

Crushing

Principles of Mechanical Crushing



Improving Processes. Instilling Expertise.

• **SUSTAINABILITY** •

• PROFITABILITY •

• PRODUCTIVITY •

BREAK
ROCK

Chemical
Crushing

MOVE
ROCK

Load and
Haul

SIZE
ROCK

Mechanical
Crushing and
Screening

• PLANNING AND METRICS •

• **SAFETY CULTURE** •

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

- Crusher Application
- Cone Crusher Operating Principle
- Crusher Capacity
- Crusher Operation
- Crushing Chamber Design and Selection
- Conclusions

Crusher Selection

Feed size

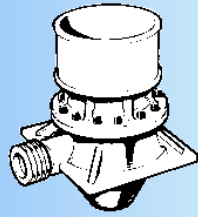
5"

15"

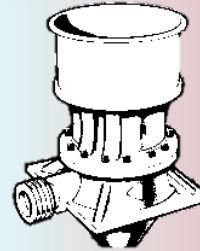
20"

40"

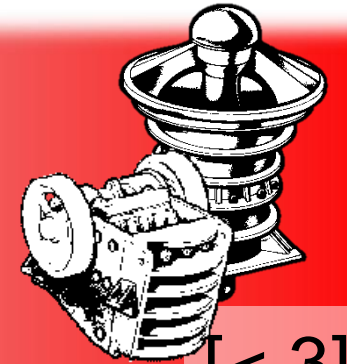
60"



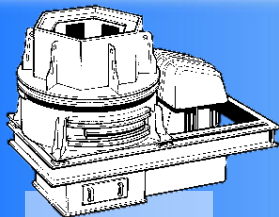
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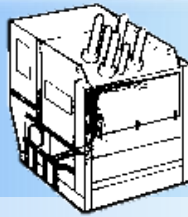
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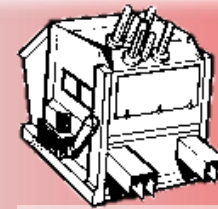
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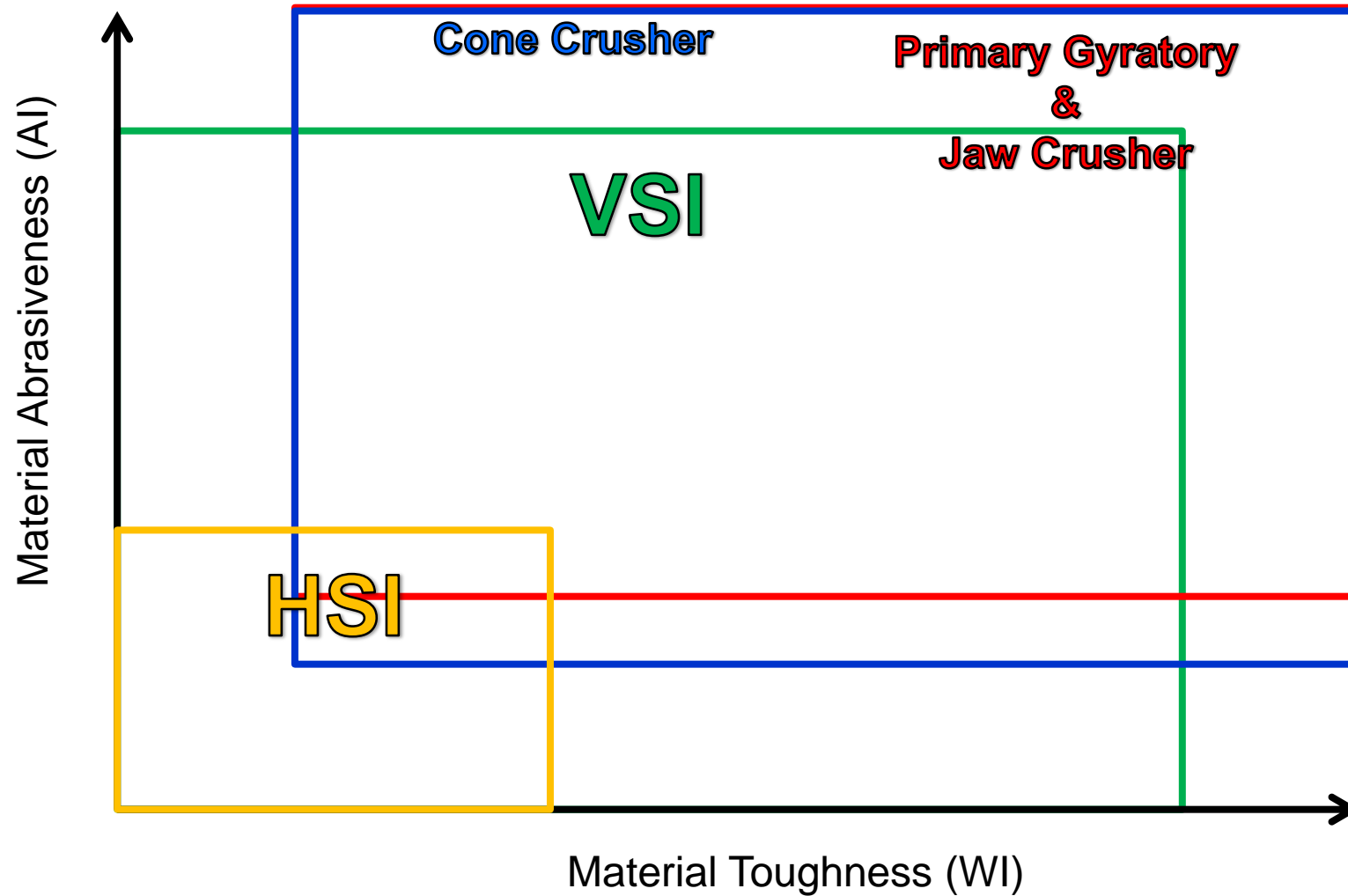
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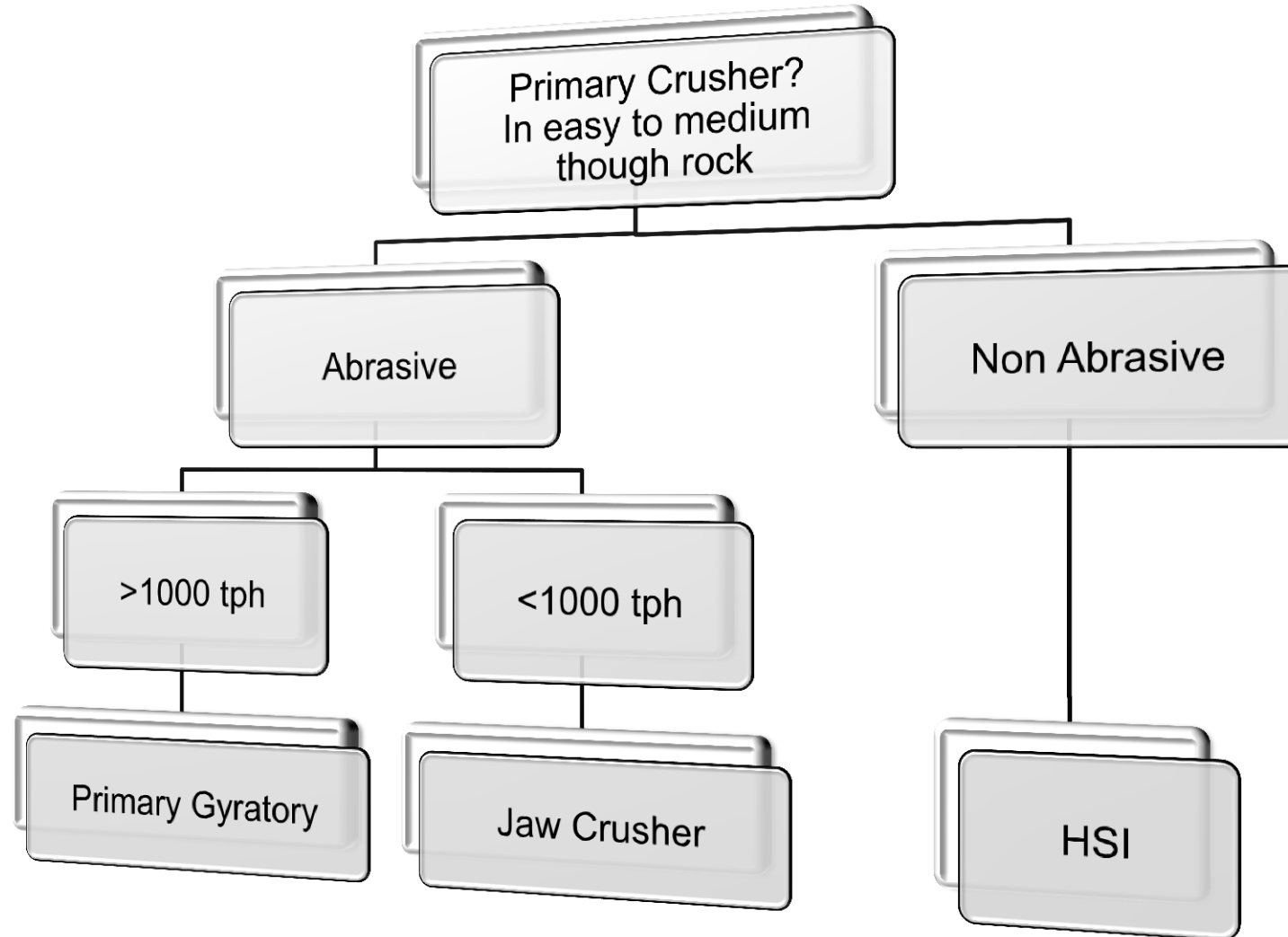
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[Reduction Ratio]

Crusher Selection



Crusher Selection

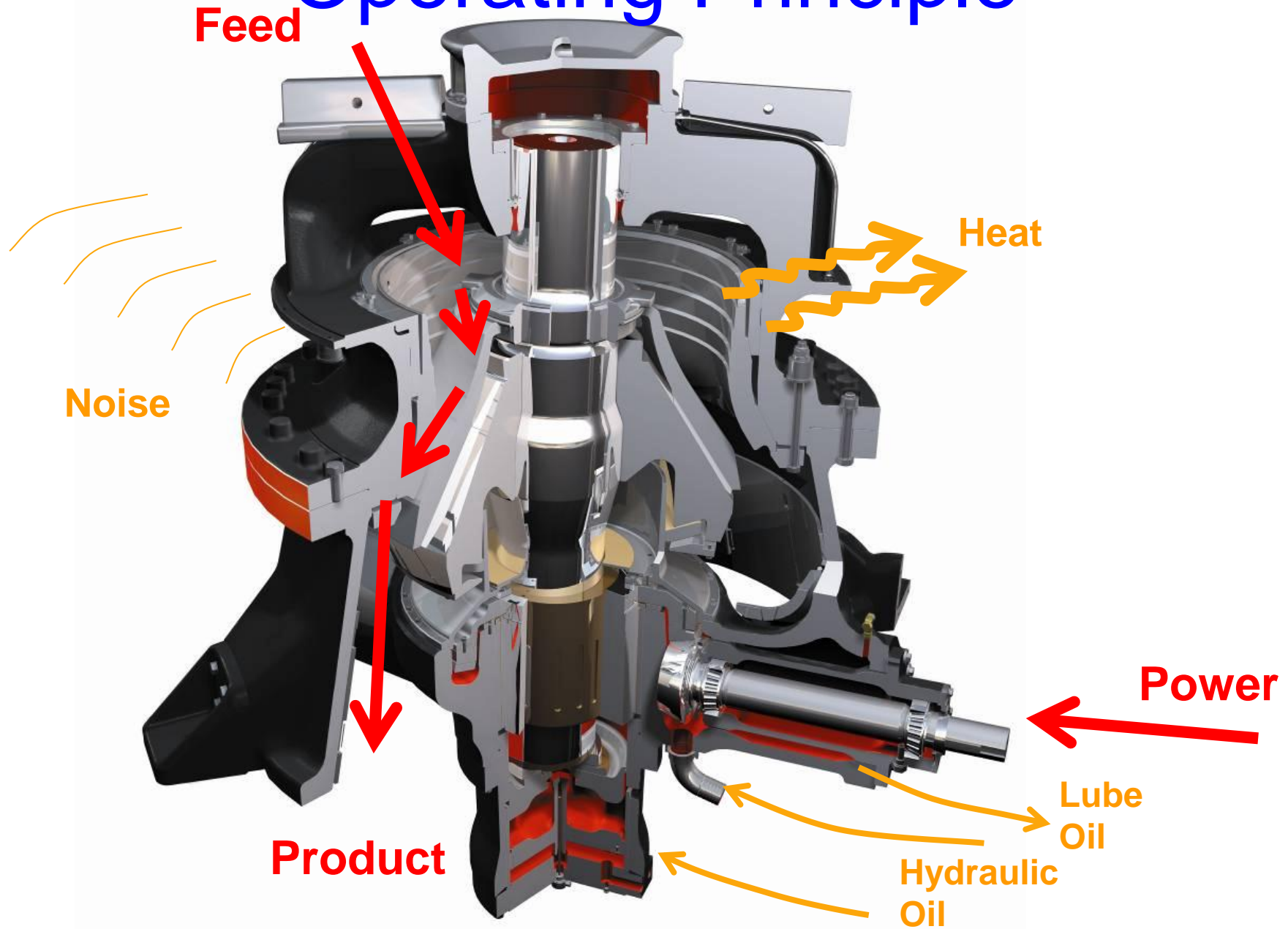


Cone Crusher

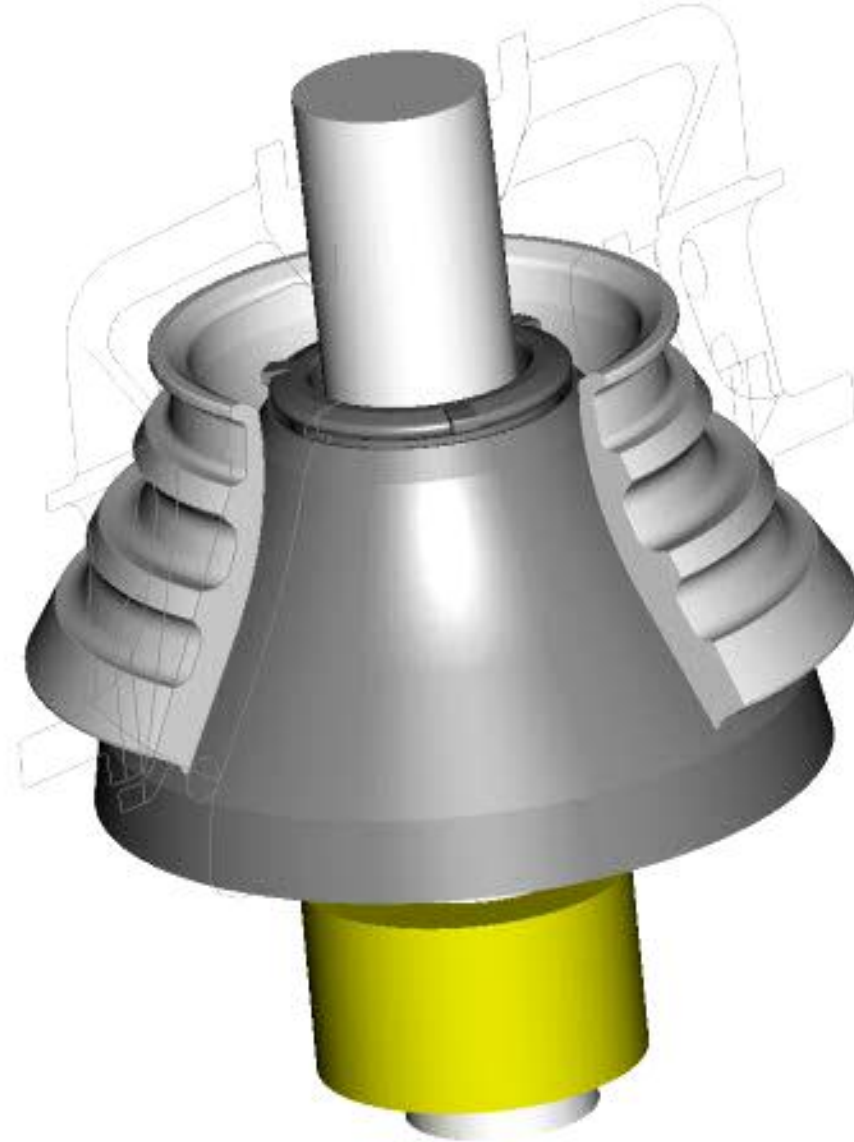
- Why Cone Crusher?
- The cone crusher design concept is an effective and smart way of realizing compressive crushing
- Aggregate Production
- Mechanical Liberation of Valuable Minerals



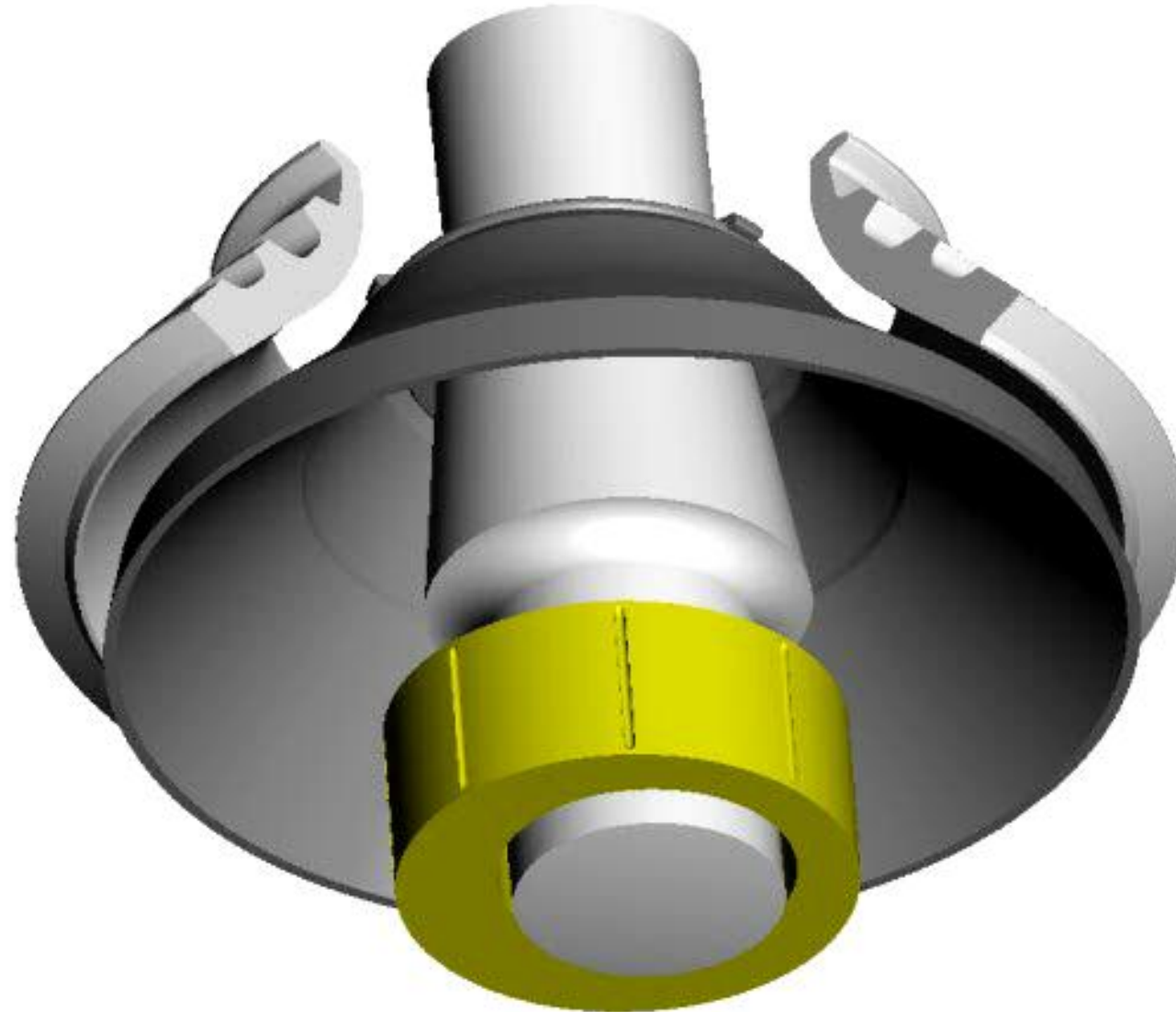
Operating Principle



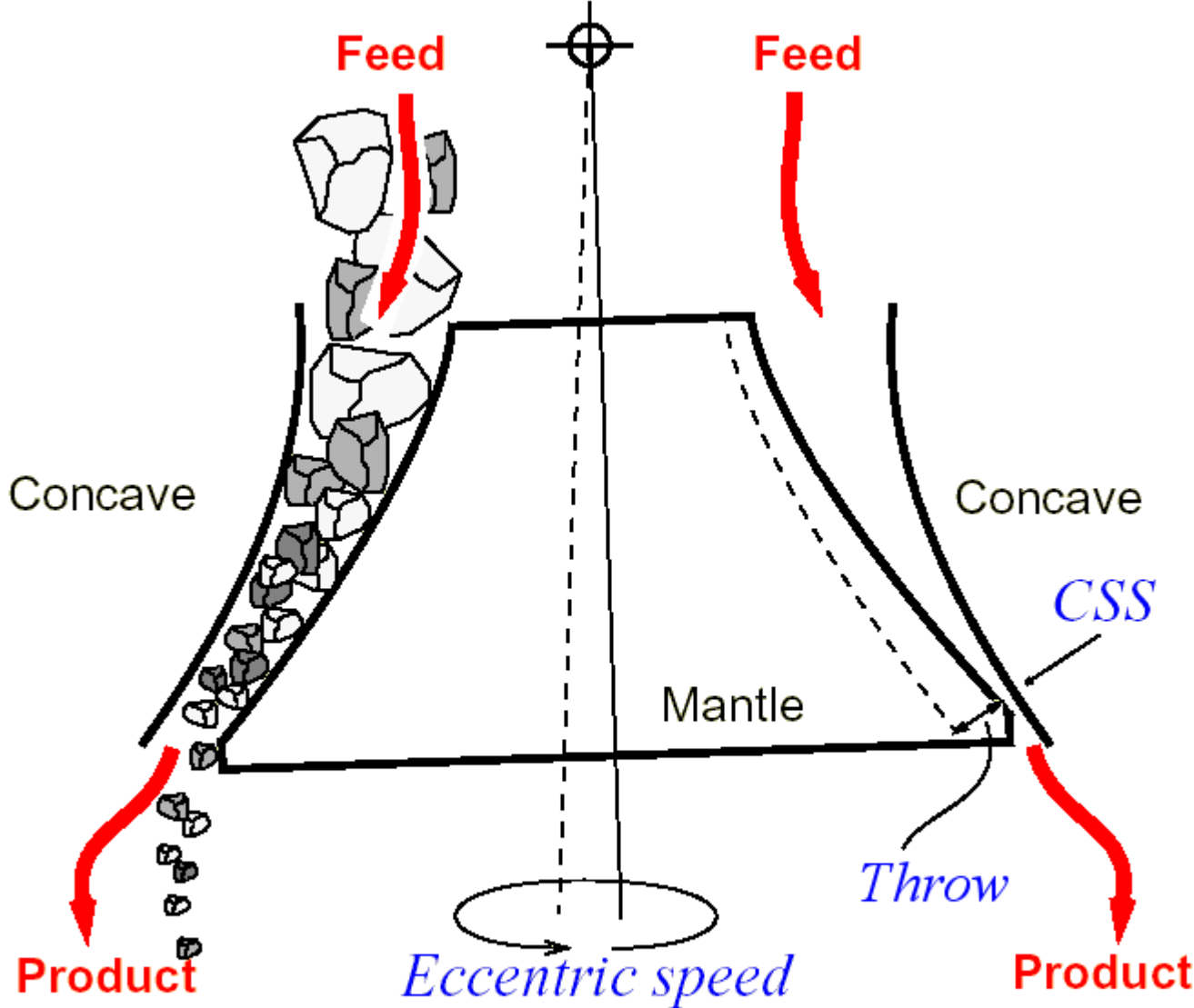
Operating Principle



Operating Principle

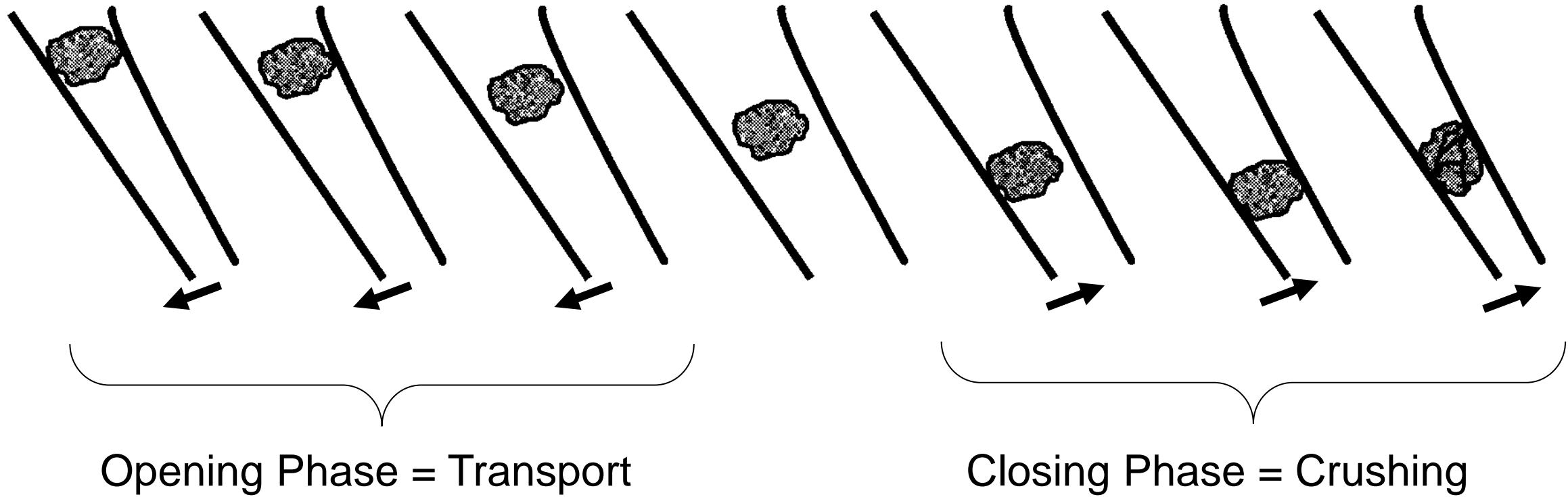


Operating Principle

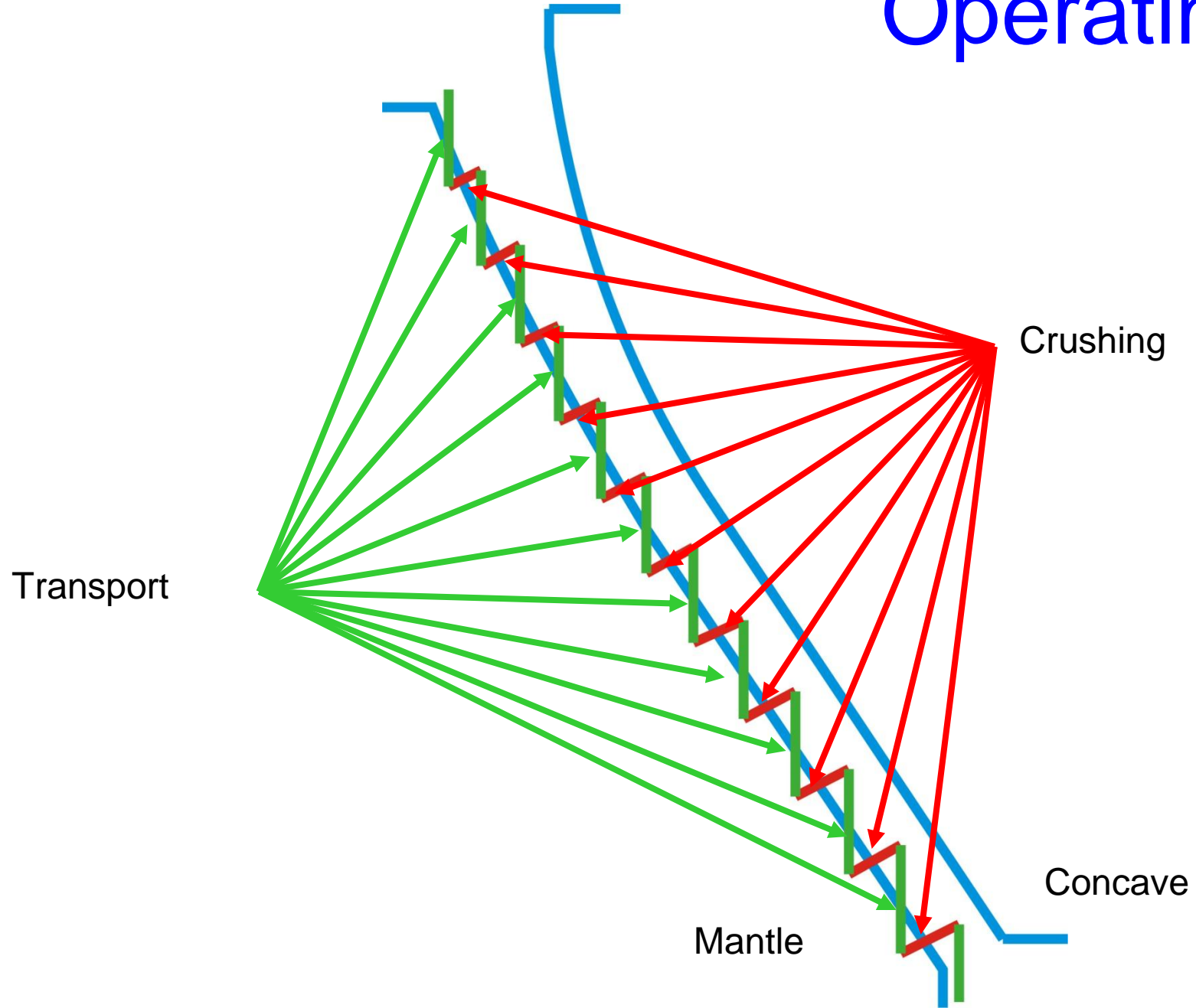


$$OSS = CSS + Throw$$

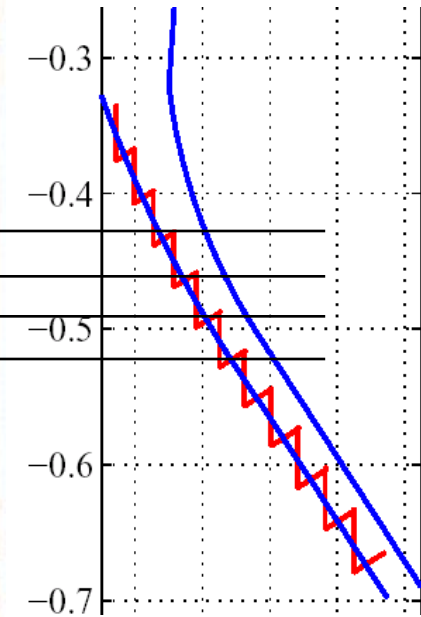
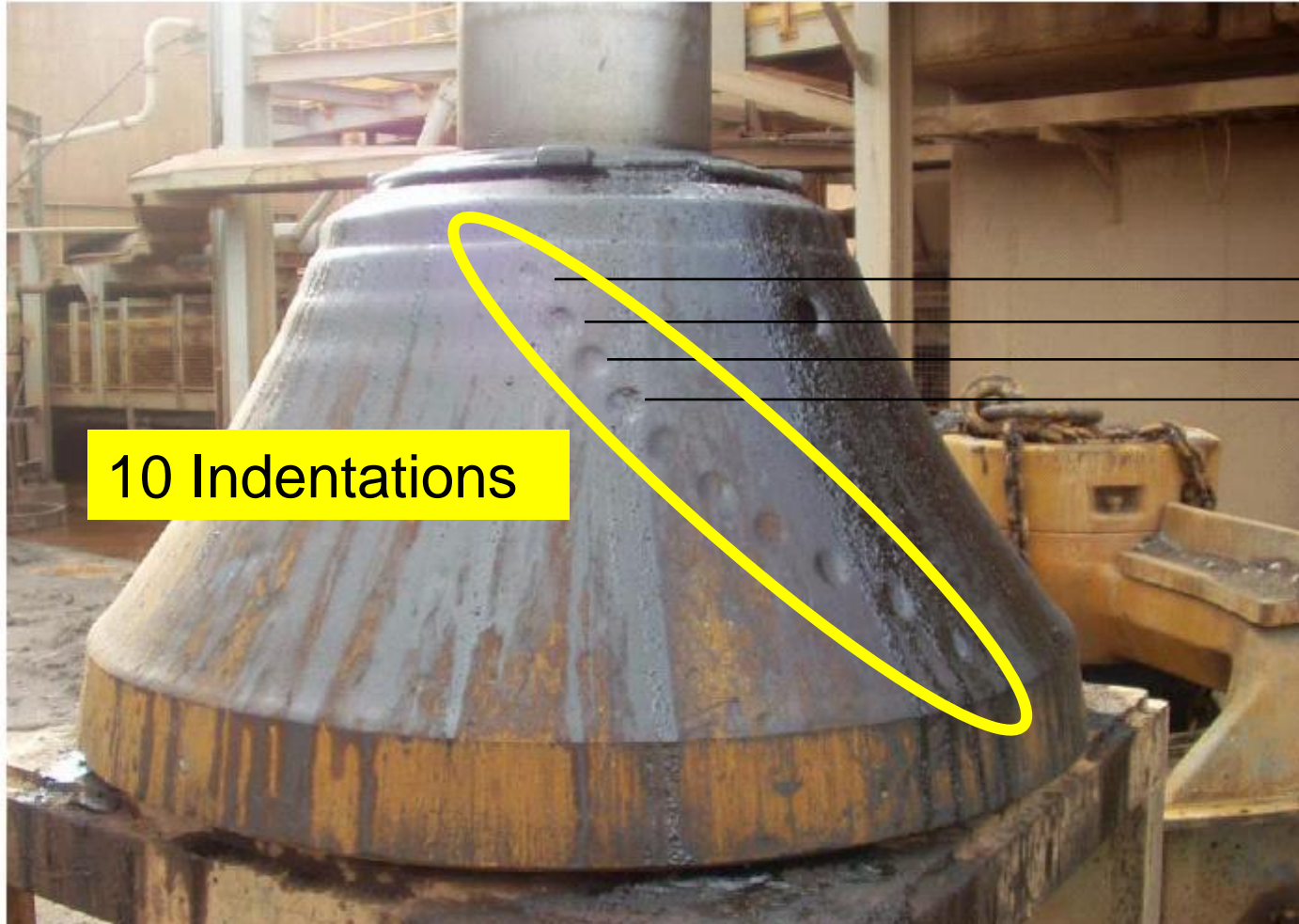
Operating Principle



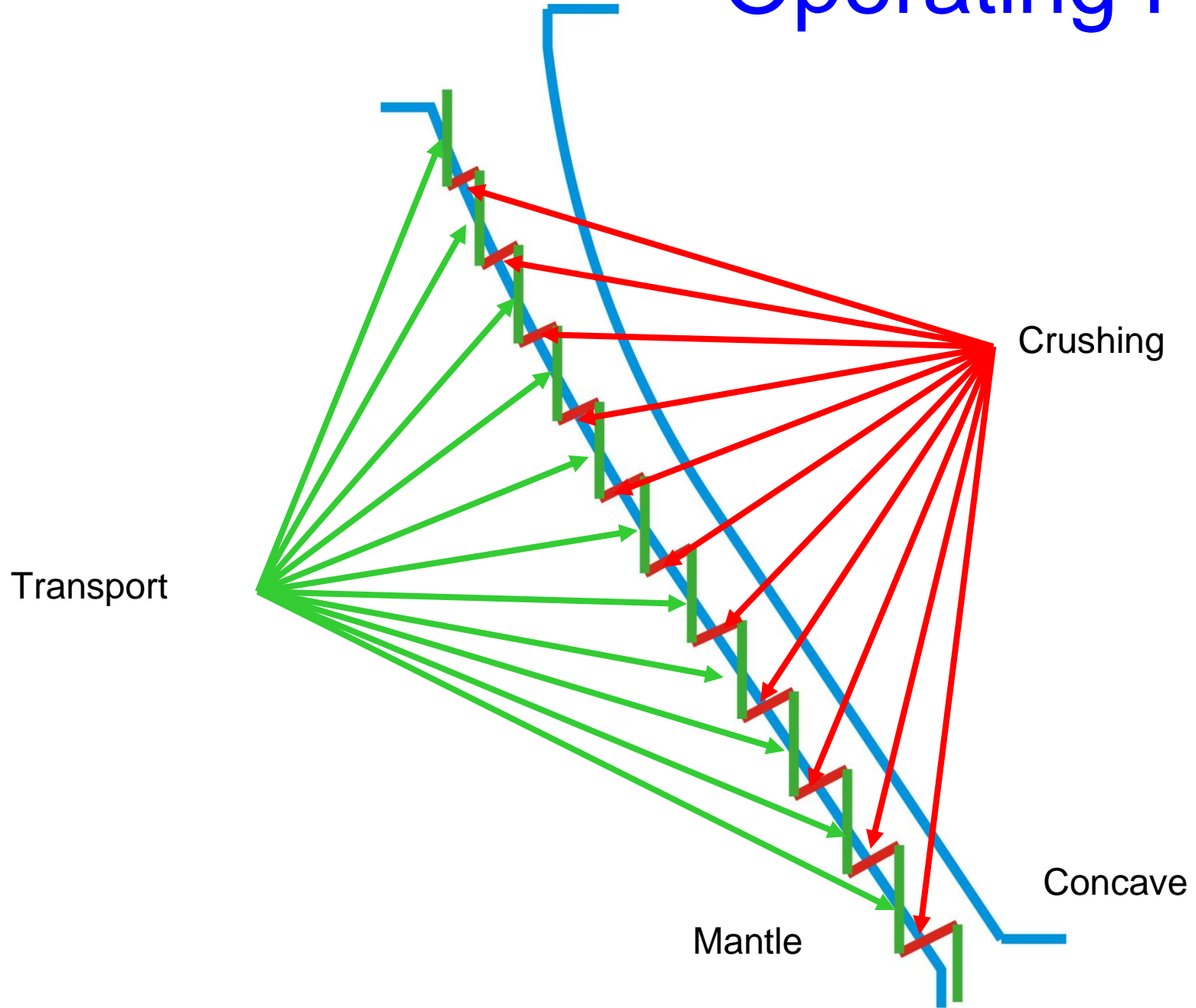
Operating Principle



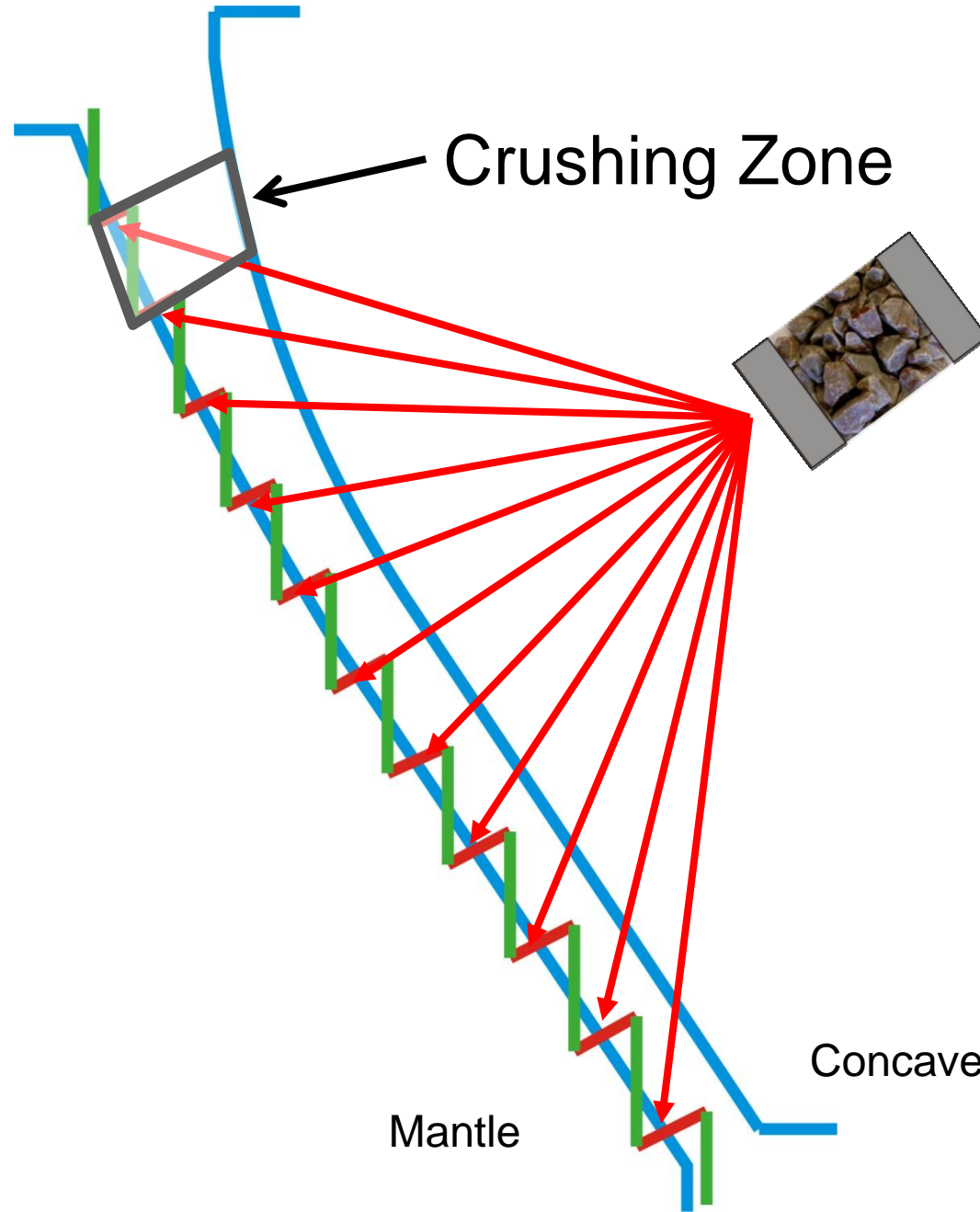
Operating Principle



Operating Principle



Operating Principle



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



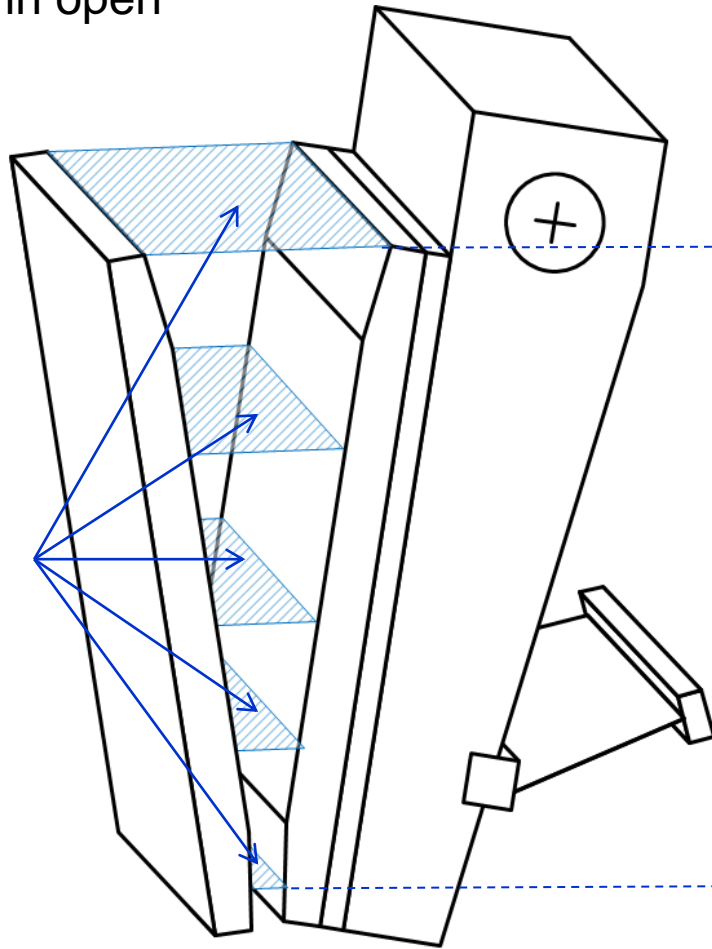
IPB



Fines	Less	More
Shape	Flaky	Cubic
Force	Low	High

Crusher Capacity

Crusher in open position



Cross-section Area

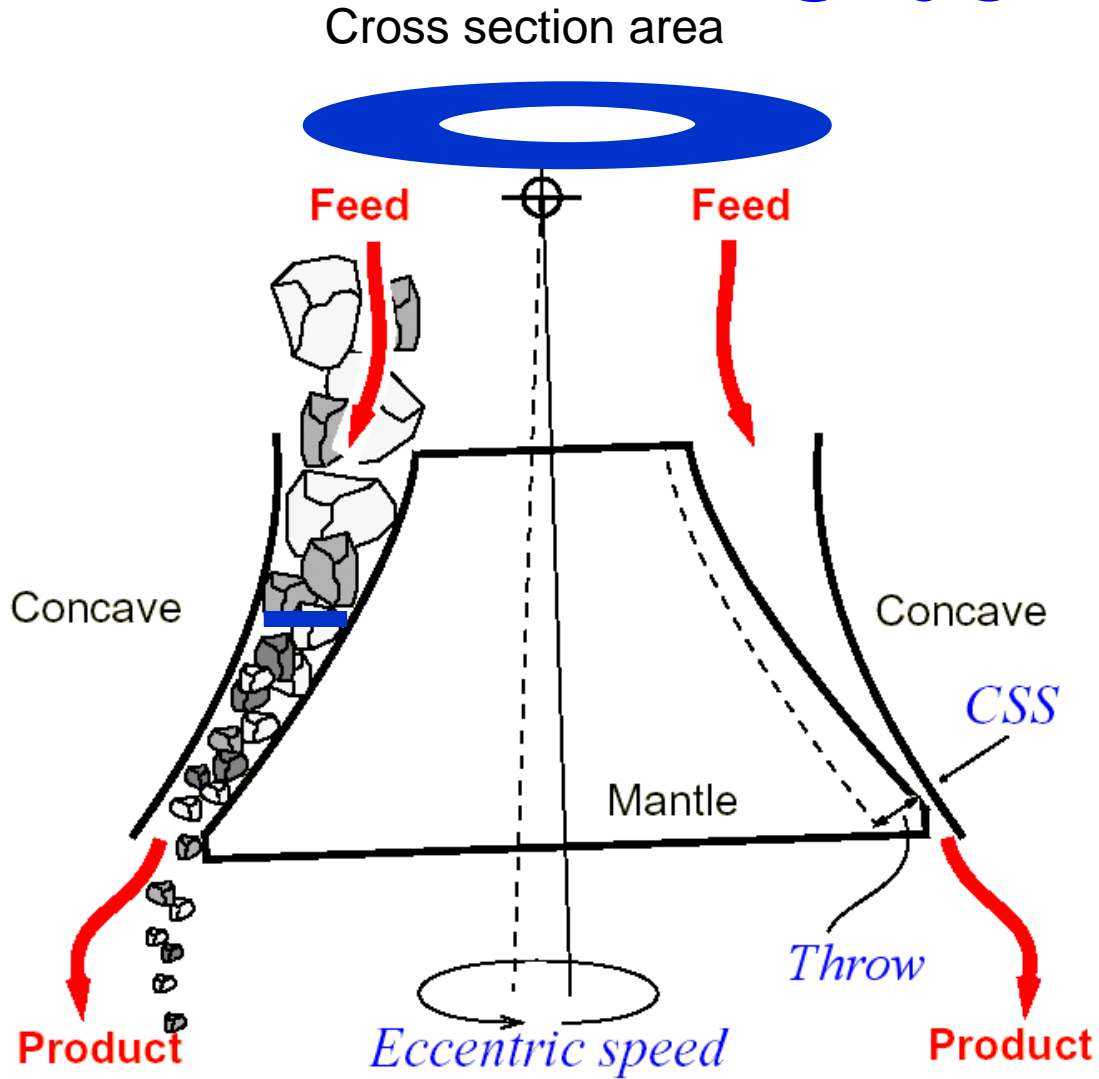
Area Function

Height [m]

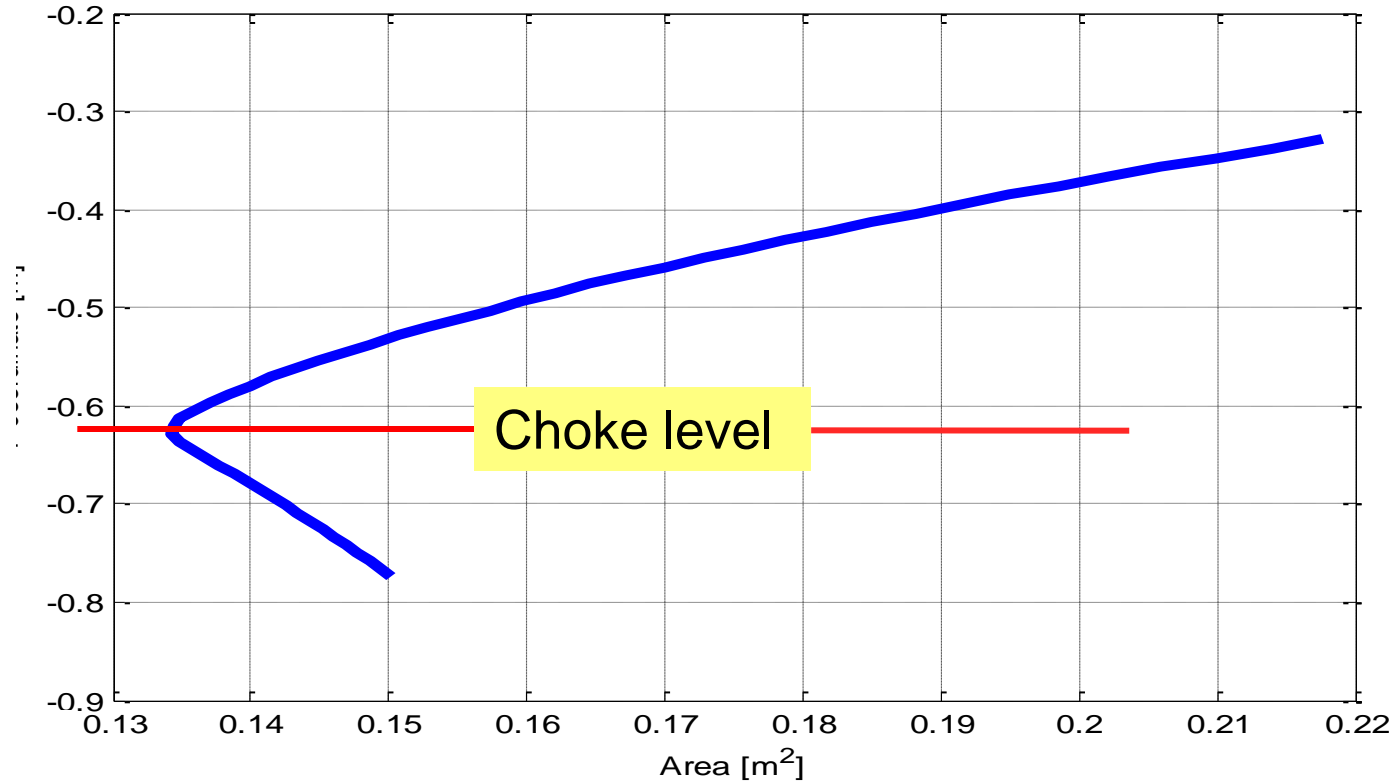
Cross-section Area [m²]

Choke Area: During one revolution of the crusher the material must pass (accelerate) through the choke area.

Crusher Capacity



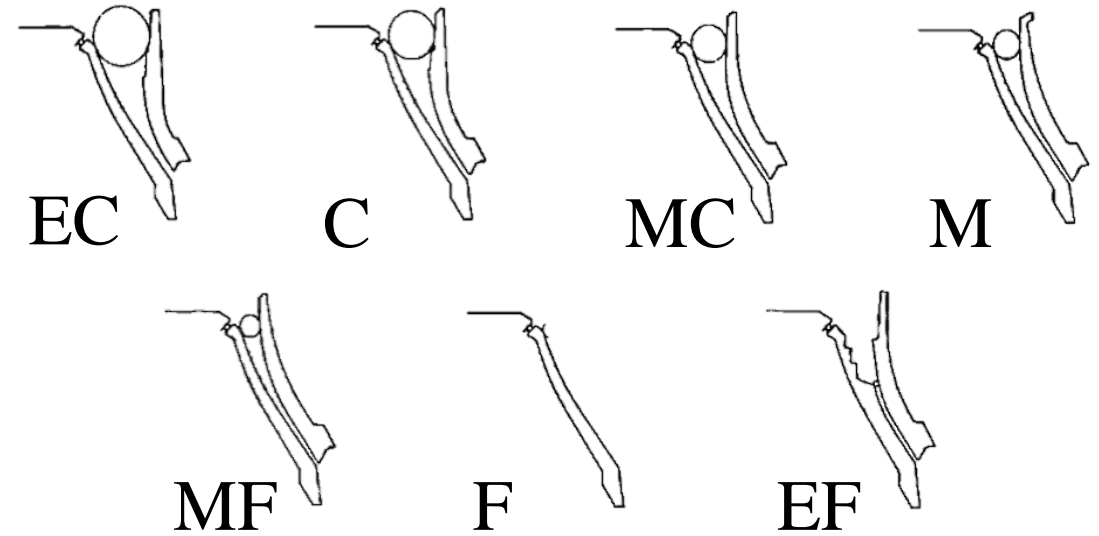
Area function



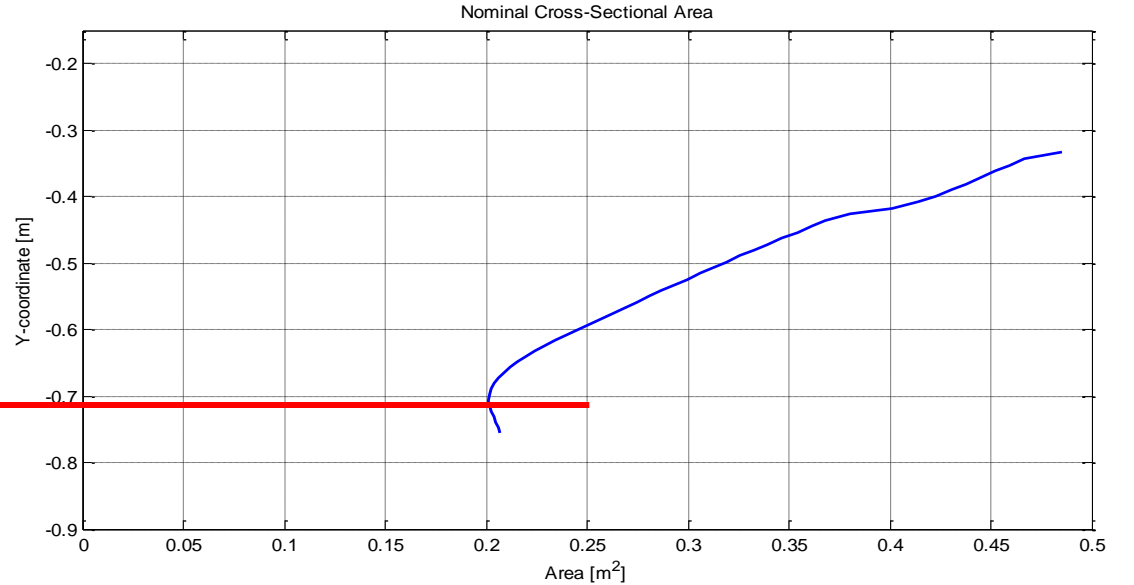
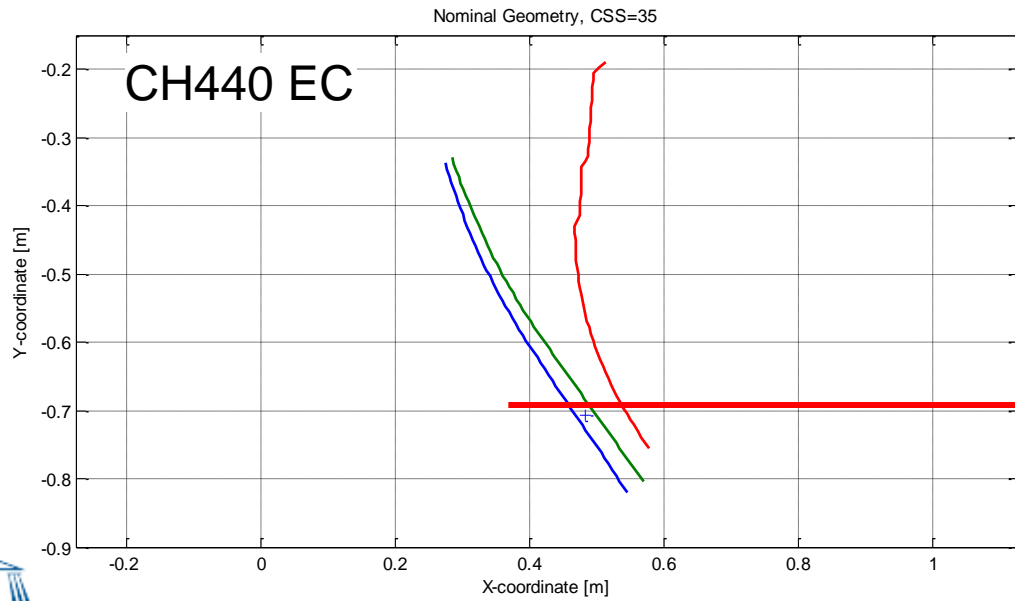
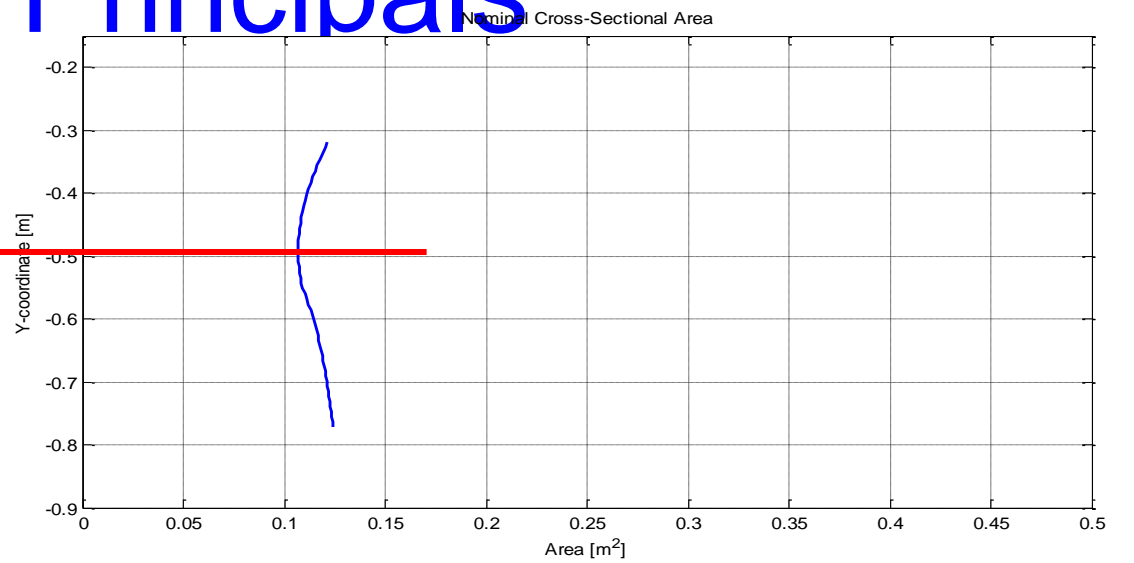
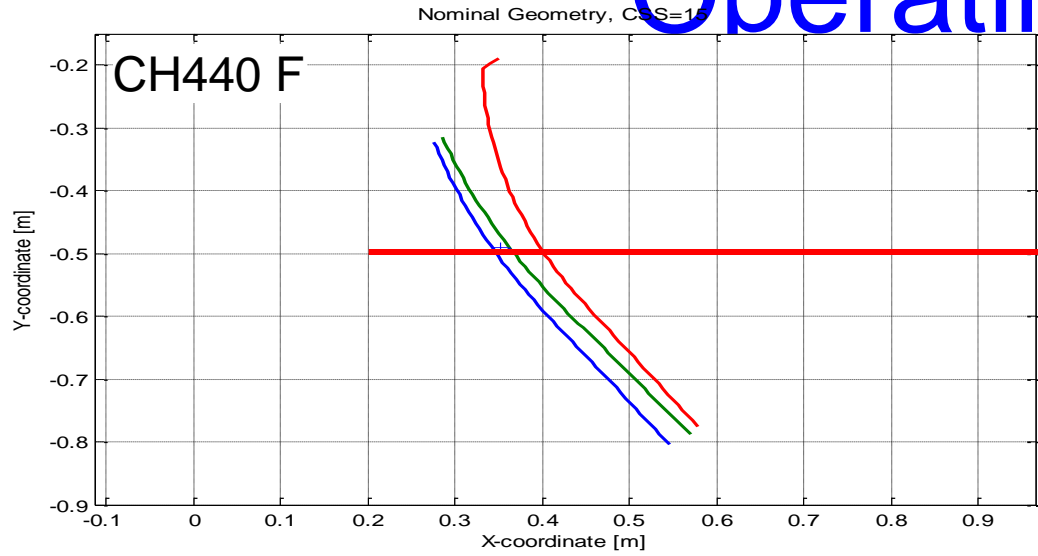
Crushing Chamber Selection

- Concaves EC-EF

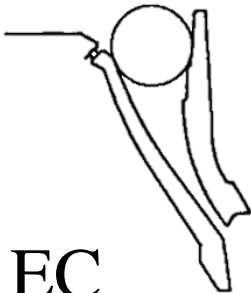
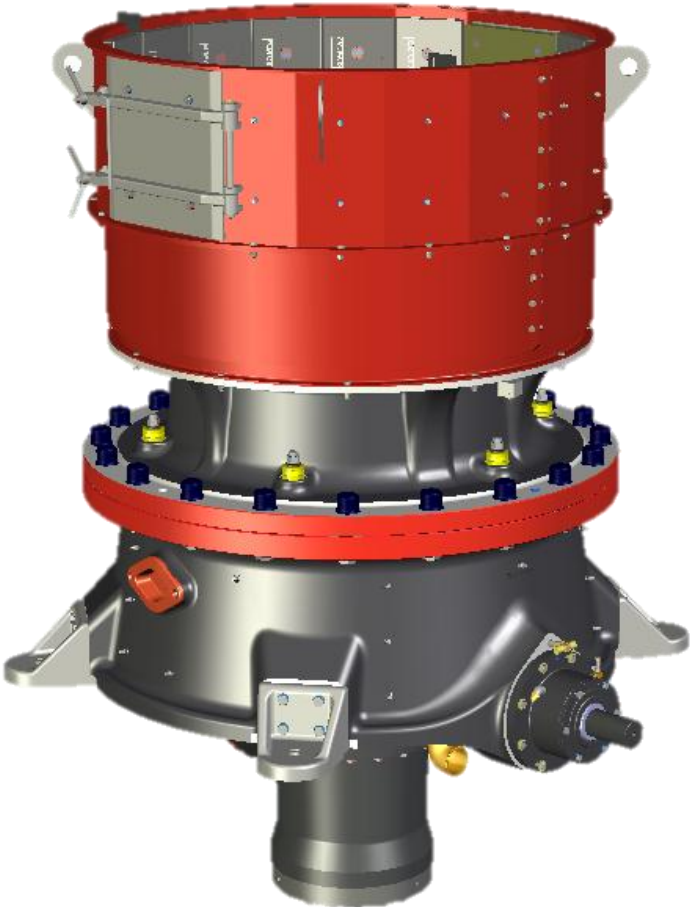
	EC	CX	C	MC	M	MF	F	EEF	EF	EFX
CH420	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Green	Red
CH430	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red
CH440	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red
CH660	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red
CH870	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red
CH880	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
CH890	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red
CH895	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green



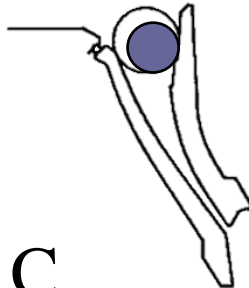
Operating Principals



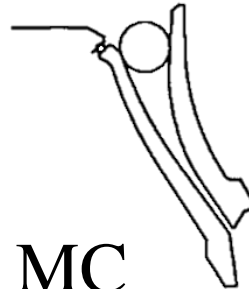
Chamber Selection



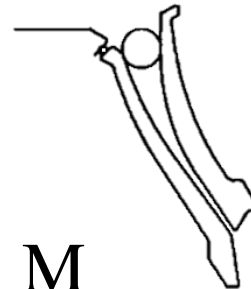
EC



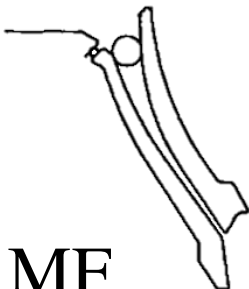
C



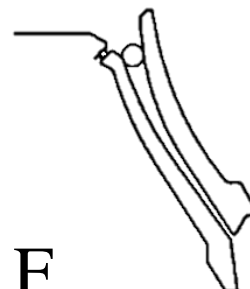
MC



M



MF



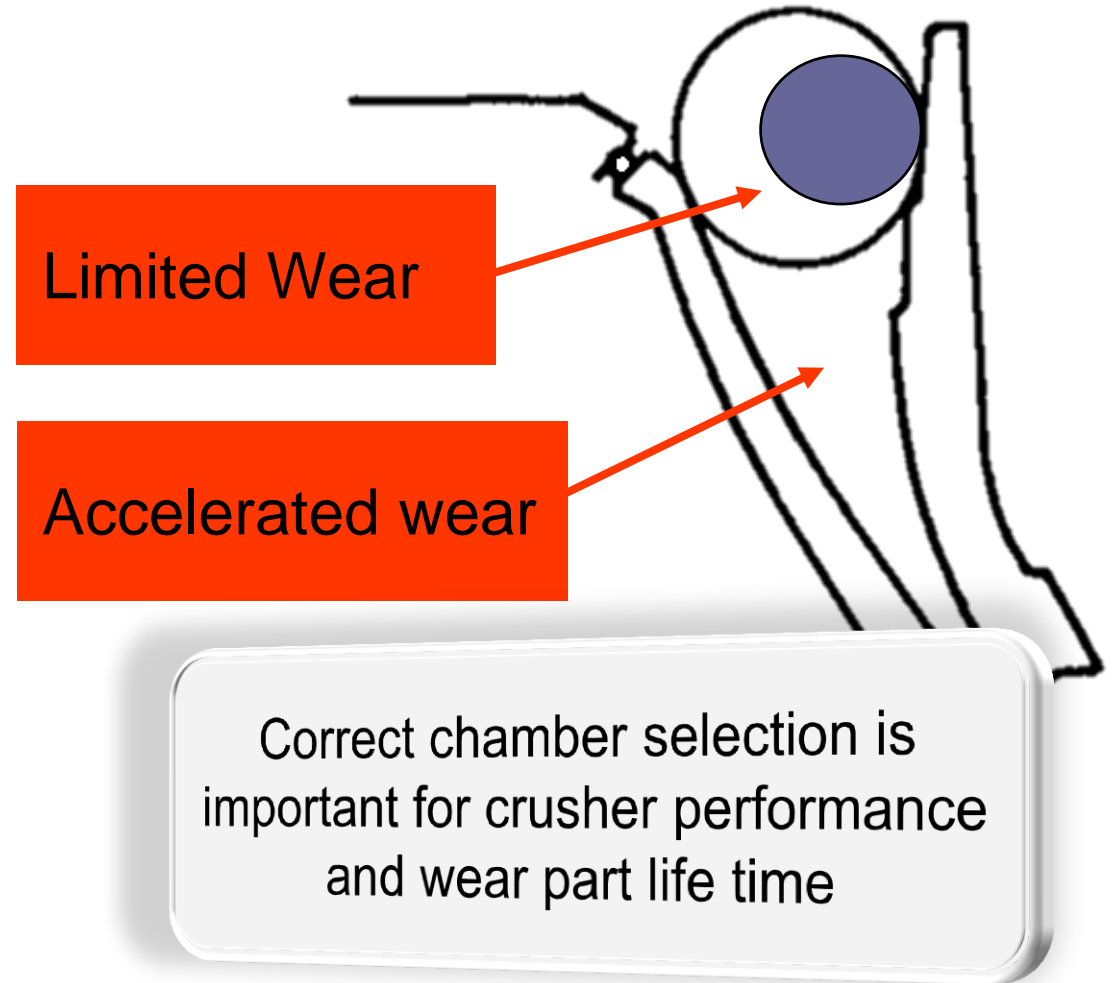
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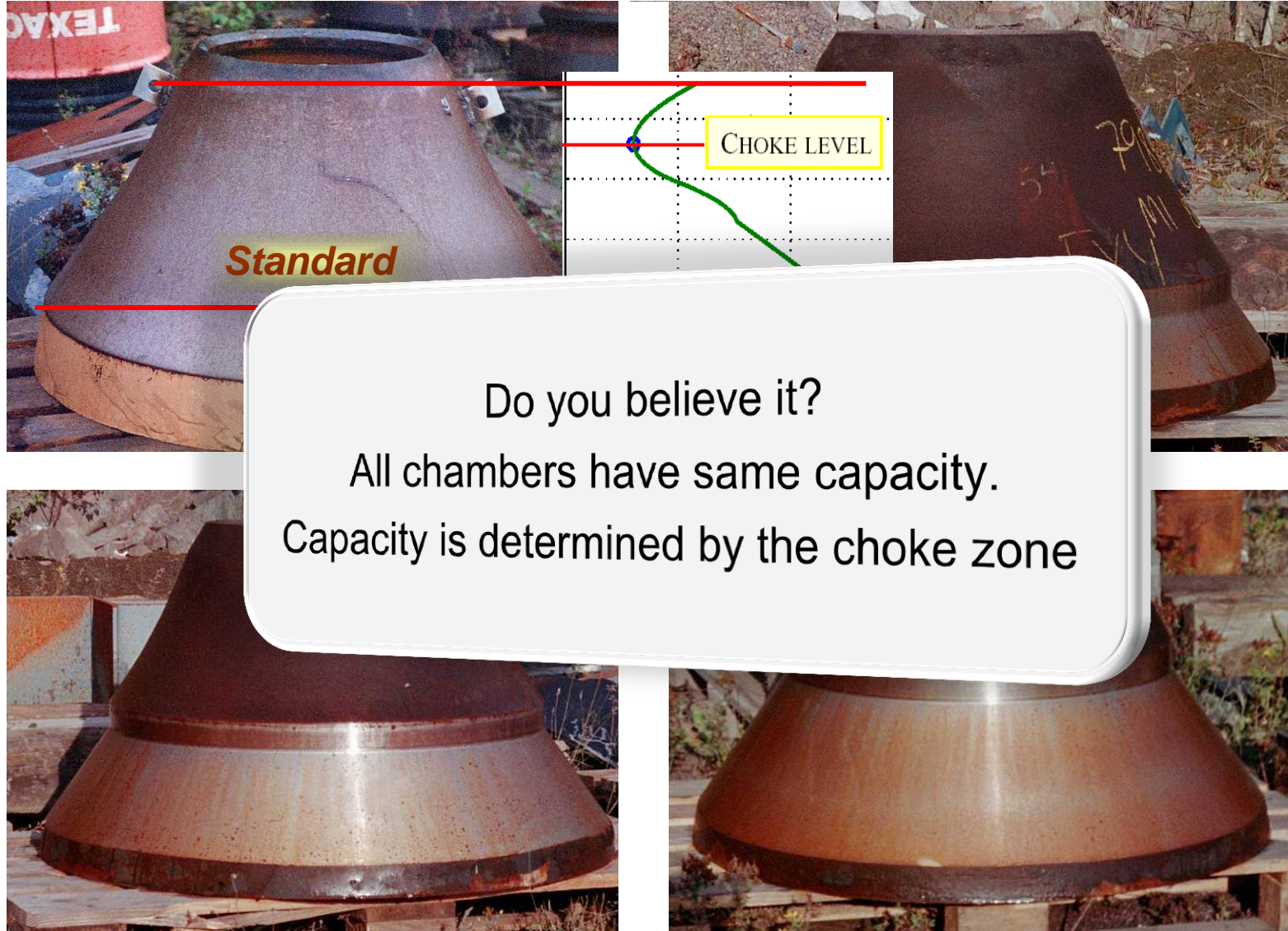
EF

Wrong Selection

- To course
 - Limited wear in the upper part of the chamber, shorter life time
 - Problems running the crusher on smaller settings
 - Concave not designed to run at small setting
- To fine
 - Material will not be able enter the chamber



Crusher Capacity



Standard

CHOKE LEVEL

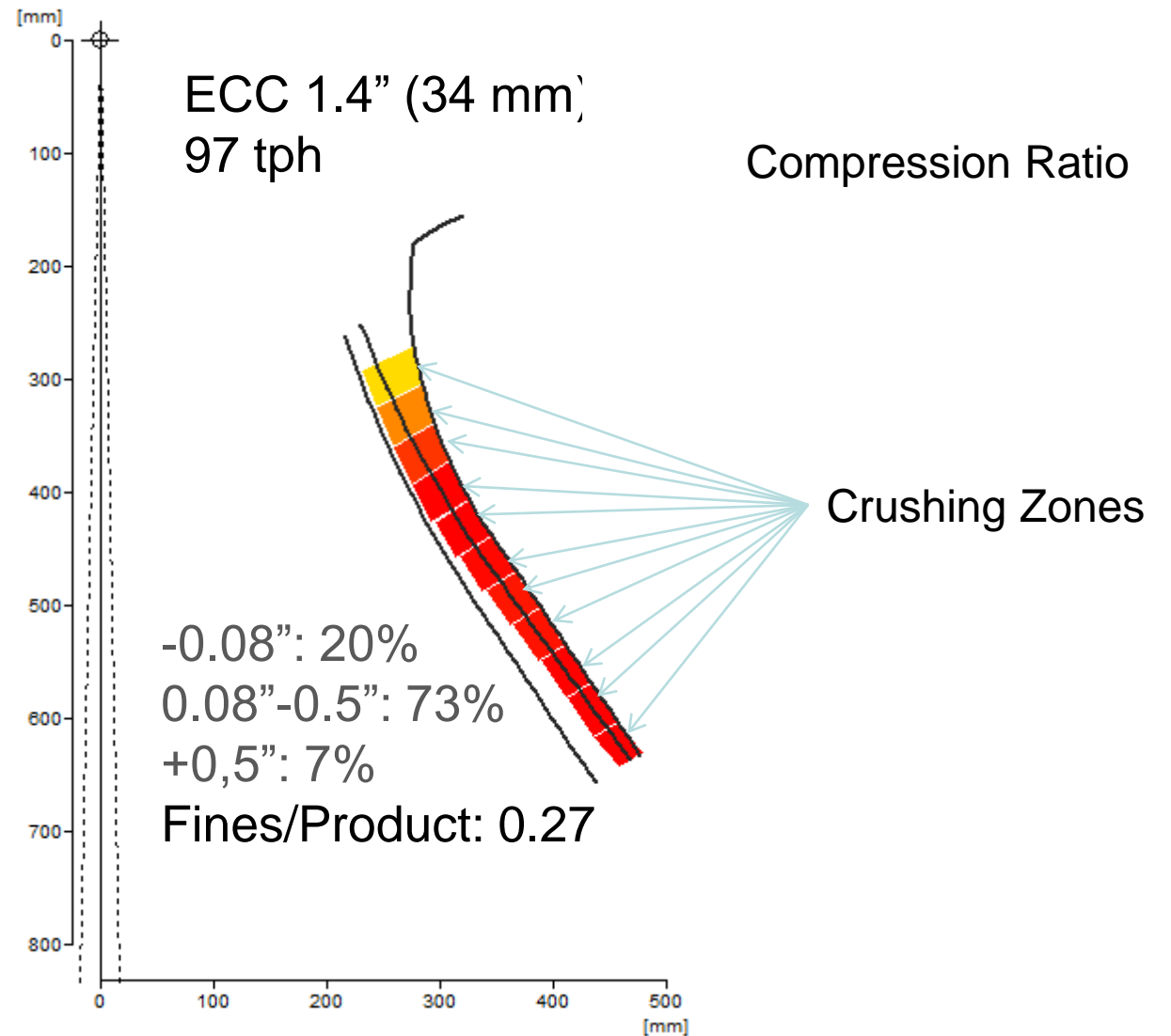
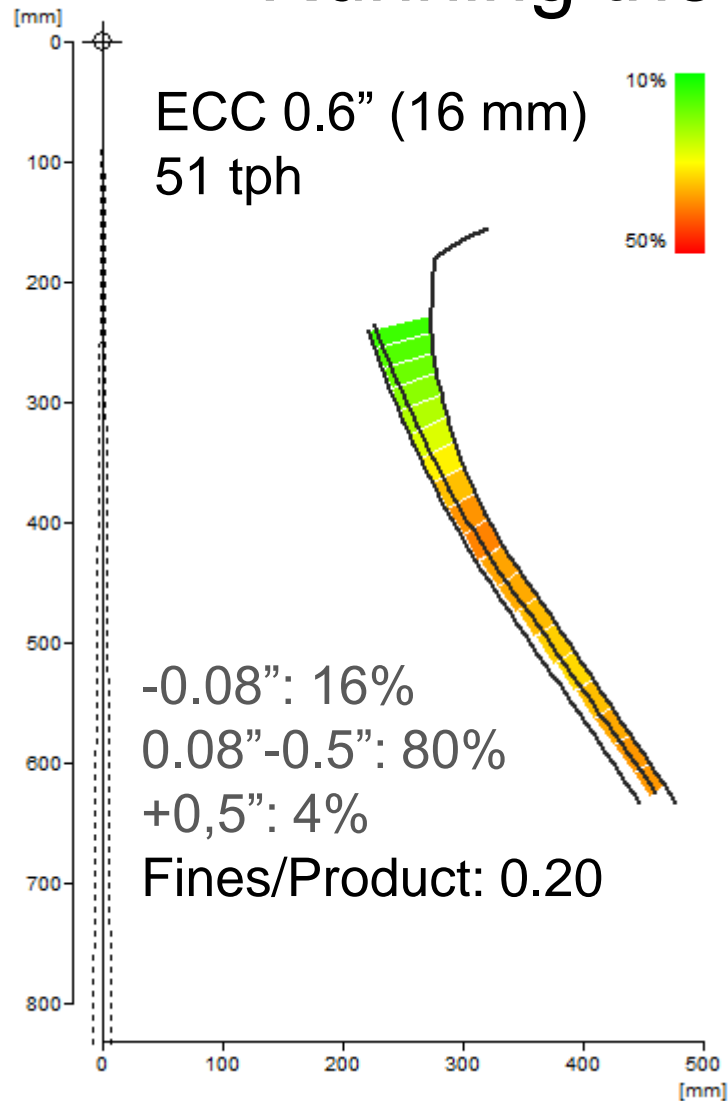
Do you believe it?
All chambers have same capacity.
Capacity is determined by the choke zone

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

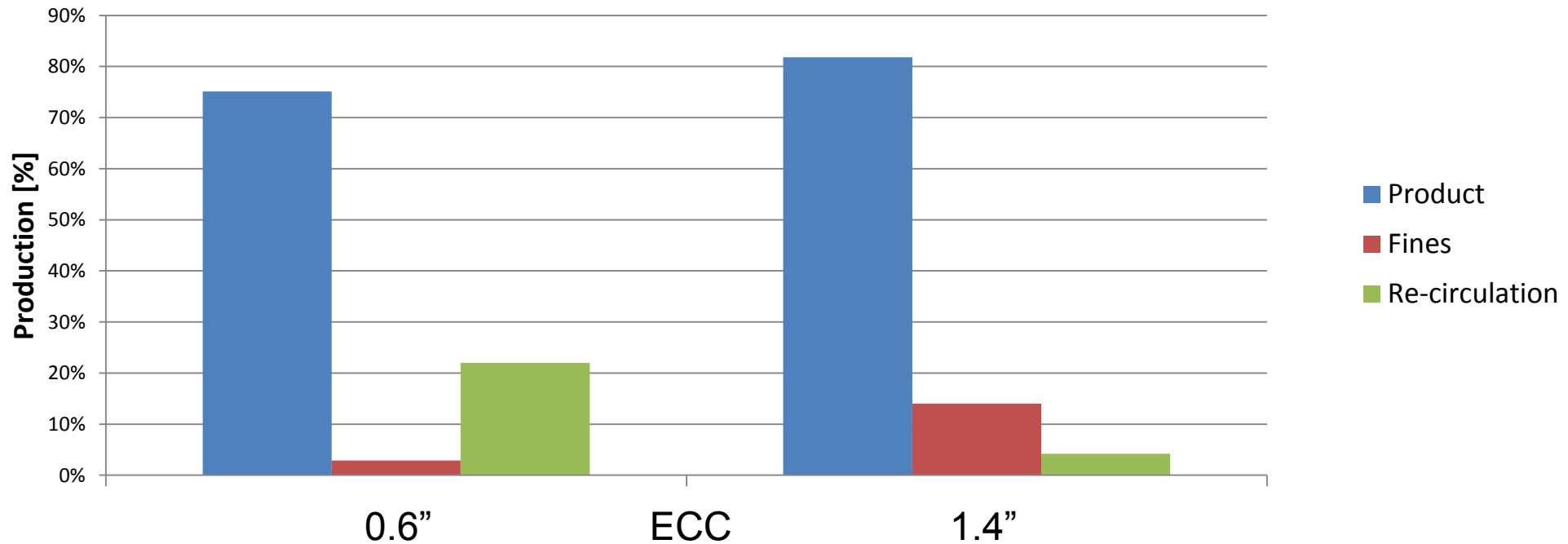
Crusher Operation

Running the crusher at different eccentric throws



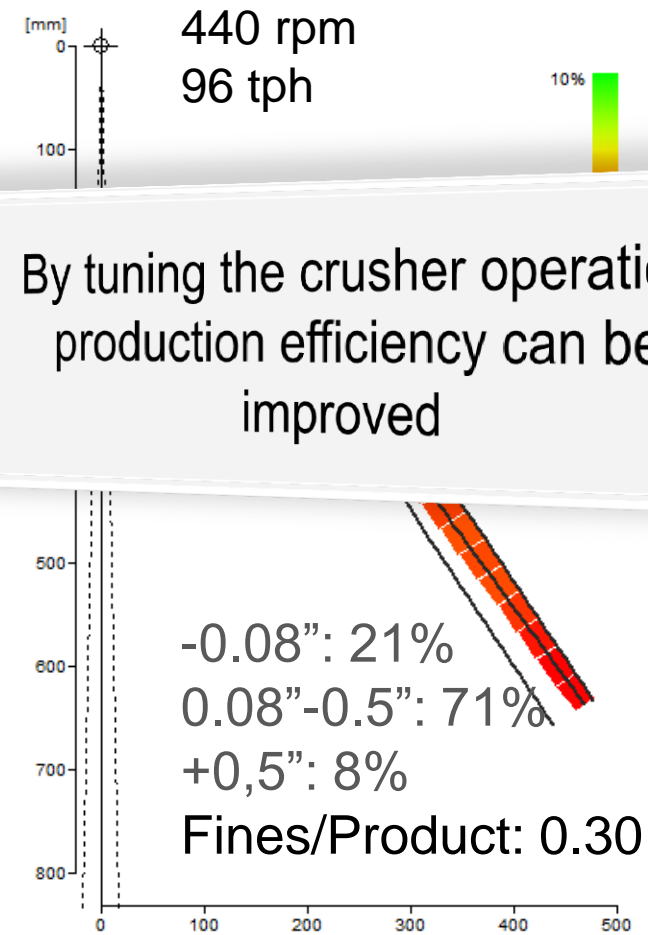
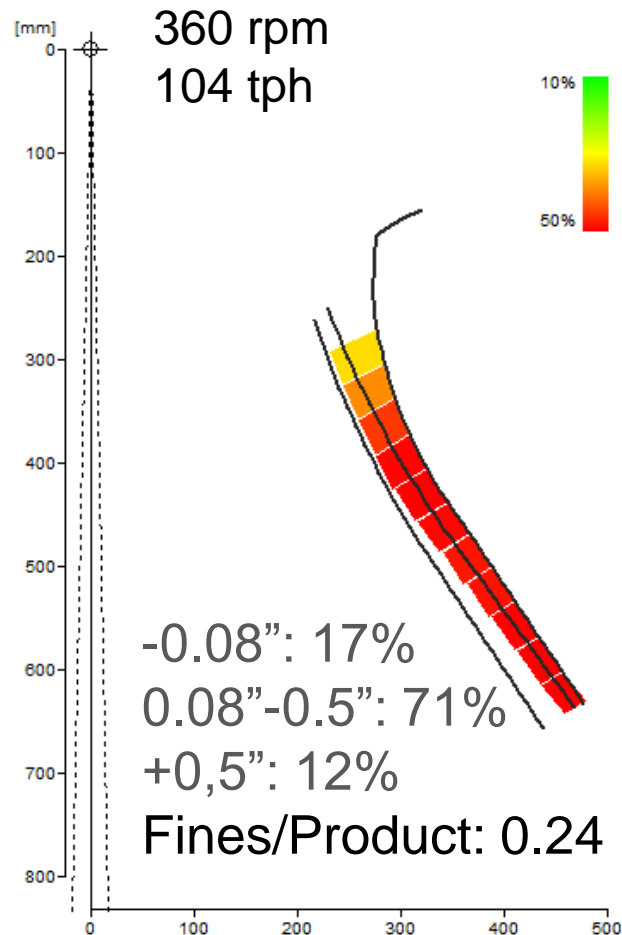
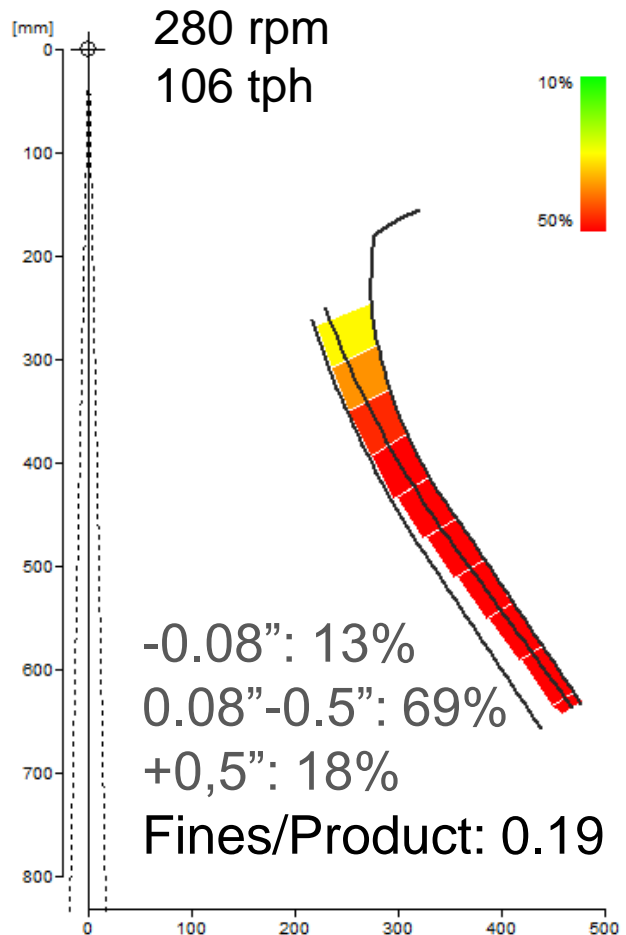
Crusher Operation

- Running the crusher at different eccentric throws, CSS optimized



Crusher Operation

- Running the crusher at different speeds

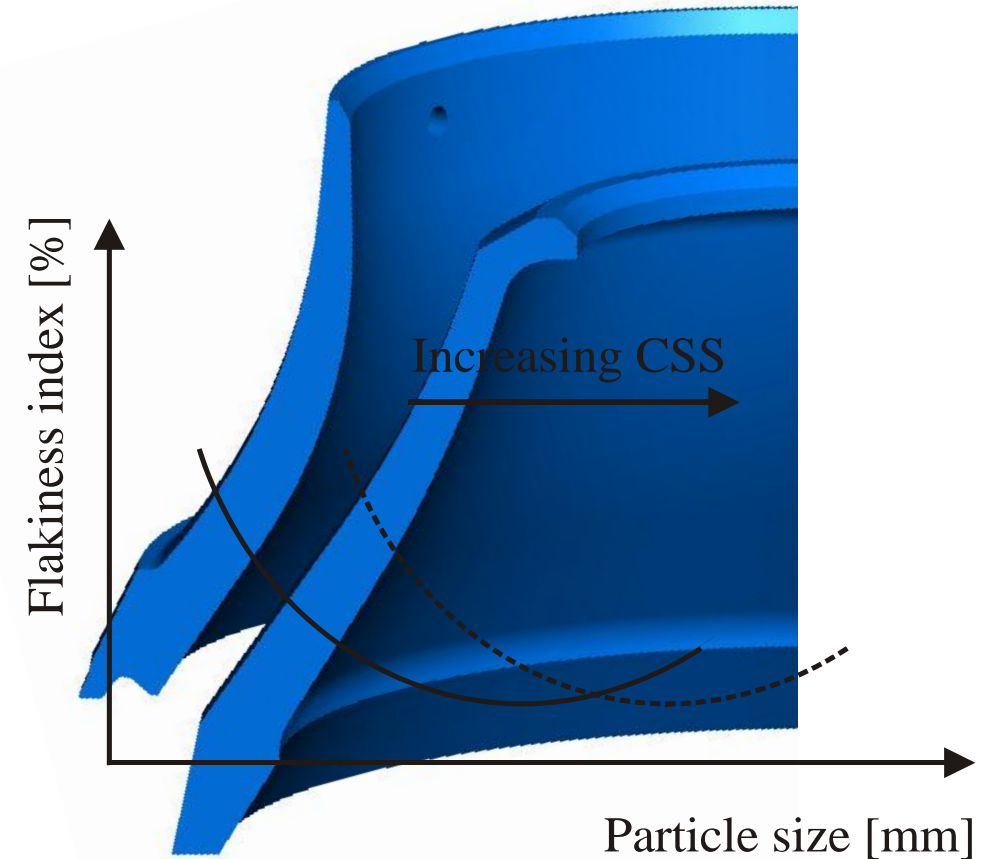


By tuning the crusher operation
production efficiency can be
improved

Changing speed can have mechanical effects on the crusher and motor

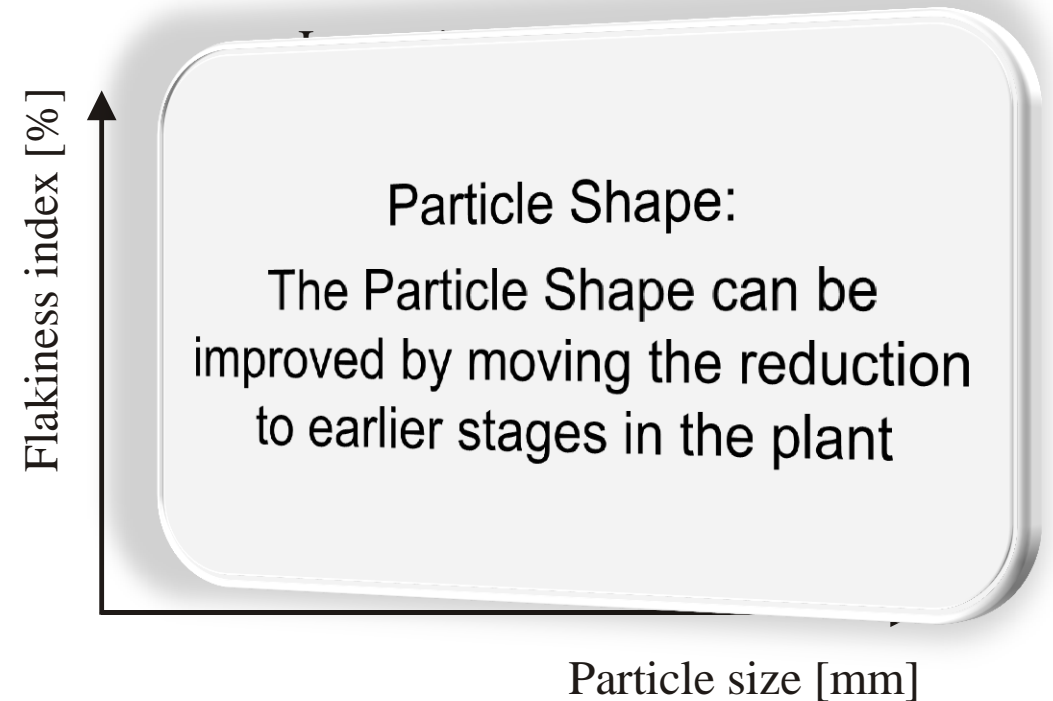
Crusher Operation

- 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

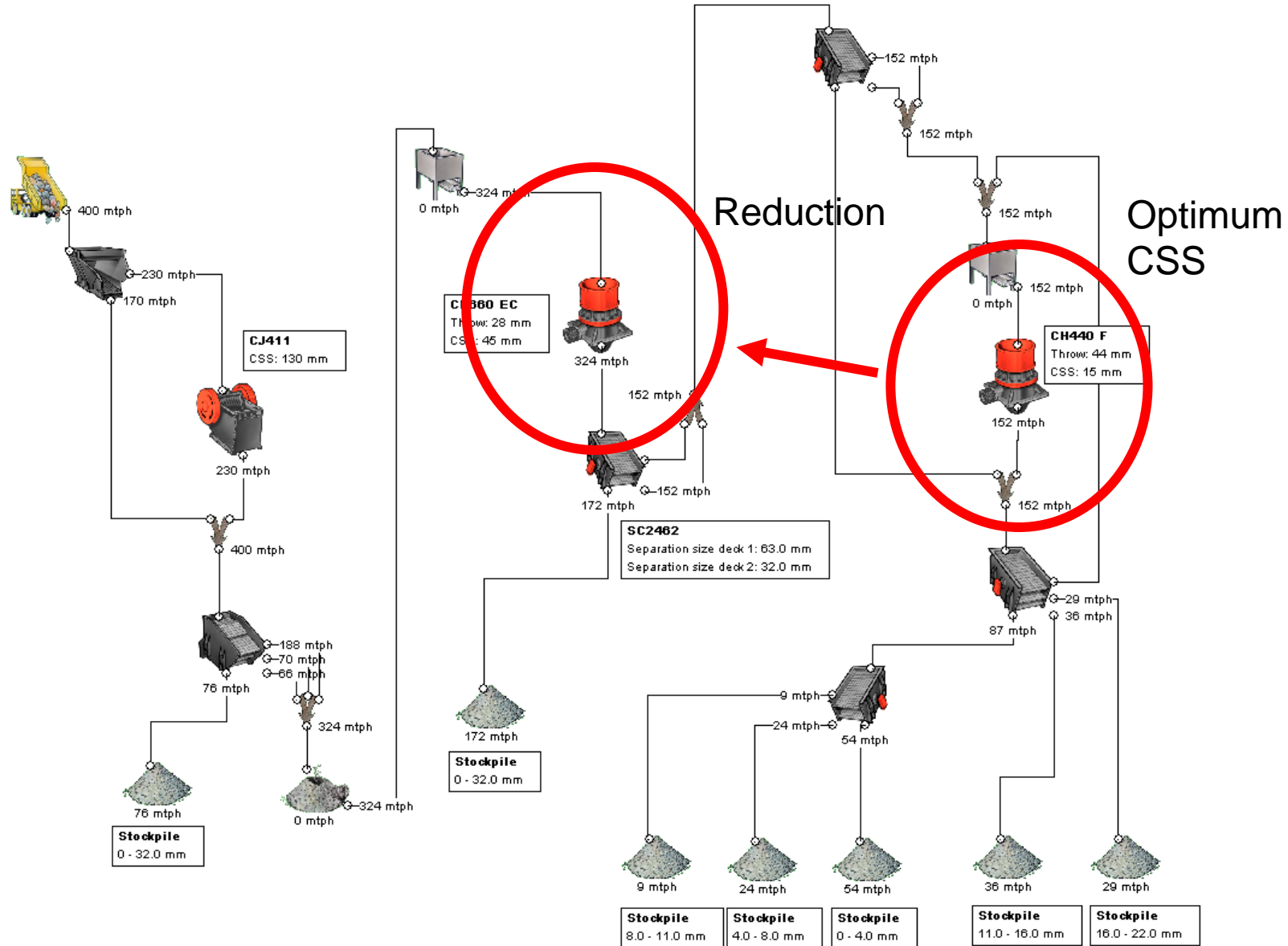


Crusher Operation

- 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



Does Chamber Design affect Crusher Performance?

- Crushing chamber performance. Can the output of the crusher be tweaked in order to reach better productivity?

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



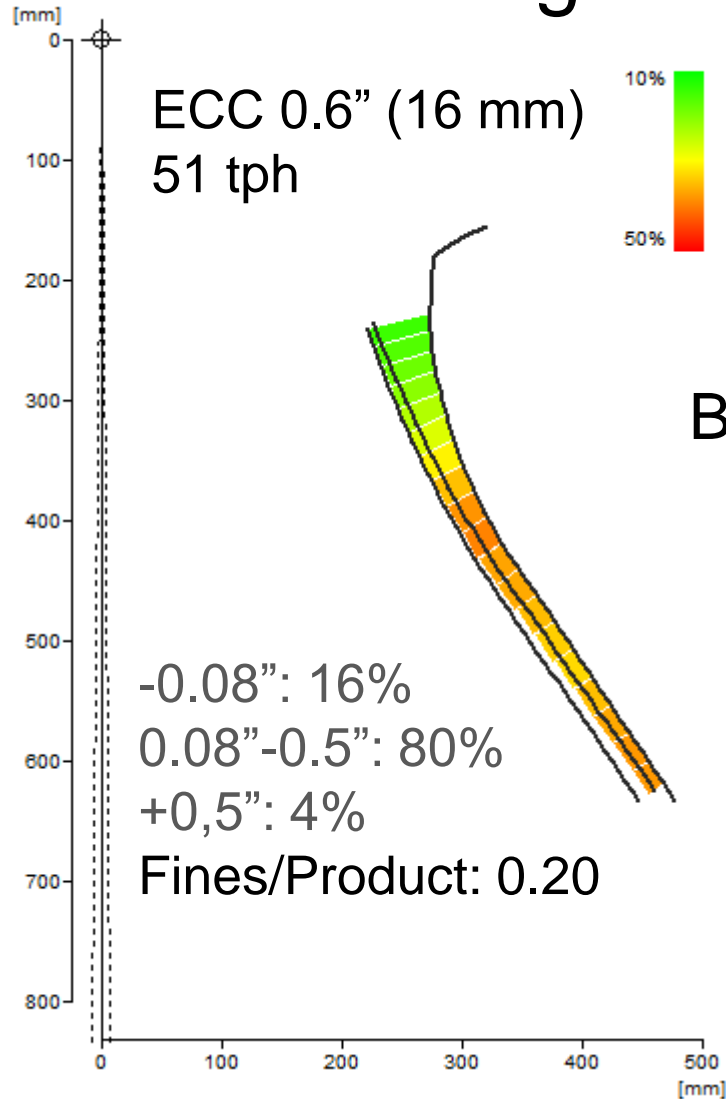
IPB



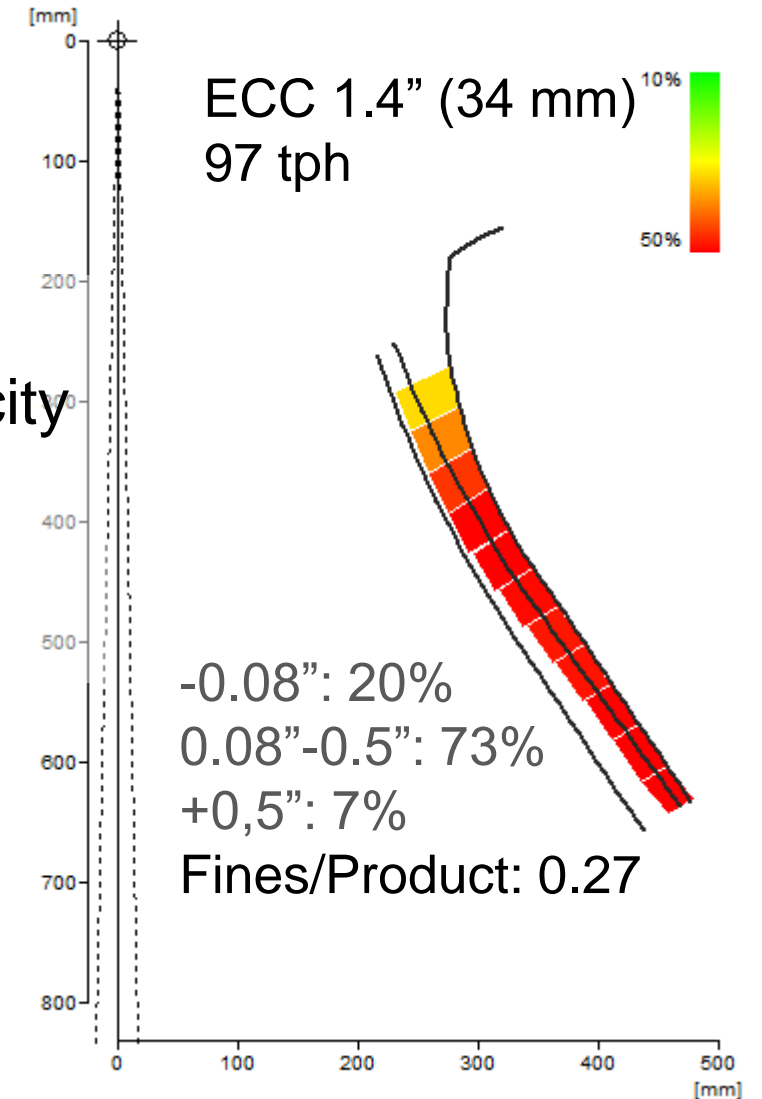
Fines	Less	More
Shape	Flaky	Cubic
Force	Low	High

Mantle Geometry

Running the crusher at different eccentric throws

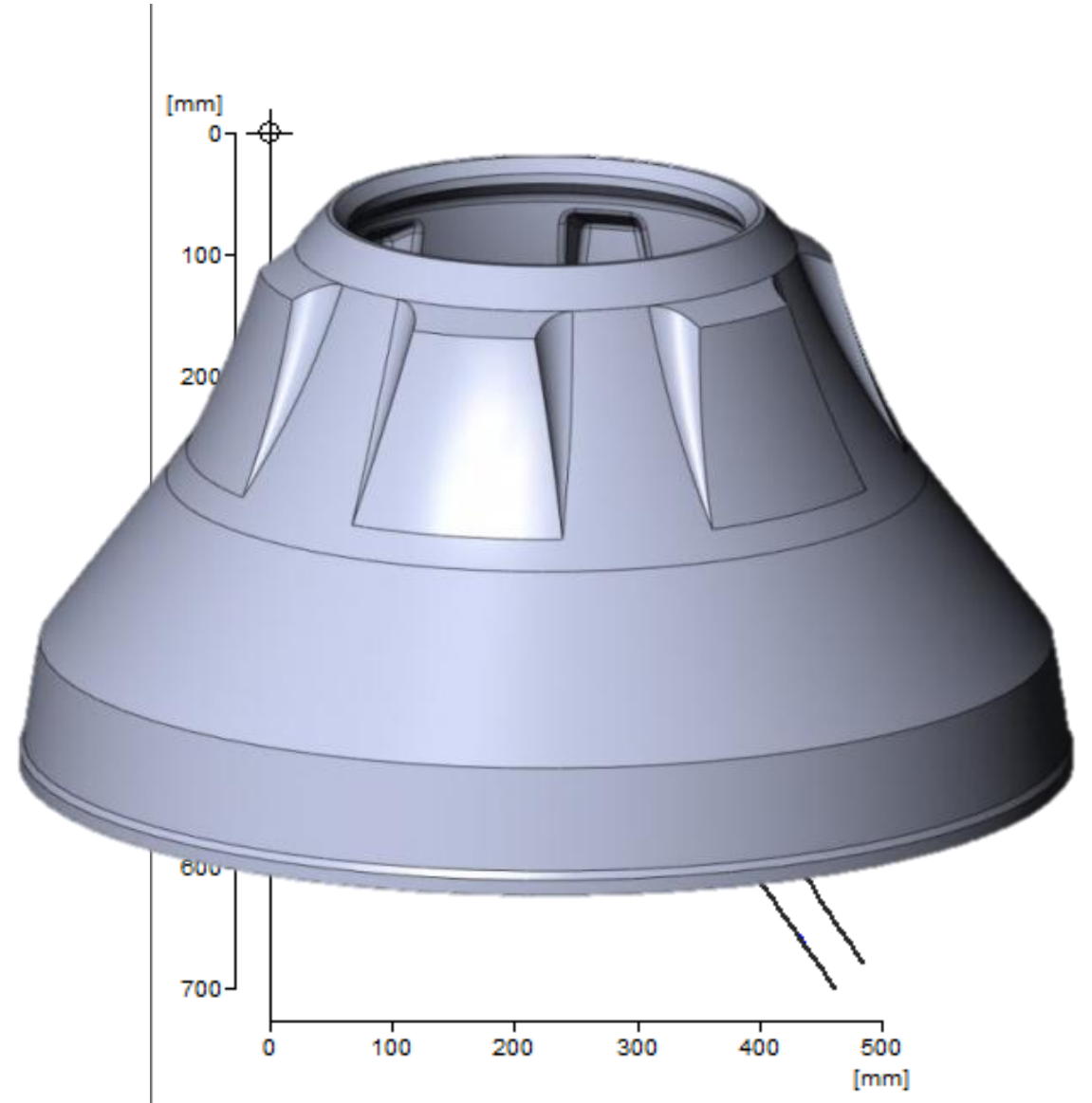


The trade off:
Big crushing zones for capacity
VS
Low pressure for better
fines/product ratio



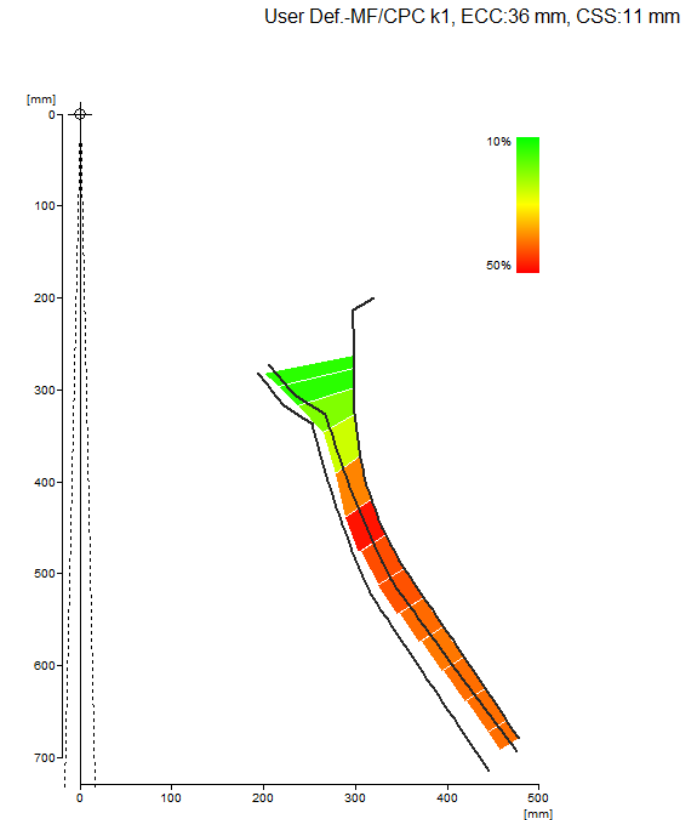
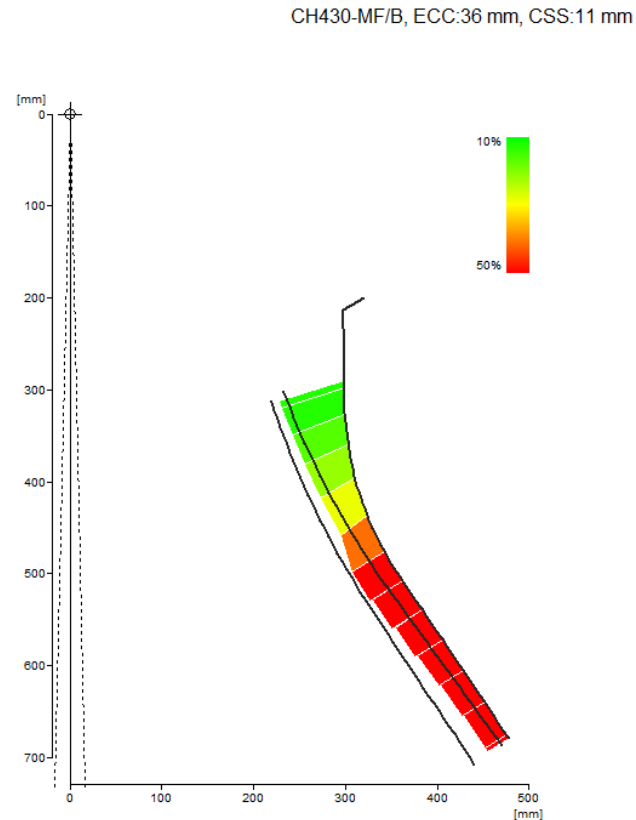
Mantle Geometry

- Want to keep the big crushing zone for capacity while slightly decreasing the amount of material in the zone to reduce crushing pressure.



Mantle Geometry

- More crushing in the upper part of the chamber
- Less crushing pressure in the lower part of the crusher
- Lower forces in the crushing chamber
- Gentle crushing without increasing CSS

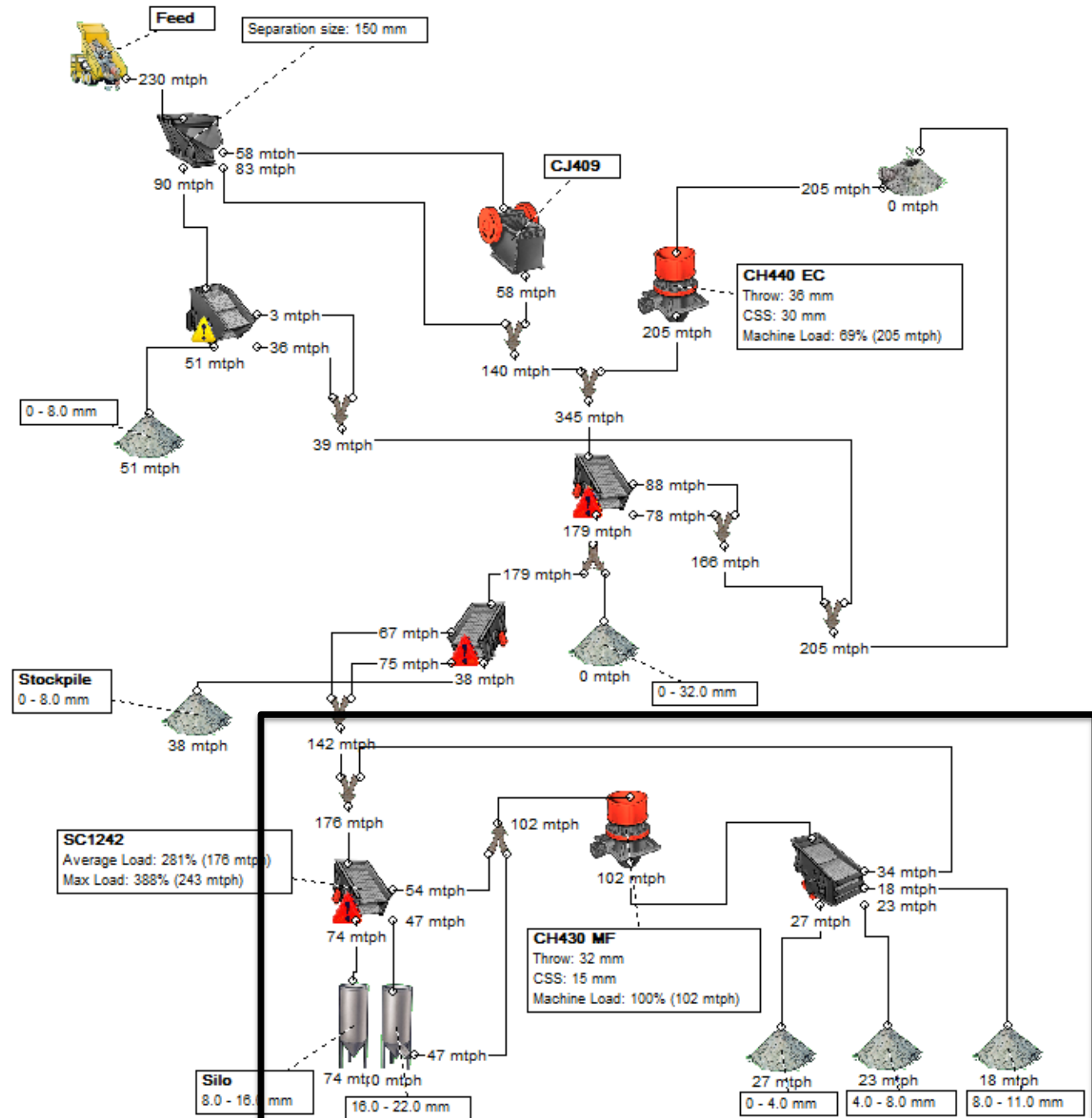


Field Test

Litra Grus, Norway



0.32"-0.43" (8-11 mm) Premium
 0.16"-0.32" (4-8 mm) Low value
 0-0.16" (0-4) mm Low value/Waste



Field Test

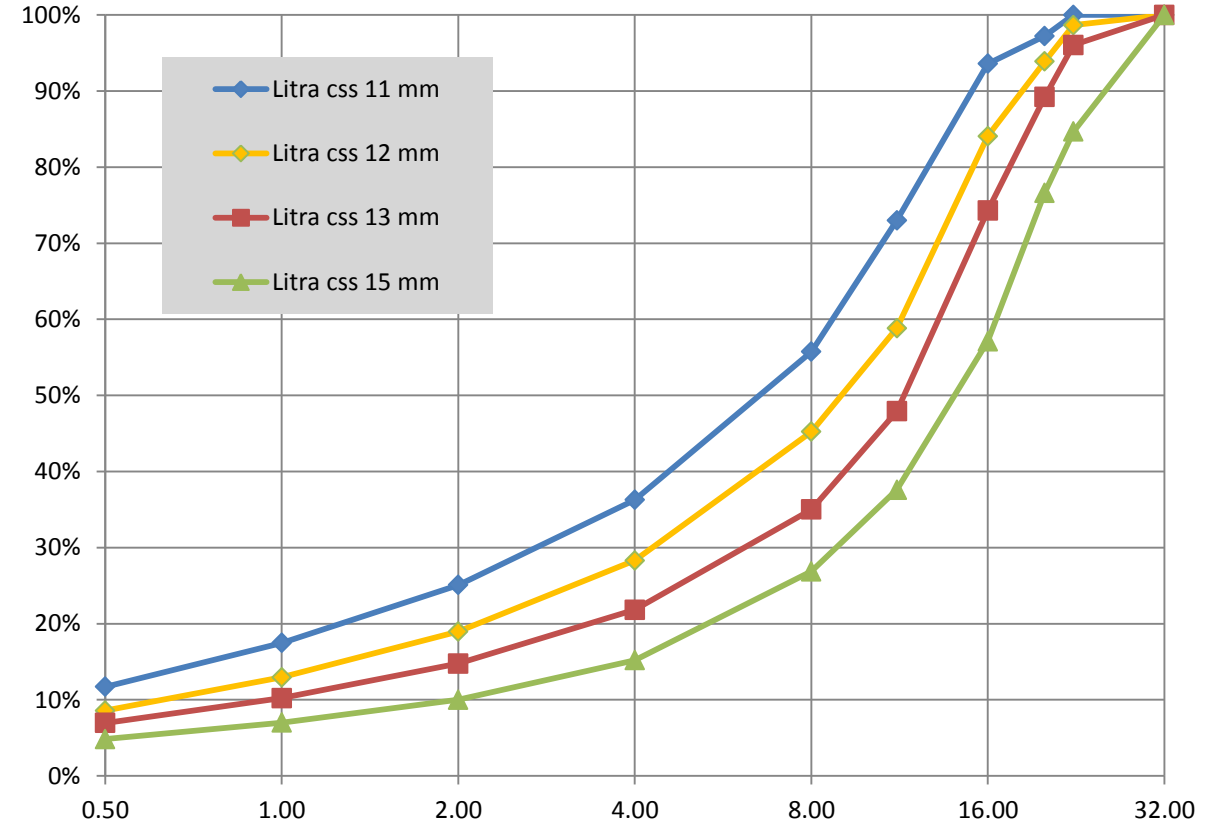
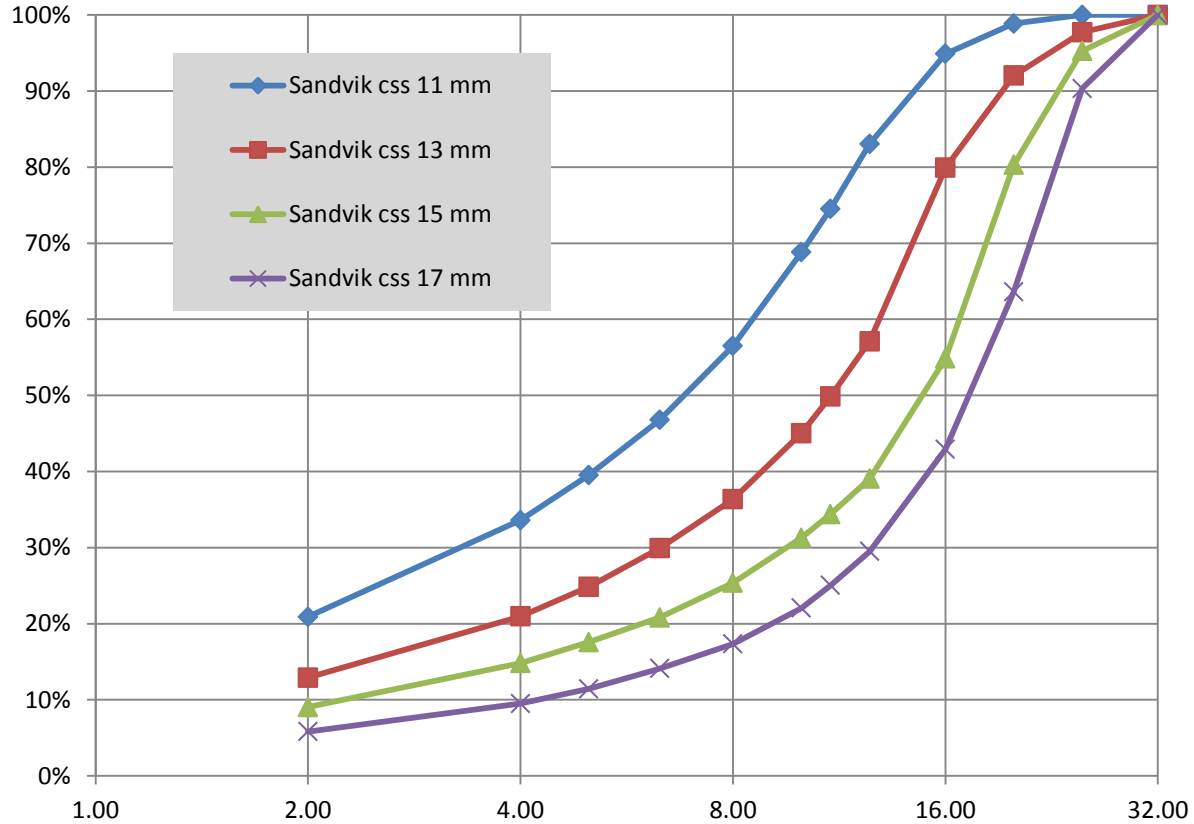
CH430 configuration

- Before:
 - MF B ECC 1.14" (29 mm)
 - Autoload ~0.6" (15 mm)
- After:
 - M combined with mantle
 - ECC 1.26" (32 mm)
 - CSS 0.51" (13 mm)



Field Test

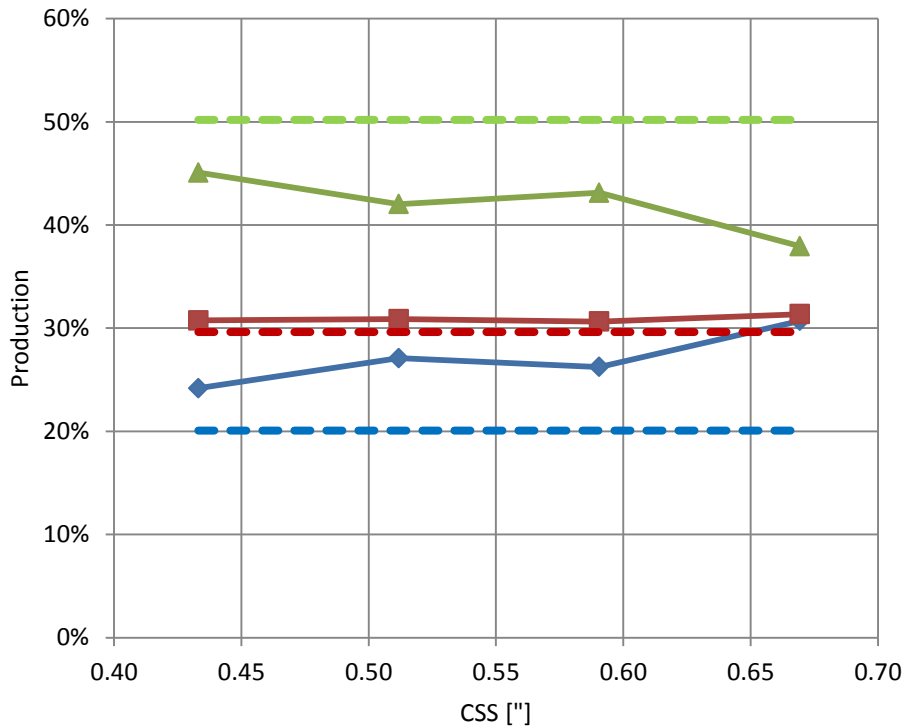
Test Results, Gradation Curves



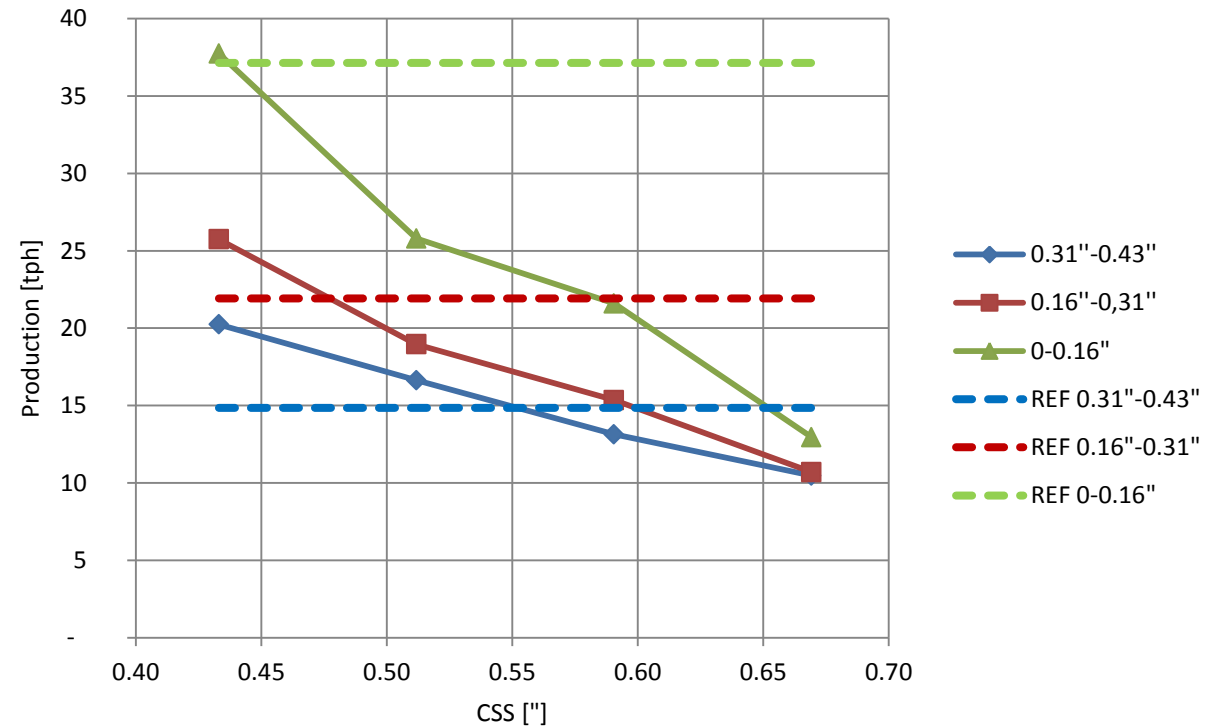
Field Test

Test Results, Crusher Performance Maps

Crusher Performane Map

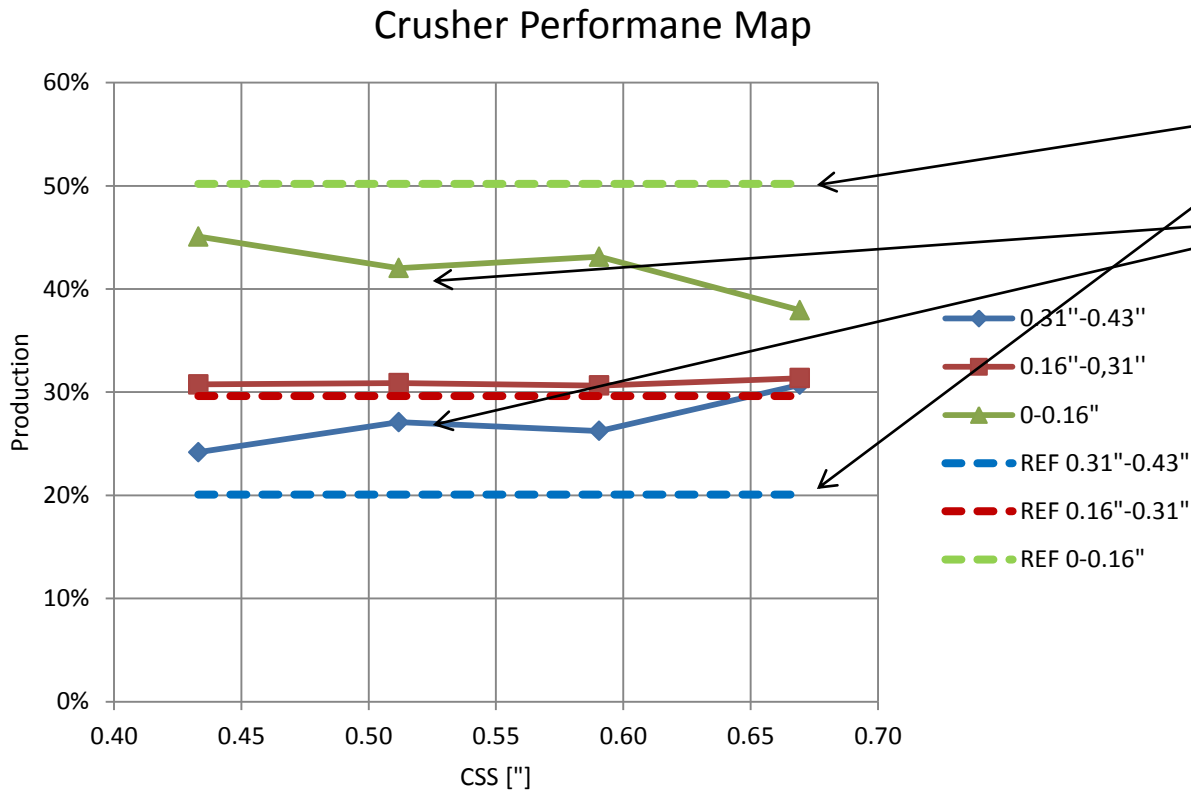


Crusher Performane Map



Field Test

Test Results, Crusher Performance Maps



- Waste/Product Ratio:

– Previous: 2.5

– New: 1.7

- By altering the compression and amount of material in the crushing zones the crusher performance changed

Conclusions

Capacity is determined by the choke zone

Inter Particle Breakage and Single Particle Breakage affects crusher output

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

Chamber design and selection has a direct effect on crusher output

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