Mechanical and Pneumatic Ship Unloaders

Maximum Potential and Practical Limitations

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Presentation Focus

- Overview of shipunloader design
- Dust emission and control
- Optimal ship sizes and unloading rates
- Power consumption
- System configuration



FLSmidth Pneumatic Shipunloaders





FLSmidth Pneumatic Shipunloaders



- Material extracted from vessel by vacuum
- Three-section arm for full reach through hold
- Dense-phase conveying to storage (pressure tanks and air compressors)
- Material fully encapsulated from pick-up to storage (two dedusting points)
- Limitless movement along dock (fixed hose connections to convey piping)

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FLSmidth Pneumatic Shipunloaders



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- Three-section arm for full reach through hold
- Dense-phase conveying to storage (pressure tanks and air compressors)
- Material fully encapsulated from pick-up to storage (two dedusting points)
- Limitless movement along dock (fixed hose connections to convey piping)
- Aternatively, equipment can be erected in a fixed position (e.g. barge mounted)

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FLSmidth Mechanical Shipunloaders





FLSmidth Mechanical Shipunloaders

- Material extracted from vessel by vertical and horizontal screw conveyors
- Two-section arm = limited reach without gantry movement
- •Limitless movement along dock (infinite discharge points to belt conveyor)
- Separate system required for conveying to storage (typically belt conveyors, bucket elevators, etc.)
- Material encapsulated while in unloader screws, however dedusting is required at every convey system transfer point
- •Much less efficient in stationary position





Material Pick-Up and Dust Control

Pneumatic







Material Pick-Up and Dust Control

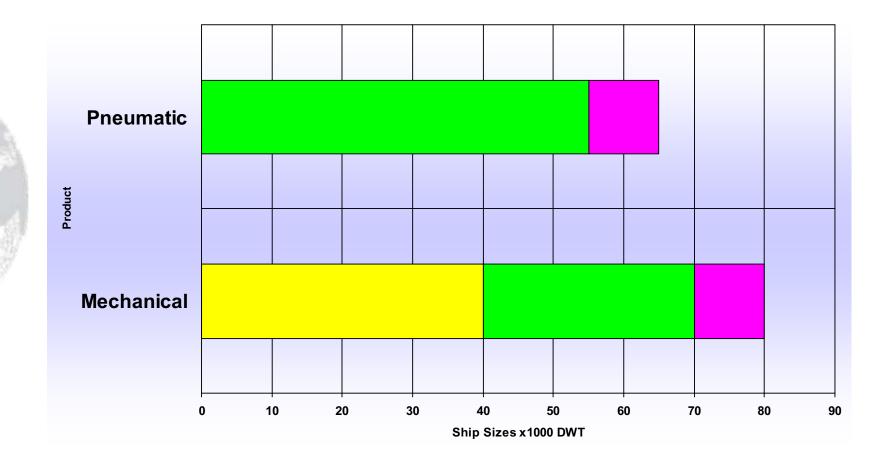
Mechanical





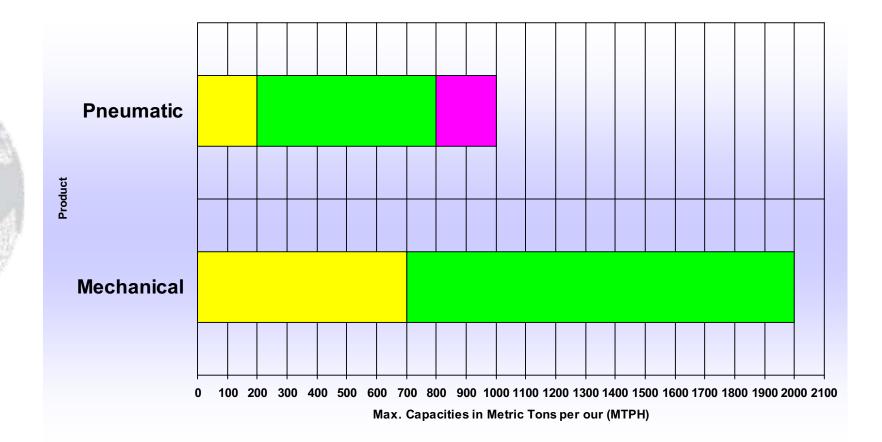


PNEUMATIC VS MECHANICAL PRODUCT RANGE - SHIP SIZES



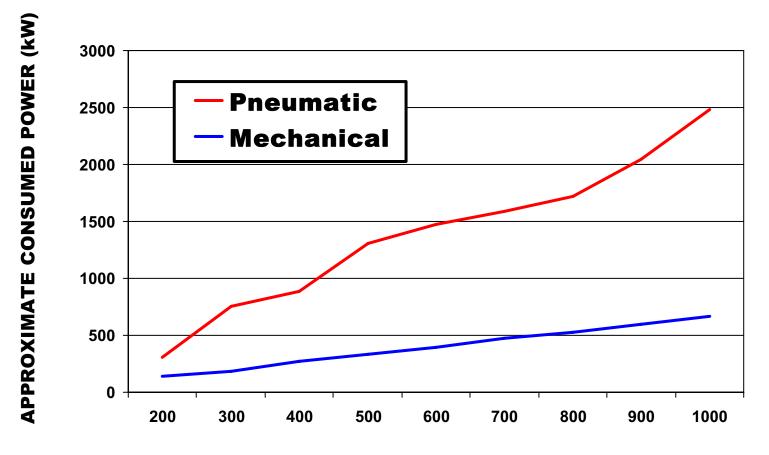


PNEUMATIC VS MECHANICAL CAPACITIES





PNEUMATIC VS MECHANICAL POWER CONSUMPTION (BASED ON 1000' CONVEY DISTANCE)



DESIGN CAPACITY (MTPH)



Materials

PNEUMATIC

MECHANICAL

ALUMINA CEMENT FLY ASH GRAIN PET COKE

KAOLIN ALUMINA LIMESTONE BARLEY MANIOC CASSAVA PHOSPHATE ROCK CEMENT **RAPE SEED** COAL RICE CITRUS PULP **SOY BEANS** CLINKER SOY MEAL DERIVATIVES SOY PELLETS FERTILIZER SALT FISH MEAL **SULPHUR** FLOUR GYPSUM **TAPIOCA MEAL TAPIOCA PELLETS** GRAIN



Mechanical Shipunloaders

• Optimal efficiency for mechanical shipunloaders is reliant on limitless movement along the vessel, therefore stationary unloaders are not practical for large vessel, high-capacity applications

• Fixed vertical arm length and limited up/down movement of the horizontal arm can make the application impractical where there are high water level fluctuations





• Fixed position of shore transfer system makes barge mounting impractical

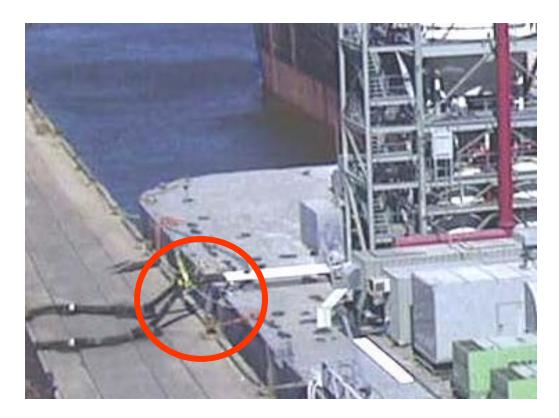


Pneumatic Shipunloaders

• Greater range of arm movement allows for more coverage from a fixed position. Also, flexible hoses allow for limited movement between connections (typically 50' +/-)

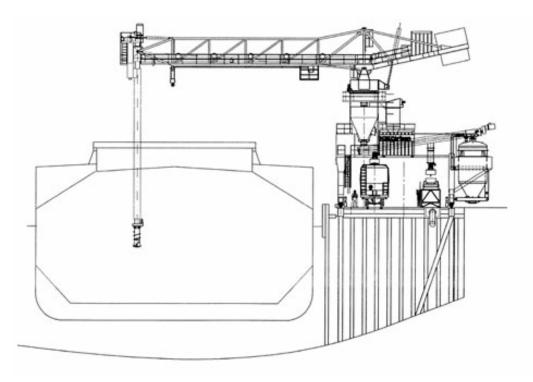
•Three-section arm better compensates for variable water level conditions





• Use of flexible hoses make barge mounting a practical option for pneumatic shipunloaders





Note: Pneumatic transfer (with flexible hose connection) is an option for mechanical unloaders, however power savings are often negated



System Summary

	PNEUMATIC	MECHANICAL
Small Vessels (< 40,000 DWT)	+	
Handimax Vessels (40,000 to 55,000 DWT)	+	+
Panamax Vessels (> 55,000 DWT)		+
Design Capacity up to 700 MTPH	+	
Design Capacity 700 MTPH to 800 MTPH	+	+
Design Capacity > 800 MTPH		+
Dust Control	+	+ *
Power Consumption	Highest	Lowest
Powdery (cementitious) Materials	+	+
Coarse, Abrasive Materials		+
Configuration Versatility	+	

* Dependent on shore transfer system







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