

New Holliday Plant Runs Wet and Dry Operations on River Bed Site

By HARRY F. UTLEY

O. N. Holliday has been a producer of aggregates in the area east of Los Angeles for the last dozen years or so and recently doubled his production capacity by placing a new 150-t.p.h. plant in service at Colton, Calif.

Mr. Holliday's original venture in the business goes back to the year 1929, however, when he formed the Tulare Rock & Sand Co. and started production with a sand-and-gravel plant at Lindsay, Calif. In 1935, he sold out to Pacific Coast Aggregates, Inc., and moved into southern California, soon thereafter acquiring the small plant of the Mission Rock & Sand Co. in San Gabriel. This plant is still in operation, having a capacity of about 60 t.p.h. but the time is not far distant when it will probably be abandoned and the land filled and subdivided for residential purposes.

In 1937 Mr. Holliday purchased the old Commercial Rock Co. plant at Upland, Calif., which he has since operated as the Holliday Rock Co. In the 10 years under his ownership numerous improvements have been made at Upland until now the plant is capable of producing 125 t.p.h.



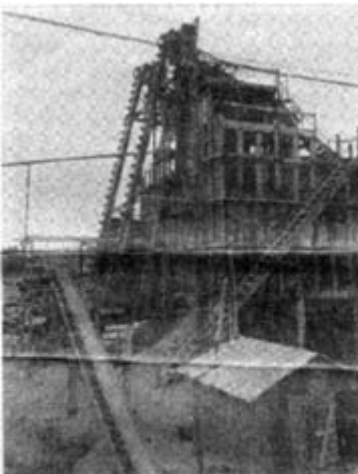
• The batching plant on the premises of the Holliday Rock Products Company at Colton, Calif.

The new plant at Colton is owned jointly with Mr. Holliday's brother, D. L. Holliday, who serves as general manager. This plant, operating under the firm name of Holliday Rock Products Co., is an all-steel structure which went into service in 1946 and during the first year's operation produced almost exclusively on a contract to supply the 110,000 tons of material used in constructing the new freeway on U. S. Highway No. 99 between Colton and Ontario, Calif.*

The deposit at Colton comprises 82 acres of river bottom, and the pit run is excavated by a Northwest Model 5 ¼-cu.-yd. gasoline shovel which loads dump trucks and a 12-cu.-yd. Euclid unit. The haul to the plant is about 200 yards.

Material dumped into the plant hopper is fed to a 13- by 24-in. Wheeling jaw crusher, a sloping grizzly bypassing the minus 1 ½-in. gravel and sand to the 24-in. by 85-ft. main belt-conveyor as a cushion before the crusher product is fed on it.

The plant conveyor feeds to a 42- by 72-in. double-deck scalping screen at a point alongside the plant and about 20 ft. above ground level. Rejects from the ¾-in. top-deck mesh are chuted to a 9- by 40-in. Austin jaw crusher set at about ¾ in. The crushed product is elevated to the top of the plant for sizing on the dry rock side a typical procedure in southern California practice. The lower deck of the screen has ¼-in. mesh on half the deck, the remainder being blank plate. Some, but not all, of the sand is extracted by this method, the bulk of the material, from ¾-in. down, passing to another bucket elevator which lifts the material to the top of the plant structure for washing and grading on the wet side. Both elevators are identical and operate in parallel.



• A view from the plant hopper, showing the twin elevators leading up to the screens. The conveyor at the left feeds to the scalping screen above the crusher

The above-mentioned minus ¼-in. sand taken out at the scalping screen is carried to an open stockpile by an 18-in. by 300-ft. Quaker stacker belt. This unwashed material is sold almost entirely to concrete-products plants, which prefer sand with some silt present.

Processing of aggregates is accomplished by a 48-in. by 8-ft. Overstrom triple-deck screen fitted with spray nozzles on the wet side; by a 42-in. by 12-ft. Symons double-deck screen on the dry side.

The wet screen has ¾-in. mesh on the upper deck, 3/8-in. on the intermediate, and the lower deck is divided to yield plaster and concrete sands; two 18-ft. drags equipped with 32-in. paddles classify and dewater the sands.

Both decks on the dry screen are divided, the top between 1 ½-in. and ¾-in. mesh and the lower between 3/8-in. and ¼-in., plus a dust jacket for salvaging the finely-crushed particles.

Finished material drops into the truck-loading bunker below, divided into 11 compartments in two rows, total bin capacity being about 600 tons. Considerable surplus material is stockpiled.

Water is supplied by a well drilled to a depth of 260 ft. and supplied at the rate of 500 g.p.m. by a Pomona 8-in. deep-well turbine pump, with a booster pump in the discharge line to increase the pressure.

All three of the Holliday-owned plants have separate batching plants on the premises. The truck-mixer fleet has recently been improved by the addition of several late-model streamlined Jaeger units.