REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL RAMCO CEMENTS INDUSTRY:

The III- B year students of civil engineering branch have gone on one-day industrial visit at RAMCO CEMENT INDUSTRY (VISHAKAPATANM) on 23rd sept, 2017. A total of 43 students have attended the visit accompanied by 2 faculty members.

The visit started at 4 A.M from the bhanugudi junction, Kakinada. This encourages the students to develop their skills with interest while they are learning.

Mr.R.V.S.RAMA KRISHNA, H.O.D said that every student has to observe the technical aspects of the manufacturing of cement and importance of this visit. He ensure students that may such visits will be organized for the benefits of students.

Senior engineer have accompanied the students in the process of explanation which included the various steps involved in the cement manufacture. The found of RAMCO was Shir P.A.C Rama Swamy Raja. In this village it was set up in few years ago here first clikerisation done in vizag and that ready material was sent to the Vijayawada post to the final manufacturing of cement.

In this company the raw material was brought from Vijayawada(ibrahimpatnam) flyash, slag, gypsum, lime stone, iron ore. These are added to the cement before manufacturing next it was divided to wet and dry process. In this 30% of flyash is added to cement this is done because it is environmental friendly. The main motto of this company is to have a pollution free environment.

The process of manufacturing of cement here involved is dry process. For this clink is heated up to 1600°c while calcinations occurs then clinker is formed. By using the cement manufacturing process in this 7-minute animation. Common materials used to manufacture cement include limestone, shells, and chalk or marl combined with shale, clay, slate, blast furnace slag, silica sand, and iron ore.

In its simplest form, the rotary kiln is a tube up to 200 metres long and perhaps 6 metres in diameter, with a long flame at one end. The raw feed enters the kiln at the cool end and gradually passes down to the hot end, then falls out of the kiln and cools down. The material formed in the kiln is described as 'clinker' and is typically composed of rounded nodules between 1mm and 25mm across.

After cooling, the clinker may be stored temporarily in a clinker store, or it may pass directly to the cement mill. The cement mill grinds the clinker to a fine powder. A small amount of gypsum - a form of calcium sulfate - is normally ground up with the clinker. The gypsum controls the setting properties of the cement when water is added.

Finally the visit ended by thinking the engineer for giving this valuable opportunity.