

SUPPLIERS' TIPS

What are some tips for keeping my size reduction equipment in top shape?

The key to keeping size reduction equipment in top operating condition is performing regularly scheduled maintenance. During a scheduled maintenance period, check for worn or damaged components. Repairing or replacing these parts upon inspection will ensure the unit is operating at peak performance.

Another important factor in maintaining optimal performance of size reduction equipment is to operate the equipment within the manufacturer's recommended parameters. Operating the unit consistently beyond the manufacturer's recommended guidelines can potentially cause accelerated wear and possible damage.

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Help keep your size reduction equipment in top shape every shift just by walking around! Performing regularly scheduled maintenance on impact crushers is crucial for guaranteeing day-to-day reliability and optimum product output. Even daily cleanups and inspections can increase service life. It's a no-brainer, though possibly easier said than done. Begin maintenance team education by instructing on how to do a plant walk around. This training will help your crusher go the distance.

Daily 8-hour shift walk around:

- *Clean up.* Remove dirt and debris from crusher frame surfaces and areas around the machine. Check intake and discharge chutes for any obstructions, buildup, or both.
- *Vibration.* Listen to the equipment; if something sounds unusual, shut down and inspect. Check continuously monitored vibration sensors.
- *Feed.* Restrict maximum feed size. Maintain feed rate within allowable limits. Limit recirculating product in a closed system.

- *Lubrication.* Check oil level, sight glass, grease appearance, and other lubrication schedules. Use the proper grade of oil. Use the proper specification of filters. Keep the oil breathers clean.
- *Hydraulics.* Inspect hydraulic pressure indicators and switches and tag any leaks for corrective action on the very next maintenance cycle.
- *Power.* Check rotor rotation. Inspect belts and V-belt drives for damaged belts or loose belt tension. Check amperage draw and see if it changes from day to day. If amperage is exceeding normal levels, it could be a signal of bearing problems, loose belts, or general feed issues.
- *Wear.* Check any wear parts in the equipment. These can include cage mill pins, hoppers, shafts, breaker bars, aprons, liners, hammers, hammer bolts, rotor discs, grate bars, and screens. Check machine settings for spring bridges, gap settings, cage spacing, and anvil adjustments. Note that metal detection is required for all crushers.
- *Alarms.* Check sensors for temperature, electrical, hydraulic, and moisture.
- *Shutdown time.* At the end of the shift, note the coast-down time. You're going to need to know and log how long it takes the machine to come to a complete stop after shutdown. If the time starts to shorten, this could indicate a bearing problem.

In conclusion, appoint a lead person for each crusher as the go-to for that machine. This person is the historian for the unique operational adjustments you have incorporated for raw feed and product requirements.

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