Scrap tyres reduced to crumb rubber with help of bulk bag dischargers

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, approximately 290 million scrap tyres are generated in the United States each year. As recently as 1990, most of these scrap tyres took up space in landfills or were dumped illegally. Today, many of them are recycled by companies such as Edge Rubber into various grades of ground rubber, also known as fine mesh crumb rubber.

Markets now exist for 235 million (80%) of all scrap tyres. Some 150 million (56%) of these scrap tyres are burned as fuel. Another 50 million (24%) are used in civil engineering projects such as artificial reefs, while 30 million (13%) are recycled into ground rubber. Another 16.5 million (7%) scrap tyres are retreaded.

Of the 30 million scrap tyres in the United States recycled into ground rubber, some 6 million (20%) find their way to the Edge Rubber plant in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, the oldest facility producing fine mesh crumb rubber in the United States. One of the more efficient scrap rubber plants in the country, it attributes much of its efficiency to a bulk raw material handling system utilizing six Flexicon bulk bag dischargers.

"On receiving the scrap tyres, we first shred them into approximately 1.3 cm particles, which are gravity fed into 907 kg bulk bags," says Sam Kauffman, vice president and chief operating officer of Edge Rubber. "These rough ground particles make up 80% of the raw material that we process into fine mesh crumb rubber."

The other 20% arrives in small bags from tyre retreaders that grind a portion of the tread from used tyres prior to applying new tread to the carcasses, generating "buffings" that measure approximately 0.5 cm.

Because Edge Rubber has eliminated manual dumping of small bags from its production process, it first transfers the contents of small bags into bulk bags, which are stored, or discharged to feed ground rubber particles, along with rough shredded particles, to a cracker milling process to further reduce particle size.

Moving the rubber particles from the bulk bags to the cracker mills are six automated Bulk-Out BFC Bulk Bag discharger systems with integral flexible screw conveyors from Flexicon.

An operator loads a bulk bag onto the discharger frame by electric hoist and trolley on a cantilevered I-beam; the discharger unloads the particles into a 0.56 cu m capacity floor hopper from which a 4.57 m long flexible screw conveyor transports them into one of six cracker mills.

Kauffman explains, "Four of these discharger systems are identical, one has a larger diameter flexible screw conveyor for faster feeding capacity, and one is a double discharge unit with two flexible screw conveyors that feed material to two cracker mills."
From the large hopper, two flexible screw conveyors transport ground rubber particles from the cracker mill to wet grind mill for the finest size reduction. Discharge chute (black) deposits the cracker mill grindings into the hopper.

Once the bag is in place, the operator pulls the tied end through an iris valve, which prevents material flow while the bulk bag is being untied and allows controlled discharge of the material into the hopper once the bag has been opened.

Due to the nature of the rubber particles, material flow from the bag can be inconsistent. In order to ensure continuous and efficient operation, FlowFlexer bag activation devices positioned on the frame continually compress and release opposite sides of the bulk bag to promote flow through the bag spout into the floor hopper.

The rubber particles flow from the discharge port of the floor hopper and charging adapter into the 4.57 m long Model 1450 flexible screw conveyor, designed to handle difficult materials and consisting of a flexible steel screw rotating inside a 11.4 cm diameter carbon steel outer tube. The screw is driven by an electric motor located at the discharge end of the conveyor, which feeds the rubber particles through a transition adapter into the cracker mill.

High and low level sensors in the floor hopper signal a PLC to activate the conveyor on reaching high level, and turn off the conveyor on reaching low level.

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BULKNET

BULK MATERIALS HANDLING
L: Crumb rubber particles that have been ground in the cracker mills are packaged for shipment to customers or conveyed to the micro milling process for reduction to the final powders.
R: Edge Rubber’s micro milled, clearest and finest particles have a unique shape for maximum surface area, yielding performance advantages in applications requiring strong bonding or high tensile strength.

“Before we acquired the bulk bag dischargers, we manually emptied the small bags of material from tyre retreaders into the cracker mills. If our tyre shredder was down for maintenance or repair, the volume of retread buffings we were feeding the cracker mills was not enough to maintain full production speed, which slowed the entire ambient grinding process. Manually emptying the bags was also a very slow operation,” Kauffman says.

“Now the bulk bag dischargers and flexible screw conveyors feed all raw material into the cracker mills in a continuous, automatic flow,” he says. Throughput increases, inventory decreases.

A typical tyre shredded by Edge Rubber contains, by weight, approximately 70% recoverable rubber, 15% steel, 5% fibre and 12% extraneous material such as inert fillers. On average, one passenger tyre yields 4.3 to 5.4 kg of crumb rubber.

The rough shredded particles and retread buffings are first ground in the cracker mills (ambient grinding), the first of two size reduction processes that produce nine particle sizes ranging from 10 mesh (2.00 mm) to as fine as 200 mesh (0.074 mm). The cracker mills produce particles from 10 mesh (2.00 mm) to 30 mesh (0.60 mm).

A cracker mill tears apart scrap rubber by passing it between rotating serrated steel drums, reducing it to various sizes by adjusting the gap between the grinding rolls. The resulting long and narrow shaped particles have a large surface area and are suitable for applications including automotive, asphalt, and moulded goods such as rubber mats and solid rubber wheels for carts and lawn mowers.

Crumb rubber particles discharged from the cracker mills are classified by sifting screens. Oversize particles are reintroduced to the cracker mills while the rest convey to the packaging line or to the next process, micro milling, for reduction to the finest powders. Magnets remove wire and other metal contaminants. Fabric is removed by aspiration and screening.

**Micro milling produces the smallest, cleanest particles**

Wet grinding, or micro milling, produces cleaner, finer mesh particles. “While it produces particles as coarse as 40 mesh (0.40 mm), the majority of the particles are 60 mesh (0.25 mm) and finer. A percentage of the overall throughput, in fact, is finer than 200 mesh (0.074 mm),” says Kauffman.

In wet grinding, the crumb rubber particles are mixed with water to create a slurry, and proceed through micro mills. When the desired size is achieved, the water is evaporated from the slurry and the particles are dried and classified. An advantage of wet grinding is the cleanliness and consistency of the fine crumb rubber produced, as the process “washes” the crumb rubber to remove the last traces of fibre.

These particles have a unique morphology, or surface structure, and are often sold as additives to improve the performance of injection moulded and extruded plastics.

Although most wet milling processes produce particles with a smooth surface, Edge Rubber’s proprietary technique yields particles with a rough surface and unique shape for maximum surface area. The company says they offer superior performance for applications requiring strong bonding or high tensile strength in industries such as automotive, sealants, specialty coatings and custom compounding.

Most of Edge Rubber’s wet milled particles are packaged in pre-measured batch inclusion bags that are placed directly into the customer’s moulding process and then disintegrate by melting at a low temperature. The rest of the wet milled particles, along with the larger particles produced by the cracker mills, are shipped in various size bags to customers in the United States and internationally.

“Thanks in large part to our bulk bag discharging equipment, we are one of the most efficient scrap rubber recycling plants in the United States,” concludes Kauffman.

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