



Produktneuheiten

New Storage Feeder System - Samson Feeder from Aumund in New Operation

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The Samson feeder has found an additional application as surface storage feeder SSF, thus making operations of a cement mill much less complex and much more cost effective. It adds increased flexibility in handling different materials and in adapting the plant layout to changing production demands.

(From the archive of "[bulk solids handling](#)", article published in Vol. 34 (2014) No. 6 , ©2014 bulk-online.com)Quick reaction to changing demand and changing short-term fuel or raw-material costs is the most decisive factor to a profitable plant operation in the modern cement industry. However, a production process involving deep pits, bunkers or bins demands the construction of massive foundations and a geography, where it is possible to dig deep down. A quick relocation of the machinery due to changing production processes or evolving market situations is impossible. Flexibility remains rather limited.

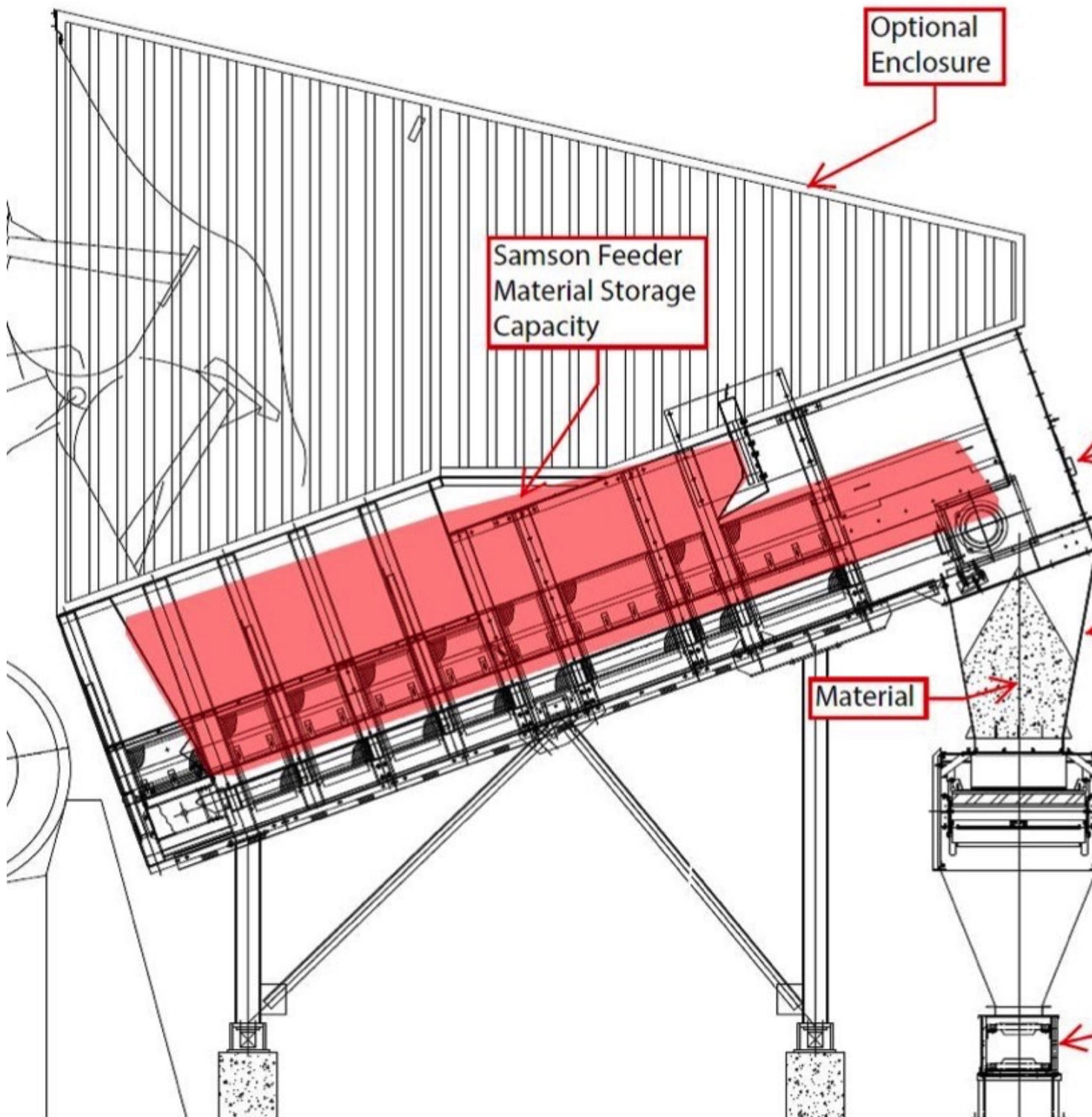


Aumund storage surface feeder SSF in operation at Lehigh in Edmonton, Canada. (Pictures: © Aumund)

As it turns out however, the cement industry rarely needs the vast buffer storage provided by bunkers and bins. The storage capacity provided by a surface storage feeder (SSF) like the Samson feeder has proven to be fully sufficient. It is surface mounted without the need for special foundations and it can be relocated rather easily within the plant or even between sites, should the need arise. Furthermore the SSF can handle materials of different consistency from cohesive and sticky to abrasive and beyond. It can be supplied in virtually any size and length to build a buffer capacity based on the plant's needs.

SSF in Operation

The SSF receives material directly from either rear tipping trucks or front end loaders. The entry section provides a certain storage capacity within the unit itself for initial material receiving with quick vehicle turnaround times. Total storage capacity depends upon the application, material density, feed rate and size of the unit. The SSF keeps a constant level of material within its head chute which is then extracted at an either constant or variable rate by means of a weigh feeder, weighing belt or a similar device.



Samson storage feeder SSF from Aumund functioning as storage buffer.

A combination of several SSF units can be used when more than one material is to be added. The different materials can be metered based on the plant's needs. Enclosures on the SSF can also be included to prevent environmental impact when handling dusty materials or materials that need to be kept dry. The key element of the feeder's flexibility and performance is the fact that material is stored horizontally. In no case can the material height exceed the width, therefore bridging is impossible. Also due to the large width, high storage capacity is possible. The conveying and discharge function is carried out at very low belt speed. This allows a higher belt angle, resulting in compact elevation rise to allow weight feeder or conveyor belt loading.

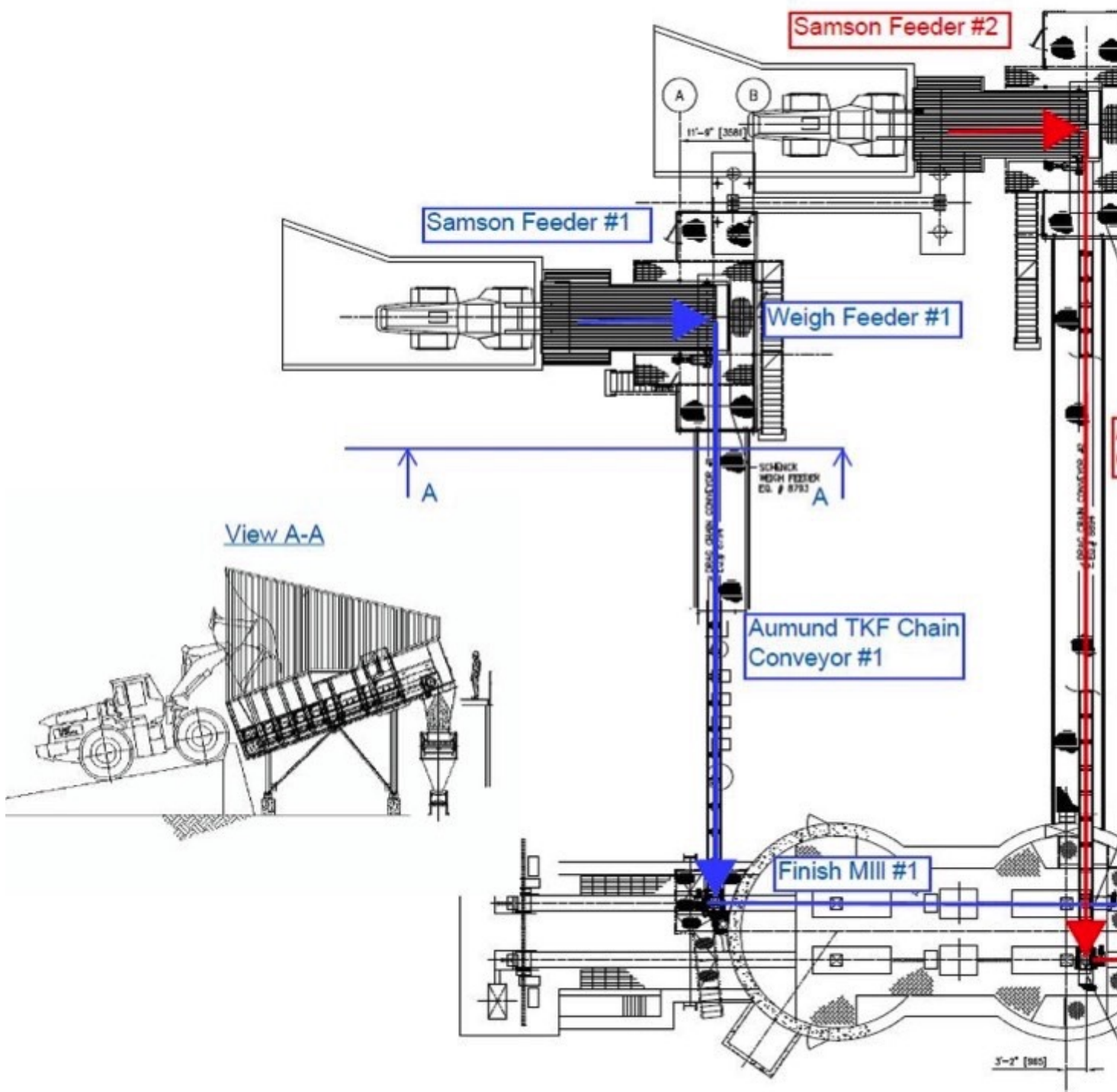
Actual: Complex Plant Design

Cement plant design for raw mill feed incorporates an additive covered storage area which frequently utilizes front-end loaders to load multiple materials via a hopper and feeder. This feeder, apron or other type, feeds a long conveyor belt system with reversible belts or multi-chute system to distribute the additive to 3 to 5 bins. Such a layout dictates that the additive storage area must be some distance from the feed bins to allow a 15 degree belt to convey material to the top of the raw mill feed bins from where the various additives are then metered out. Depending upon the material properties these bins will have to be of special construction to resolve anticipated flow problems. Often expensive liners and special feeders, like rotary plough type, have to be used. If hard rock limestone or additives are required, apron feeders combined with belt weigh feeders may be needed. These metering devices and the assortment of feeders then finally feed onto the mill feed belt. This rather complex installation requires a lot of maintenance and by experience it is a main cause of mill downtime. Not to mention that if the plant wants or needs to use other raw material resources in future, significant modifications or feeding problems might occur.

Simplification by SSF

In the ideal plant layout, the additive storage building could now be placed next to the mill feed belt by using the Samson feeder as an SSF. Special bins, feeders, belt transfer and distribution systems are to be eliminated. The loader now feeds additive directly to a bank of three to five SSF units arranged along the storage building. They would feed, via weigh belt feeders, directly onto the mill feed belt. Each feeder receives material by loader. The feeder in turn maintains a level of

material in the outlet chute, which feeds the weigh feeder.



Multiple Samson storage feeders at Lehigh Cement.

Due to the SSF's wide profile of ten feet, maintaining such a material level is no problem. Even if time between loading the unit creates gaps on the feeder, the constant material supply to the production process can be maintained by relying upon the buffer function of the SSF. Its variable speed maintains the needs of the

weigh feeder and the weigh feeder meters the requirements of the raw meal mix and grinding process. For operation and maintenance, the plant has only 3 or 4 SSF and belt feeders to deal with. All those are located on ground level.

Reference Examples of Use



Samson storage feeder SSF at Lafarge cement mill.

Aumund provided two Samson feeder systems to Lehigh Cement at Edmonton in Canada. The task was to feed synthetic gypsum into separate finish mill lines. The material is loaded into the Samson feeders by front end loaders. Through a weigh feeder and a TKF chain conveyor it is then fed directly onto the finish mill belt conveyor. To the Lafarge cement mill at Whitehall in Pennsylvania/USA, Aumund supplied one Samson feeder. In conjunction with a weigh feeder and a transfer conveyor belt, it feeds lime mud directly onto the finish mill belt. The material is fed by both, rear tipping truck and front end loader.

Further New Opportunities

The use of SSF systems opens up many further new opportunities. This type of wide surface storage feeder offers a flexibility far beyond conventional storage/feeder systems with less installed cost and less maintenance. Horizontal storage, although not a new concept, may now be a concept that has come of time, due to equipment development and evolution. In the Americas installation costs have become by far the greater percentage of the overall total cost of any industrial project. Equipment, such as the SSF, offers an opportunity to reduce installed cost in some critical areas of a plant, while also offering some real operational benefits. The Samson feeder used as a SSF is providing an all-purpose solution for the reception of many types of bulk material cargoes transferred from the port to storage or production facilities by tipping truck or front end loader. For new plant developments the surface mounted SSF solution offers an economical and flexible alternative to conventional underground unloading systems, storage bins and feeders.

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