HIGHER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE IDIPLOMA PROJECT

DESIGN OF A HAMMER FOR CRUSHING GRAVEL

M / 785

THEODOULOU THEODOULOS

JUNE 1997

# DESIGN OF A HAMMER FOR

# **CRUSHING GRAVEL**

by

Theodoulou Theodoulos

Project Report

Submitted to

the Department of Mechanical Engineering

of the Higher Technical Institute

Nicosia Cyprus

in partial fulfilment of the requirements

for the diploma of

## **TECHNICAL ENGINEERING**

in

## MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

MOMER	PROJECT NO
TECHNICAL	
The state of the s	9409

### ABSTRACT

The objective was to collect information on hammermills for crushing gravel and to prepare a study on the technology of metal powder synthesis. Emphasis was on the selection of proper materials and the design of a hammer for a full circle hammermill.

The method used is based on powder synthesis of all the elements which comprise both the Iron substrate and the electrode.

. or . . . .

A

de la construcción de la constru

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank my supervisor,  $Mr \cdot G \cdot Katodrytis$ , lecturer in mechanical engineering at  $H \cdot T \cdot I$ , for his assistance and guidance offered to me in writing this project .

I wish also to thank, Dr . N .Angastiniotis for his help in finding the subject, for his helpful offered to me by providing me useful books and information in my project.

. 40° ~ ~ ~

,d

CONTENIO	100	VTE	N'	ГS
----------	-----	-----	----	----

	<u>PAGES</u>
Abstract	2
Acknowledgement	3
Introduction	7
CHAPTER 1: THEORY BASED ON HAMMERMILL	8
1.1 Hammermill System	9-11
1.2 Grinding Theory	12-15
1.3 System Design Factor	16-18
1.4 Correcting Common Hammermill System	19-29
1.5 A THEORY BASED ON WEAR OF HAMMER'S	30
1.5.1 Wear (Type of wear)	31-34
1.6 MECHANICS OF FRICTION	35
1.6.1 Coefficient of Friction	35-38
1.6.2 Rolling Friction	39-41
1.6.3 Coil Friction	42
1.6.4 Frictional Material	43
1.6.5 Anti-Frictional Material	43-44
1.6.6 Generation of Heat	45-46

1.6.7 Surfaces	4 <b>7</b>
1.6.8 Surface Hardness	48-49
1.6.9 Surface Temperature	50
1.7 A THEORY BASED ON MELTING AND CASTING	51
1.7.1 Melting and Casting	52
1.7.2 The Grain Size of Casting	52-53
CHAPTER 2: A THEORY BASED ON POWDER METALLU	RGY 54
2.1 Powder Metallurgy	55
2.2 Benefits of Powder Metallurgy	55-57
2.3 Advantages of the Powder Metallurgy	58-59
CHAPTER 3: SPRAY-DRYING	60
3.1Preparation Methods	61-62
3.2 Spray-Drying	63-65
3.3 Microstructural consequence	65-67
3.4 Microstructure of Starting Material	68-69
CHAPTER 4: POWDER-PROCESSING	70
4.1 Powder Processing	71-74
CHAPTER 5: CONSOLIDATION	75
5.1 Consolidation	76-77

•

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION	78-79
APPENDIX	80-99
REFERENCES	100

,

,

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The main purpose of this work was to select specific materials, find out the factors that cause the wear of the material and ways of improvement.

Firstly, relevant background theory on hammermills i.e. (Hammermill System, Grinding Theory, System Design Factor and Correcting Common Hammermill problems) has been surveyed. Further, description of the theory based on wear of material i.e. (Wear, Abrasive Wear, Adhesive Wear, Fatigue Wear, Erosive Wear, Chemical wear, Mechanics of Friction, Coefficient of Friction, Coefficient of Friction, Rolling Friction, Coil Friction, Frictional material, Untifrictional Material, Generation of Heat, Surface, Surface Hardness and Surface Temperature) has been analysed.

Emphasis has been given on the theory of melting and casting. The traditional method of producing wear resistant materials.

The alternative way of making finished products is by of powder processing and a detailed analysis is outlined.

The powder to be used is obtained by adding salts of the elements to be used i.e., Fe, Nb, Cr, Ni, Spray-drying of the salts and further processing of the powder mixture followed by consolidation has resulted the finished product.

7