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With PRB coal like this who needs a grizzly?

In the video the processed coal is seen lying around a large opening in the ground that is covered by a metal grille. This metal grille is what is called a "grizzly." In the example shown below, the grizzly is a steel grate, 14 ft x 14 ft square. Coal is pushed onto the grizzly, and then falls through the grizzly onto the coal cracker. Unlike the processed coal shown in the video, PRB is lumpy. This is especially true in cold weather, like when the video was filmed, when PRB coal can freeze into larger lumps. After the PRB falls through the grizzly onto the cracker it is fed through a hopper onto a conveyor belt. In the example below the conveyor belt is 23 ft below the surface of the ground. This depth is used so the lumps of coal falling and hitting the coal cracker will effectively break up the lumps. Some facilities will have vibrating grizzlies that segregate material into different sizes on the conveyor belt.

For a typical plant, the transfer house could receive coal from several sources (this sketch shows a dump house from a coal train unloading station, coal re-claimer, which is typically at ground level, and a stockpile). The transfer house then feeds the coal to the boiler plant on the conveyor system, where pulverizers grind the lumps of coal into the consistency of talcum powder for pneumatic conveying to the boiler burner systems.

Dust and spontaneous combustion are material concerns even with PRB coal that consist of large hard lumps that require the processing described. Contrast this to the characteristic exhibited in the video clip.

