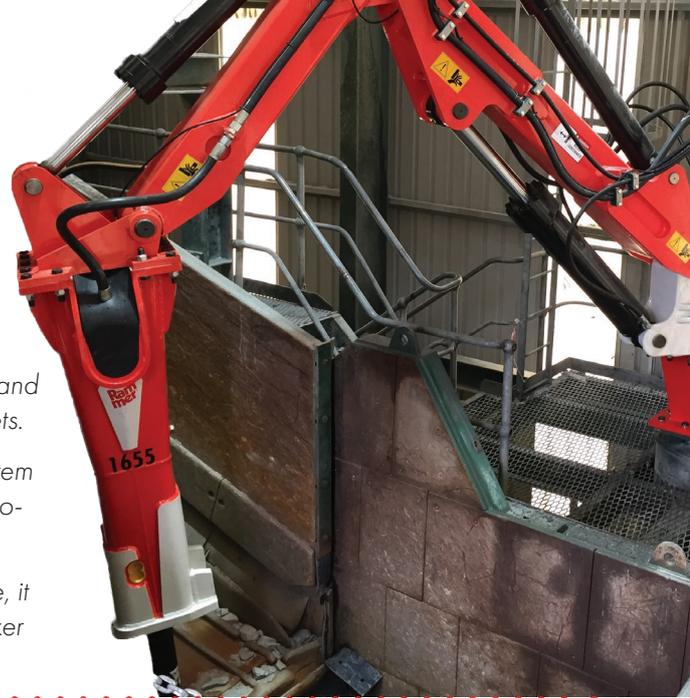


4 THINGS TO CONSIDER BEFORE BUYING A ROCKBREAKER BOOM SYSTEM



Pedestal mounted hydraulic boom systems are typically installed above crusher inlets or ROM hoppers and grizzly screens to minimise downtime and avoid damage caused by oversize product blocking chutes or crusher inlets.

A correctly sized hydraulic rockbreaker and suitably positioned boom system is a well-recognised, safe and reliable solution which can maximise the productivity of any crushing circuit.

To maximise the return on this investment and ensure optimum performance, it is important to consider the following before purchasing a new rock breaker boom system:

1

Firstly, ensure the hydraulic rockbreaker is correctly sized for the application.

When sizing the hydraulic rockbreaker, you must consider the following:

- Rock hardness,
- Rock size,
- Expected Duty (number of rocks per hour),
- The physical size of the chute or crusher inlet.

Put simply- 'the bigger the rockbreaker, the greater the impact energy'.

If the hydraulic rockbreaker is too small, it will take longer to break rock and clear blockages, resulting in unnecessary and costly downtime.

However, if the hydraulic rockbreaker is too big it may be too large to fit into the crusher throat or chute where blockages are likely to occur. Importantly, if the rock hardness is too low for the selected rockbreaker, it can actually cause damage to the rockbreaker.

Instead of the tool impacting and imparting energy into the rock, the tool easily passes through the rock and is captured by the tool retaining pin, effectively causing the energy to be 'absorbed' by the rockbreaker itself rather than delivered to the rock.

By considering all aspects of the application, including rock hardness, rock size, expected duty and the space available, an experienced dealer can recommend the most suitable hydraulic rockbreaker for the application ensuring the best possible return on investment.

Additionally, careful attention should be given to the rockbreaker design and location of hoses, particularly if working within the tight constraints of a chute or within a ROM dump hopper. Top entry hoses and a rockbreaker design which eliminates exposed hose swivels is always preferred. Side swivels can be easily damaged by impact with chute walls and designs with long hoses hanging from the side can easily get caught on rocks and chute work and should be avoided.

Once the optimum hydraulic rockbreaker is selected, the boom system itself needs to be selected to carry the weight of the chosen rockbreaker and meet the reach requirements for the application.

Additionally, consideration should be given to the expected operating duty and whether there is a need for raking rocks in larger chutes or dump pockets. If it is expected that regular raking of rocks and material will be necessary, a heavier duty boom system may need to be considered.

Selecting a boom system that is too light for the application will lead to higher maintenance costs which accelerate over time, due to excessive pivot pin and bush wear and possible fatigue failures in structural components. The end result will be a reduced effective life of the boom.

Conversely, over-sizing the rockbreaker and / or the boom system will increase the initial capital cost and have a flow on effect on the cost of support structures and foundations.

Correctly sized booms which are operated and maintained correctly can achieve an operating life of up to 20 years or more.

2

Secondly, the boom size and reach must be correct.

3

Thirdly, the position, elevation and working slew angle of the boom system need to be assessed.

Having selected the most suitable rockbreaker and boom system, correct positioning of the boom can make a big difference to the useability and maintainability of the system.

Ideally, the normal working area of the rockbreaker should be well within the maximum and minimum limits of the boom reach. This allows the boom to work with its hydraulic cylinders near mid-stroke, allowing for hydraulic cushioning of the hydraulic cylinders and proper operation of hydraulic relief valves, which are used to limit undue stresses on the boom.

Not only is it essential to ensure that the boom system is capable of positioning the hydraulic rockbreaker in the locations where blockages are expected to occur, if raking or re-positioning of material is anticipated, the boom system should be orientated such that the rockbreaker can be used to 'rake' material in line with the boom rather than attempt to 'slew' material sideways. There is far greater force available for raking when in line with the boom (i.e. pushing or pulling the material) when compared to trying to slew material sideways.

Ensuring that the boom can reach down far enough into the chute and then lift out sufficiently to clear chute walls, hand railing and other structures to move to park and maintenance positions is also very important. The expected normal working angle and the nominated 'park' position and maintenance location (for tool changes) will determine the required slew angle. Typical king-pin type slew designs have a slew range of 170 degrees and a recommended working angle of 140 degrees. For greater slewing capability, a 360 degree slew base may be required.

Finally, the position of the boom system must also consider the location of the operator control cabin or operator platform. Visibility and operator safety while operating the boom system is extremely important and careful selection of an appropriate 'line-of-site' location for the operator should be determined.

Lastly, but not least, the availability of advanced safety systems, remote operation options and of course, maintenance and spare parts should be considered. For increased safety and reduced downtime, consider an advanced collision avoidance system with automated movements such as the TRS BoomSafe® system. This system incorporates Smart Limits™ which provides collision avoidance in a true 3D environment. The optional Remote Operation module incorporates additional safety features to allow true remote operation of the boom system and integration with real time area safety controls.

Options such as centralised or fully automatic greasing systems should also be considered to provide an extra element of reliability and maximise the life of all pivot pins and rockbreaker bushes.

Finally, the availability and prompt delivery of spare parts is an important factor to minimise downtime. Using standard, proven boom system models which are manufactured regularly ensures that your boom system supplier will always have common parts in stock and available when required.

4

Lastly, the availability of advanced safety systems, remote operation options and spare parts.

Rammer Booms

The Rammer Boom system range is wide, 28 models from 1 tonne up to 18 tonne and with reaches from 1 metre up to 17 metres. Rammer Booms are specifically designed to maintain optimum crusher throughput and extend the life of the crusher. All models enable the hydraulic rockbreaker to be optimally positioned and applied, allowing blockages or oversize rock to be broken and cleared quickly and efficiently.

Due to high volume production Rammer Booms are economical solution and standard spare parts and tools are readily available globally. TRS is the sole authorised agent in WA for Sandvik's extensive range of Rammer boom systems and hydraulic rockbreakers.

TRS Heavy Duty Boom Systems

TRS HD BoomSafe® Boom Systems address reliability and availability concerns in high duty, hardworking applications. These high-quality, Australian engineered systems are specifically designed to operate faster and with longer reach and larger rockbreakers than previous generations of boom systems.

With 7 heavy duty models from 22.5 to 25.8 tonne and reaches up to 17.8 metres TRS BoomSafe® Booms meet the needs of modern mines in terms of performance, reliability and ease of maintenance, all of which reduce downtime and costs.

We will help you choose the right rockbreaker, boom, controls and hydraulic power pack to suit the application and work with you to optimise the installation to ensure reliable operation and maximum productivity and serviceability.

