

SIZE REDUCTION

Isi kuliah :

- a. Tujuan
- b. Variable operasi
- c. Pemilihan alat dan alat-alat SR
- d. Kebutuhan energi dan efisiensi alat SR

a. TUJUAN

Mereduksi ukuran partikel.

Contoh:

1. Mereduksi ukuran padatan supaya mempunyai ukuran atau luas spesifik.
2. Memecah batuan untuk memisahkan material atau kristal dari bahan tertentu.
3. Batuan yang mengandung mineral berharga dipecah, kemudian dipisahkan dari padatan lainnya.

Beberapa step operasi dilakukan untuk memproduksi material dari ukuran >30 cm menjadi 75 μm :

1. mereduksi ukuran besar (coarse size reduction, crushing) untuk material >7 cm.
2. mereduksi ukuran sedang (intermediate size reduction, crushing) untuk ukuran 1 - 7 cm.
3. mereduksi padatan halus (fine size reduction, grinding).

b. Beberapa istilah **variable operasi** SR :

1. moisture content : kandungan cairan.
Di bawah 3 – 4 % (%berat) cairan dalam bahan, SR tidak mengalami kesulitan.
Di atas 4%, bahan menjadi sticky (lengket), cenderung menyumbat mesin/alat.
Di atas 50%, wet size reduction, biasanya untuk padatan halus.
2. Reduction ratio: rasio diameter rerata umpan dengan diameter rerata produk.

$$\text{Reduction ratio} = \frac{\text{diameter rerata umpan}}{\text{diameter rerata produk}}$$

Mesin penghancur ukuran besar atau crusher, mempunyai rasio 3 s/d 7.

Mesin penghancur ukuran halus atau grinder, mempunyai rasio s/d 100.

3. Free crushing, proses penghancuran dimana produk yang dihasilkan langsung segera dikeluarkan sesudah dalam waktu singkat tinggal di dalam alat. Pengeluaran produk dapat dengan cara a.l.:
 - a. gaya gravitasi.
 - b. Dihembus udara bertekanan.
 - c. Dicuci dengan air.
 - d. Dilemparkan dengan gaya sentrifugal.Free crushing ini untuk mencegah pembentukan kelebihan jumlah padatan yang ukurannya halus.

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graph LR
 Feed --> SR[SR]
 SR --> Screen[/screen/]
 Screen --> produk
 Screen --> Recycle
 Recycle --> SR

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- Faktor-faktor yang harus diperhatikan dalam pemilihan alat SR :

- Table 10.12. Selection of comminution equipment (after Lowrison, 1974)

[illegible]

Table 10.13. Selection of comminution equipment for various materials (after Marshall, 1974) Note: Moh's scale of hardness is given in Table 10.12

| Material class no | Material classification                  | Typical materials in class        | Suitable equipment for product size classes                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                  | Remarks                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                   |                                          |                                   | Down to 5 mesh                                                                                                                   | Between 5 and 300 mesh                                                                                                                                                         | Less than 300 mesh                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                          |
| 1                 | Hard and tough                           | Mica<br>Scrap and powdered metals | Jaw crushers<br>Gyratory crushers<br>Cone crushers<br>Autogeneous mills                                                          | Ball, pebble, rod and cone mills<br>Tube mills<br>Vibration mills                                                                                                              | Ball, pebble and cone mills<br>Tube mills<br>Vibration and vibro-energy mills<br>Fluid-energy mills                                              | Moh's hardness 5-10, but includes other tough materials of lower hardness                                                                |
| 2                 | Hard, abrasive and brittle               | Coke, quartz, granite             | Jaw crushers<br>Gyratory and cone crushers<br>Roll crushers                                                                      | Ball, pebble, rod and cone mills<br>Vibration mills<br>Roller mills                                                                                                            | Ball, pebble and cone mills<br>Tube mills<br>Vibration and vibro-energy mills<br>Fluid-energy mills                                              | Moh's hardness 5-10<br>High wear rate/contamination in high-speed machinery<br>Use machines with abrasion resistant linings              |
| 3                 | Intermediate hard, and friable           | Barytes, fluor-spar, limestone    | Jaw crushers<br>Gyratory crushers<br>Roll crushers<br>Edge runner mills<br>Impact breakers<br>Autogeneous mills<br>Cone crushers | Ball, pebble, rod and cone mills<br>Tube mills<br>Ring roll mills<br>Ring ball mills<br>Roller mills<br>Peg and disc mills<br>Cage mills<br>Impact breakers<br>Vibration mills | Ball, pebble and cone mills<br>Tube mills<br>Perl mills<br>Vibration and vibro-energy mills<br>Fluid-energy mills                                | Moh's hardness 3-5                                                                                                                       |
| 4                 | Fibrous, low abrasion and possibly tough | Wood, asbestos                    | Cone crushers<br>Roll crushers<br>Edge runner mills<br>Autogeneous mills<br>Impact breakers                                      | Ball, pebble, rod and cone mills<br>Tube mills<br>Roller mills<br>Peg and disc mills<br>Cage mills<br>Impact breakers<br>Vibration mills<br>Rotary cutters and dicers          | Ball, pebble and cone mills<br>Tube mills<br>Sand mills<br>Perl mills<br>Vibration and vibro-energy mills<br>Colloid mills                       | Wide range of hardness<br>Low-temperature, liquid nitrogen, useful to embrittle soft but tough materials                                 |
| 5                 | Soft and friable                         | Sulphur, gypsum rock salt         | Cone crushers<br>Roll crushers<br>Edge runner mills<br>Impact breakers<br>Autogeneous mills                                      | Ball, pebble and cone mills<br>Tube mills<br>Ring roll mills<br>Ring ball mills<br>Roller mills<br>Peg and disc mills<br>Cage mills<br>Impact breakers<br>Vibration mills      | Ball, pebble and cone mills<br>Tube mills<br>Sand mills<br>Perl mills<br>Vibration and vibro-energy mills<br>Colloid mills<br>Fluid-energy mills | Moh's hardness 1-3                                                                                                                       |
| 6                 | Sticky                                   | Clays, certain organic pigments   | Roll crushers<br>Impact breakers<br>Edge runner mills                                                                            | Ball, pebble, rod and cone mills*<br>Tube mills*<br>Peg and disc mills<br>Cage mills<br>Ring roll mills                                                                        | Ball, pebble and cone mills*<br>Tube mills*<br>Sand mills<br>Perl mills<br>Vibration and vibro-energy mills<br>Colloid mills                     | Wide range of Moh's hardness although mainly less than 3<br>Tends to clog<br>*Wet grinding employed except for certain exceptional cases |

Perry.

**TABLE 20-6 Types of Size-Reduction Equipment**

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>A. Jaw crushers:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blake</li> <li>2. Overhead eccentric</li> </ol> <p><b>B. Gyratory crushers:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Primary</li> <li>2. Secondary</li> <li>3. Cone</li> </ol> <p><b>C. Heavy-duty impact mills:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rotor breakers</li> <li>2. Hammer mills</li> <li>3. Cage impactors</li> </ol> <p><b>D. Roll crushers:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Smooth rolls (double)</li> <li>2. Toothed rolls (single and double)</li> <li>3. Roll press</li> </ol> <p><b>E. Dry pans and chaser mills</b></p> <p><b>F. Shredders:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Toothed shredders</li> <li>2. Cage disintegrators</li> <li>3. Disk mills</li> </ol> <p><b>G. Rotary cutters and dicers</b></p> | <p><b>H. Media mills:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ball, pebble, rod, and compartment mills: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Batch</li> <li>b. Continuous</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Autogenous tumbling mills</li> <li>3. Stirred ball and bead mills</li> <li>4. Vibratory mills</li> </ol> <p><b>I. Medium peripheral-speed mills:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ring-roll and bowl mills</li> <li>2. Roll mills, cereal type</li> <li>3. Roll mills, paint and rubber types</li> <li>4. Buhrstones</li> </ol> <p><b>J. High-peripheral-speed mills:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fine-grinding hammer mills</li> <li>2. Pin mills</li> <li>3. Colloid mills</li> <li>4. Wood-pulp beaters</li> </ol> <p><b>K. Fluid-energy superfine mills:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Centrifugal jet</li> <li>2. Opposed jet</li> <li>3. Jet with anvil</li> <li>4. Fluidized-bed jet</li> </ol> |
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**TABLE 20-7 Guide to Selection of Crushing and Grinding Equipment**

| Size-reduction operation            | Hardness of material | Size*                 |                 |                          |                   | Reduction ratio‡ | Types of equipment |               |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
|                                     |                      | Range of feeds, in. † |                 | Range of products, in. † |                   |                  |                    |               |
|                                     |                      | Max.                  | Min.            | Max.                     | Min.              |                  |                    |               |
| Crushing:<br>Primary                | Hard                 | 60                    | 12              | 20                       | 4                 | 3 to 1           | <i>A to B</i>      |               |
|                                     |                      | 20                    | 4               | 5                        | 1                 | 4 to 1           |                    |               |
|                                     | Hard                 | 5                     | 1               | 1                        | 0.2               | 5 to 1           |                    | <i>A to E</i> |
|                                     |                      | 1.5                   | 0.25            | 0.185<br>(4)             | 0.033<br>(20)     | 7 to 1           |                    |               |
| Grinding:<br>Pulverizing:<br>Coarse | Soft                 | 60                    | 4               | 2                        | 0.4               | 10 to 1          | <i>C to G</i>      |               |
|                                     | Hard                 | 0.185<br>(4)          | 0.033<br>(20)   | 0.023<br>(28)            | 0.003<br>(200)    | 10 to 1          | <i>D to I</i>      |               |
|                                     |                      | 0.046<br>(14)         | 0.0058<br>(100) | 0.003<br>(200)           | 0.00039<br>(1250) | 15 to 1          |                    |               |
|                                     | Fine                 | Hard                  |                 |                          |                   |                  |                    | <i>H to K</i> |
| Disintegration:<br>Coarse           | Soft                 | 0.5                   | 0.065           | 0.023                    | 0.003             | 20 to 1          | <i>F, I</i>        |               |
|                                     | Fine                 | 0.156<br>(5)          | 0.0195<br>(32)  | 0.003<br>(200)           | 0.00039<br>(1250) | 50 to 1          | <i>I to K</i>      |               |

\*85% by weight smaller than the size given.

†Sieve number in parentheses, mesh per inch

‡Higher reduction ratios for closed-circuit operations.

NOTE: To convert inches to millimeters, multiply by 25.4.

**Tugas:** Berkelompok, membuat paper dan dipresentasikan untuk didiskusikan.

Materi:

- Fungsi dan kemampuan alat.
- Cara kerja alat.
- Aplikasi di industri.
- Pustaka : Brown, Perry, textbook lainnya, web.

#### d. KEBUTUHAN ENERGI ALAT SIZE REDUCTION

Energi yang dibutuhkan crusher/grinder digunakan untuk :

- mengatasi friksi mekanis.
- Menghancurkan bahan.

Energi ini proporsional terhadap luas permukaan baru yang terbentuk.

Rittinger melakukan percobaan tentang hal ini, menggunakan “ a drop weight crusher” seperti Fig. 44 (Brown).

Hasil percobaannya dinyatakan dalam :

$$\text{rittinger's number} = \frac{\text{luas permukaan baru yang terbentuk}}{\text{energi mekanis yang dibutuhkan}}$$

Tabel 9 (Brown), Rittinger number .

| Mineral                      | Rittinger's number        |                            |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
|                              | in <sup>2</sup> /(ft. lb) | cm <sup>2</sup> / (ft. lb) | cm <sup>2</sup> /(Kg. cm) |
| Quartz (SiO <sub>2</sub> )   | 37.7                      | 243                        | 17.56                     |
| Pyrite (FeS <sub>2</sub> )   | 48.7                      | 314                        | 22.57                     |
| Sphalerite (ZnS)             | 121.0                     | 780                        | 56.2                      |
| Calcite (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | 163.3                     | 1053                       | 75.9                      |
| Galena (PbS)                 | 201.5                     | 1300                       | 93.8                      |

**Contoh :** quartz , setiap energi 1 kg-cm akan memberikan luas permukaan baru sebesar 17,56 cm<sup>2</sup>.

Luas permukaan baru = selisih luas permukaan sebelum dihancurkan dan setelah dihancurkan.

Energi yang dibutuhkan crusher biasanya lebih besar daripada kebutuhan yang ditunjukkan pada bilangan rittinger, hal ini disebabkan energi alat harus mengatasi friksi dan efek enersia.

Total energi alat tergantung dari jenis alat dan beban alat, seperti yang disajikan di tabel 10 (Brown).

Table 10. Experimental values of new surface produces per unit energy of quartz

| Total weight of ball in ball mill, lb | cm <sup>2</sup> /(ft. lb) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 36                                    | 36                        |
| 71                                    | 65                        |
| 142                                   | 82                        |
| 178                                   | 94                        |
| 249                                   | 78                        |
| Drop weight method                    | 243                       |

**Contoh:** Table 10 menyajikan:

Ball mill dengan berat bola=36 lb, setiap 1 Kg cm akan membentuk luas permukaan baru sebesar 2,6 cm<sup>2</sup>.

Sedangkan dari percobaan drop weight method, setiap 1 Kg cm energi akan membentuk luas permukaan sebesar 17,56 cm<sup>2</sup>.

Rasio perbedaan ini dinyatakan dalam:

$$\text{crushing effectiveness} = \frac{\frac{\text{luas permukaan baru}}{\text{energi total crusher}}}{\frac{\text{luas permukaan baru}}{\text{energi teoritis Rittinger's nu.}}}$$

Rittinger's nu. Menunjukkan efektivitas maksimum dari crusher.

**Contoh :** table 10 menunjukkan energi:

Suatu Ball mill (aktual)=  $94 \text{ cm}^2/(\text{ft.Lb})$ .

Drop weight method (teoritis) =  $243 \text{ cm}^2/(\text{ft.Lb})$ .

Jadi efektivitas crhusing =  $94/243 = 0,387$ .

Selain hukum Rittinger, ada teori lain yang dapat digunakan untuk memprediksi energi yang dibutuhkan alat size reduction.

Pada dasarnya, hukum yang digunakan untuk merubah partikel sebesar  $dX$  :

$$\frac{dE}{dX} = -\frac{C}{X^n} \quad (1)$$

$X$  = diameter partikel,

$n, C$  = konstanta tergantung tipe dan ukuran material, serta tipe mesin.

$E$ = energi teoritis untuk menghancurkan dan membentuk luas permukaan baru.

Kondisi batas :

$E=0$  ,  $X= X_1$ ; diameter partikel pada umpan alat.

$E= E$  ,  $X= X_2$  ; diameter partikel pada arus produk alat.

**Efisiensi alat SR:**

$$\text{Energi aktual} = \frac{\text{energi teoritis}}{\text{efektivitas}}$$

### 1. Rittinger (1857)

$E$  sebanding dengan luas permukaan baru yang terbentuk, maka persamaan (1) dengan  $n = 2$  akan mengikuti hukum Rittinger.

$$\frac{dE}{dX} = -\frac{C}{X^2}$$

Buktikan :

$$E = C\left(\frac{1}{X_2} - \frac{1}{X_1}\right)$$

$E$  untuk mengecilkan dari 100 mm menjadi 50 mm akan sama dengan  $E$  untuk mengecilkan dari 50 mm menjadi 33,3 mm.

Jadi persamaan Rittinger cocok untuk grinding fine powder.

### 2. Kick (1885)

$E$  sebanding dengan size reduction ratio.

$$E \propto \frac{X_2}{X_1}$$

Persamaan (1) dengan  $n = 1$  akan mengikuti hukum Kick:

Butktikan :

$$E = C. \ln \frac{X1}{X2}$$

$$E = Kk. \log \frac{X1}{X2}$$

### 3. Bond (1952)

$$E \propto \sqrt{\frac{\text{luas permukaan produk}}{\text{volum produk}}}$$

Persamaan (1) dengan n= 1,5 akan mengikuti hukum Bond.

$$E = \frac{C}{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{X2^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{X1^{n-1}} \right)$$

dengan n = 1,5.

$$E = KB \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{X2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{X1}} \right)$$

$$\frac{P}{T} = 1,46. E_i \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{Dp}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{Df}} \right)$$

dengan,

P = gross power required, hp.

T= feed capacity, ton/ min.

Df= diameter of feed , ft.

Dp = diameter of product, ft.

Ei = indeks kerja= work index = kerja yang dibutuhkan untuk memecahkan dari ukuran besar menjadi 80% lolos ayakan 100  $\mu$ m, disajikan di table 20-4 Perry, 7<sup>th</sup> ed.

**Contoh :** 14.5.1. Power to crush ore by Bond's Theory (Geankoplis, 3th ed., p. 842).

Problem : 14.5.1 dan 15.5.2.

**TABLE 20-4 Average Work Indices for Various Materials\***

| Material              | No. of tests | Specific gravity | Work index† | Material                 | No. of tests | Specific gravity | Work index† |
|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| All materials tested  | 2088         | —                | 13.81       | Taconite                 | 66           | 3.52             | 14.87       |
| Andesite              | 6            | 2.84             | 22.13       | Kyanite                  | 4            | 3.23             | 18.87       |
| Barite                | 11           | 4.28             | 6.24        | Lead ore                 | 22           | 3.44             | 11.40       |
| Basalt                | 10           | 2.89             | 20.41       | Lead-zinc ore            | 27           | 3.37             | 11.35       |
| Bauxite               | 11           | 2.38             | 9.45        | Limestone                | 110          | 2.69             | 11.61       |
| Cement clinker        | 60           | 3.09             | 13.40       | Limestone for cement     | 62           | 2.68             | 10.18       |
| Cement raw material   | 87           | 2.67             | 10.57       | Manganese ore            | 15           | 3.74             | 12.46       |
| Chrome ore            | 4            | 4.06             | 9.60        | Magnetite, dead burned   | 1            | 5.22             | 16.80       |
| Clay                  | 9            | 2.23             | 7.10        | Mica                     | 2            | 2.89             | 134.90      |
| Clay, calcined        | 7            | 2.32             | 1.43        | Molybdenum               | 6            | 2.70             | 12.97       |
| Coal                  | 10           | 1.63             | 11.37       | Nickel ore               | 11           | 3.32             | 11.88       |
| Coke                  | 12           | 1.51             | 20.70       | Oil shale                | 9            | 1.76             | 18.10       |
| Coke, fluid petroleum | 2            | 1.63             | 38.60       | Phosphate fertilizer     | 3            | 2.65             | 13.03       |
| Coke, petroleum       | 2            | 1.78             | 73.80       | Phosphate rock           | 27           | 2.66             | 10.13       |
| Copper ore            | 308          | 3.02             | 13.13       | Potash ore               | 8            | 2.37             | 8.88        |
| Coral                 | 5            | 2.70             | 10.16       | Potash salt              | 3            | 2.18             | 8.23        |
| Diorite               | 6            | 2.78             | 19.40       | Pumice                   | 4            | 1.96             | 11.93       |
| Dolomite              | 18           | 2.82             | 11.31       | Pyrite ore               | 4            | 3.48             | 8.90        |
| Emery                 | 4            | 3.48             | 58.18       | Pyrrhotite ore           | 3            | 4.04             | 9.57        |
| Feldspar              | 8            | 2.59             | 11.67       | Quartzite                | 16           | 2.71             | 12.18       |
| Ferrochrome           | 18           | 6.75             | 8.87        | Quartz                   | 17           | 2.64             | 12.77       |
| Ferromanganese        | 10           | 5.91             | 7.77        | Rutile ore               | 5            | 2.84             | 12.12       |
| Ferrosilicon          | 15           | 4.91             | 12.83       | Sandstone                | 8            | 2.68             | 11.53       |
| Flint                 | 5            | 2.65             | 26.16       | Shale                    | 13           | 2.58             | 16.40       |
| Fluorspar             | 8            | 2.98             | 9.76        | Silica                   | 7            | 2.71             | 13.53       |
| Gabbro                | 4            | 2.83             | 18.45       | Silica sand              | 17           | 2.65             | 16.46       |
| Galena                | 7            | 5.39             | 10.19       | Silicon carbide          | 7            | 2.73             | 26.17       |
| Garnet                | 3            | 3.30             | 12.37       | Silver ore               | 6            | 2.72             | 17.30       |
| Glass                 | 5            | 2.58             | 3.08        | Sinter                   | 9            | 3.00             | 8.77        |
| Gneiss                | 3            | 2.71             | 20.13       | Slag                     | 12           | 2.93             | 15.76       |
| Gold ore              | 209          | 2.86             | 14.83       | Slag, iron blast furnace | 6            | 2.39             | 12.16       |
| Granite               | 74           | 2.68             | 14.39       | Slate                    | 5            | 2.48             | 13.83       |
| Graphite              | 6            | 1.75             | 45.03       | Sodium silicate          | 3            | 2.10             | 13.00       |
| Gravel                | 42           | 2.70             | 25.17       | Spoconene ore            | 7            | 2.75             | 13.70       |
| Gypsum rock           | 5            | 2.69             | 8.16        | Syenite                  | 3            | 2.73             | 14.90       |
| Ilmenite              | 7            | 4.27             | 13.11       | Tile                     | 3            | 2.59             | 15.53       |
| Iron ore              | 8            | 3.96             | 15.44       | Tin ore                  | 9            | 3.94             | 10.81       |
| Hematite              | 79           | 3.76             | 12.68       | Titanium ore             | 16           | 4.23             | 11.88       |
| Hematite—specular     | 74           | 3.29             | 15.40       | Trap rock                | 49           | 2.86             | 21.10       |
| Oolitic               | 6            | 3.32             | 11.33       | Uranium ore              | 20           | 2.70             | 17.93       |
| Limantite             | 2            | 2.53             | 8.45        | Zinc ore                 | 10           | 3.68             | 12.42       |
| Magnetite             | 83           | 3.88             | 10.21       |                          |              |                  |             |

\*Allis-Chalmers Corporation.

†Caution should be used in applying the average work index values listed here to specific installations, since individual variations between materials in any classification may be quite large.

### Contoh:

It is desired to crush 10 ton/h of iron ore hematite.

The size of the feed is such that 80% passes a 3 –in (76.2 mm) screen and 80% of the product is to pass a 1/8-in (3.175 mm) screen. Calculate the gross power required.

$E_i = 12.68$  (iron ore hematite; table 20-4 Perry).

### PR I

2. Problem Brown, p. 46, no. 4

A feed of 150 tons/day of pyrites must be comminuted from the material size given below as feed to size range given below as product. A ball mill is to be used. It will be loaded with balls to operate at a crushing effectiveness of about 32%. What size motor will be needed to drive it.

| mesh | Feed, mass fraction | Product, mass fraction |
|------|---------------------|------------------------|
|      |                     |                        |
|      |                     |                        |
|      |                     |                        |

**PR II dan III** (problem Geankoplis. 14.5.1 dan 15.5)