









Glass Problems Conference, October 2011

Calcium and Magnesium Batch Compounds



The Lhoist Group

Largest manufacturer of Carbonates and Oxides of Ca/Mg

Company is over 100 years old.

World's most extensive Ca/Mg R&D staff and facilities



Major supplier of Ca/Mg for glass for approximately 50 years

Understands demands for high quality and consistency



Willingness to work with the Glass industry as demands for Ca/Mg batch minerals/chemicals evolve



Batch Carbonates

Limestone (CaCO3) 95%+ CaCO3

55% Total CaO

Dolomite (CaMg(CO3)2 55% CaCO3

44% MgCO3

31% Total CaO

21% Total MgO

Approximate weigh -95 lbs cubic foot

CO2 ~45% Limestone & Dolomite

(900lbs/ton of Carbonate)

Fe is Ferrous

Minor source of organic Carbon

Decrepitation is ore body and physical size specific





Carbonate Ore Processing

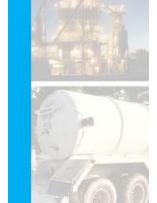
Extraction: Open pit or underground mine

Processing: Crushed, dried, screened, classified, pulverized

Glass sizing: Granular: 16X120m, Pulverized: 85% -200m

Granular: Float, Container, Insulation Fiber

Pulverized: Composite Fiberglass



Glass Problems Conference, October, 2011













Carbonate Logistics & Handling

Rail: Standard covered hopper car, ~100 tons

Truck: Granular: Bottom drop and Pneumatic tanker

Pulverized: Pneumatic tanker

~25 tons

Additives: Not required

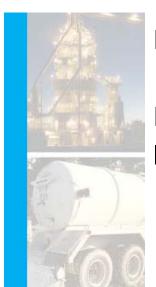
Safety: No special considerations

Handling: No special considerations



Carbonate Decrepitation

As carbonates release CO2, the crystalline structure "snaps" releasing energy that carries fine particles of Carbonates/Oxides & other batch minerals into the exhaust system. Ca and Mg tend to stick to refractory reducing melt temp of the brick as well as "clogging" checkers restricting air flow.



Decrepitation is ore body and size dependent

Dolomite may have higher decrepitation tendencies due to the larger crystallite size as compared to Limestone.



Batch Oxides

Quicklime (CaO) 95% Total CaO

Dolomite (Ca/MgO) 58% Total CaO

39% Total MgO

Approximate weight

~57 CaO lbs cubic foot

~65 CaO/MgO lbs cubic foot





Calcination Process

Standard preheater rotary Lime kiln (US)

Carbonate kiln feed size: 2" X 1/2"

Ton/Carbonate, 5mmbtu energy yields Oxide + 900 lbs CO2

Fuel: Coal/Coke, sometimes natural gas

Organic Carbon is removed during calcining process

Decrepitation is removed during calcining process

Fe converts to Ferric

CaO is highly reactive with H2O, exothermic

Crushed, screened, pulverized, Hydrated

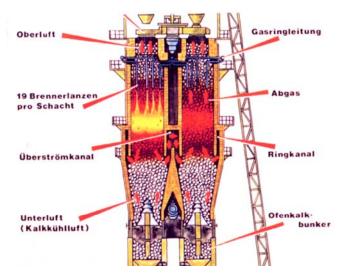
Granular: 16X120m Insulation Fiberglass

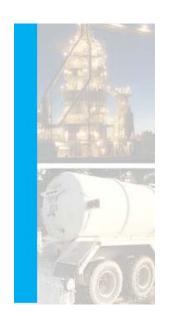
Pulverized: 85% -200m Composite Fiberglass

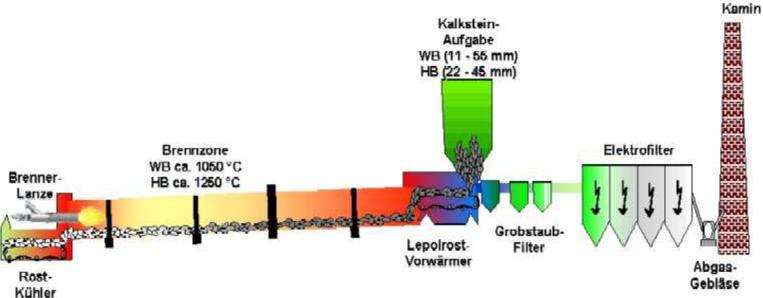


Glass Problems Conference, October, 2011











Hydrated Lime

CaO is pulverized, water added to convert to Ca(OH)2

Size: ~90% -325m (44 micron, high porosity, Specialty sizes

Total CaO: ~73%

Decrepitation: Removed during calcination

Organics: Removed during calcination

Weight: ~25-35 lbs cubic foot

Reactivity: Not exothermic

Safety: Some considerations



Oxide/Hydrated Lime Logistics and Handling

Rail: Oxides: Jumbo Covered Hopper, PD car (Pulverized)

Hydrate: PD car

Truck: Oxides: Pneumatic tanker

Hydrate: Pneumatic tanker

Additives: Pulverized CaO only

Safety: CaO is exothermic (~58% of Burnt Dolomite is CaO)

Safety considerations apply

Handling: Large sizes of Oxides may degrade physically

Normally not an issue



Lime as a Binder

Hydrated Lime (CaOH2) has binder characteristics 1-5% by weight

Water added to batch will convert CaO in either high Calcium Quicklime or in Burnt Dolomite to Hydrated Lime (CaOH2)



Batch briquetting trial using water and Burnt Dolomite at Glenshaw Glass in PA during the 1980's. Trial was reportedly successful.



LNA willing and interested to actively participate in development of CaOH2 as a batch binder for dry pelletized batch.

Organics



Oxides

Carbonate/Oxide Comparison

Total Oxides	~55%	95%
--------------	------	-----

Carbonates

Weight cubic ft 95 lbs 57 lbs

Product Cost X ~5X

Logistics Cost X -40%

CO2 900 lbs/ton Carbonate none

minor source none

ore dependent none

ferrous ferric

none exothermic

100% 92.5%





Conclusion

Regulations, cost of energy, logistics, with production efficiency efforts may result in an evolution in batch minerals and handling systems.



Lhoist stands prepared to partner with the glass industry in developing innovative products and approaches.

Electronic copy of this presentation is available by request

Lhoist has products and approaches for other industry applications such as flue gas and waste water treatment