

HYDRAULIC PUSHER EXTRACTOR TRAFFIC TOLERANT



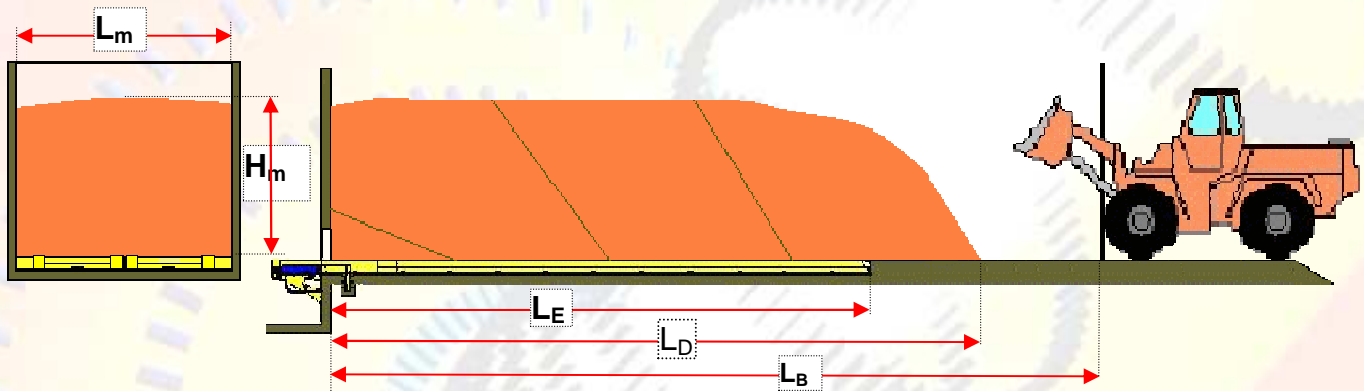
1. PRINCIPLE

A silo extractor module comprises 2 traffic tolerant racks, width 2 m, fitted in a box with width 5 m; the silo assembly in the furnace room can contain 1 to 5 boxes laid parallel.

2. SUPPLY CONFIGURATION

Fuel deliveries are made by sliding-floor trucks with a capacity of 80 to 100 m³. Once each truck has been unloaded, the fuel is collected by a telescopic arm loader to be stacked to a height of 3 m across the width of the box.

Boxes with length 20 to 22 m can store 3 trucks in addition to the quantity of pre-delivery residual fuel. As the racks have an extraction length of 12 m, the fuel has to be collected from the base of the silo in order to be stacked on the racks.



L_m : Width of the module (m)	4,5 à 5
H_m : Average filling height (m)	3
L_E : Length of the racks (m)	12
L_D : Unloading length (m)	18 à 20
L_B : Length of the silo box (m)	20 à 22
Storage capacity of the module (m ³)	300
Storage capacity on the racks (m ³)	180

3. CONSTRUCTION

Each extraction rack comprises:

- One fixed rack (with floor covering the whole silo surface), attached to the concrete structure by an anchor pile and a series of fixing pins attaching it to the silo floor and the vertical part of the extraction pit (room housing the fuel conveyor system).
The control jack body is attached to this fixed part, and bears all the exerted loads.
- One moving rack, comprising a central head beam used to fix the jack and two side rails running along the whole length of the rack, to which are welded the brackets; the to and fro motion of the moving rack, generated by the jack, pushes the fuel out of the silo.

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4. EQUIPMENT HIGHLIGHTS

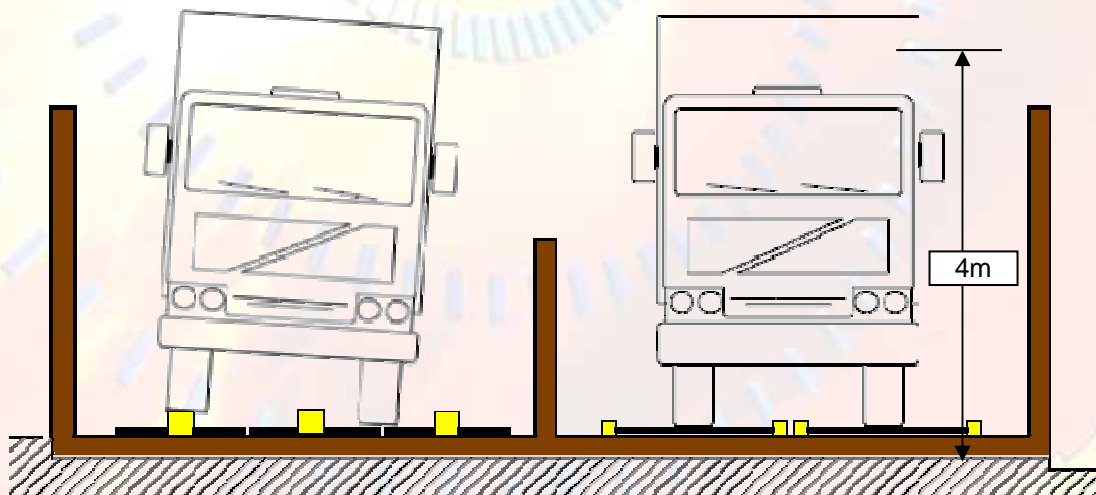
Its special design means our equipment makes it possible for delivery trucks to drive directly over the brackets with no risk of equipment sliding or distortion:

- Construction with no central beam in the truck traffic area,
- Fixed and moving reinforced brackets,
- Wider racks (2 m).

In addition, our rack head technology (with integrated jack and push-mode operation) also makes it possible to bypass several constraints, in particular:

- Avoiding the use of a solid concrete structure to anchor jacks not attached to the silo structure,
- Preventing fuel chips getting jammed between the brackets and the silo floor (the racks move above a metal plate),
- Reducing the silo's overall dimensions (jack integrated into the beam - push-mode operation),
- Reducing the loads exerted on jack anchors (smaller concrete structure due to part of the loads being borne by the metal floor fixed to the silo floor).
- Reducing the electrical consumption of the hydraulic control unit (our jacks operate in push-mode and not pull-mode, which means we can use jacks with a smaller diameter, thereby reducing the output rate of the control unit and therefore its electrical consumption.
- The link-up between the rack output and the conveyor system is fully encased,
- The control unit's hydraulic pump is dimensioned to ensure an extraction rate corresponding to twice the furnace fuel consumption rate

5. TRAFFIC DIAGRAMS



What not to do

"Drive over non-traffic tolerant extractors"

What is permitted

"Drive over traffic tolerant rack brackets"

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