

HIGH PRESSURE GRINDING ROLL

CEEC KALGOORLIE WORKSHOP

7 November 2019

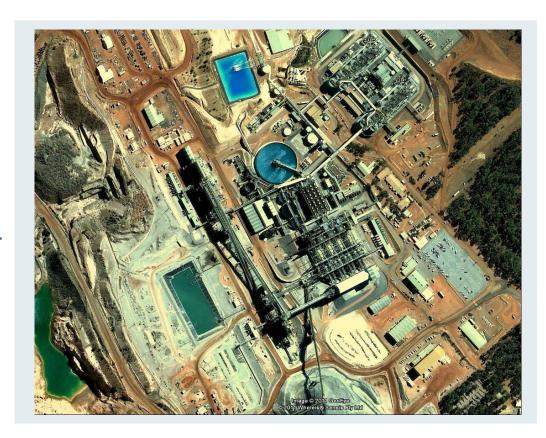


Content

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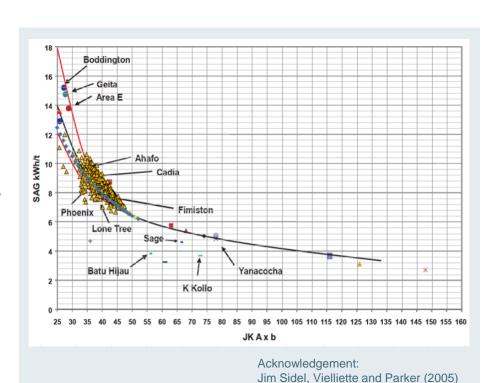
Introduction

- Located 125km from Perth Drive in Drive Out
- Open Pit Mine
- 3 stages of Crushing:
 - 2x Fuller Traylor 1.52 x 2.87m XHD
 Gyratory Crushers (1000 kW)
 - 6 x METSO MP1000 Cone Crusher (750kW)
 - 4 x POLYSIUS Ø 2.4m x 1.65m High Pressure Grinding Rolls (5.6MW)
- 4 x 15.6 MW Overflow Type Ball Mills –
 Ø 7.9 x 13.4m
- Flotation of gold bearing copper concentrate followed by flotations tails leach



Background

- NGB ore characteristic:
 - Eight different ore domains,
 - Bond Rod Mill Wi: 23.4
 - Bod Ball Mill Wi: 15.6
 - JKTech breakage characteristic Axb: 27.3
- SAG Mill power requirements ~16 kWh/t
- HPGR power ~35% of SAG power required
- HPGR is dry process, No extra water required
- Dust control required, (extraction unit, sprays)



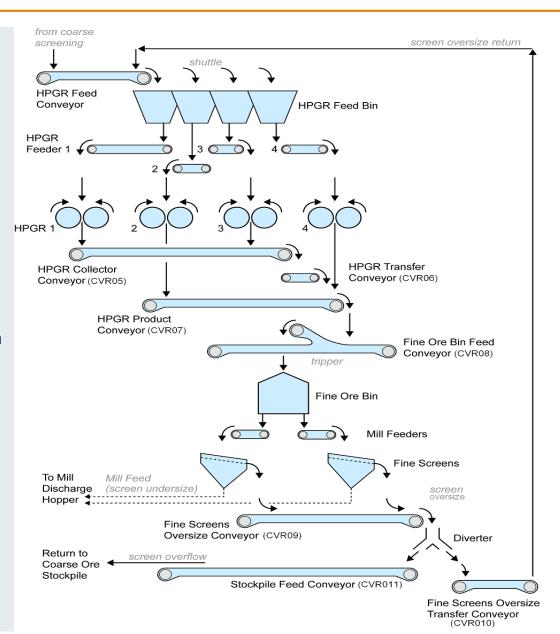
High Pressure Grinding Rolls



- HPGRs compress and grind the particle bed in the operating gap between two counter-rotating rolls.
- The floating roll is pressed towards the fixed roll to maintain a working gap and pressure set point.
- Increasing the operating pressure will increase the kWh/t.
- Increasing the rolls speed will increase throughput at the same pressure. Speed and throughput is not linear.
- Uneven feed size or distribution across the rolls can cause the roll faces to "skew".

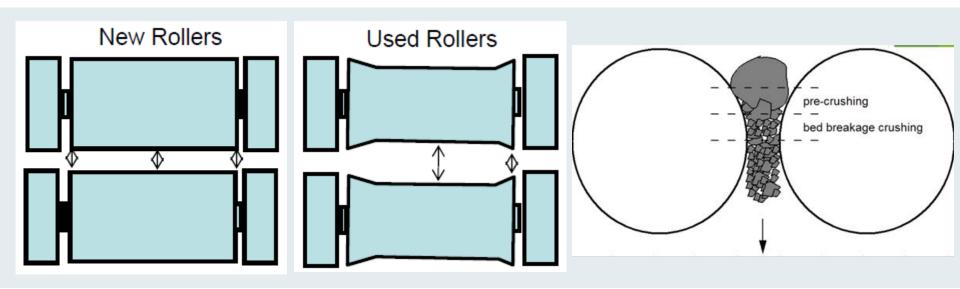
Operational HPGRs - NGB

- 4 x POLYSIUS High Pressure Grinding Rolls (5.6MW)
- 2300-3200t/h capacity (each)
- Feed bin serviced by logic driven "shuttle" conveyor
- Metal detect fitted to HPGR Feeder
- Discharge conveyor to Fine Ore Bin which has 3hr buffer storage capacity between the dry crushing plant and the milling section



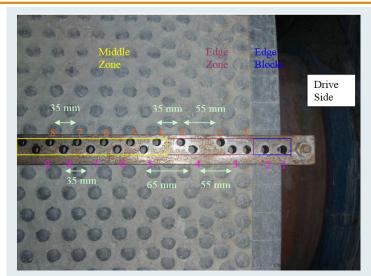
Monitoring HPGRs

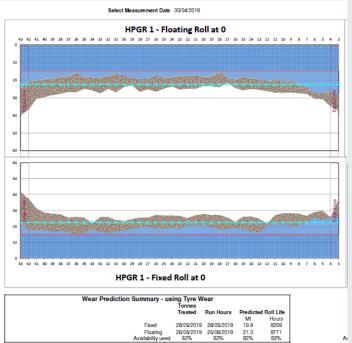
- Process control logic is used to automate the HPGR operation:
 - Control shuttle speed and forward/reverse movement to maintain bin level
 - Metal detects on HPGR feeder to force tramp metal to HPGR bypass chute
 - Feed rate: HPGR discharge conveyor weightometer and feeder speed
 - Temperature motor bearing compensation: Temp increase drop pressure then drop roll speed
- Rolls operating pressure
- Rolls speed and "gap"
- Various alarms on motors, bearings, skew, pressure, feed and discharge hoppers and belts



Maintenance and Challenges

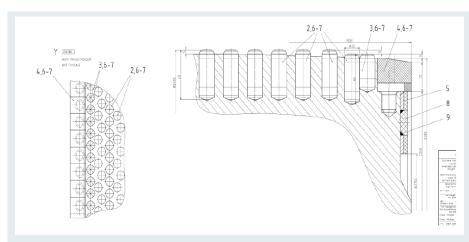
- Planned Maintenance, weekly and monthly inspections
 - Inspection edge block and cheek plates
 - Inspection bearing condition
 - Roll wear measurements. Wear rate, run hours and tonnes crushed are used to predict rolls life.
- Operational Challenges
 - Poor feed presentation or choke feed interruptions will impact roll wear rates
 - Sensitivity issues with metal detectors. Metal detector triggers bypass chute: coarse product, high circulating loads – low fresh feed/throughput.
 - Feed bin blockages with "sticky" feed
 - At end of roll life, edge block loss or washouts can impact run hours and crushing efficiency
 - Increased operating pressure and throughput has increased equipment motor / bearing temperatures





Continuous Improvements

- Rolls Generations Design
 - Generation 4, 4A, 5, 5A, 6 (wear surface development).
 - Variations on stud and edge block space configurations, lengths, depths, shape, side face protection.
 - Roll size diameter: 2300mm 2430mm
- Changing Operational Parameters
 - Bearings pressures: 155Bar to 170Bar
 - Rolls speed: 56Hz 60.3Hz (21RPM)
 - Rolls gap: 60mm 100mm
- Maintenance Strategy
 - Allocated maintenance supervisor for HPGR's
 - Regular Inspections and service on HPGRs





Future Considerations

- Mine feed trial increased blast factor for finer feed to crushing circuit
- Learning from others with respect to edge lip on rolls to contain feed and reduce wear
- Alternative oil cooling system for bearings
- Rotating Side Plates Modification/New Design

Question?