

An Experiment Analysis on Many Chemicals Stages of P-Compound with Benefits and Limitations

Robby Rahim

Lecturer at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Manajemen Sukma, Medan, Indonesia

robbirahim@ieee.org

Abstract

P-concrete is utilized the world over and utilized as a basic part of solid, mortar, mortar and so forth the dry procedure is utilized when crude material are moderately hard. This procedure is moderate and its creation is costly. The wet procedure comprise numerous activity like blending, consuming and crushing to produce the concrete.

Keywords: clinker, grinding, Portland cement etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Concrete is the general term given to the powdered materials which from the outset have plastic stream when mixed in with water or other liquid anyway has property of setting to a hard strong structure in a couple of hours with changing degree of solidarity and holding properties. Concrete is one of the most noteworthy structure materials at this moment. These are two distinct strategies of assembling concrete. Wet method minerals are wet ground by adding water to shape a slurry and a short time later dried .The dry strategy minerals are dry ground to frame a powder like substance. Both the methodology are being utilized and have their own advantages and restrictions.

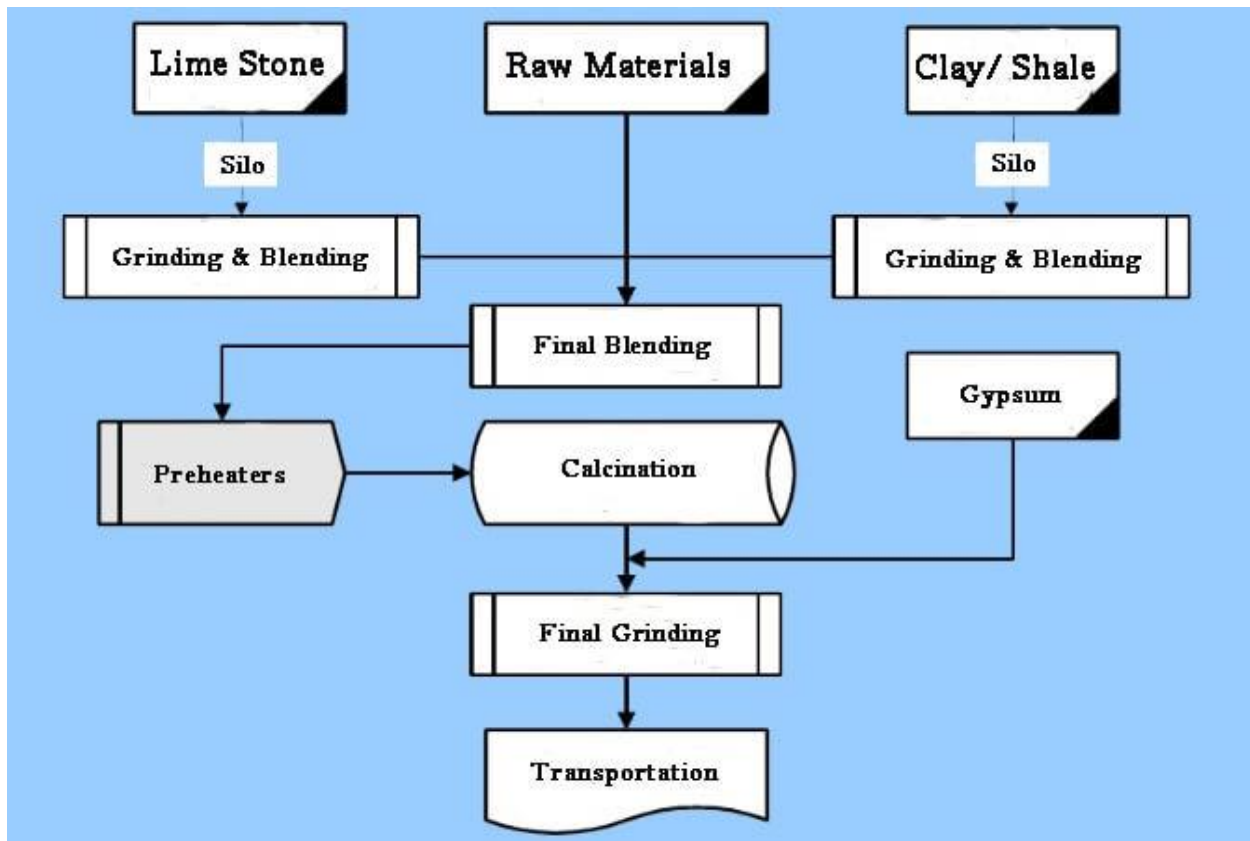


Fig 1 Cement Manufacturing Processes

II. DRY PROCESS

At the point when the accessible raw materials are very hard, at that point this procedure is utilized. The raw materials for example argillaceous and calcareous materials are go through in various stages like crushing, drying, reduction of size and mixing. First of all raw materials are broken in quite a while to little parts that be different in size.

After that the squashed materials are dried by heating at an adequately high temperature. It might be done in drying kilns. These materials are then grind by utilizing ball mills and cylinder to diminish the size of materials to discover powder. The finely dried materials are blended in definite extents. The blending might be done either precisely or by pneumatic strategies eg. Pumped under pressure.

Burning and grinding tasks are similar to wet procedure. Aside from the blending of raw materials. In this procedure, the raw materials blended, fined and afterward took care of into kiln though in the wet procedure, the raw materials are squashed independently and afterward legitimately blended in right extent within the presence of water to make a fine thin paste known as Slurry.

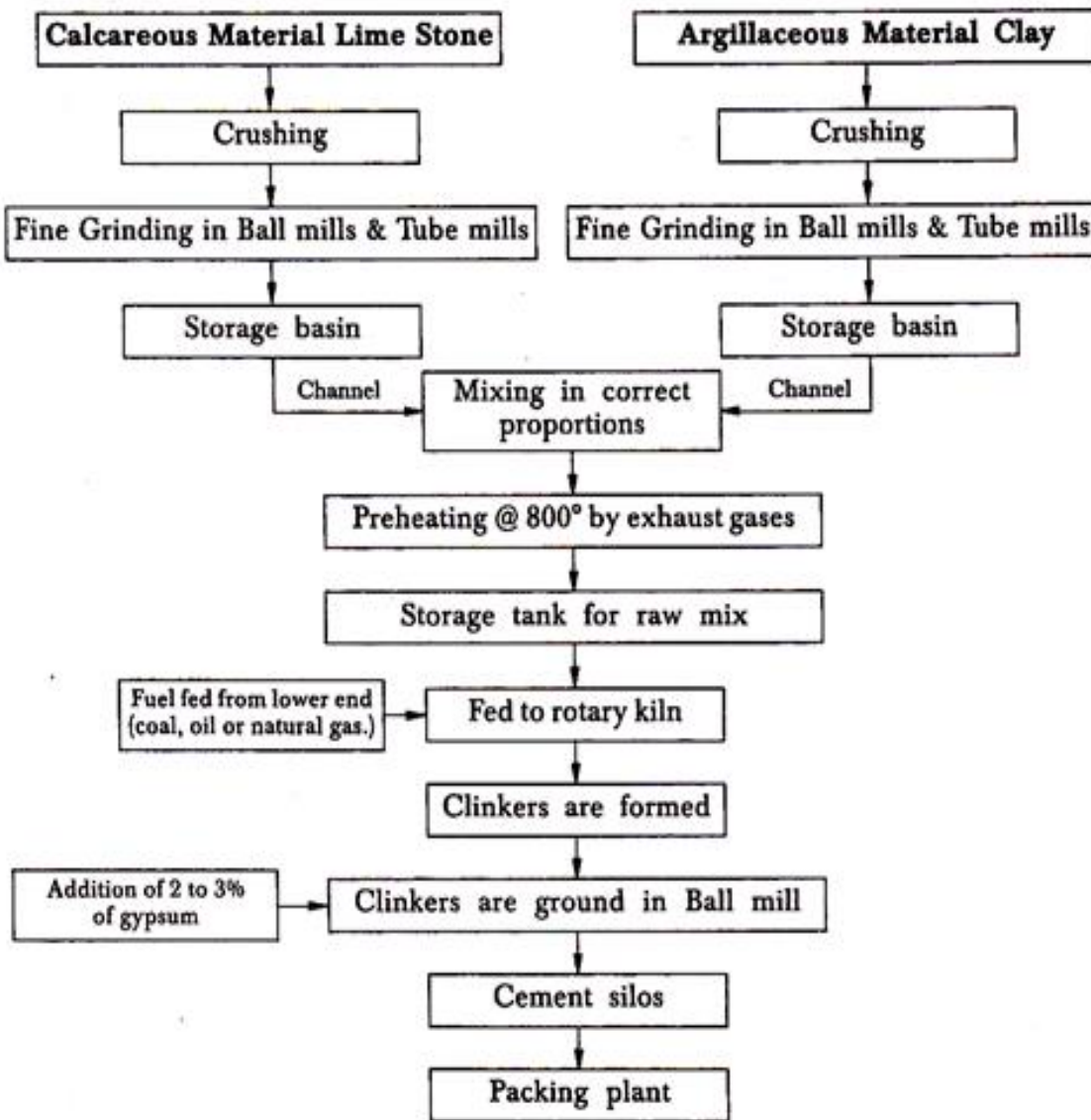


Fig 2: dry process

III. WET PROCESS

Wet Process is normal and is all around utilized for the manufacture of cement. In this procedure the raw materials are finely bunch mixed in the structured segment and the mix is brought to the state of free streaming slurry containing 30-40% water. The slurry is altogether homogenized with the help of compressed air and brought into a rotary kiln. The change gradually descends the kiln because of the revolving movement while an impact of consuming coal is blown from the other end of the kiln.

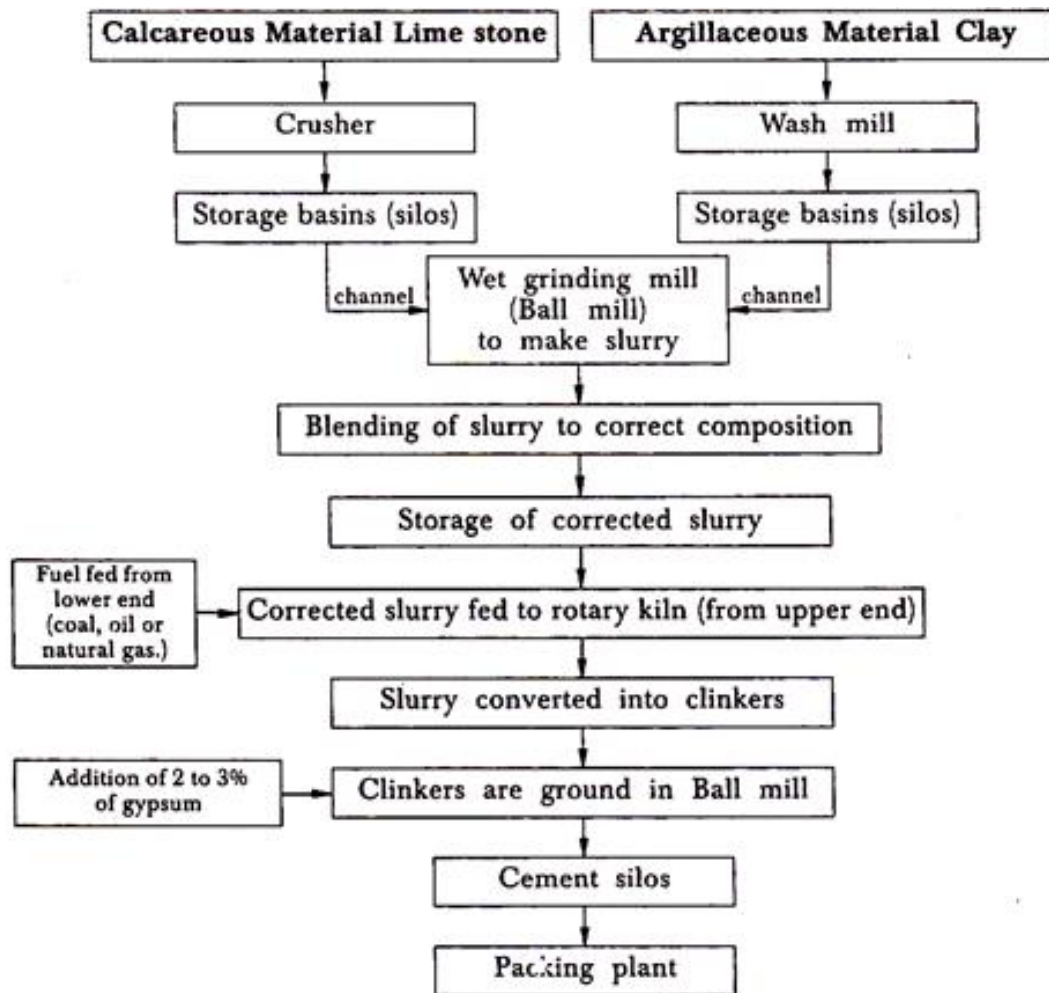


Fig 3: wet process

IV. CONCLUSION

The fundamental advantage of wet procedure are ease of mining and pulverizing crude materials, the specific control of structure and consistency of the slurry and the financially savvy utilization of fuel completely finished with the avoidance of isolated drying tasks. The more drawn out furnaces important in wet procedure are exorbitant and less congenial to a variable clinker demand than the short ovens that can be utilized in the dry procedure.

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