

Conference Reports

XIX INTERNATIONAL MINERAL PROCESSING CONGRESS OCTOBER 22-27, 1995, SAN FRANCISCO, USA

The XIX IMPC was held in October 22-27, 1995, in San Francisco, California, USA. The congress was attended by more than 510 delegates from all over the world. The aim of the conference was to explore the work performed to date in various fields of mineral processing and to lead mineral processing into the 21st century through advanced technology.

The formal programme included field visits to copper mines in Phoenix and to the McLaughlin mine in Lower Lake, as well as presentation of 186 technical papers which were chosen from more than 800 abstracts, in 12 sessions. Included were papers on comminution, simulation and process control, fine particle processing, dewatering, physical separation, chemical processing, flotation, mineral reagents, precious metals processing and mineral waste environment. Technical programme was presented in a unique format which allowed attendees to hear oral summary presentations by all the authors followed by informal discussions of papers of the attendees' choice at poster discussion sessions.

The following contributions concerning magnetic and electrostatic techniques were presented at the congress:

F. Dingwe et al.: *Technical innovation and theoretical approach of a new type of permanent HGMS*

H.D. Wasmuth et al.: *A new medium intensity drum type permanent magnetic separator and its practical application for processing ores and minerals in wet and dry modes*

B. Portillo et al.: *Iron ore recovery from tailings ponds using permanent HGMS*

M. Botsch et al.: *Continuous HIMS with a rotating spiral*

F. Lizhu et al.: *Investigation on magnetisation treatment of water system in hydrometallurgy and mineral processing*

J. Bohm et al.: *Development of magnetic separator for deironing of paint industrial stock*

G. Schmelzer: *Separation of metals from waste incineration residue by application of mineral processing*

M. Langen et al.: *Importance of iron oxides as carrier for heavy metals in contaminated soils and prospects for their separation*

- G. Lihua et al.: *Study on comprehensive utilisation of secondary resources*
- S. Owada et al.: *Improvement of the selectivity in electrostatic separation by modifying particle surface*
- A.D. Shuloyakov et al.: *Electric pulse disintegration as a most efficient method for selective destruction of minerals*
- M. Shaojian et al.: *development of a new magnetic liner for ball mills*
- M. Niinae et al.: *Hydrometallurgical treatment of rare earth magnet scrap.*

The proceedings of the congress contain a wealth of up-to-date information on all aspects of mineral processing. Published by Cushing-Malloy Inc., the proceedings consist of four volumes obtainable from the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration Inc. (SME), USA.

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PERMANENT MAGNET SHORT COURSE
OCTOBER 23–25, 1995, DETROIT, USA

Princeton Electro-Technology, Inc. held its 13th Technology Short Course, with accompanying exhibition, on Permanent Magnet Design, in Detroit, USA. The course was designed to apprise the permanent magnet designer or engineer of the latest developments in material properties and processes, magnet behaviour and modern methods for magnetic circuit design and analysis. The lectures were presented by four specialists on permanent magnet materials, design and applications.

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON FERROMAGNETIC FIELDS
FEBRUARY 20–22, 1995, TOKYO, JAPAN

The National Research Institute for Metals of the Agency of Science and Technology held an international workshop on the generation and use of ferromagnetic fields. The workshop was attended by about 160 delegates, including 50 from abroad. They reported their latest research results on the manufacture of magnets for generating ferromagnetic fields, on the development of metallic and oxide system superconducting materials, and on materials and physical properties using ferromagnetic fields. In regard to the generation of ferromagnetic fields, NRIM is planning to begin operation of a hybrid 40 Tesla magnet, while in the USA, 44 Tesla magnet is scheduled to be completed within a year or two.