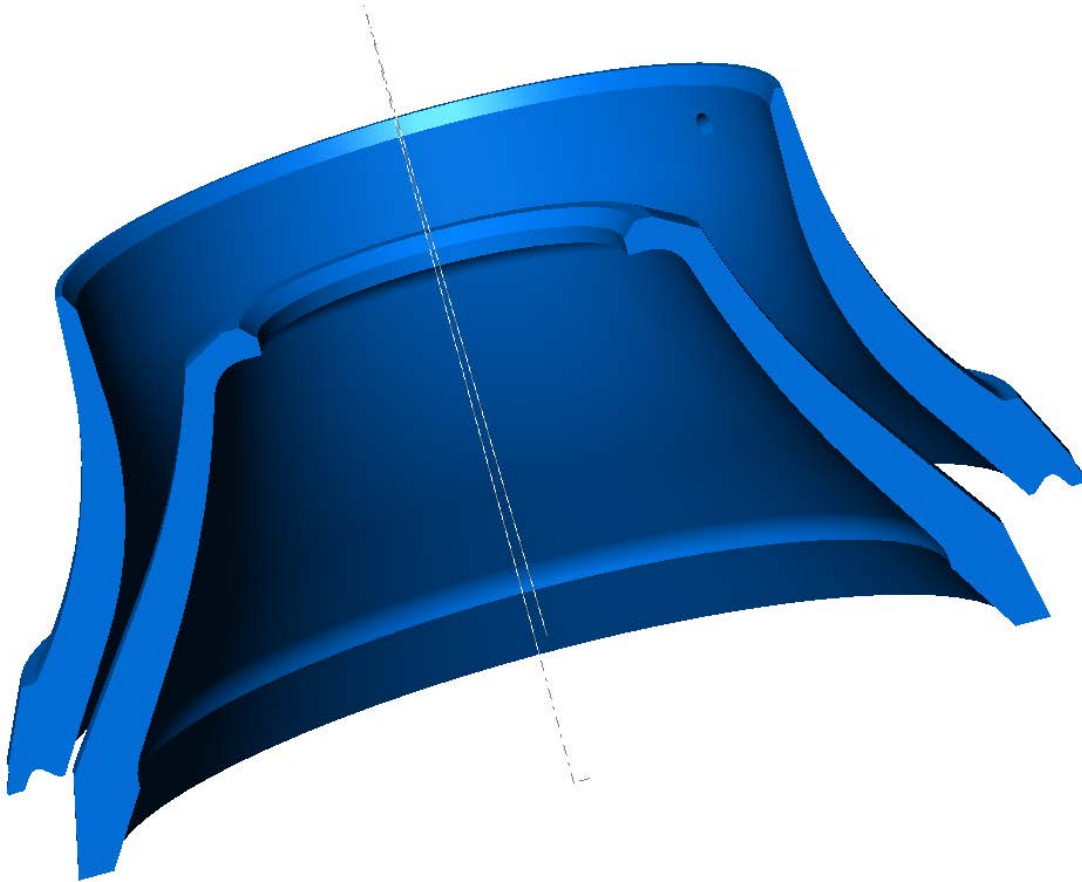
**Coarse**

**Fine**



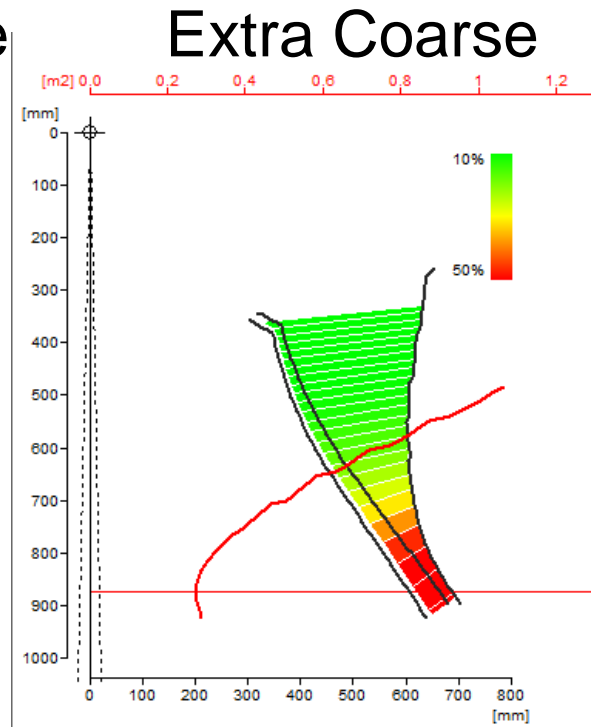
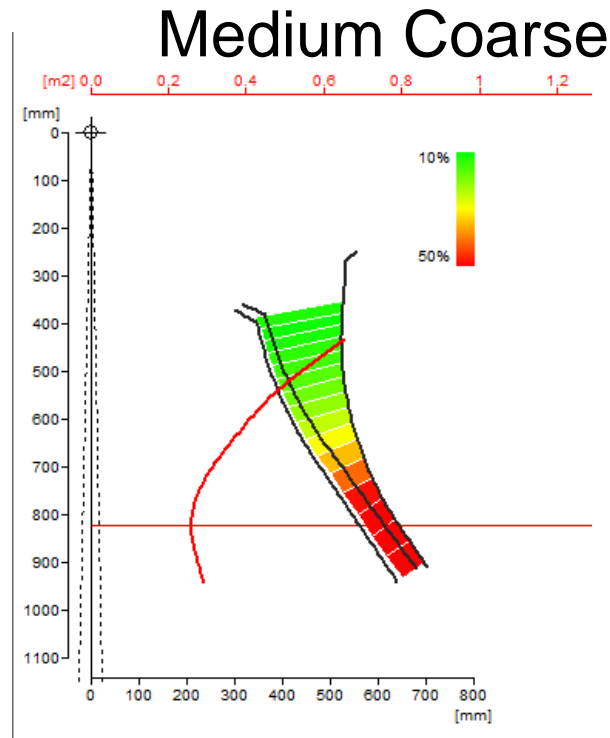
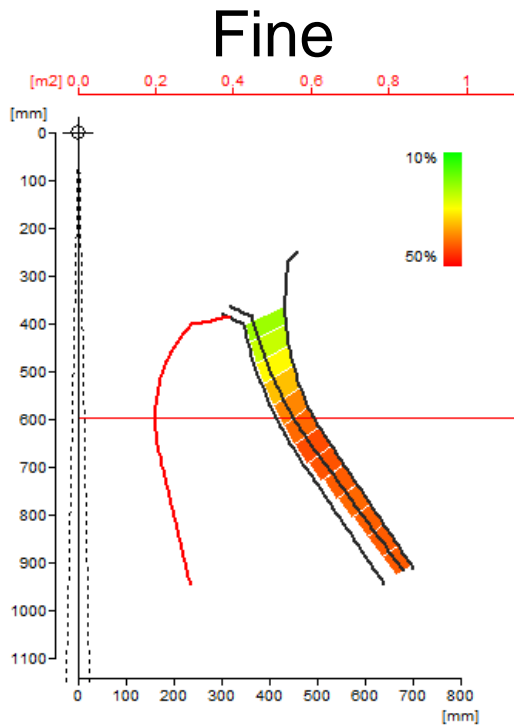
SANDVIK		HYDROCONE		KOMKROSS	
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# Crusher operation



# Crusher operation

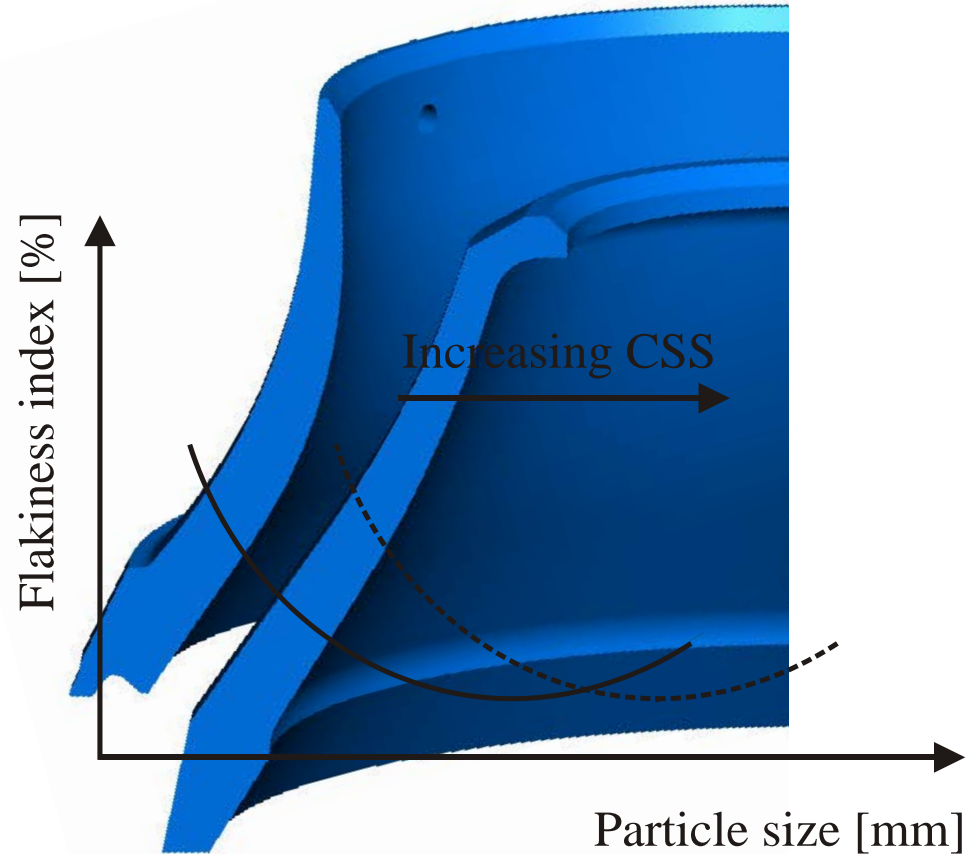
- Chamber selection



# Crusher Operation

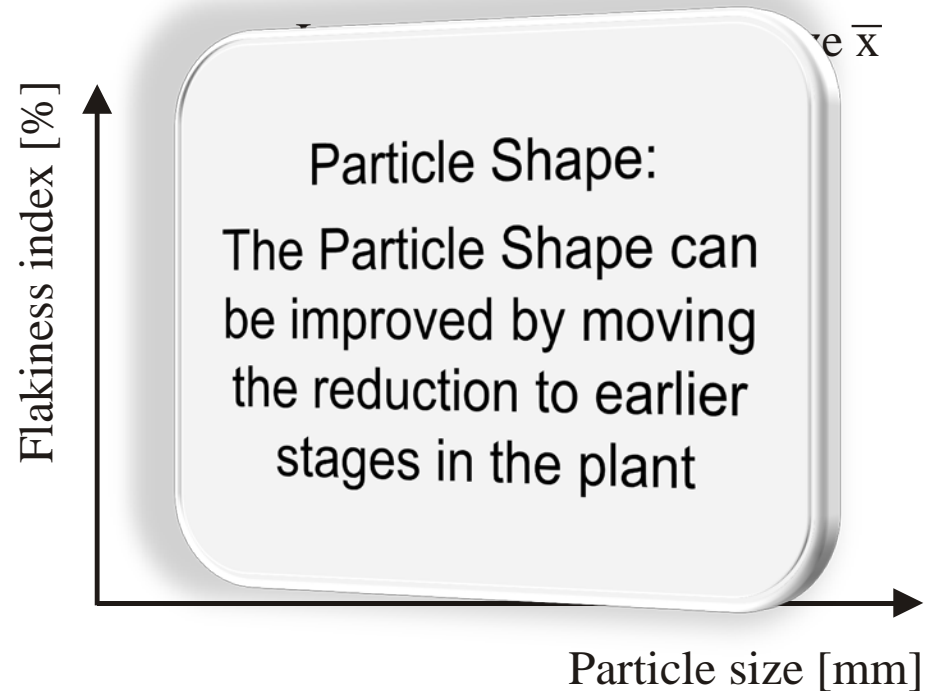
- Relation between CSS and Shape

- ✓ The size where the best shape can be found is at CSS
- ✓ It is very difficult for cubical stones larger than CSS to pass the chamber
- ✓ Breakage of stones creates flaky particles. Smaller flaky stones will more easily find its way through the chamber

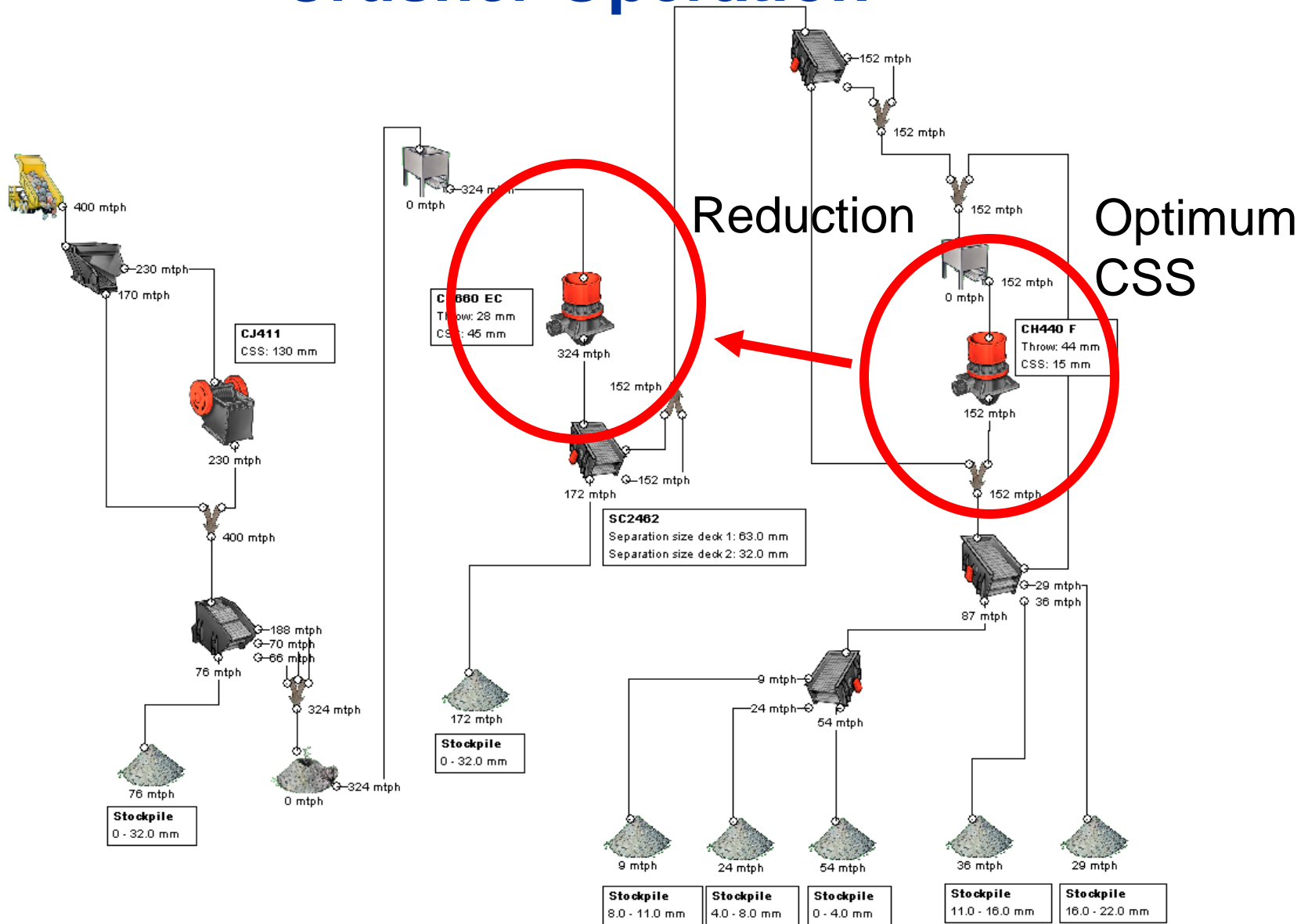


# Crusher Operation

- Relation between Feed size and Shape
  - ✓ The greater reduction ratio the worse particle shape.
  - ✓ Inter particle breakage improves shape. When crushing a bed of material weaker particles will break first. Flaky or elongated particles are weaker than round.
  - ✓ Breaking round particles gives flaky material.



# Crusher Operation



# Process Capacity

Design capacity: 200 tph

Crusher Capacity: 300 tph

Choke fed Crusher operation(300 tph):

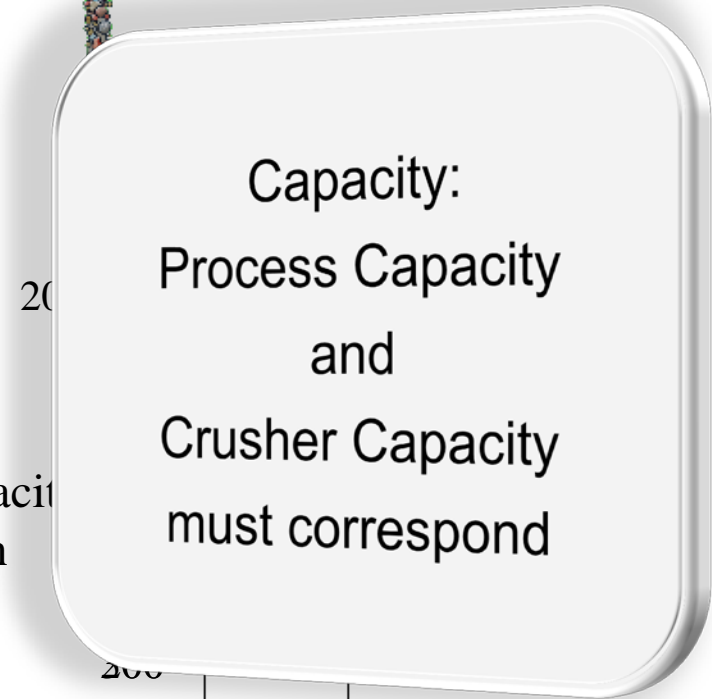
Material in surge bin runs out at even intervals

Consequence:

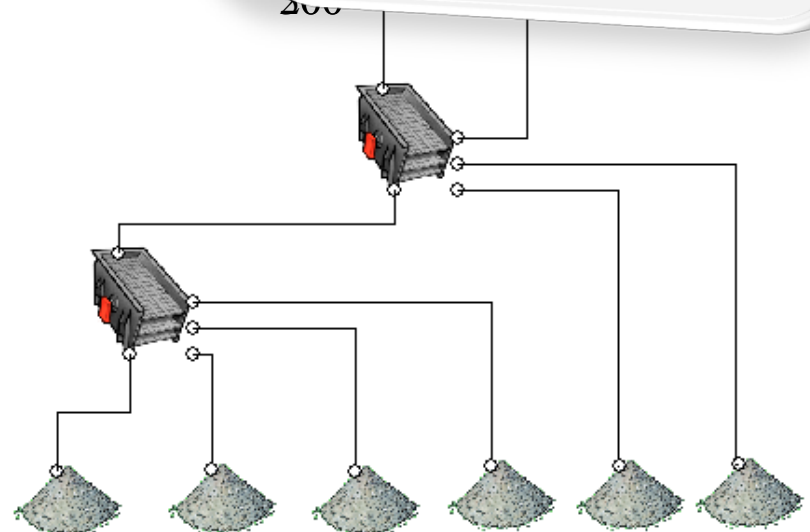
Crusher is operated choke fed 66% of total operating time feeding the screen with 300 tph

Screen overload

Solution: Adjust throw in order to reach 200 tph capacity



66% Capacity utilization





# Rock Breakage Behavior

Laboratory investigation of breakage modes  
Compressive crushing with hydraulic press.



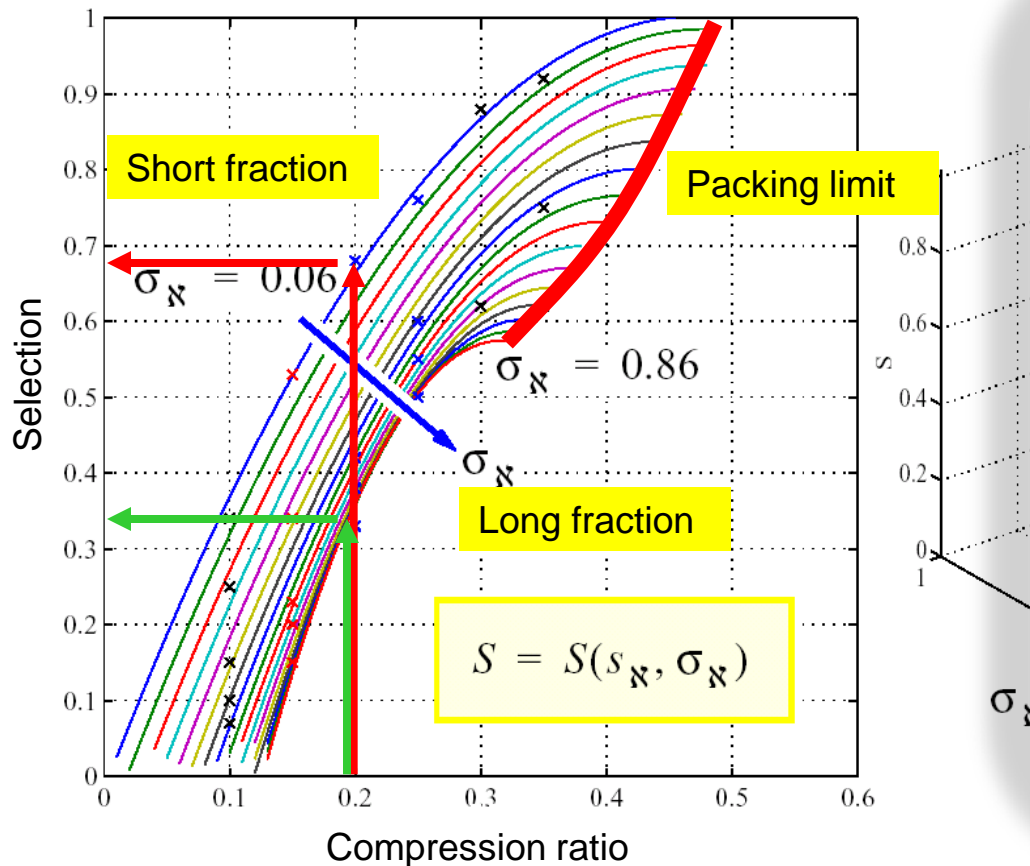
Compression ratio



Compression ratio  
Distribution width

# Rock Breakage Behavior

## SELECTION, $S$

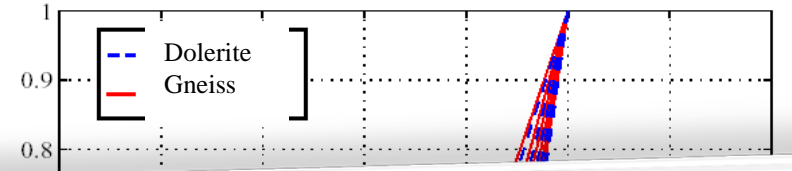
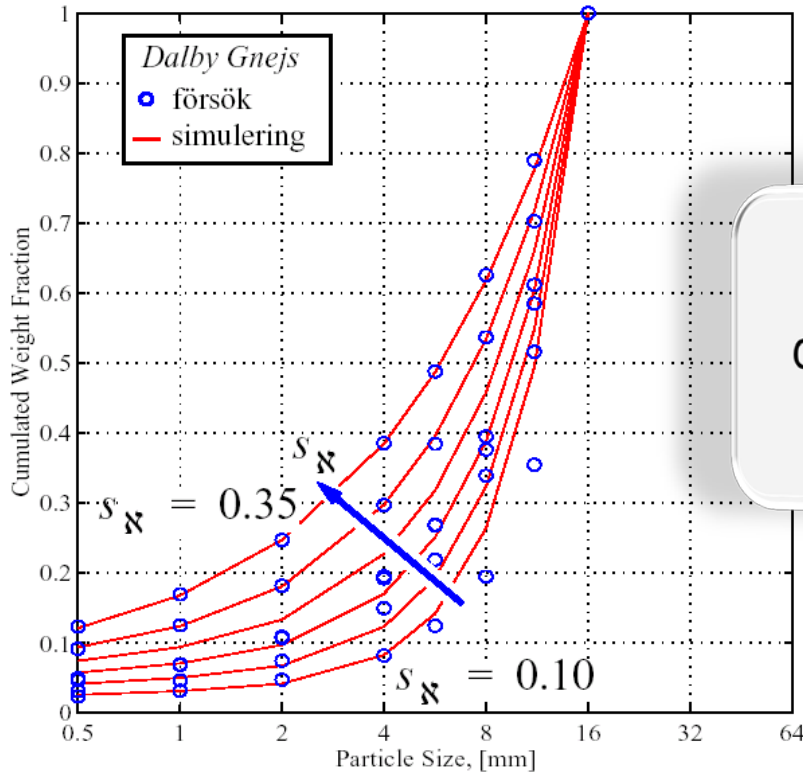


It is easier to crush short fractions than long fractions.

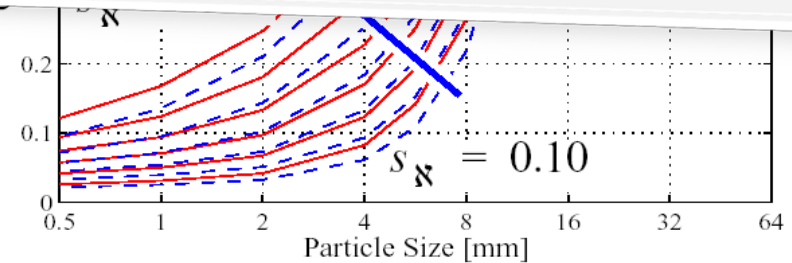
Packing limit is reached earlier with long fractions.

# Rock Breakage Behavior

## BREAKAGE, $B$

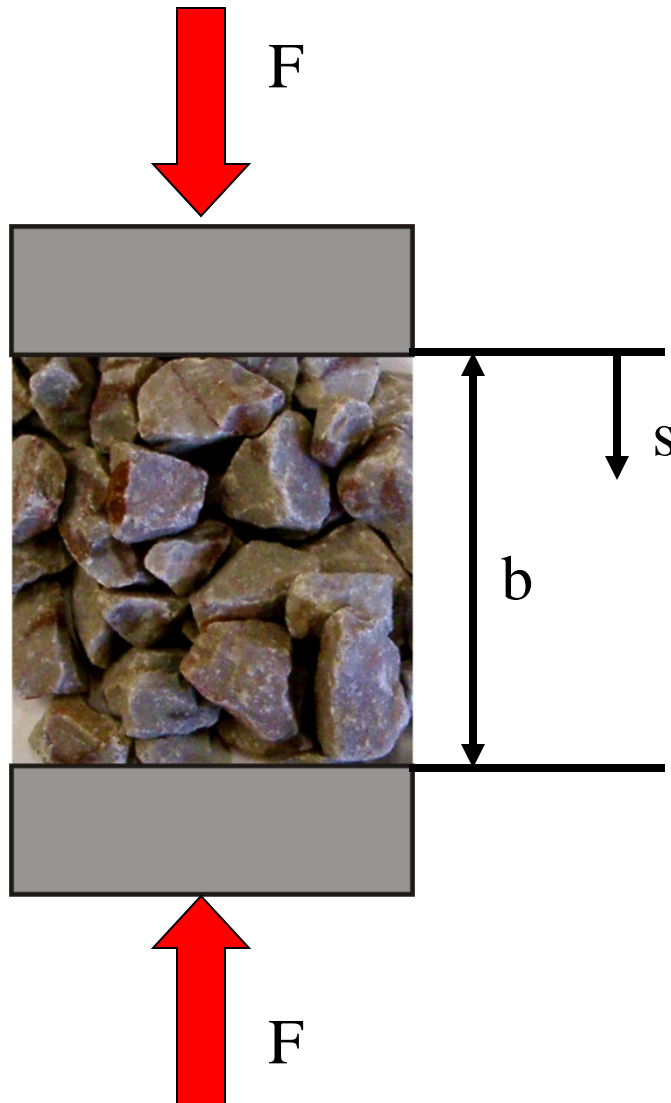


Inter particle crushing with high compression ratios crushing produces fines.



$$B(x_N, s_N) = (1 - (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 s_N)) x_N^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 s_N} + (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4 s_N) x_N$$

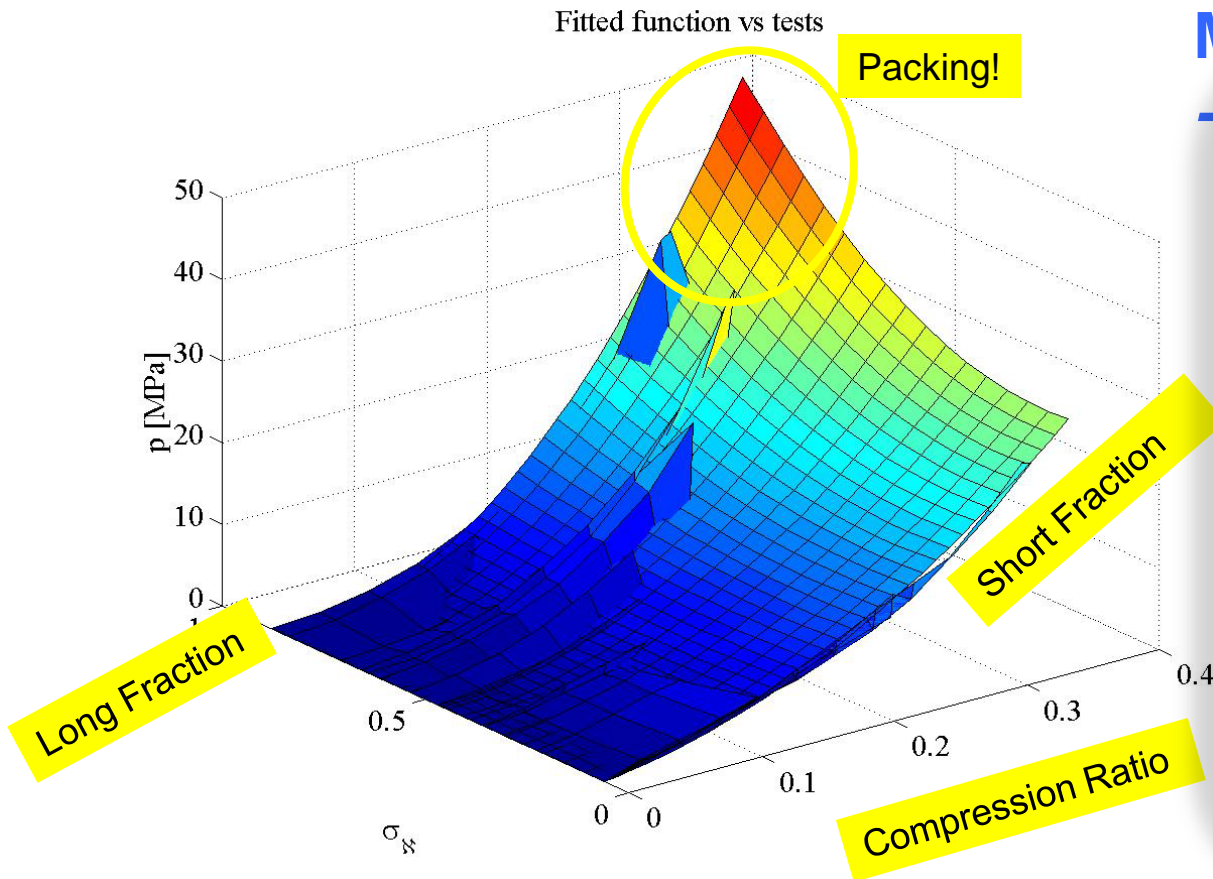
# Crushing Force



b: Bed height  
s: compression  
s/b: compression ratio

F: Force  
 $F = f(s/b, \sigma)$   
 $\sigma$ : Fraction length

# Crushing Force



Multi (inter) particle  
-pr

Inter particle  
breakage

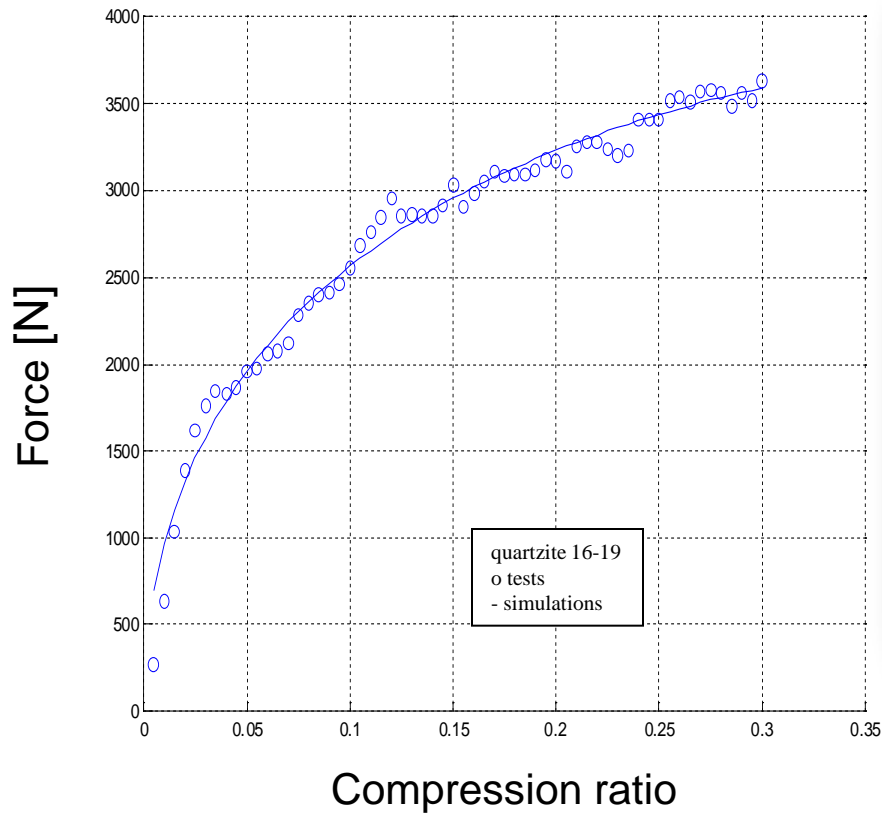
Longer fractions  
results in higher  
crushing pressure  
and better particle  
shape.

$$p(s_N, \sigma_N) = a_1 s_N^2 \sigma_N^2 + a_2 s_N^2 \sigma_N + a_3 s_N^2 + a_4 s_N \sigma_N^2 + a_5 s_N \sigma_N + a_6 s_N$$

$\sigma_N = \text{size distribution width}$

# Crushing Force

## Single particle *-force response*



Single particle  
breakage requires  
lower crushing force  
compared to inter  
particle.

# Optimization of a Final Crushing Stage



- Who is control of your process performance?
- What tools have been provided to make the production efficient?

# Optimization of a Final Crushing Stage



- The crushers are the last size reduction stage in the value chain.
- Over crushing is common.
- The connection between crusher setting and yield is often unknown
- The rock cannot be repaired.
- We need to control the crusher carefully.



# Optimization of a Final Crushing Stage

Planning

Sampling

Analysis

Optimization



- Optimization of one parameter (CSS) can be done by sampling and analysis
- The invested time and lost production will quickly be repaid by increased productivity
- Combine product yield and economic aspects
- This can be done by taking samples and making the analysis in MS Excel

# Optimization of a Final Crushing Stage

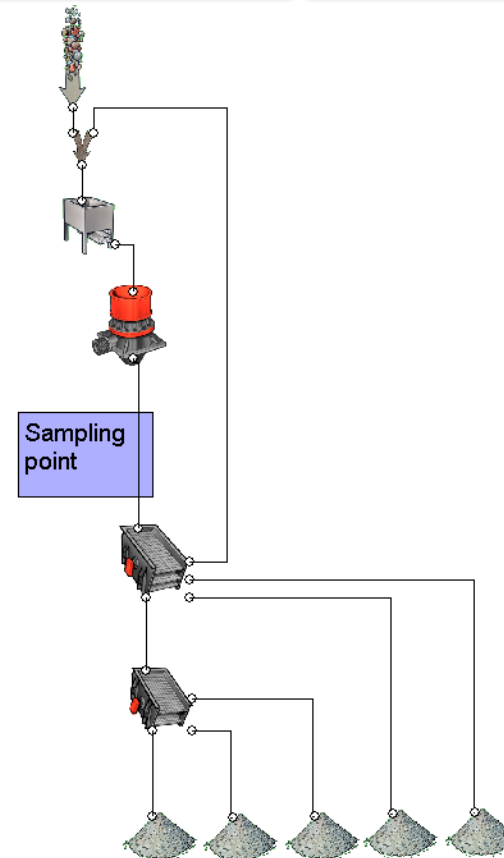
Planning

Sampling

Analysis

Optimization

- Material from crusher is sampled
- Measure the capacity at each crusher settings. CSS will effect the final product capacity, especially in a closed circuit.
- Production of 4 valuable products
  - ✓ 0.08-0.16" (2-4 mm)
  - ✓ 0.16-0.32" (4-8 mm)
  - ✓ 0.32-0.64" (8-16 mm)
  - ✓ 0.64-0.87" (16-22 mm)
- By-product with no value
  - ✓ 0-0.08" (0-2 mm)



# Optimization of a Final Crushing Stage

Planning

Sampling

Analysis

Optimization

- Run the crusher at different settings
- Take at least one sample at each setting. (Multiple samples are often useful)
- Special Attention to Safety when taking samples!!
- Position of point where samples are taken.
- Ensure that the conveyor will not start by accident.



# Optimization of a Final Crushing Stage

Planning

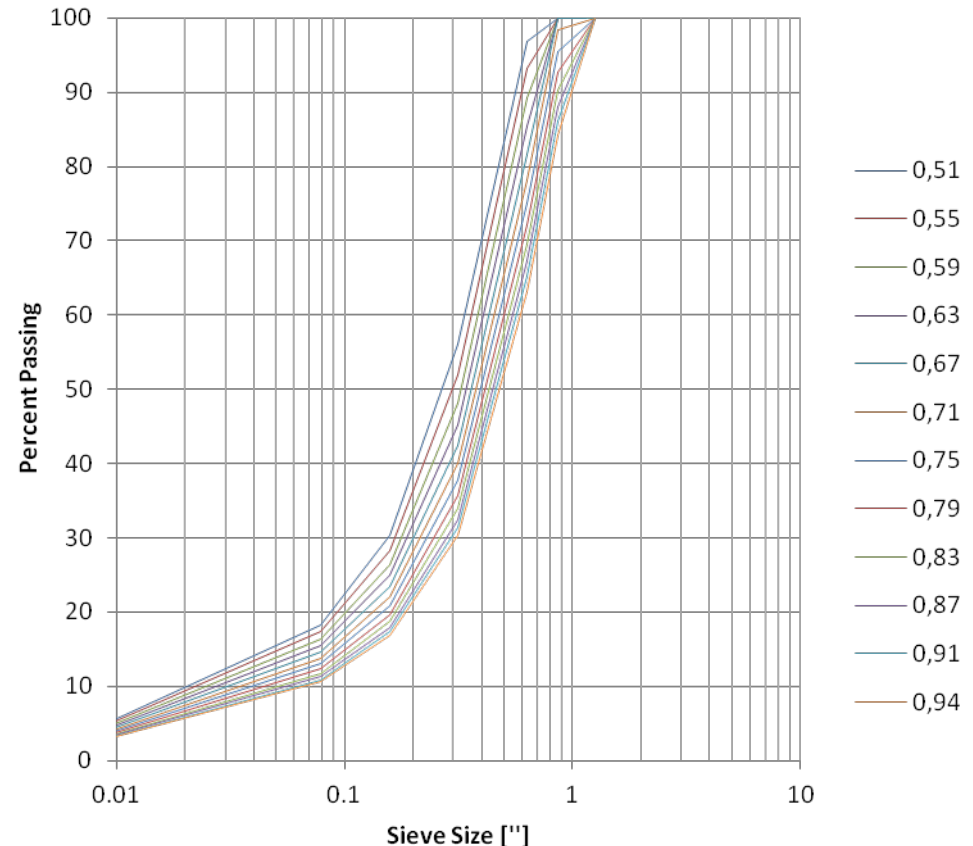
Sampling

Analysis

Optimization

- Particle Size Distribution Plots
- If taking single samples on each CSS the risk of getting inconsistent results might make the graph look strange.
- Impossible to determine optimum setting by only using particle size distribution graphs

Particle Size Distribution for different CSS



# Optimization of a Final Crushing Stage

Planning

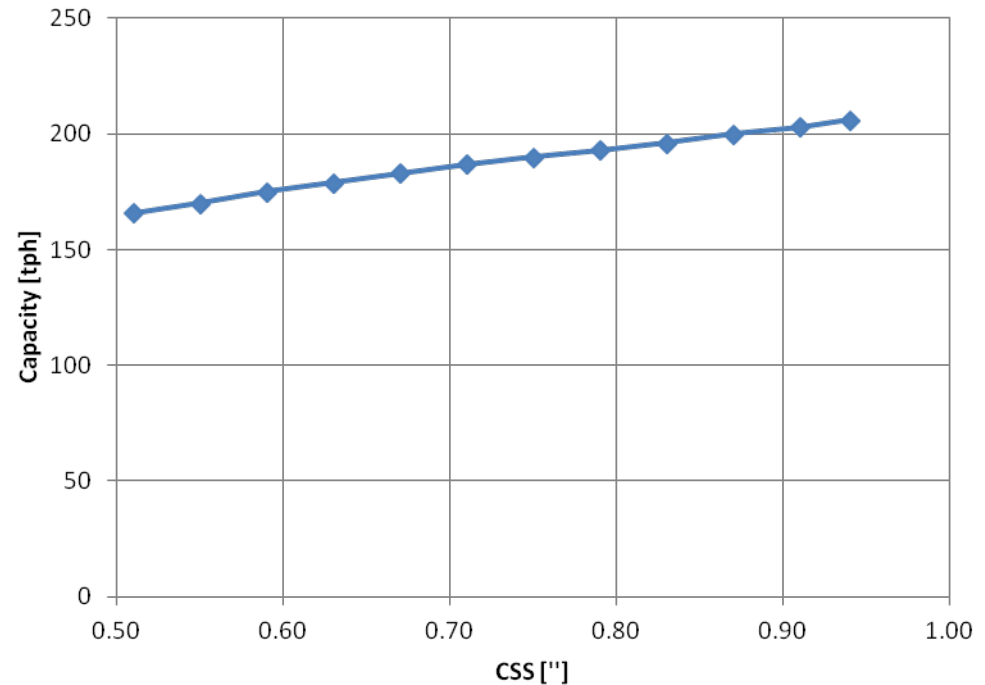
Sampling

Analysis

Optimization

- If taking single samples on each CSS the risk of getting inconsistent results might make the graph look strange.
- Impossible to determine optimum setting by only using particle size distribution graphs

Capacity and CSS



# Optimization of a Final Crushing Stage

Planning

Sampling

Analysis

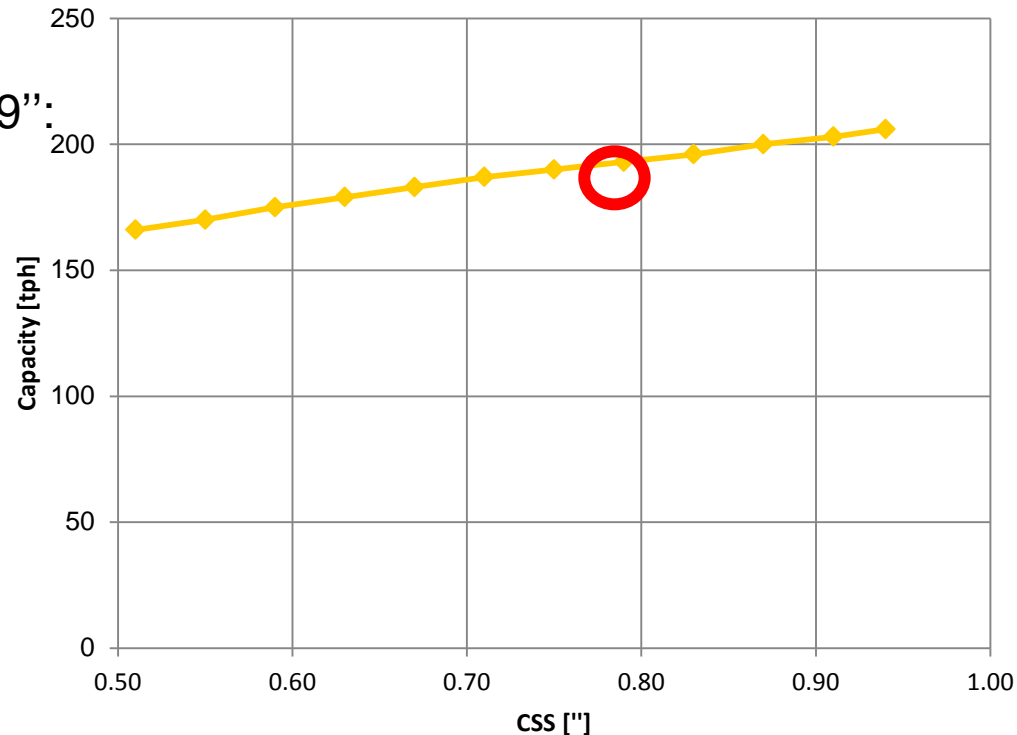
Optimization

- Combine the particle size distribution and capacity.
- Percentage of final product times the capacity gives the production capacity of each product.

Capacity and CSS

- Example 0.08''-0.16'' mm at CSS 0.79'':

- ✓ Percentage of crusher production
- ✓ 20% - 11% = 9%
- ✓ Crusher capacity
- ✓ 193 tph
- ✓ Total Production:
- ✓ 193 tph x 9% = 17 tph



# Optimization of a Final Crushing Stage

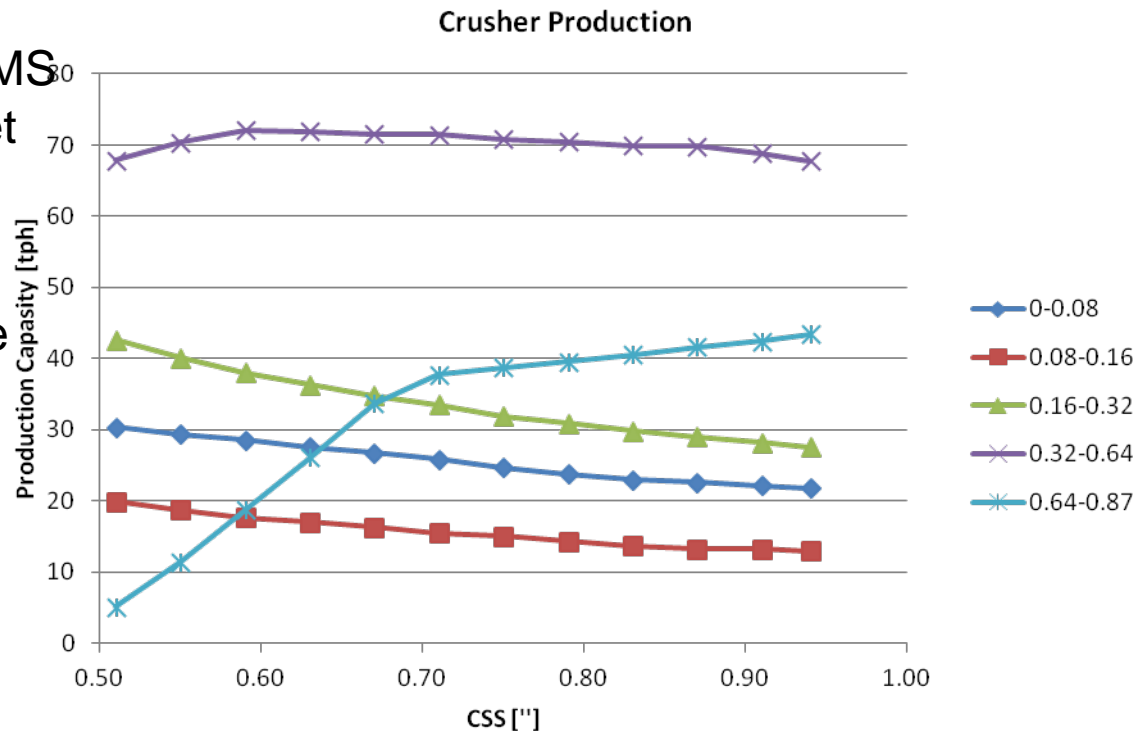
Planning

Sampling

Analysis

Optimization

- Entering all the values into MS Excel makes this easy to get production capacities.
- Still difficult to determine the optimal setting



# Optimization of a Final Crushing Stage

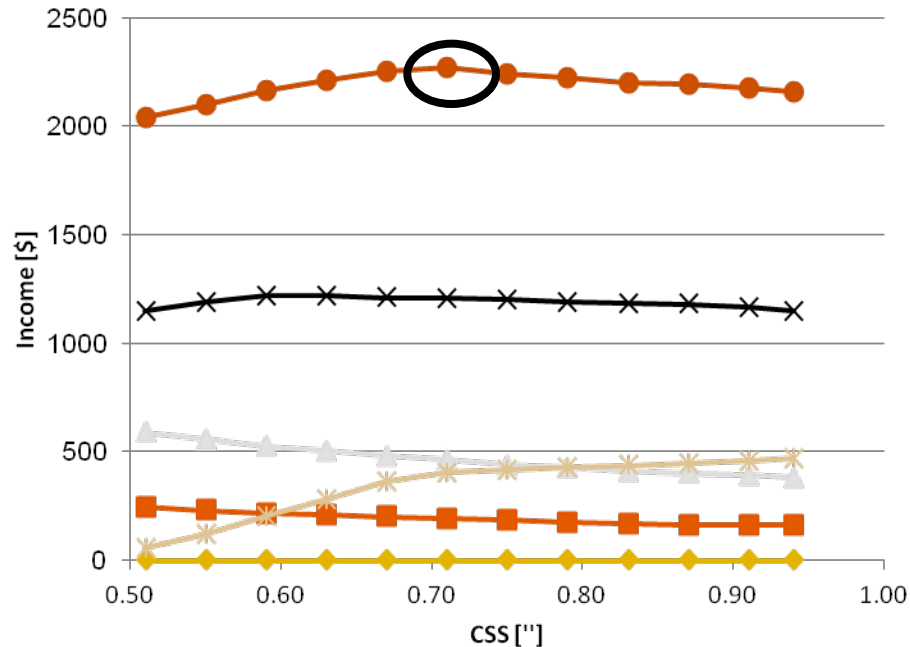
Planning

Sampling

Analysis

Optimization

Crusher Yield



- Use the price\* per ton for all products:

- ✓ 0-0.08": \$ 0 (by-product)

- ✓ 0.08-0.16": \$ 12.30

- ✓ 0.16-0.32": \$ 13.85

- ✓ 0.32-0.64": \$ 16.90

- ✓ 0.64-0.87": \$ 10.80

- Make an income graph by combining prices with capacity



# Optimization of a Final Crushing Stage

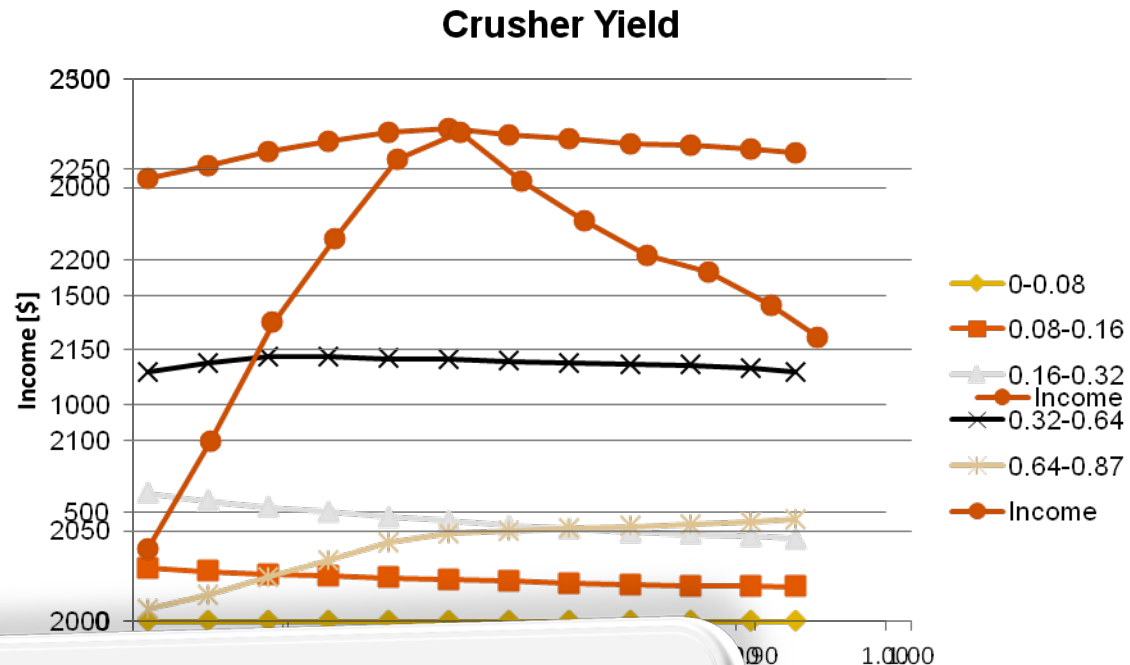
Planning

Sampling

Analysis

Optimization

- What difference does it make?
- Running the crusher 0.08" off:
  - ✓ Decrease the profit by 58.5 \$/h
  - ✓ Running the crusher at 1600 hours per year:  
 $58.5 * 1600 = \$93600$



Optimization:

The effort put in to optimization will repay itself quickly

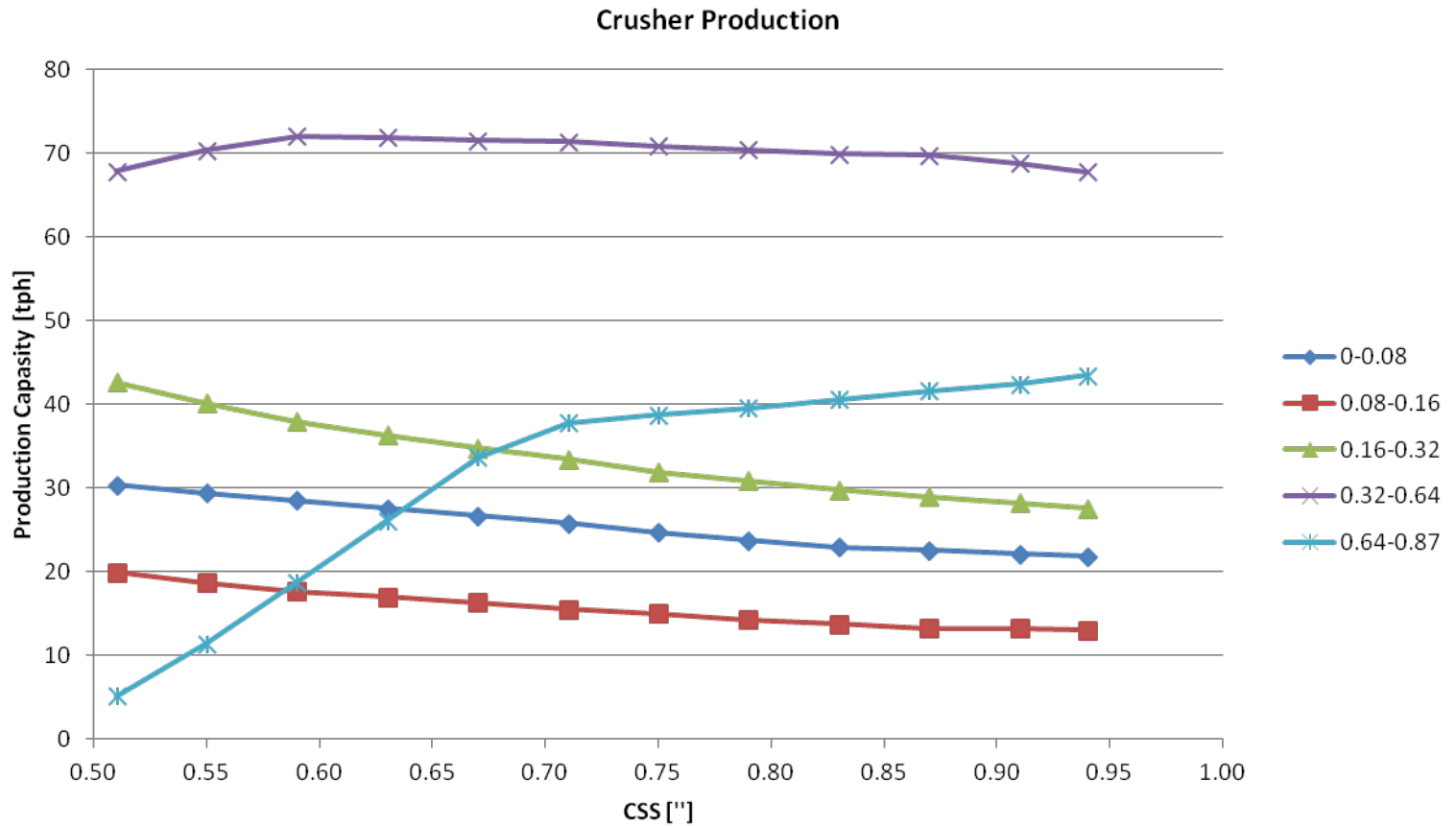
# Crusher Performance Map

Planning

Sampling

Analysis

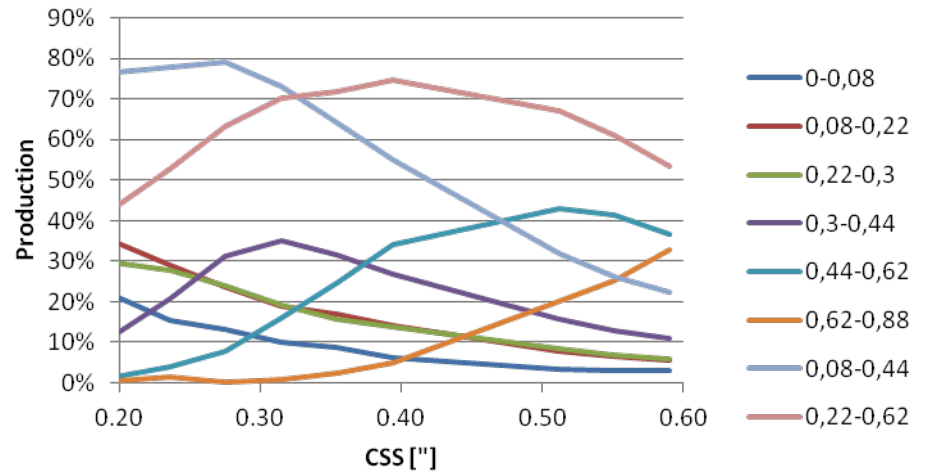
Optimization



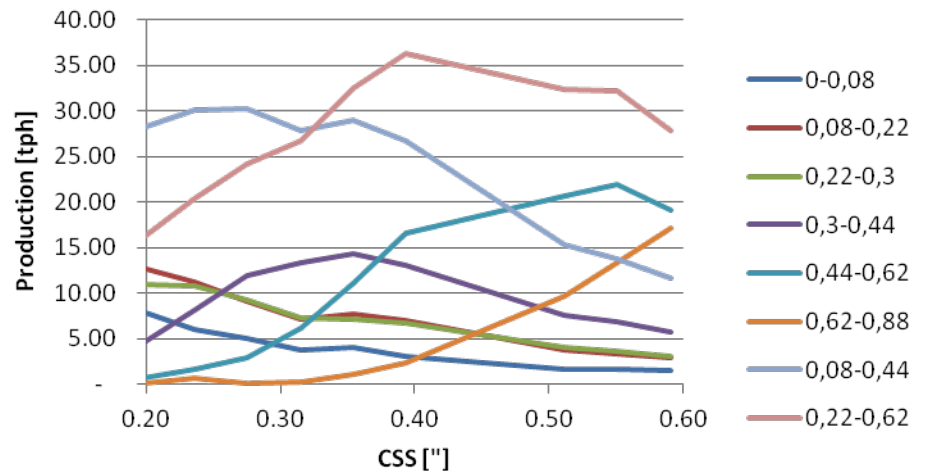
# Crusher Performance Map

The Crusher Performance Map can assist your operator with maintaining efficient production

Crusher Performance Map



Crusher Performance Map



Capacity is determined by the choke zone

By tuning the crusher operation production efficiency can be improved. Throw, Speed and Chamber Selection

The Particle Shape can be improved by moving the reduction to earlier stages in the plant and selecting correct CSS

Process Capacity and Crusher Capacity must correspond

It is easier to crush short fractions than long fractions.

Longer fractions results in higher crushing pressure and better particle shape.

Single particle breakage requires lower crushing force compared to inter particle.

The effort put in to optimization will repay itself quickly

The Crusher Performance Map can assist your operator with maintaining efficient production

[www.quarryacademy.com](http://www.quarryacademy.com)

