

Cement industry—Annual review 1995 Vol. XIII

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The volume is divided into chapters on different subjects; Modernisation and Revamping (2 papers), Technology, Design and Engineering (4 papers), Instrumentation (5 papers), Quality Control (1 paper), Energy Conservation (1 paper), Materials Handling (1 paper), Pollution Control (3 papers), Blended Cements (3 papers), Cement Application (3 papers), and Marketing (1 paper). The contributions are written by 35 authors. There is a great number of chapters, made up of a relatively small number of papers, in some cases only 1 or 2, and the topics of each chapter are rather different. Therefore, a general overview about the state of the art of the different topics of the chapters is not given. Special aspects are usually described and the majority of the papers refer to cement production. There is, however, a remarkable number of papers on environmental protection, which are included in the chapters, 'Pollution Control' and 'Energy Conservation', complemented by papers concerning the use of fly ash and other industrial wastes in cement and building materials.

The volume contains a relatively large number of papers written by Indian authors. In the first chapter, 'Cement Scene', an overview is given of the Indian cement scene. Contrary to Europe, cement production is expanding in India. At present, 62.3 million tonnes of cement are produced per annum, making India the fifth largest cement producing nation in the world. By the turn of century, India will probably exceed 100 million tonnes of cement capacity. The production has been changed largely from wet to dry process. In the 1950s, dry process contributed only 1 percent to total

production, today it accounts for 82 percent. Energy utilization and dust emission are continuously improved. However, the standard of the highly developed countries has not been reached yet.

One paper deals with the Indian situation in the field of marketing. Another contribution discusses the role of the Indian National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCB), located in New Delhi (support in organisational structures of individual cement plants, infrastructural support, etc.). The strong emphasis on India manifests itself also in 12 pages listing the names and addresses of Indian 'Cement Industry Consultants' and in another 60 pages with the 'Directory of Cement Plants' giving details about the most important characteristics of the plants, such as addresses, names of management personnel, production figures, etc.

The layout of all papers was decided by the publisher, so that all articles are identical in typeface and form, which is of great benefit to the reader. However, there is a great number of advertisements included in this publication. This is a disadvantage from the point of view of the referee.

To summarise, the volume seems to be, according to its title, very informative, but suited mainly to experts and other people dealing directly with the production of cement and the corresponding production equipment. It produces an insight into a number of current developments and activities but it also points out future trends and aspects.

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