



# **Yield Optimization and Improvements by Cut-to-Weight Practice**

Presented at Globetrotters Annual Meeting  
September 2008, Atlanta, GA, USA

By:

**Mark Peck – Nucor Steel,  
Auburn, NY**

**Peter Hyde – CCR Technologies Inc.,  
Stoney Creek, Canada**

# Contents

- **Introduction**
- **A Brief History**
- **Equipment Overview**
- **Weighing Procedure**
- **Results**
- **Benefits**
- **Future Considerations**

# A Brief History

## Nucor Steel, Auburn Weighing System

- **Justification** - Target of 1% annual yield improvement
- **Installation** - 1999
- **Upgrade** - 2005 / 2007

# Equipment Overview

## Weighing System Equipment Targets

- **Must be designed and built to provide extended operation with the minimum of maintenance**
- **Each weigh pod should be an individual weighing unit.**
- **Both manual and automatic modes of operation are needed**
- **Components should be oversized**

# Weigh Pod



# Weighing Systems

## Basic Requirements

- **Direct lift with hydraulic cylinder**
- **Canister designed for quick change**
- **Quick-connect stainless steel braided hoses**
- **Flex joint technology**
- **Enclosed, pressurized canister system**
- **Water cooled load cell mounting plates**

# Weigh Pod Cutaway



# Weighing Systems

## Basic Requirements

- High **“live load to dead load”** ratio
- Load cell calibration **“on the fly”**
- Manual or PLC controlled operation
- Reliability
- Low maintenance
- Accuracy of 1/10 of 1%



# Typical Operation

- **Sensor tells PLC that cut billet is in position**
- **Signal sent to PLC to weigh billet**
- **Billet is weighed**
- **Displayed weight is compared to Set Point weight**
- **PLC adjusts set point (SP) of billet length measuring unit**
- **Next cut is adjusted to new SP**
- **Operator has a digital display for each billet weight**
- **Operator can print out activity report summarizing individual billet weights, or sum of all billets and combined weights**

# Operator's Screen

**CCR TECHNOLOGIES** WEIGH PARAMETER  
IN MOTION

STATUS	BILLET LENGTH SETPOINT MAX	###. #	WEIGHT CONTROL <b>DISABLE</b>
MANUAL MODE	BILLET LENGHT SETPOINT MIN	###. #	
CUTTING BY LENGTH	SMALL ERROR TOLERANCE	###	
WEIGH SYSTEM OFF	MEDIUM ERROR TOLERANCE	###	
BILLET DOWN	LARGE ERROR TOLERANCE	###	
	NUMBER OF LARGE ERRORS	##	
	LARGE ERROR ADJUST FACTOR	###	

INDEX SCREEN | MAIN SCREEN | WEIGH CONTROL SCREEN | WEIGHT LOG SCREEN | ACKNOW. FAULTS

F1 F2 F3 \*F4 \*F5 \*F6 \*F7 \*F8  
F9 F10 F11 F12 F13 F14 F15 F16

PanelBuilder32 - dyn neu11 - [dyn neu11: 41 - WEIGH PARAMETERS SCREEN]

File Edit View Screen Objects Arrange Format Application Tools Window Help

State: [ ]

Graphics: [Text] [ ]

Language: [ ]

Edit the object text

start Document1 - Microsof... PanelBuilder32 - dyn ... EN 10:41 AM

# List of Users

## CCR Weighing Systems

- **CMC Steel, South Carolina**
  - billets
- **Gerdau Ameristeel, Cambridge & Manitoba**
  - billets, blooms
- **Hamilton Specialty Bar, Hamilton**
  - billets
- **Hyundai Steel, Incheon, Korea**
  - beam blanks
- **Nucor Steel, Auburn**
  - billets
- **Rocky Mountain Steel Mills**
  - 12.25" rounds
- **SDI Columbia City**
  - Jumbo beams

# Weighing System at Nucor Steel Auburn



# Nucor Steel, Auburn



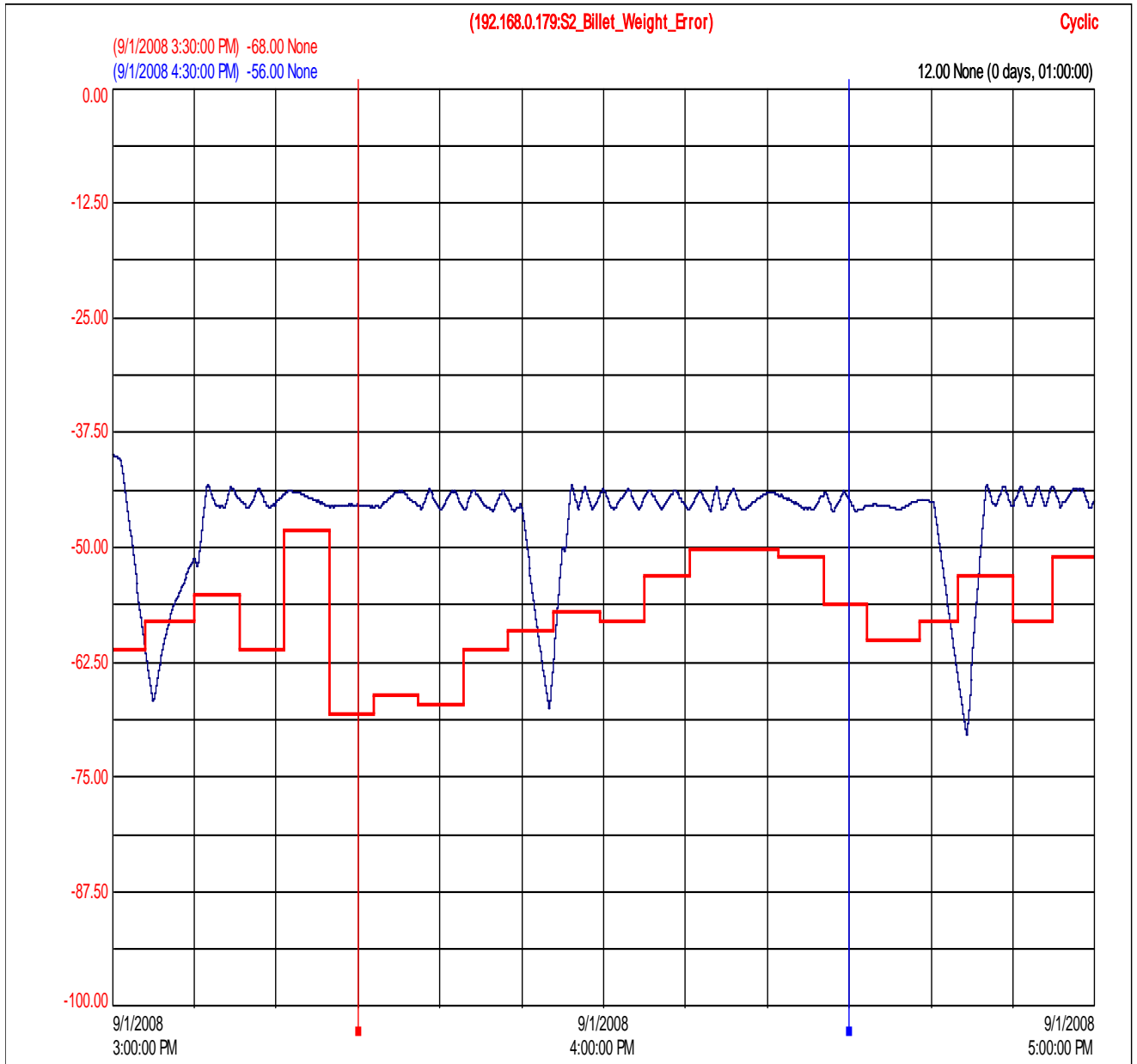
# The Process

- Billet Length is measured by a scanner or encoder
- When Billet Length = Billet Length Set Point (SP), the torch cuts
- The billet is weighed
- The new length set point is calculated before the next billet is cut

# Why Weigh Billets?

- The temperature of the tundish, casting speed & mold condition all affect the thickness of the billet shell
- The thinner the shell, the more the billet may bulge
- The higher the billet density, the heavier the billet is for the same length
- The following chart shows the variance in billet weight for a fixed length

# Weight Variance Cut to Length



No.	Server	TagName	Minimum	Maximum	Units	Description
1	192.168.0.179	S2 Billet Weight Error	-100.0000	0.0000	None	
2	192.168.0.179	TundishWeight	0.0000	40000.0000	None	Tundish Weight



# Billet Weight Adjustment

- **Billet Weight Error (BWE) = SP – PV**  
(therefore a negative (-) error is a heavy billet)
- **Billet Density (lbs/inch) = Actual Weight / Length SP**  
(A three-Billet Rolling Average is Used)
- **Length Correction (Ln) = Weight Error (lbs.) / Avg. Density (lbs. /in.)**
- **The Length Correction is added to the next billet to be cut**

# Example

- **Weight SP = 5162 lbs,**
- **Length SP = 469.65,**
- **Density = 11 lbs /in**

- **Next Billet Weight = 5172 lbs**

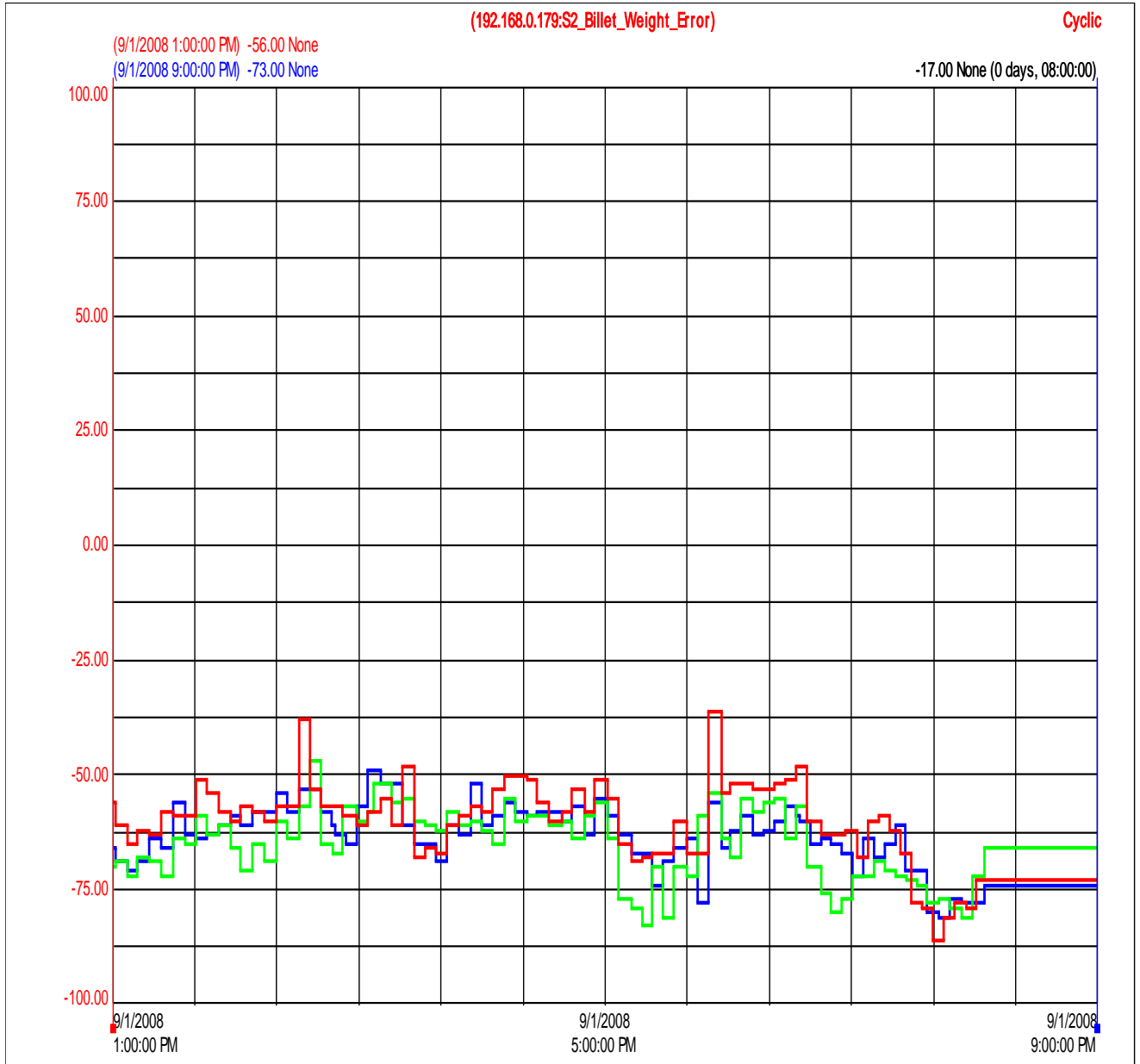
**Weight Error = 5162 – 5172 = -10 lbs**

**Length Correction = -10 lbs / 11 lb/in  
=0.909in**

**Next Billet Length = 469.65 -0 .909 = 468.74in**

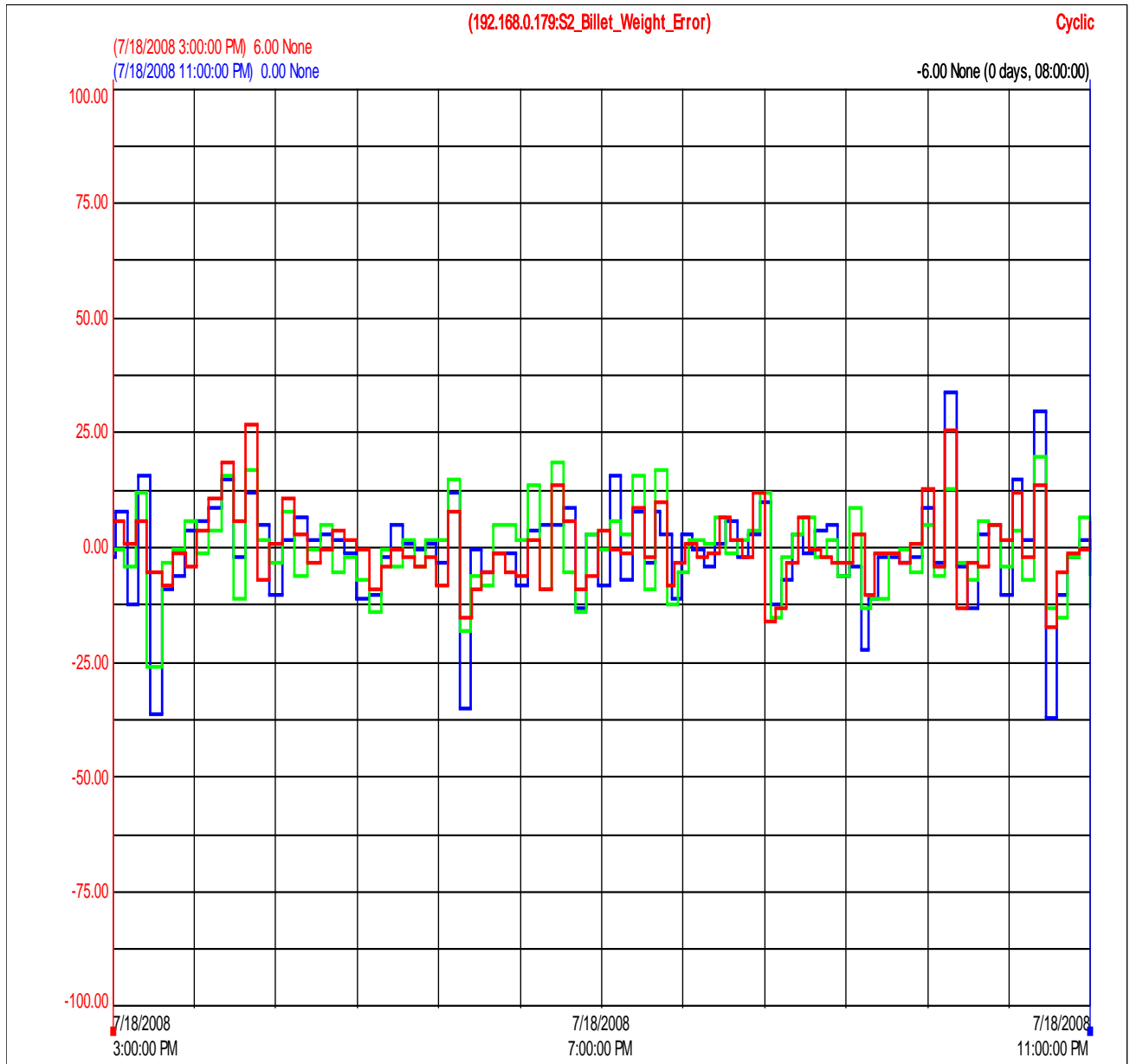
- **The weight correction results in less variation in weight throughout the heat**

# Cut by Length



No.	Server	TagName	Minimum	Maximum	Units	Description
1	192.168.0.179	S1 Billet Weight Error	-100.0000	100.0000	None	
2	192.168.0.179	S2 Billet Weight Error	-100.0000	100.0000	None	
3	192.168.0.179	S3 Billet Weight Error	-100.0000	100.0000	None	

# Cut by Weight



No.	Server	TagName	Minimum	Maximum	Units	Description
1	192.168.0.179	S1_Billet_Weight_Error	-100.0000	100.0000	None	
2	192.168.0.179	S2_Billet_Weight_Error	-100.0000	100.0000	None	
3	192.168.0.179	S3_Billet_Weight_Error	-100.0000	100.0000	None	

# How the Adjustment Works

- **Verify the billet weight is real (> 500 lbs.)**
- **Zone Control**

**Zone 1** – No adjustment needed within 1/10 of 1%

**Zone 2** – Adjust per formula (+/-) 1%

**Zone 3** - Reduced adjustment per formula (+/-) 0.7% to 1%

**Zone 4** - No adjustment – operator alarmed

- **A separate formula is used for first 2-3 billets of a new heat**

# Additional Feedback

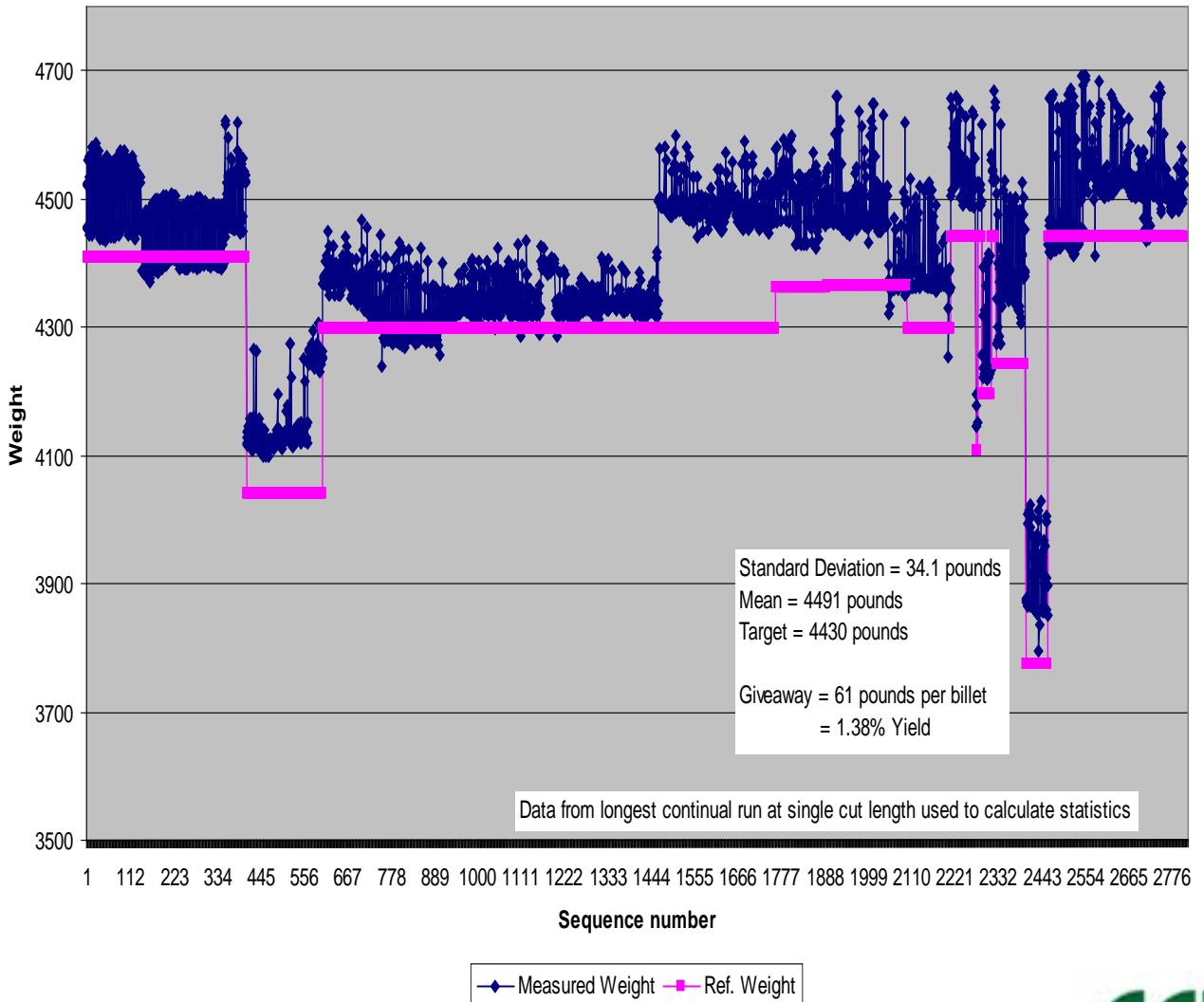
**Additional feedback supplied by:**

- **Gerdau Ameristeel**
- **CMC Steel**
- **Hyundai Steel**

# Additional Feedback Cut by Length

Giveaway 61lbs / billet Yield Loss 1.38%

Cut By Length -- Encoders

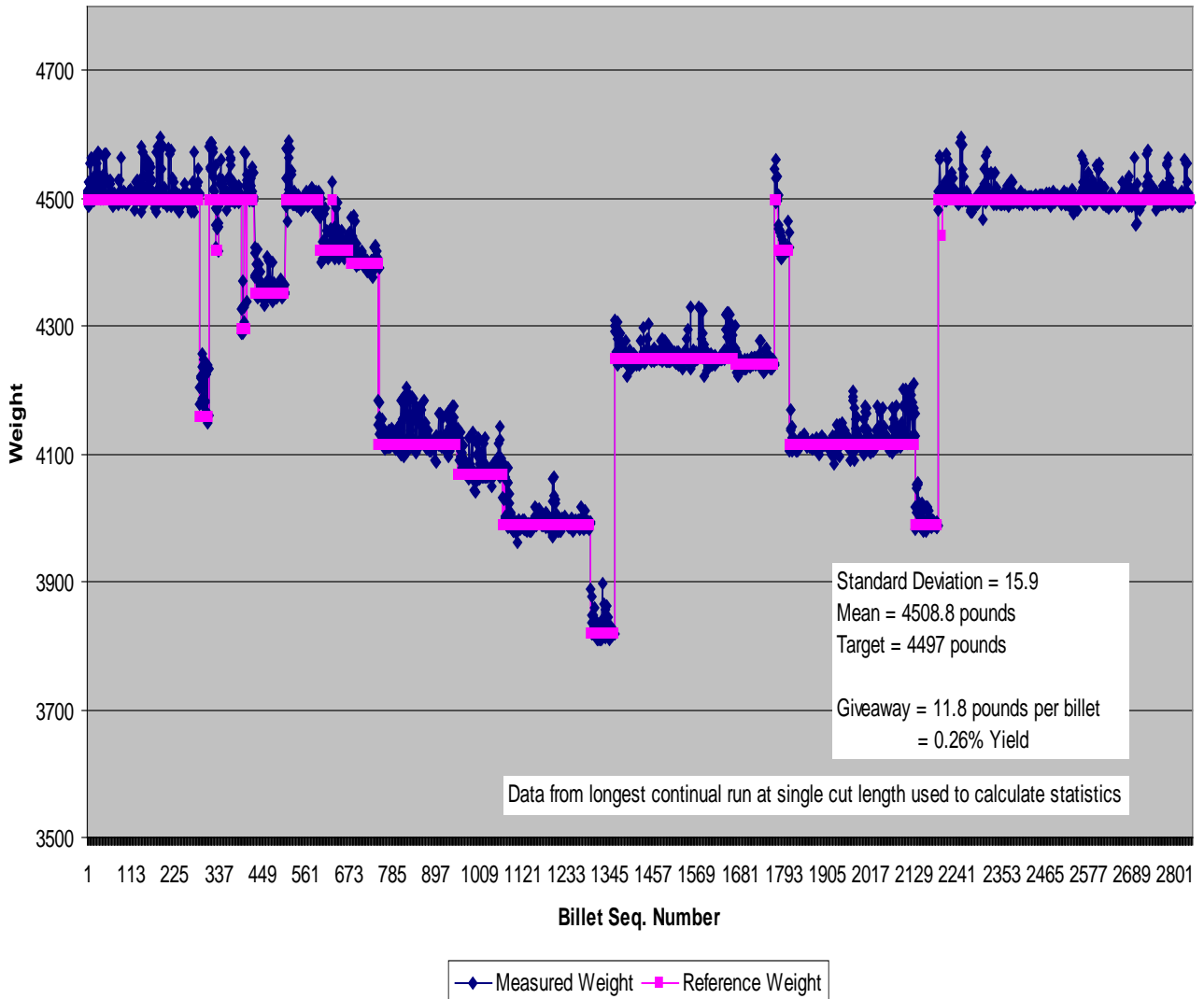


# Additional Feedback

## Cut by Weight

Giveaway 12lbs / billet Yield Loss 0.26%

Cut By Weight

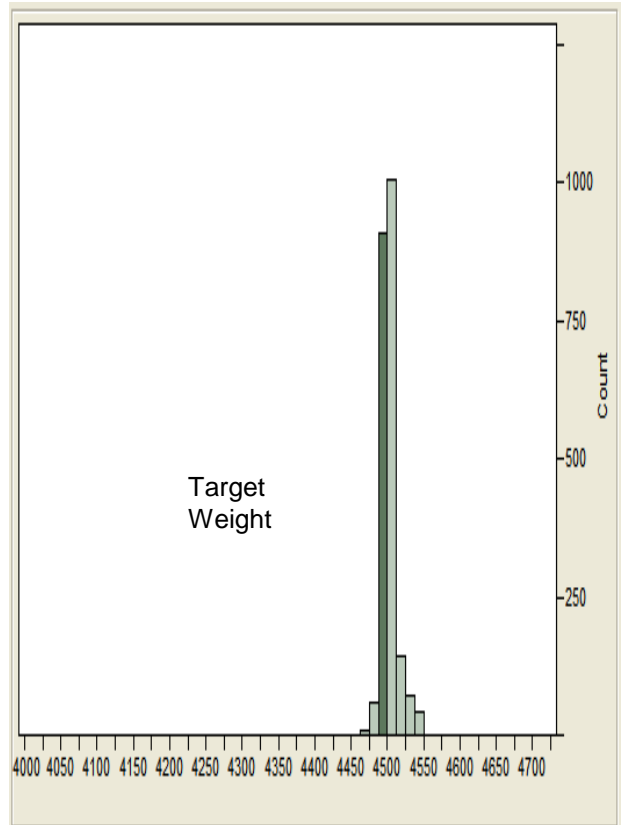
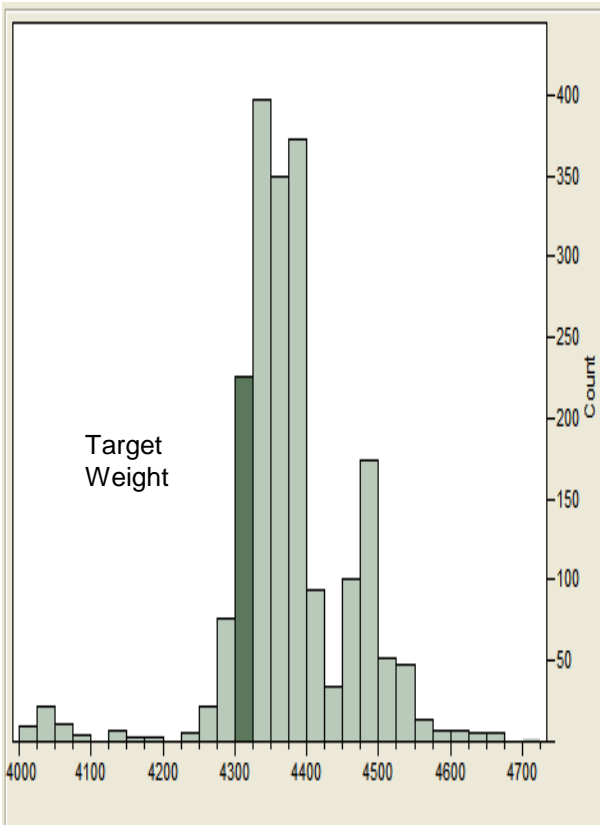




# Additional feedback Distribution Comparison

## Cut by Length

## Cut by Weight



Highest Overweight 296lb,  
Lowest Underweight 282lb,  
Mean giveaway 80lbs / billet

Highest Overweight 61lb  
Lowest Underweight 27lb,  
Mean giveaway 12lbs / billet

**Yield loss 1.86%**

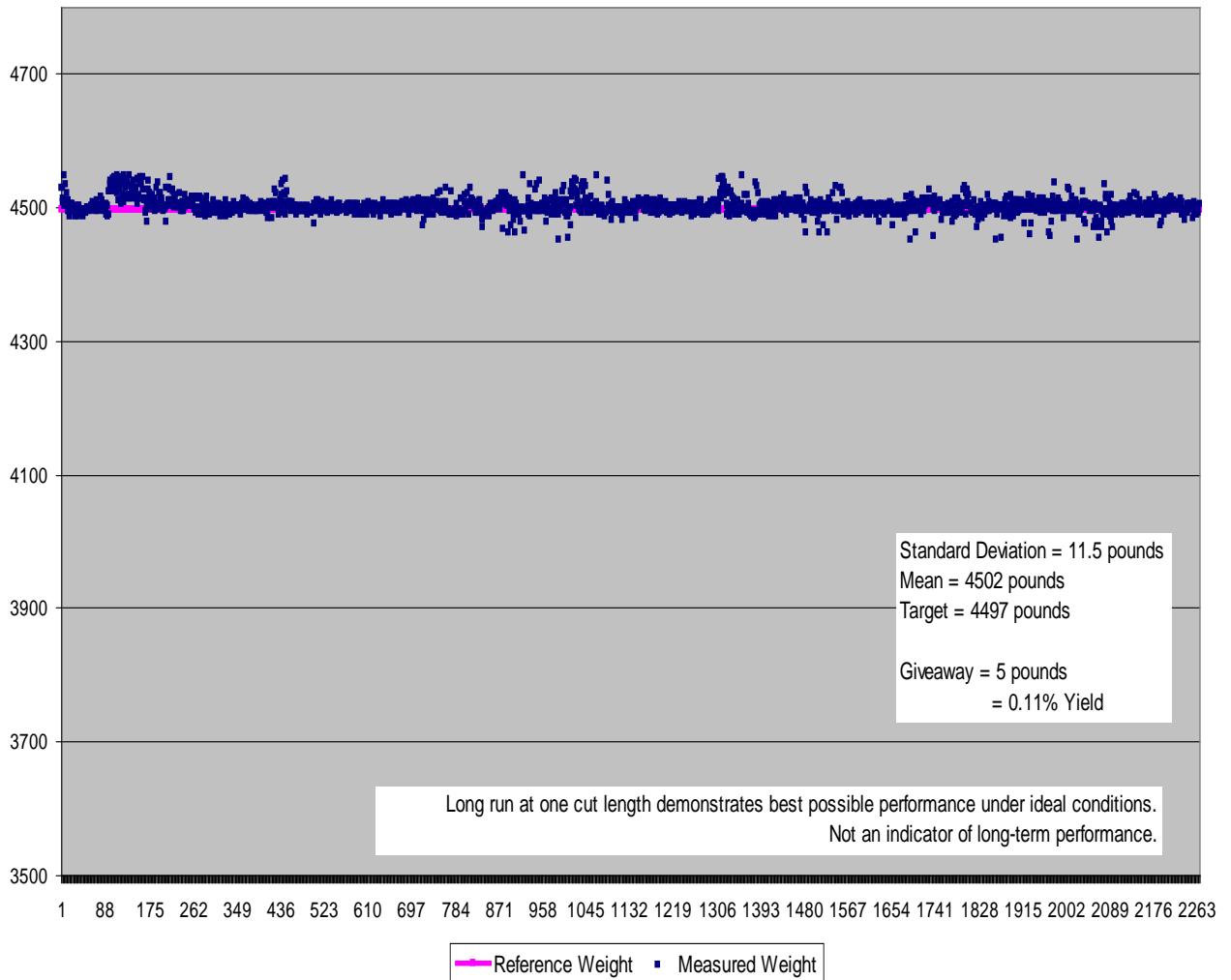
**Yield Loss 0.26%**

**Net  
+1.6%**

# Additional Feedback Cut by Weight

(Long Run) Giveaway 5 lbs / billet Yield Loss 0.11%

All Strands -- Grade 560, 4497 Ordered Weight



# Benefits of Billet Weighing

## Melt Shop

- Less chance of ongoing operator error
- Real time feedback on every billet
- Energy savings
- Liquid to cast product yield optimized = \$\$\$

## Rolling Mill

- Consistent billet weights supplied to the Mill
- Scheduled mults / yield on Mill optimized
- Energy savings
- Shorts minimized, no steel given away = \$\$\$

# Yield

**Minimum of 1% improvement  
in  
Plant Yield  
Value - \$1.0 million / year**

**With**

- **No additional cost or equipment**
- **Gains in throughput**
- **Savings in energy**
- **Logistical improvements**

# Future Considerations

## Implementation of Predictive Adjustments based on Casting Conditions

- **Temperature change**
- **Ladle change**
- **Flying nozzle change**

**Nucor Steel  
and  
CCR Technologies Inc.**

**Wish to**

**THANK YOU**

