

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING

FINAL YEAR PROJECT REPORT

A CONVEYOR BELT SYSTEM SELECTION AND DESIGN SOFTWARE

BY

KYAMBADDE RAYMOND

BU/UG/2012/103

E-MAIL:raymug2@gmail.com

TEL: 0777916386/0751889096

Supervisor:

Mr. NASASIRA HILLARY

A final year report submitted to the Department of Mining and Water Resources Engineering in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Bachelor's Degree in Mining Engineering.

May 2016

ABSTRACT

Belt conveyor is the transportation of material from one location to another trough a fixed path on a continuous belt rolling on pulleys and rollers. Belt conveyor has high load carrying capacity, large length of conveying path, simple design, easy maintenance and high reliability of operation. Belt Conveyor system is used in ROM transport in mining and distribution of crushed ore in the plant. This report provides the standard design of the conveyor belt system to be used. It includes belt speed, belt width, motor selection, belt specification, shaft diameter, pulley, gear box selection, with the help of standard model calculation imbedded into a desktop application software.

This report mainly shows the procedures that were taken to develop the software that provides steps and calculation results of a required production. It also provides the ways to use the software.

DECLARATION

I, KYAMBADDE RAYMOND registration number BU/UG/2012/103, declare that this report, submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of bachelor of science in mining engineering, of Busitema University, is wholly my own work unless otherwise referenced or acknowledged. This document has not been submitted for qualifications at any other academic institution.

SIGNATURE:	
DATE:	

CLASS No.: 10342

APPROVAL

This is to approve that this report has been submitted to the Department of mining and water by Kyambadde Raymond;

SUPERVISOR: Mr. NASASIRA HILLARY
Signature:
Date:

ACKNOLEDGEMENT.

First and foremost I thank the almighty God who gave me strength. Courage and direction to accomplish this project.

Secondly, I extend my sincere gratitude and indebtedness to my supervisors Mr.

Nasasira Hillary, Mr. TUGUME Wyeliffe and Mr. Lwanyaga Joseph whose directions and guidance enabled me to successfully complete this project.

I also thank the faculty of engineering and staff members of the Department of Mining and Water Resources Engineering for their help at different times.

I would also like to extend my sincere thanks to my friends especially, Obela Isaac, Kakuru Grace, Kaijuka Brian and Kiiza Amina for their help in providing the necessary information for the dissertation work.

An assemblage of this nature could never have been attempted without reference to and inspiration from the works of others whose details are mentioned in reference section. I acknowledge my indebtedness to all of them.

Co	n	to	n	te
	22	4.4		

ABSTRACTi
DECLARATIONii
APPROVALiii
ACKNOLEDGEMENTiv
TABLE OF FIGURESvii
LIST OF TABLESviii
LIST OF ACRONYMSix
1 CHAPTER ONE1
1.1 INTRODUCTION1
1.2 1.1BACKGROUND1
1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT1
1.4 OBJECTIVES2
1.4.1 Main objectives2
1.4.2 Specific Objectives2
1.5 JUSTIFICATION
1.6 SCOPE2
2 CHAPTER TWO3
2,1 LITERATURE REVIEW3
2.2 INTRODUCTION
2.3 CONVEYOR'BELT SYSTEM3
2.3.1 History of conveyor belts
2.3.2 Components of a conveyor belt system4
2.4 THE EXISTING CONVEYOR BELT SYSTEM SELECTION METHODS
APPLIED IN UGANDA6
2.4.1 Tradition approach method used in conveyor belt system selection in
Uganda.
2.4.2 Using of conveyor belt selection manuals
2.5 WEAKNESSES OF THE EXISTING SYSTEMS AS APPLIED IN UGANDA?
2.6 THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

	2.6	.1	Improvements in the system	8
3	CI	IAP	TER THREE:	9
	3.1	ME	THODOLOGY	9
	3.2	IN	TRODUCTION	9
	3.3	Da	ta collection	9
	3.3	i.1	Document review	9
	3.3	3.2	Interview	9
	3.3	3.3	Observation	9
	3.3	3.4	Consultation	9
	3.3	3.5	Simulation	9
	3.4	Da	ta Analysis	9
	3.5	Sys	stem Design	10
	3.6	Sy:	stem Implementation	11
	3.7	DI	SCUSION OF THE RESULTS	18
4	CC	ONC	LUTIONS OF RESULTS FROM THE TESTS	28
5	CE	HAP	TER FIVE	29
	5.1	CC	NCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	29
6	RE	EFER	RENCES	30
7	Al	PPE	VDIX	32
	7.1	Ex	ample of part of the code that I used to create the first form	32
	7.2	Ex	ample of the screenshots of the software	36

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 A flow chart of the software development	10
Figure 2 A flow chart of the operation of the software	13
Figure 3 showing the database of tables	15
Figure 4 A databases of tables	16
Figure 5shows the image of the software (GUI of production input)	16
Figure 6shows the image of the software (GUI of material property input)	17
Figure 7shows the results of the software	18
Figure 8 software solutions to the top ware problem of the conveyor belt in Tirra Gold	d mine
***************************************	25
Figure 9 software solution of the belt sliding off the pulley	26
Figure 10 snapshot showing the material GUI	36
Figure 11snapshot showing the production GUI	36
Figure 12 snapshot showing the results GUI	37

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Classification of conveyor belt parameters	14
Table 2 comparison of the results from the software, CEMA manual and the lect	ure problem
4	19
Table 3 comparison of the results from Phione manual and the software	
Table 4 comparison of the software solution and the actual measurement of belt 1 at	Greenstone
gold mine Tirra	24
Table 5 shows the costs that were incurred in the development of the soft	ware27

LIST OF ACRONYMS.

ROM	.Run of Mine Ore
CEMA	.Conveyor Equipment Manufacture's Association
VB	
GUI	.Graphical User Interface

1 CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, justification, significance of the study, scope and the limitations.

1.2 1.1BACKGROUND

Conveyor belt systems have been used for moving a wide variety of goods and materials for many decades (Hastie 2010). They continue to provide the fastest, safest, most effective and economical method of transportation over relatively long distance; often in areas where space is limited and operating under some of the most adverse conditions imaginable (Tatiya 2005). They have become a common choice for long distance transport of bulk materials in mining operation. In comparison with other modes of transport, such as rail and haul truck, belt conveyors offer more reliable system at least cost. (Control et al. n.d.)

Selecting a conveyor belt system requires careful calculation, planning and consideration in order to achieve not only the optimum conveying capacity but also the longest possible operational lifespan of the belt and the minimum amount of production time lost due to avoidable repair and maintenance to the system itself. (Naga et al. 2013)

There are several important technical 'rules', values and calculations involved when selecting a conveyor belt system. This also applies to installing new belts, so that they operate at maximum efficiency; their day-to-day operation, care and maintenance and the identification and correction of problems.(Alspaugh 2004)

The process of selecting a conveyor belt system is very long and tedious which involves a number of steps and procedures that requires a lot of time to follow.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Selection of conveyor belt system is a very difficult procedure that needs a lot of calculations, planning and relations which is tedious and takes a lot of time and referencing. So this project is aiming at organizing all procedures and calculations involved in conveyor belt selection into software that will only need the inputs and then it automatically carry out the calculation and at the end it selects the best conveyor belt system according to the conditions that require fulfilling.

6 REFERENCES

Alspaugh, M.A., 2004. Latest Developments in Belt Conveyor Technology.

Anon, FIFTH EDITION CHAPTER 6 BELT TENSION, POWER, AND DRIVE ENGINEERING AS REFERENCED OCCASIONALLY IN and Drive Engineering.

Anon, ozer_banden.pdf.

Bise, C.J., Christopher J. Bise,

Continuous, F.O.R. et al., No Title.

Control, A. et al., Loading the Belt Before the Loading Zone.

Cossio, M.L.T. et al., 2012. No Title No Title, Available at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15003161http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/lookup/doi/10.1093/cid/cir991http://www.scielo.cl/pdf/udecada/v15n26/art06.pdfhttp://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-84861150233&partnerID=tZOtx3y1.

Drive, S.P., Selecting the Proper Conveyor Belt Geared T andem Drive Selecting the Proper Conveyor Belt.

Focus, L. et al., Conveyor Engineering., pp.1-10.

Group, C.B., Installing and Splicing Textile Conveyor Belts.

Guide, T., 1888. IDLERS & ROLLERS Technical Guide.

Haines, B.M., 2007. Development of a Conveyor Belt Idler Roller for Light Weight and Low Noise., pp.1–126.

Hastie, D., 2010. Belt conveyer transfers: quantifying and modelling mechanisms of particle flow.

Identification, C., Installation and maintenance manual.

Instructions, I., READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE STARTING INSTALLATION BELT CONVEYOR IDLER.

June, U., 2009, CONVEYOR., (June).

Kulinowski, P., 2013. Piotr Kulinowski Simulation studies as the part of an integrated design process dealing with belt conveyor operation Badania symulacyjne jako element zintegrowanego procesu projektowania w aspekcie eksploatacji przenośników taśmowych * . , 15(1), pp.83–88.

Lt, B.E., B E LT Phoenix Conveyor Belts.

Middleton, R. & Elliott, M., 2008. Designing for Efficient Installation and Relocation of Trunk and Panel Conveyors at Donaldson Coal, Tasman Mine., pp.224–230.

Naga, K. et al., 2013. DESIGN AND SELECTING THE PROPER CONVEYOR-BELT

Address for Correspondence., IV(Ii).

Name, C. et al., 2012. Take-up Data Minimum Case Belt Tensions (kN) Other Information., pp.1-61.

Onveyor, C., INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE & TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE.

Tatiya, R.R., 2005. Surface and underground excavations: methods, techniques and equipment. , p.579.

Te, M., conveyor pulley design., 27(0), pp.181-182.