

# Mobile plant comparison

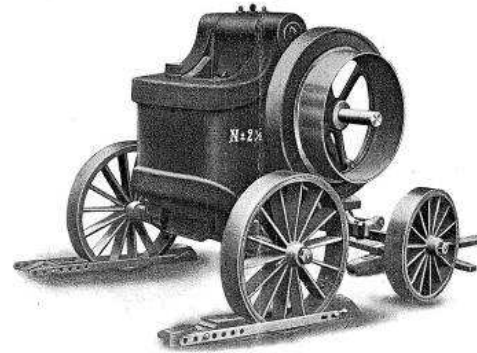
Peter Delbrant



1897-1907

KATALOG N:o 7

ÅBJÖRN  
ANDERSSONS  
MEK. VERKSTADS  
AKTIEBOLAG  
*SUEDALA*



*STENKROSSNINGS-  
MASKINER*

1500. 10. 07. NE.

# 1950- 1979



## HJULBURNA KROSSVERK

**FLEXIBLA  
LÄTTSKÖTTA  
LÖNSAMMA**

Vår hjulburna krossverk föredras oftast i en stadig utlös rulla ut över landet. Fåga mindre verk för gruslösning har sommetens väsent till att även omfattas stora bergkrossningskrav.

Bergkrossning blir billig genom den senaste utbyggnadsstrategin allt mer aktuell, och även för de stora anläggningarna är kostnadsminskningen ett de skall vara till transportabla. En lösning på detta problem, som utvecklingen "slagit", är det här skildrade verket HJ-9 som levereras till firmen Stora Götaverk, Åkers.

HJ-9 är utrustad med en förkrossare kapacitet 900 x 730 mm och en sammanlagt 13000 0000 min. Förkrossningsytan är beräknad för en kapacitet av ca 800 m<sup>3</sup>/kl. När detta skivets har vi en annan större hjulburna maskin, HJ-12, under leverans till entreprenadfirmen Bergsala i Göteborg. Detta verk är utbyggt på i princip samma sätt som HJ-9 men har en förkrossare kapacitet 1100 x 1000 mm och en produktionsförmåga av ca 1200 m<sup>3</sup>/kl.



Krossare och lastbil i transportläge

Modell i transportläge och lastbilens och lastbilens underdelar i transportläge



# 1980's



1987



1988 -  
1992



2012











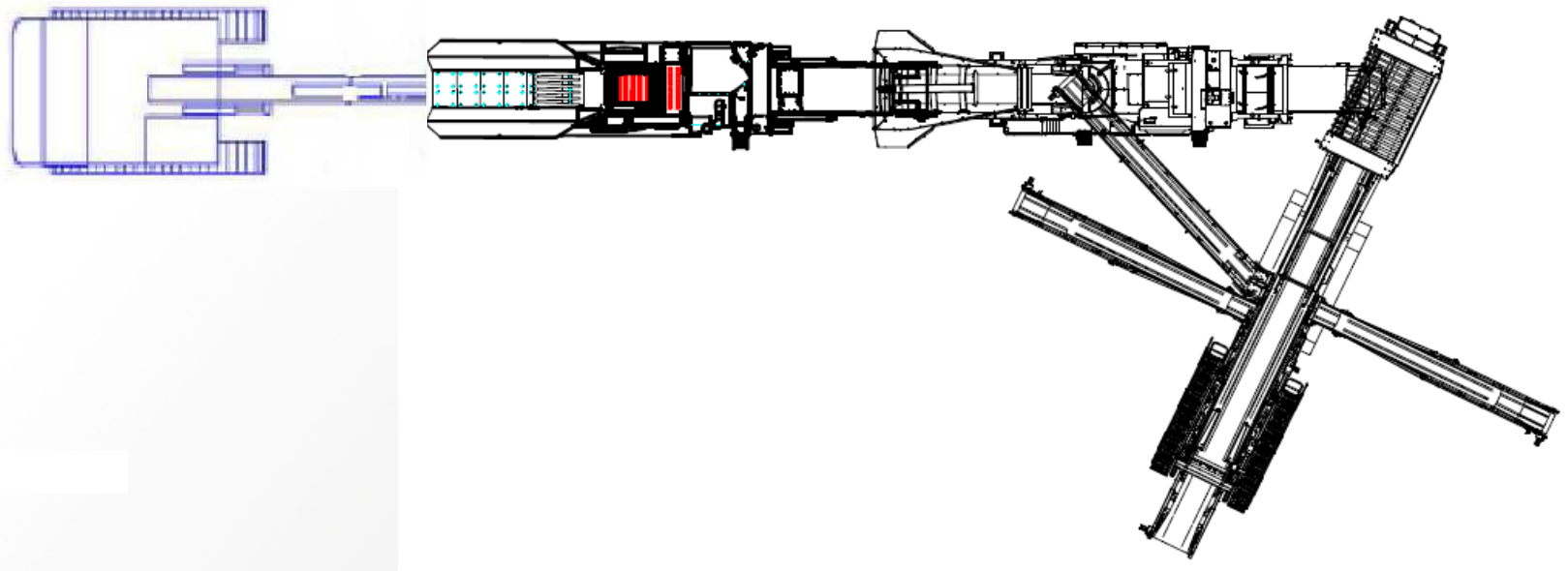
## **Comparison mobile plant**

**Train or alternative setup**

**Added value?**

# Ordinary train setup

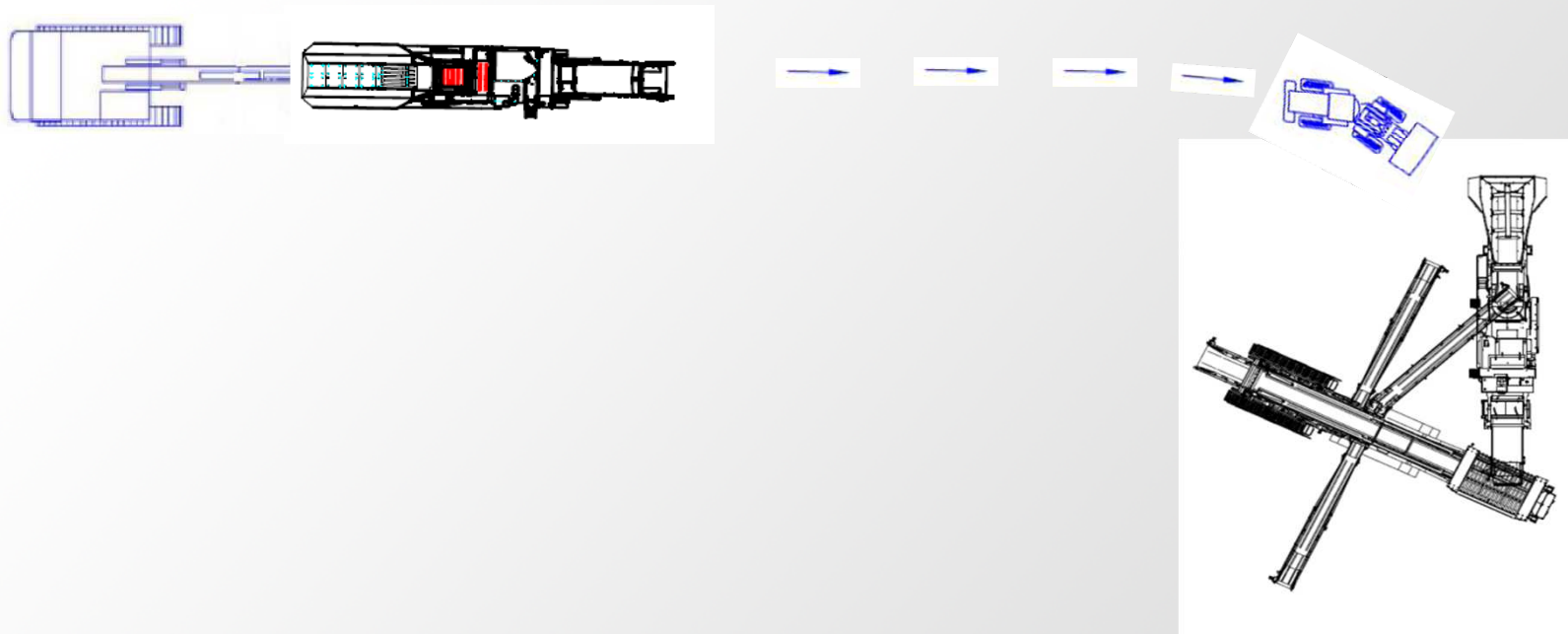
Three connected tracked units



**VS**

## Alternative setup

Primary unit on shot pile. Secondary and screen unit in fixed location



# Utilization

# Mobile units

## Utilization

**Utilization (availability) = Production time – unplanned stops**

**Nominal (design) capacity x Utilization = Average production Metric (tons/hr)**

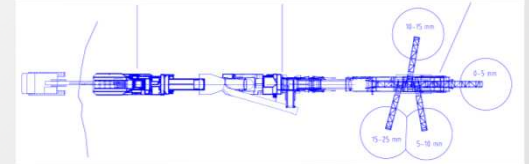
- Primary unit – Utilization approx 90%
- Secondary unit – Utilization approx 95%
- Screening unit – Utilization approx 95%

Primary units are most likely to be affected by operational balance between primary and secondary crushing. Plus the occasional oversize rock requiring management or bridging on feeder or crusher mouth, etc.



# Mobile units

## Utilization – train setup



When units are in serial connection setup (as in trains) the total utilization is equal to the multiplication of each units utilization.

$$\text{Total utilization train} = 90\% \times 95\% \times 95\% = \underline{81.5\%}$$

- Primary unit – Utilization approx 90%
- Secondary unit – Utilization approx 95%
- Screening unit – Utilization approx 95%

# Mobile units

## Production – train setup

The nominal capacity of end products is 234 mtp/h.

Total utilization train = 81.5%

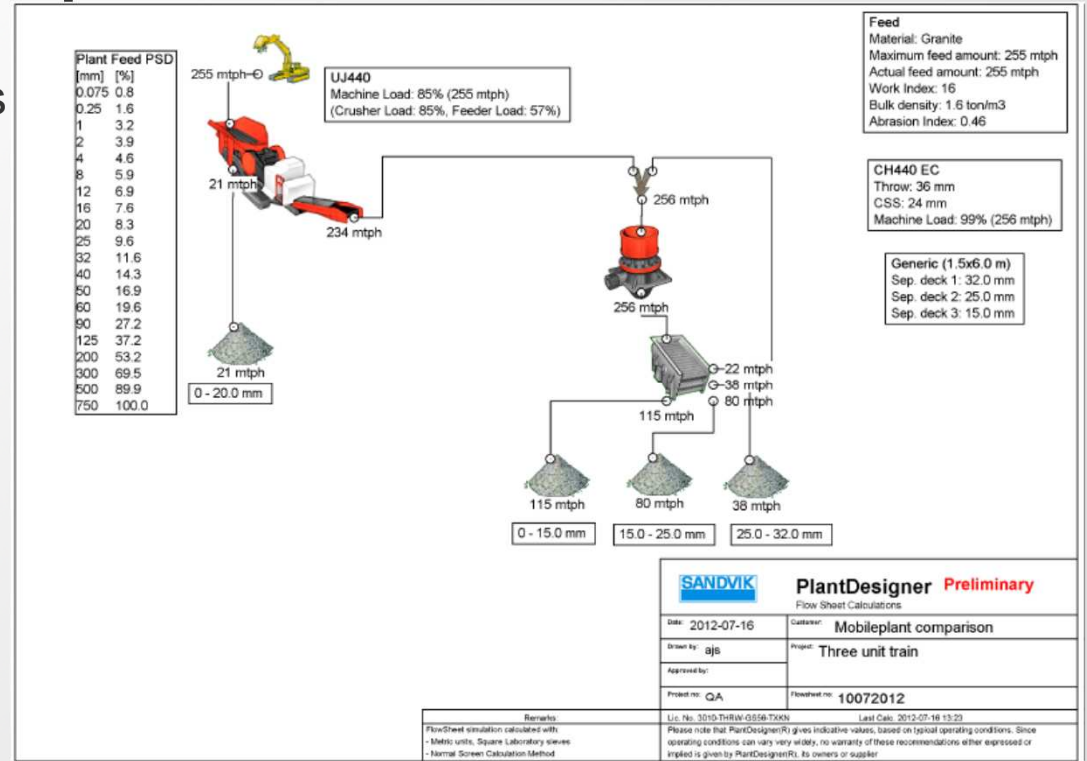
$234 \times 81.5 = 191 \text{ mtp/h}$

Average production = 191 mtp/h

Note

Primary loading : 85% at 234mtp/h

Secondary loading: 99% at 234mtp/h

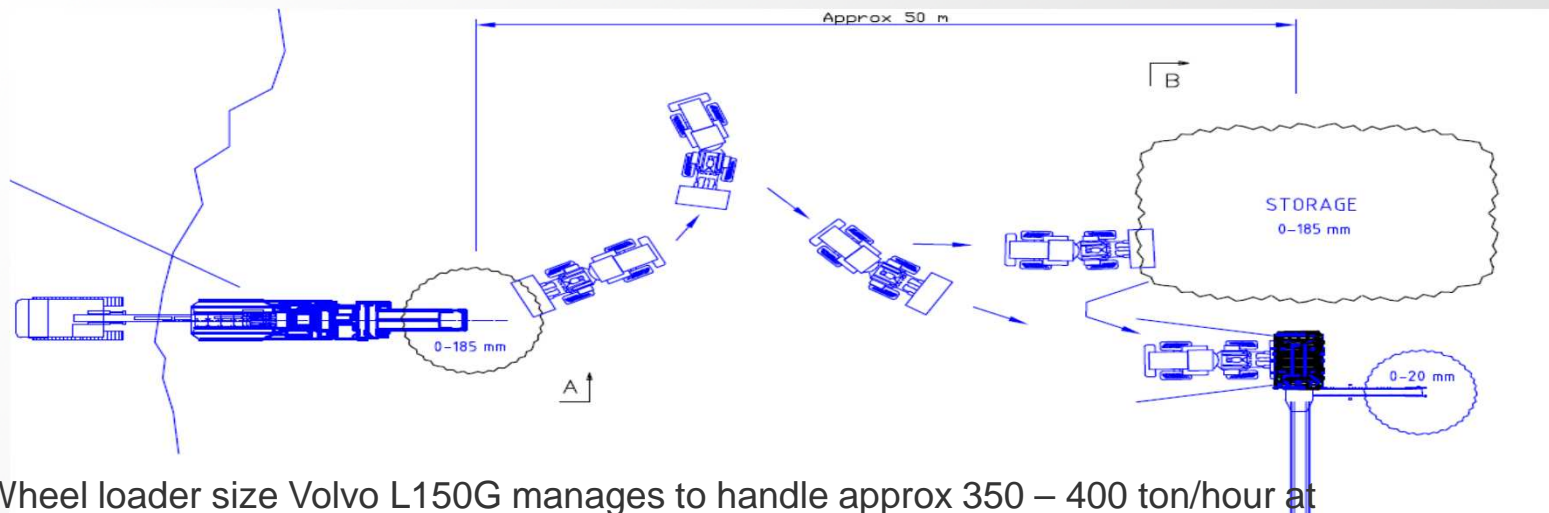


# Mobile units

## Alternative setup

Instead of direct feed into the next unit (as in trains) a wheel loader takes care of the loading between primary and secondary unit.

The wheel loader will also take care of any over-production material and store it near by the secondary unit.



Wheel loader size Volvo L150G manages to handle approx 350 – 400 ton/hour at 50-70 m distance.

## Mobile units

### Utilization – alternative setup

When primary unit stands alone the serial connection is broken. In this case the total utilization is set by either the primary unit in stand alone or the serial connection between the secondary unit and the screening unit.

Primary unit alone = 90%

In this case the secondary + screen has similar utilization.

Total utilization train =  $95\% \times 95\% = \underline{90.25\%}$

- Primary unit – Utilization approx 90%
- Secondary unit – Utilization approx 95%
- Screening unit – Utilization approx 95%

# Mobile units

## Production – alternative setup

The nominal capacity of end products is 234 mtpth.

Total utilization alternative arrangement = 90%

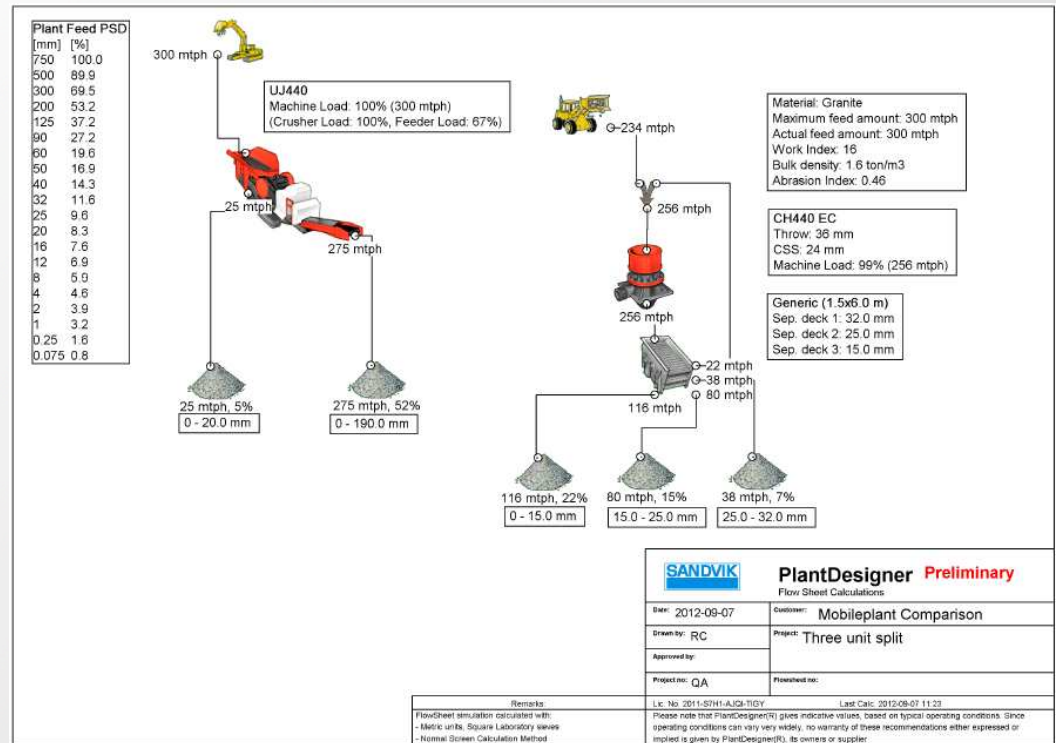
$$234 \times 0.90 = 210 \text{ mtpth}$$

Average production = 210 mtpth

Note

Primary loading : 100% at 275mtpth

Secondary loading: 99% at 234mtpth



# Moving Equipment on site

# Mobile units

## Moving the equipment on site

When using train setup there will be two types of cost added each time the equipment is moved to different blast areas around the site.

- Loss of production due to the time needed for moving on the site.
- Loss of products when relocating/clearing stockpiles.

## Mobile units

### Moving the equipment on site – Train setup

- Loss of production due to the time needed for moving on the site  
All units must be moved at the same time.  
That means that the production will stop during the moving time.

### Example

If moving time is 1.5 hours the production loss is:  
 $1,5 \text{ hours} \times 191 \text{ mtp} = 287 \text{ mtp}$ .

If train moves every 16th hour the loss of production/hour is:  
 $287 / 16 = \underline{18 \text{ mtp}}$



## Mobile units

### Moving the equipment on site – Train setup

- Loss of products when relocating stockpiles  
At each moving of the train some products will be left in the "old" stockpiles.

#### Example

Assume in each stockpile that 10 m<sup>3</sup> will be left. There are 3 end product stockpiles.

$$10 \text{ m}^3 \times 3 \times 1,6 \text{ ton/m}^3 = 48 \text{ Metric tons.}$$

If train moves every 16th hour the loss of production/hour is:

$$48 / 16 = \underline{3\text{mtph}}$$

## Mobile units

### Moving the equipment on site – Alternative setup

- Loss of production due to the time needed for moving on the site

Only the primary crusher will be moved.

#### Example

If moving time is 0.5 hours the loss will theoretically be:

$$0.5 \text{ hours} \times 210 \text{ mtph} / 16 = 7 \text{ mtph}$$

But there is sufficient overproduction by the primary to cancel any effect on the secondary plant.

$$275 \text{ at } 90\% \text{ loading} = 248$$

$$234 \text{ at } 90\% \text{ loading} = 210$$

$$\text{Difference} = 38 \text{ mtph}$$

## Mobile units

### Moving the equipment on site – Alternative setup

- Loss of products when relocating the stockpiles

The secondary and screening unit will be placed at the same place for a long time and therefore the entire product mass can be collected.

No product loss!

# Summary

A costings are indicative for comparison purposes

## Mobile units

### Train setup VS Alternative setup - Summary

	<u>Train setup</u>	<u>Alternative setup</u>
Production 100%	234 tons/hr	234 tons/hr
Production after utilisation	191 tons/hr	210 tons/hr
Loss of production (movement)	-18 tons/hr	0 tons/hr
Loss of product	- 3 tons/hr	0 tons/hr
Real production	170 tons/hr	210 tons/hr
Average product value	€5/ tons	€5/ tons
Value	€850 /hr	€1050 /hr
Added cost wheel loader	0 /hr	- €80 /hr
Sum	€850 /hr	€970 /hr
Difference		+ €120 /hr
Annual production hours		2 000 hrs
Annual savings		€240 000

## Mobile units

### Train setup VS Alternative setup - Summary

<b>Additional crusher and screen</b>	<u>Train setup</u>	<u>Alternative setup</u>
Production 100%	234 tons/hr	234 tons/hr
Production after utilisation(0.73)	171 tons/hr	210 tons/hr
Loss of production (4 movements)	-27 tons/hr	0 tons/hr
Loss of product	- 5 tons/hr	0 tons/hr
Real production	139 tons/hr	210 tons/hr
Average product value	€5/ tons	€5/ tons
Value	€695 /hr	€1050 /hr
Added cost wheel loader	0 /hr	- €80 /hr
Sum	€695 /hr	€970 /hr
Difference		+ €275/hr
Annual production hours		2 000 hrs
Annual savings		€550 000

## Mobile units Alternative setup



This example uses wheel mounted secondary and final screening unit.

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## Mobile units Alternative setup





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