Page: Date: 1 1 2. Non Hydrocelic Coment: - Aliz it wit out 3 A-it THIT TE & IT Non-tydrowlike Cement कहा भारा है। वस मकार की कहार हो असी है। अव क्ष पह वायुमंडलीय कार्यन , राजमानमारा है साथ मिलिया करता है। यह स्वित सिरा है वाद रसामनी दारा हमला हते है किये यारियोधी होता है। Non Hydrocalic coment Non Hydrolic line Toyony और आव भी कलोरान का उपयोग करते निर्मित होता है। मण्यमं राजा रही पान ही Different type of coment (1) Ordinary Portland cement @ Rapid Hydr. Hemdening coment Low Heat pootland coment Sulphate Resisting postdand cement Blast turnque slag coment 1 colonied Cement 1 Pozzobana cement 9 rydrophobic coment (10) Air entraining coment (1) Expansive combat White Coment waterpring postderned comment Oil - well coment

Coment Menyfacturing process

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O wet process

Day process

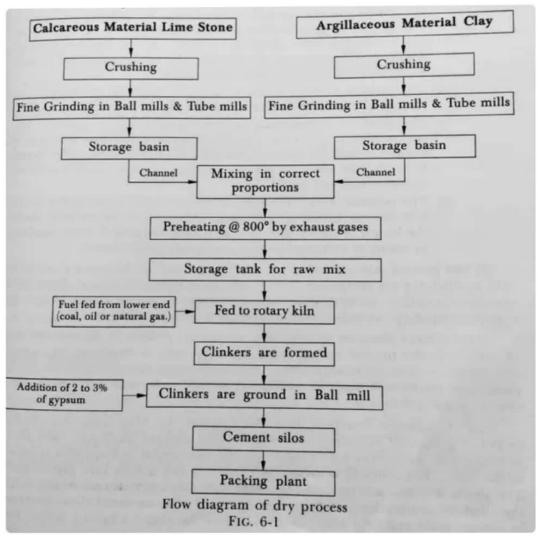
Istye AA Page: Date: / / Coment. सीमेर आधु निम निर्माण में अयुक्त होंने पांचिमिक सामभी है। समेंट मुख्यतः सालेंडेट और रुखामियम रेल्याम - भिर्मा होता है, जो डेलियामा अगवसाउ कि लिंगे र स्माप्ति मियम उत्तावसाठं र सम्मानिकित्यम् यनान है लिये 4021 3HC 2-11 1 (104) के मित्रा की एक भट्टी पर जलाया जाता है और तत्प स्वात जिप पत्म मि है। उस मिलाम् पीस लिया जाता प्रास्त अंतिम उत्पाद भारत में साधारण परिलंड सीमेंड का निर्माण र्रोड - 33 , रोड - 43, अंगर रोड -53 मह संध्यामें 28 दिनों के बाद माध्य इसकी रामीन रामकी की मदिरित कला है। भिर्म :-!सीमेंट में जिप्समें के अयोग सीमेंट के जमाबकाल की बढ़ाने के ालिये किया है। मुध्य राष से वी अंगर में 1. Hydraulic Cement - hydraulie Cement 1. Hydraulic Cement: - 507 वीन्य रासामिक स्मीमें हाइड्री लिंड सम्ब अस्दा उपाट्ला

- 1. Mixing of raw materials
- 2. Burning
- Grinding

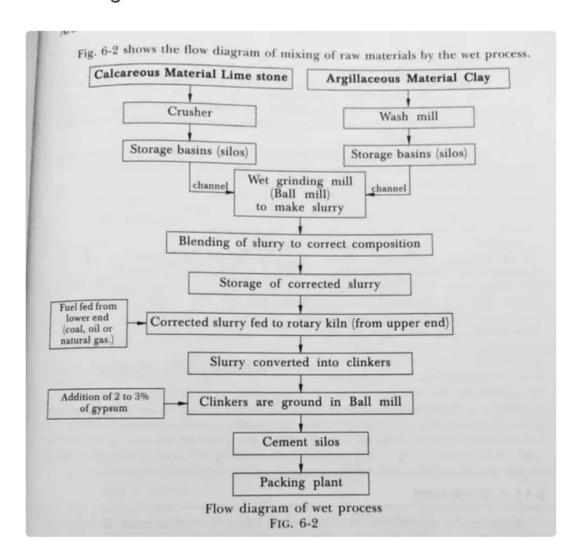
## MIXING OF RAW MATERIALS

The raw materials such as limestone or chalk and shale or clay may be mixed either in dry conditioner or in wet condition. The process is accordingly known as the *dry process* and *wet process* of mixing.

 Dry Process:-fig 6-1 shows the flow diagram of mixing of raw materials by dry process.



 Wet Process:-the flow diagram of mixing of raw materials by wet process is shown in fig 6-2

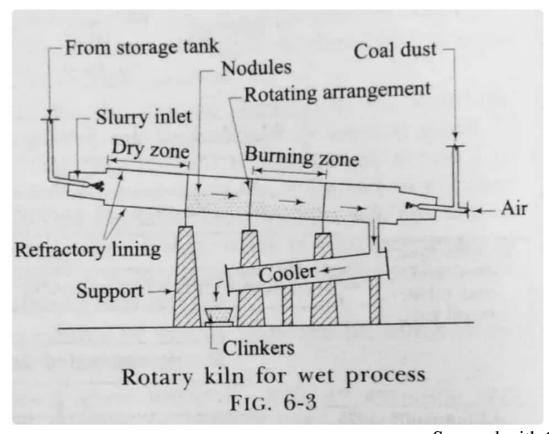


## **BURNING**

Burning is carried out in the rotary kiln which is shown in fig 6–3.It ☑ is having a length of 90 -120 meters and a diameter of 2.5–3 meters. It is arranged in a way that the kiln rotates 1–3 revolutions per minute. The corrected slurry is charged into the upper end of kiln.Coal in finely pulverized form,fuel oil and gas are the common fuels for burning these kilns. As shown in fig ,the portion near the upper end is known as *dry zone* 

arranged in a way that the kiln rotates 1–3 revolutions per minute. The corrected slurry is charged into the upper end of kiln. Coal in finely pulverized form, fuel oil and gas are the common fuels for burning these kilns. As shown in fig , the portion near the upper end is known as *dry zone*. Water of slurry evaporates at this zone. When slurry descends to the next zone, the temperature increases and in next section co2 from slurry is evaporated. Small lumps called *nodules* are formed at this stage. These nodules passes through zones of high temperature and finally reaches the burning zone where the temperature is around 1500°C.

At this zone nodules are converted to small greenish blue balls which are known as *clinkers*. The clinkers are very hot(almost 1000C) when they coming out of the kiln. They are cooled and collected in containers of suitable sizes



## **GRINDING**

The clinkers obtained from the rotary kiln are grounded in tube mills .A small quantity of gypsum is also added to control the initial setting time of cement. Finally the cement is fed to the packer machines.

The flow diagram of burning and grinding process are shown in fig 6-4

