

Preventive maintenance tips for liquid additive equipment

As with any other feed mill equipment installation, liquid additive systems require proper maintenance to ensure the safety and quality of animal feed.

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The economic, nutritional or technological attributes of liquid feed additives have made the application systems a common fixture in feed mills around the world. These liquid additives include methionine, lysine, choline chloride, organic acids and, more rarely, pigments or enzymes.

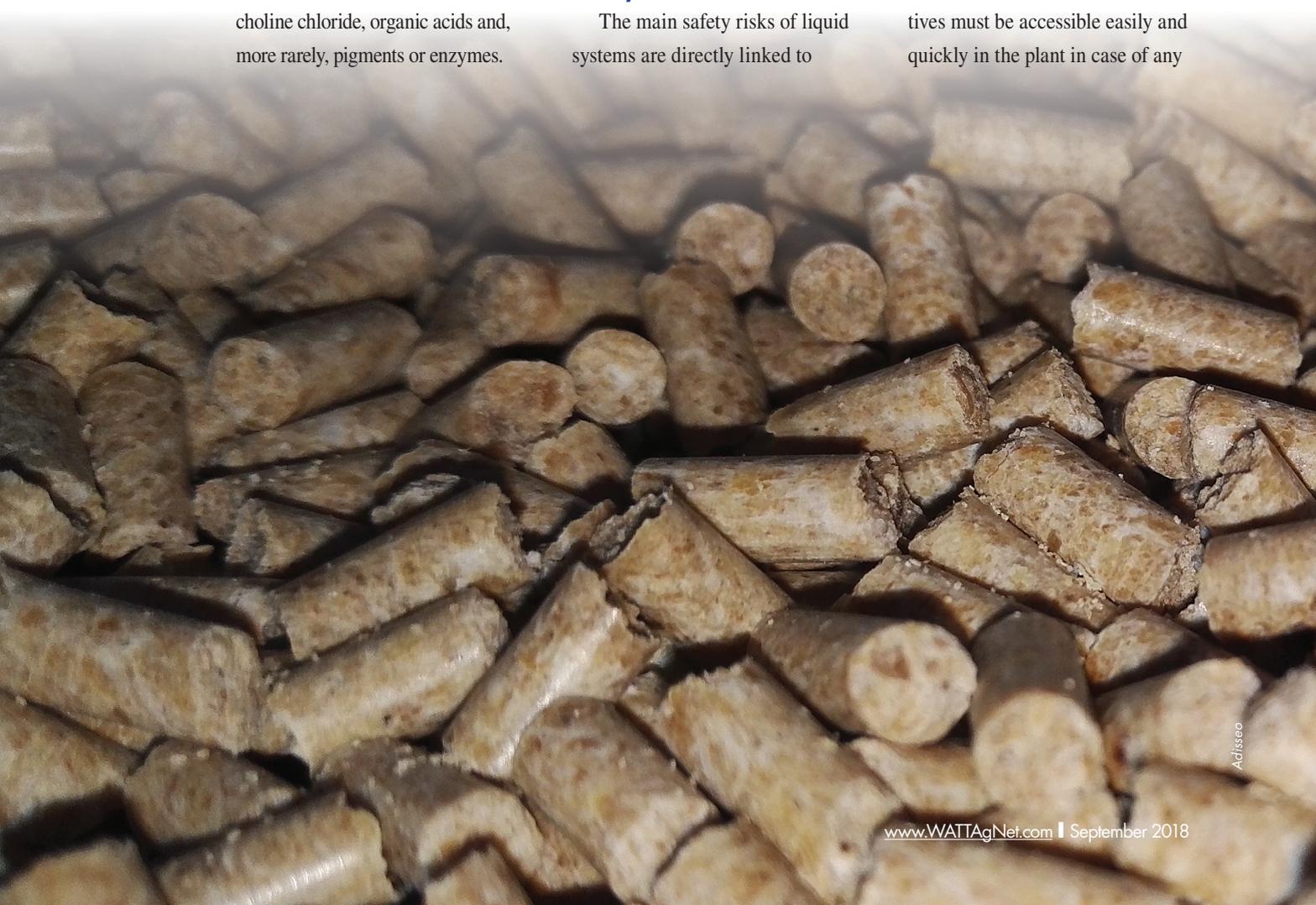
This article focuses on the preventive maintenance operations, actions and verifications mill managers can perform to ensure manufacturing efficiency and feed safety.

Safety first

The main safety risks of liquid systems are directly linked to

the products and their pH. Some liquid additives are classified as hazardous products and contact with the eyes or skin should be prevented.

As with powder additives, the safety data sheets of liquid additives must be accessible easily and quickly in the plant in case of any



accident. Before any maintenance intervention, the plant staff or any external company should be made aware of the risks and wear the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as goggles, plastic gloves, covering suit, etc.

During the control visit, the presence of PPE, risks labels and spill kits will be verified. One will also check the proper functioning of the shower and eye wash stations.

Any apparent leakage of product should be fixed as soon as it is detected. The affected surfaces — pipes, pumps, floor — should be cleaned immediately. In most cases, warm water is sufficient.



The control of flowmeters should be performed one to two times a year. *Adisseo*

Dosage accuracy

Obviously, to achieve the expected quality of the feed, each

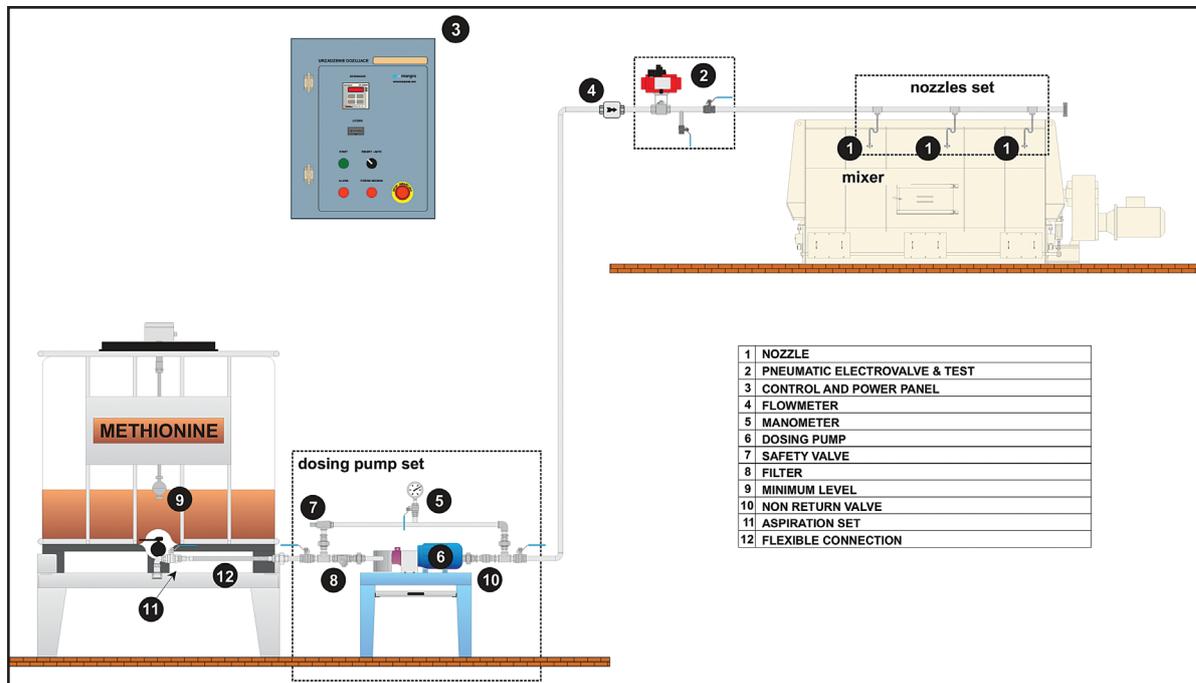
component must be added at the quantity defined by the formulator.

If the plant is using a scale for

the liquid additives, its metrology will be included in the global program with the other scales for sol-

TO ENSURE FEED SAFETY and quality, liquid additive systems require proper maintenance.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE TIPS



The liquid methionine application equipment ensures the proper spray distribution in the main mixer. *Mangra*

ids. It mainly consists of calibration mass verification, calibration of zero and span adjustment, if needed.

Concerning the flowmeters, the principle is to run the pump in standard working conditions and to collect the product before the mixer by a calibration valve in the bucket. The accuracy of the dosage is assessed by comparing the value measured by the flowmeter and the quantity weighed. In case of a slight deviation, parameters such as the number of pulses per liter or density must be rectified.

Spray quality produces homogeneity

Apart from the efficiency of the mixer and its maintenance program, it's crucial that liquid additives are evenly applied to the solid portion of the batch.

As the viscosity of some liquids

is influenced by their temperature (for example, the optimum temperature for liquid methionine is a minimum of 15 degrees Celsius), one must ensure the integrity of the heating system and the regulation of the heating cables and pipe insulation.

The working pressure of the nozzles will influence the spray angle and the droplet size and, ultimately, the contact between the liquid and the solid phases. This pressure can be altered by the abnormal wear of the pump or by some leakages in the liquid system. Therefore, it is important to check it regularly and react in case of any deviation. In most cases, it should be between two to five bars.

The maintenance manager should take special care of the nozzles, which can run parallel to the mixer inspection and cleaning.

At this point, make sure the nozzles are not blocked and that the liquid can flow freely. For specific spray patterns — for example, flatbed jet — the orientation is important and needs to be checked.

Finally, the accurate application of the liquid additive can be assessed by an annual conformity and homogeneity test, consisting of a batch produced in standard conditions and sampled. After analyzing these samples, the recovery rate (mean/expected quantity) reflects the dosage accuracy. The tolerance around the target should be between +/-10 percent and up to +/-20 percent, according to regional quality standards. The coefficient of variation (standard deviation/mean) reveals the level of homogeneity, commonly targeted to be below 10 percent.



Liquid methionine can be dosed using a scale comprised of load cells and a weigher tank. *Mainflo*

Key takeaways

Every modern feed plant has a preventive maintenance plan, but it should also include the main verifications and actions related to its liquid additives systems. Liquid systems require light maintenance and regular inspections; however, it is important to manage the stock or the supply of the critical spare parts

LIQUID ADDITIVE SYSTEM MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST

Download a liquid additive maintenance system checklist here: www.WATTAgNet.com/articles/35197

Verification or maintenance operation	Reception	Period	Date
Reception			
Presence of PPEs (goggles, gloves)		1 month	
Presence of safety labels		1 month	
Presence of the safety data sheet		1 month	
Showers/eye wash station access & proper functioning		1 month	
Presence of a spill kit		1 month	
Good identification of the labels (labeling)		1 month	
Labeling of the pipes		1 month	
Pump: absence of abnormal noise or vibration		1 month	
Pump: absence of leakage		1 month	
Cleanliness of the reception area		1 month	
Clean the filters		6 months	
Main and intermediate storage			
Comparison of stocks, actual vs. theoretical		1 month	
Proper functioning of levels (mechanical, electronic)		1 month	
Good identification of IBC or tanks (labeling)		1 month	
Correct temperature on intermediate storage		1 month	
Check and adjust the level of thermal oil, if any		1 month	
Absence of leakage		1 month	
Cleanliness of the reception area		1 month	
Empty and close the bulk tank		1 year	
Transfer			
Pump: absence of abnormal noise or vibration		1 month	
Pump: absence of leakage		1 month	
Cleanliness of the transfer area		1 month	
Pipes/connections: absence of leakage		1 month	
Pipes: good supports		1 month	
Pipes: state of the thermal insulation		1 month	
Heating coils: proper functioning		1 month	
Motometers: proper functioning		1 month	
Valves (manual & pneumatic): proper functioning		1 month	
Control compressed air pressure		1 month	
Clean the filters		6 months	
Dosing/mixing			
Pump: absence of abnormal noise or vibration		1 month	
Pump: absence of leakage		1 month	
Cleanliness of the dosing/mixing area		1 month	
Scales: calibration test with reference masses		1 month	
Flowmeter: calibration test through the calibration valve (comparison of quantitative target vs. record vs. weightage)		6 months	
Dosing			
Absence of leakage		1 month	
Correct working pressure		1 month	
Clean the nozzles		1 month	
Proper orientation of the nozzles		1 month	
Absence of abnormal residues in the mixer		1 month	
Proper functioning of the air filter, if any		1 month	
Control panel / PLC			
Verification of parameters (density, value of pulses...)		1 year	
Verification of the mixing/spraying diagram		1 year	
Cleaning of the control cabinet and verification of electrical connections		1 year	
Quality control			
Conformity and homogeneity test		1 year	

such as pumps, flowmeters, load cells or any electronic component. Here, failure may affect production.

In addition, every maintenance operation should be recorded, either manually or through a computerized maintenance management system (CMMS).

Liquid application equipment basics

Depending on the type of additive and its application, liquid feed additives can be stored in drums, intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) or delivered in bulk like most macro liquid ingredients.

From receiving storage tanks, the product is eventually transferred to a daily tank closer to the mixer(s) through a transfer pump. There are two main advantages to this practice: 1) when there are several mixers to supply, it reduces the total pipe length; and 2) when needed, the daily tank can be heated. A double-jacket with hot water circulation or thermal oil is safer than an internal coil. With a coil, a leak could lead to a mix between the heating fluid and the additive.

Liquid additives travel from the daily tank to the flowmeter or scale for dosing. A flowmeter is installed between the pump and the injection point; the scale is emptied by a pump.

Then a collector, or manifold, feeds the mixer using different nozzles. Their location, orientation, type and size are crucial for proper application of the liquid additive on to the feed. ■

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