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Used rubber to good use

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

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 (www.edgerubber.com) into various grades of ground rubber, also known as fine mesh crumb rubber.

Markets now exist for 2.33 million (80%) of all scrap tyres. Some 1.30 million (56%) of these scrap tyres are burned as fuel. Another 0.56 million (24%) are used in civil engineering projects such as artificial reefs, while 0.30 million (13%) are recycled into ground rubber. Another 0.165 million (7%) scrap tyres are recycled.

Of the 0.30 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 and most successful facility producing fine mesh crumb rubber in the United States. One of the most efficient scrap rubber plants in the country, much of its efficiency is attributable to its 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 Kaufman, 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 tire retreaders that grind a portion of the tread from used tyres prior to applying new tread to the carcasses, generating "bufflings" 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-It 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 cantilever lift arm, the discharger unloads the particles into a 0.56 cu.m capacity...
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 1.0 mesh (2.00 mm) to 30 mesh (0.60 mm).

A cracker mill tears apart scrap rubber by passing it between rotating serratated 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 cans and lawn mowers.

Crumble 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.

**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 Mr. Kaufman.

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. They offer superior performance for applications requiring strong bonding or high tensile strength in industries such as automotive, seals, specialty coatings and custom compounding.

Most of Edge Rubber's wet milled particles are packaged in premeasured 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 Mr. Kaufman.

For more information contact Flexicon on tel: 01227 374710 or visit www.flexicon.co.uk