



US010676674B1

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Griffin, II et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 10,676,674 B1**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 9, 2020**

(54) **METHOD, APPARATUS AND SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING MATERIALS FOR RECOVERY OF CONSTITUENT COMPONENTS AND USE OF SUCH COMPONENTS IN ASPHALT**

USPC ..... 208/40, 42, 39  
See application file for complete search history.

(71) Applicant: **Modern Recovery Systems, Inc.**,  
Bethel, CT (US)

(72) Inventors: **Douglas D. Griffin, II**, Bethel, CT  
(US); **Joachim P. Roesler**, New  
Canaan, CT (US)

(73) Assignee: **Modern Recovery Systems, Inc.**,  
Bethel, CT (US)

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this  
patent is extended or adjusted under 35  
U.S.C. 154(b) by 400 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/342,260**

(22) Filed: **Nov. 3, 2016**

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 14/611,688,  
filed on Feb. 2, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,932,524.

(60) Provisional application No. 62/250,267, filed on Nov.  
3, 2015, provisional application No. 61/935,187, filed  
on Feb. 3, 2014.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**C10C 3/00** (2006.01)  
**C10B 55/02** (2006.01)  
**C08K 7/14** (2006.01)  
**C08K 9/02** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **C10B 55/02** (2013.01); **C08K 7/14**  
(2013.01); **C08K 9/02** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC ..... C10C 3/00; C10C 1/04

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,009,511 A 4/1991 Sarko et al.  
5,716,205 A 2/1998 Tratz  
8,551,294 B2 10/2013 Kelley  
2011/0089015 A1\* 4/2011 Kelley ..... B01F 7/00258  
202/117

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

A. Chaala, et al; "Preliminary investigation of the vacuum pyrolysis  
of bituminous roofing waste materials"; J. Environ, Eng. Sci. 2:  
119-126 (2003); pp. 119-126.

\* cited by examiner

*Primary Examiner* — Natalia Levkovich

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Ware, Fressola, Maguire  
& Barber LLP

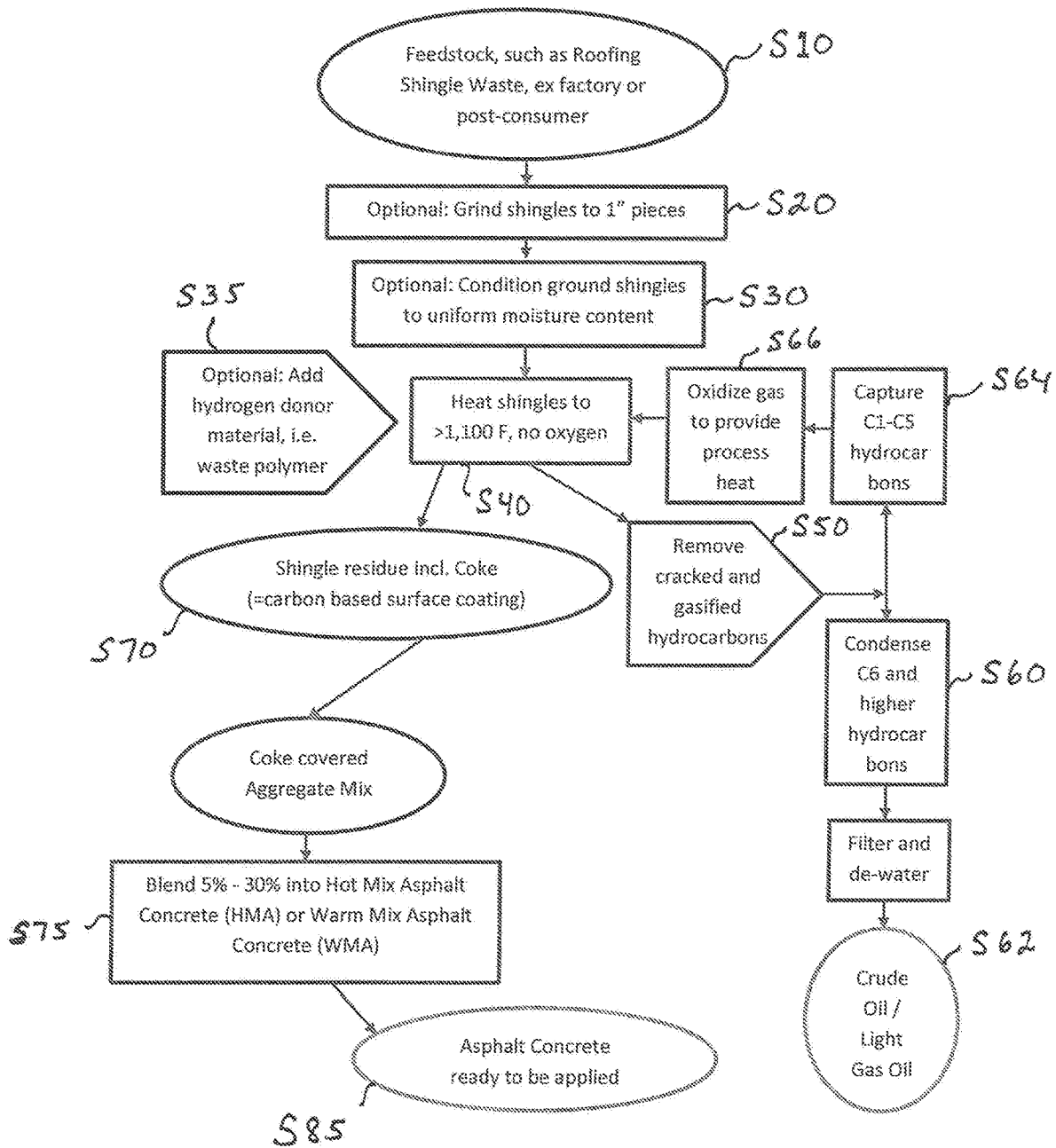
(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention is directed to a method, apparatus and  
system that are configured to process asphalt roofing  
shingles so that solid constituent components of such asphalt  
roofing shingles may be used in asphalt mixtures. The  
present invention may include pyrolysis of asphalt binder  
present in the asphalt roofing shingles in order to develop a  
layer of coke on the solid constituent components, so that the  
solid constituent components may be suitable for use in the  
asphalt mixtures in quantities of 5 to 30% by weight of the  
total weight of the asphalt mixtures. The present invention is  
also directed to the asphalt mixtures that include 5 to 30%  
by weight of the solid constituent components of the asphalt  
roofing shingles that have been processed in accordance  
with the method, apparatus and/or system of the present  
invention.

**8 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets**

FIG. 1

Flowchart for Shingle Pyrolysis & Use in Road Asphalt



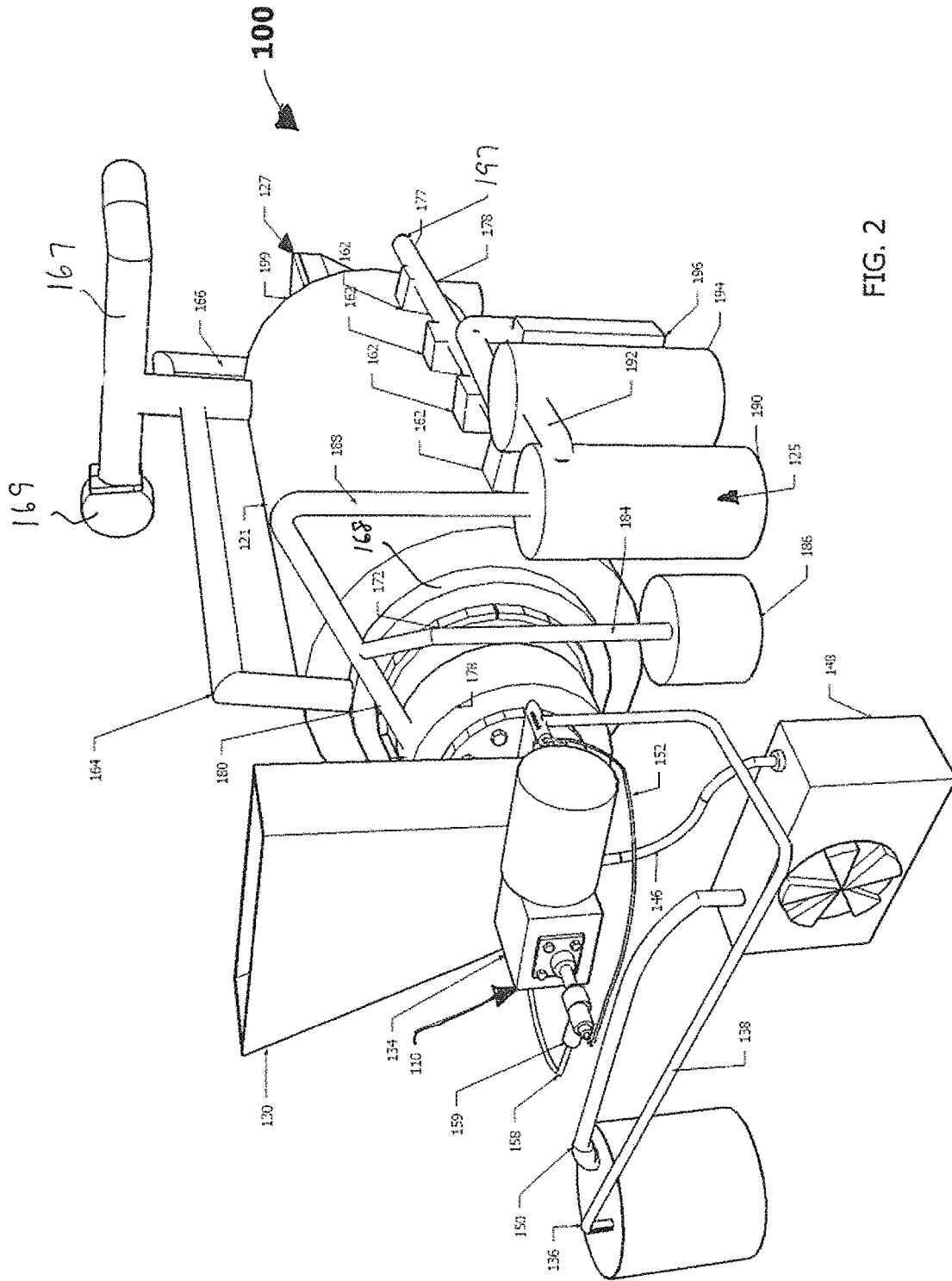


FIG. 2

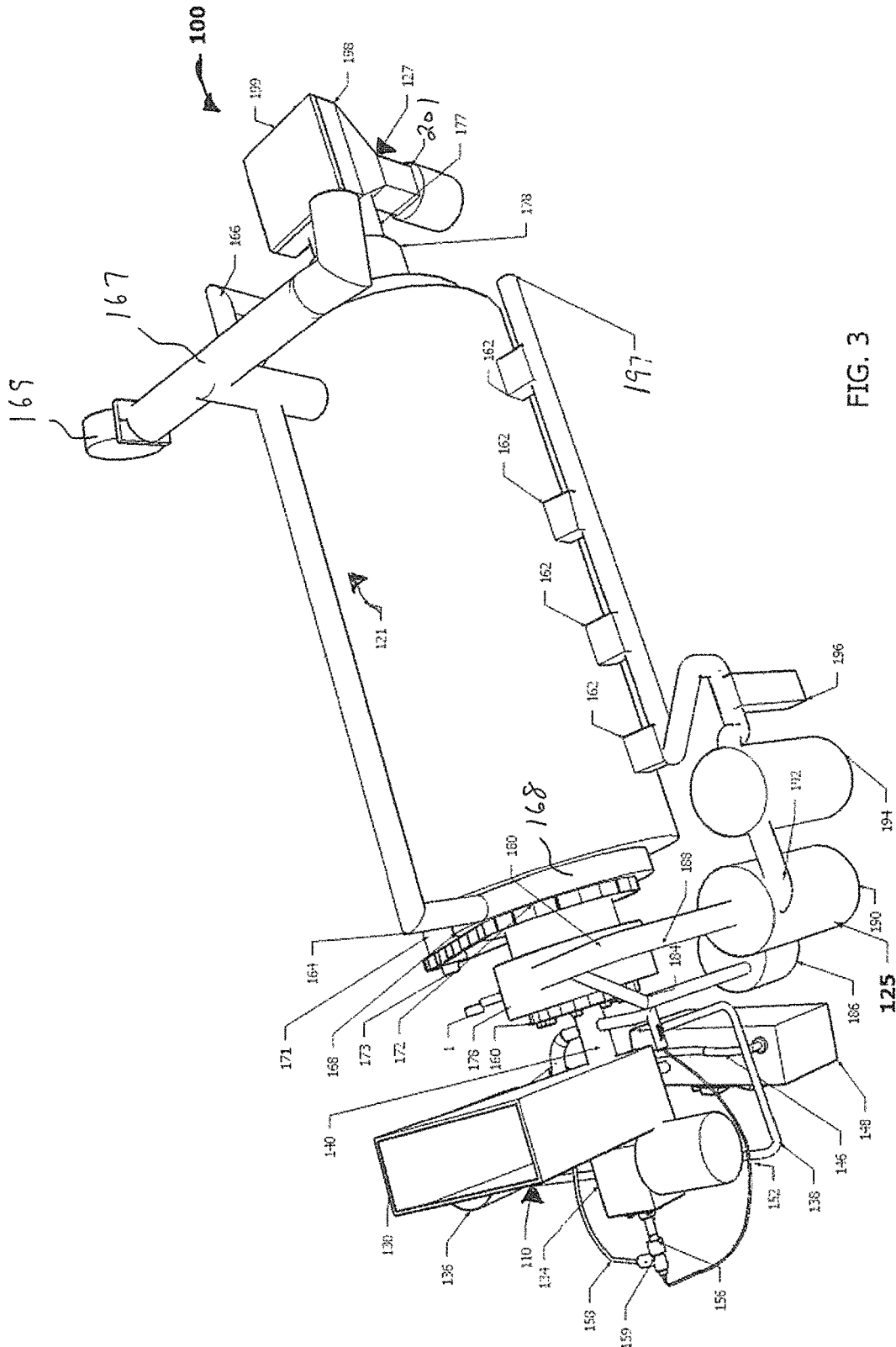
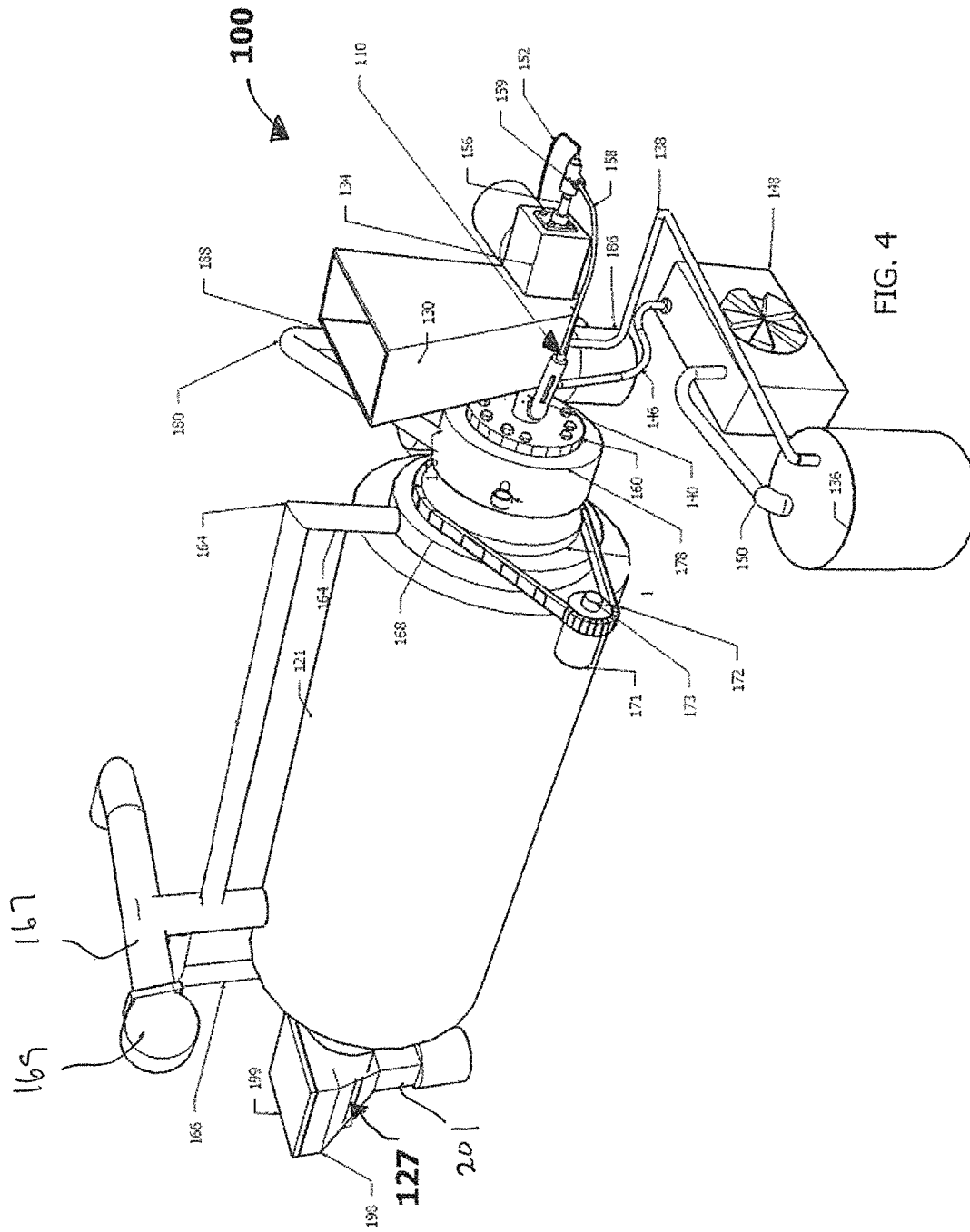


FIG. 3





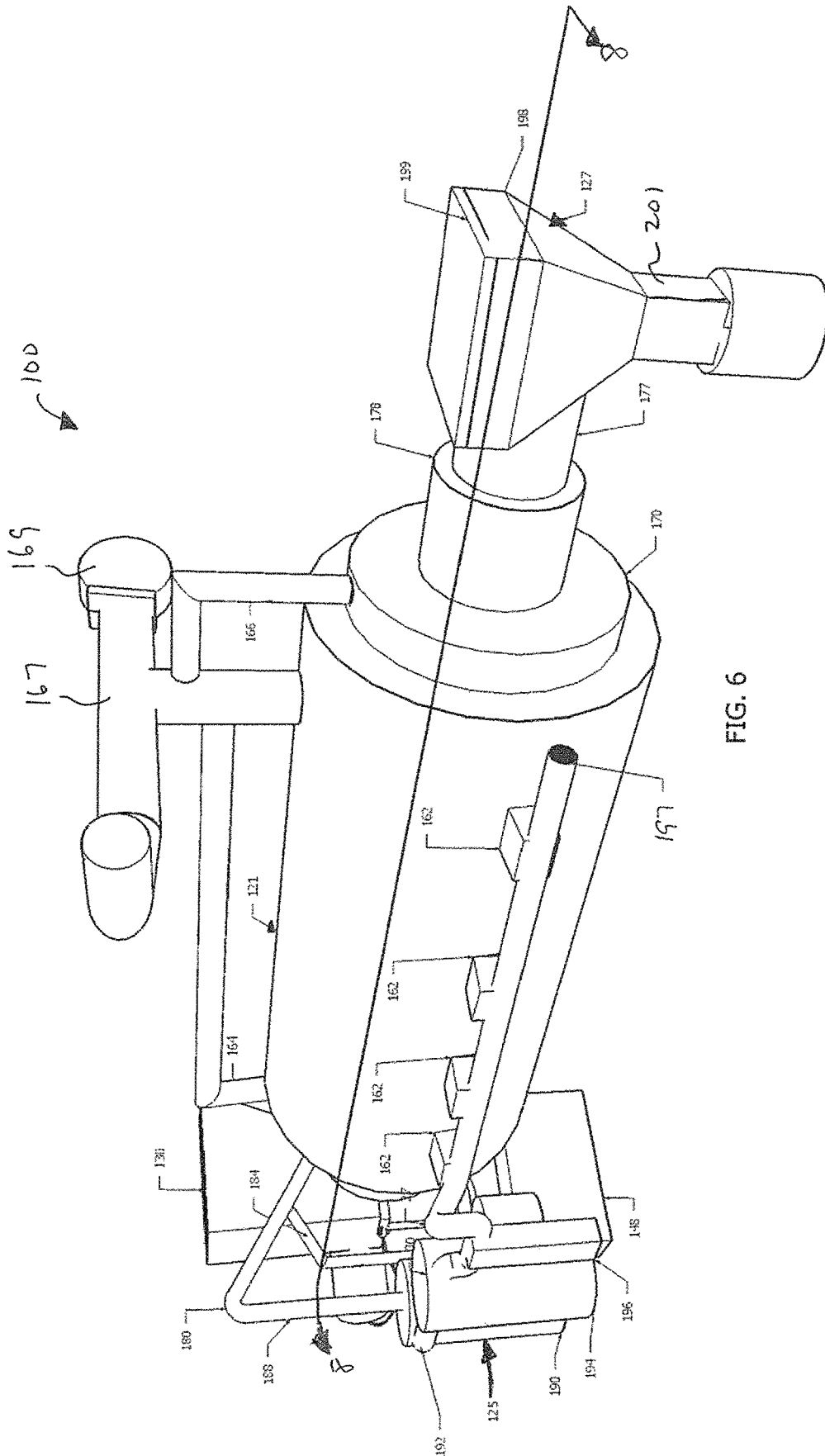


FIG. 6

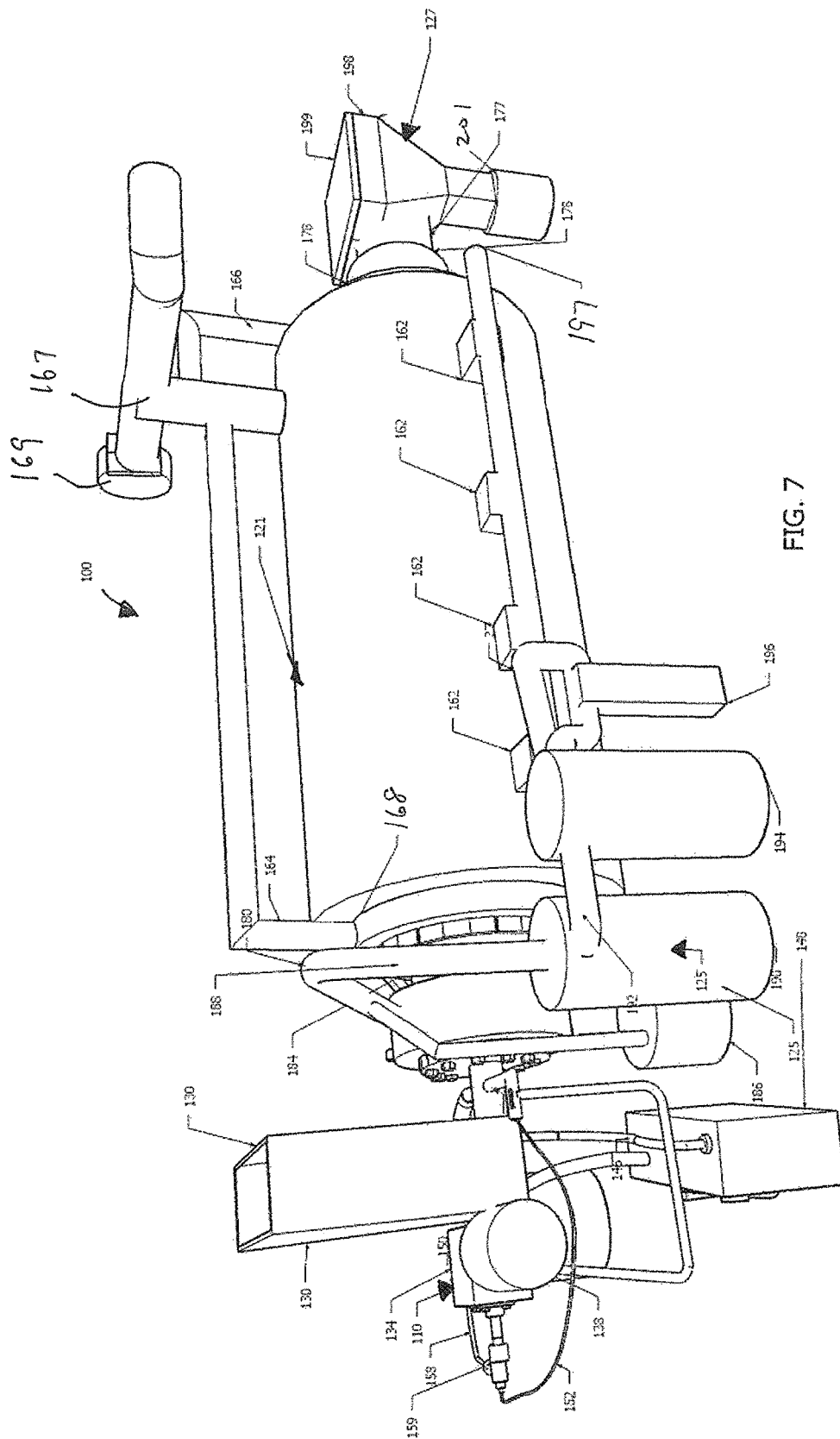


FIG. 7



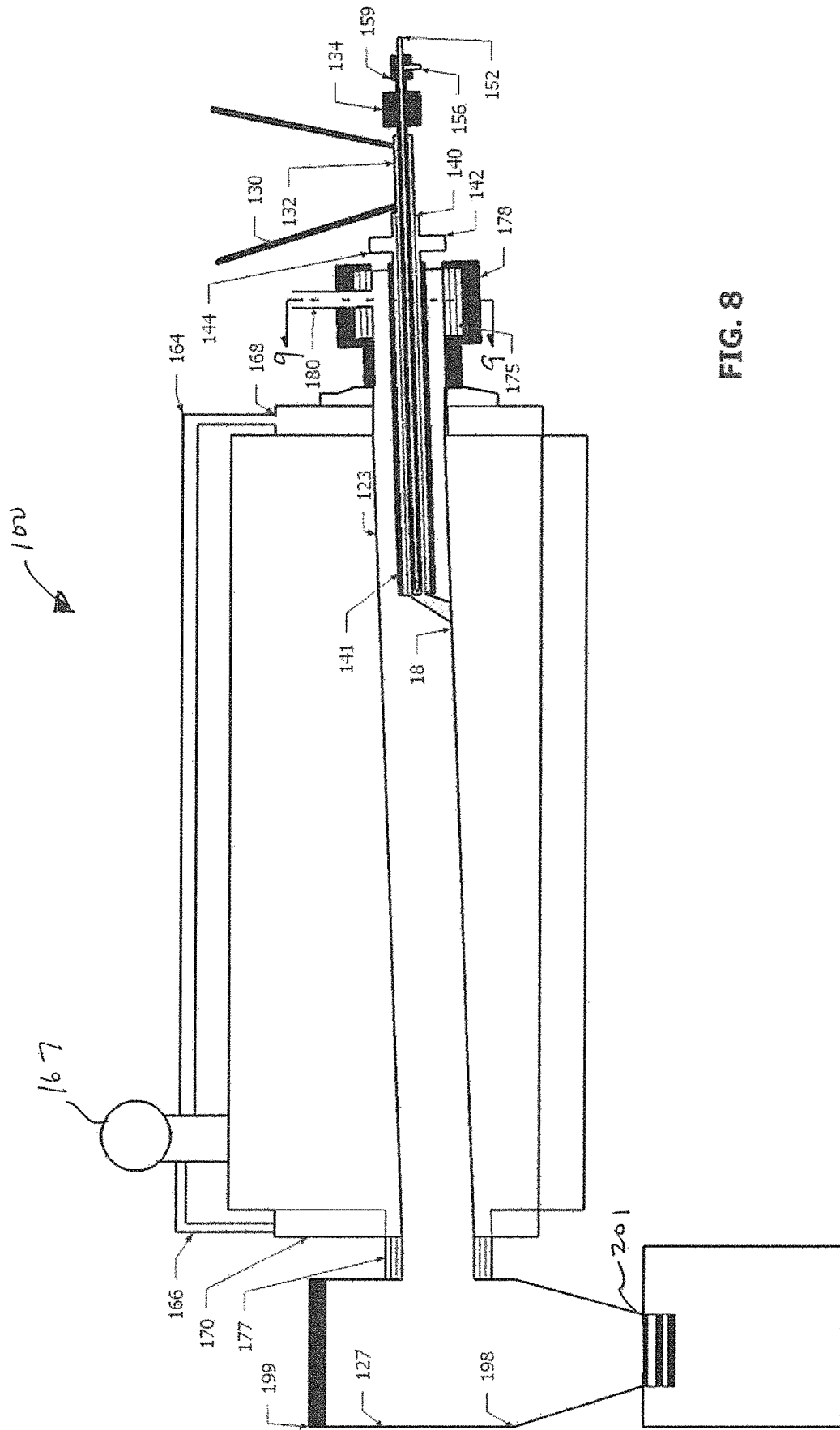


FIG. 8

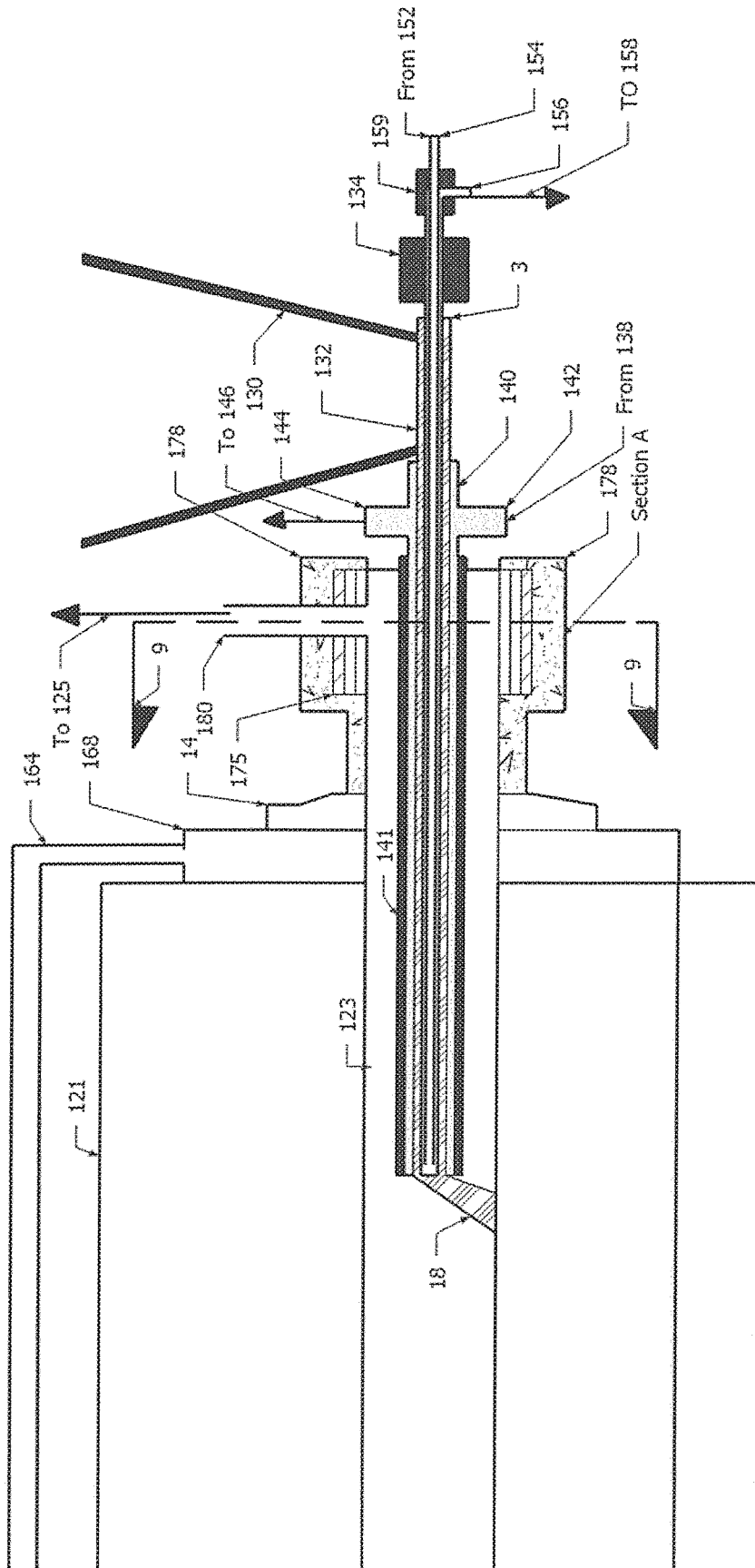


FIG. 8 A

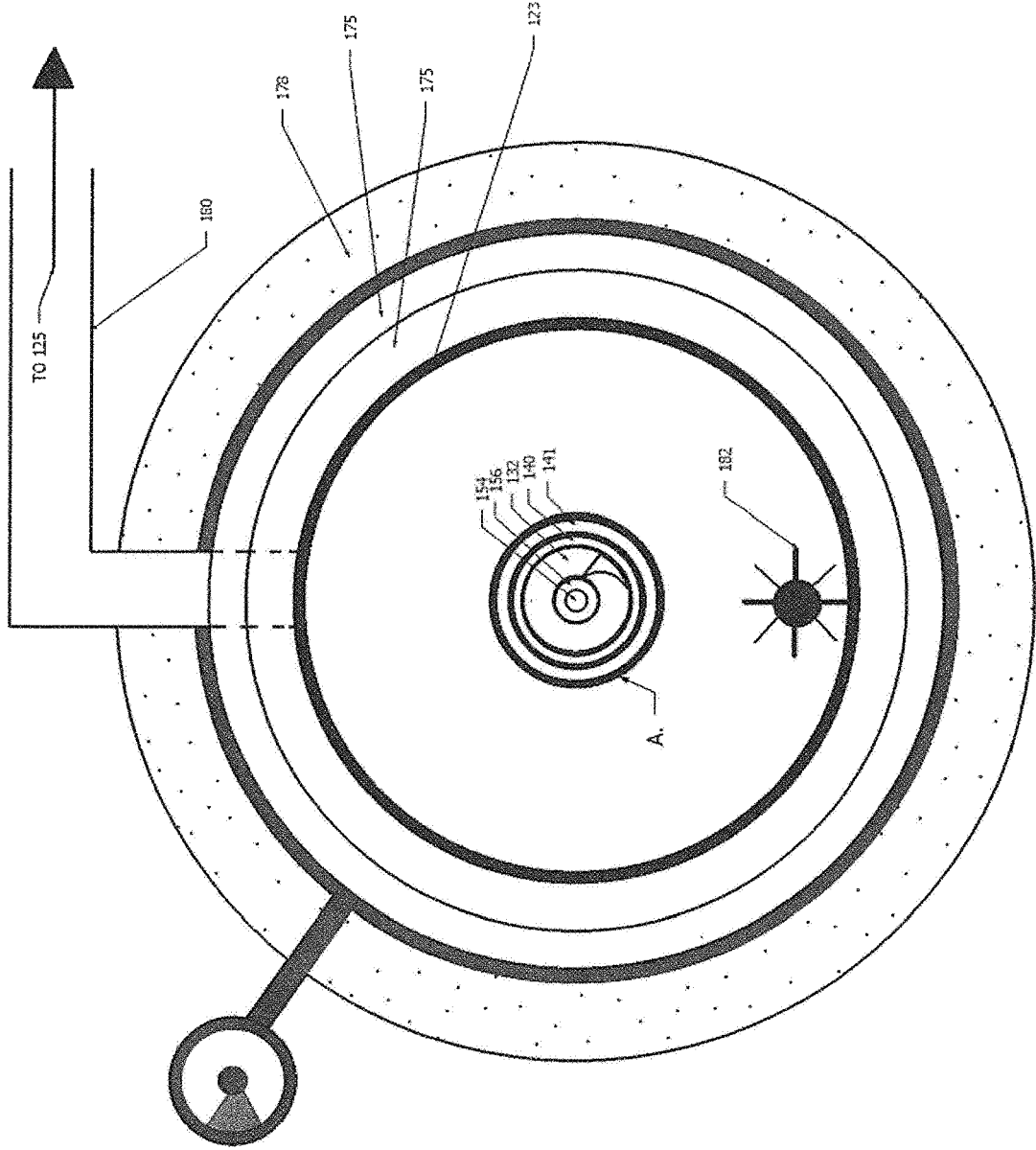


FIG. 9

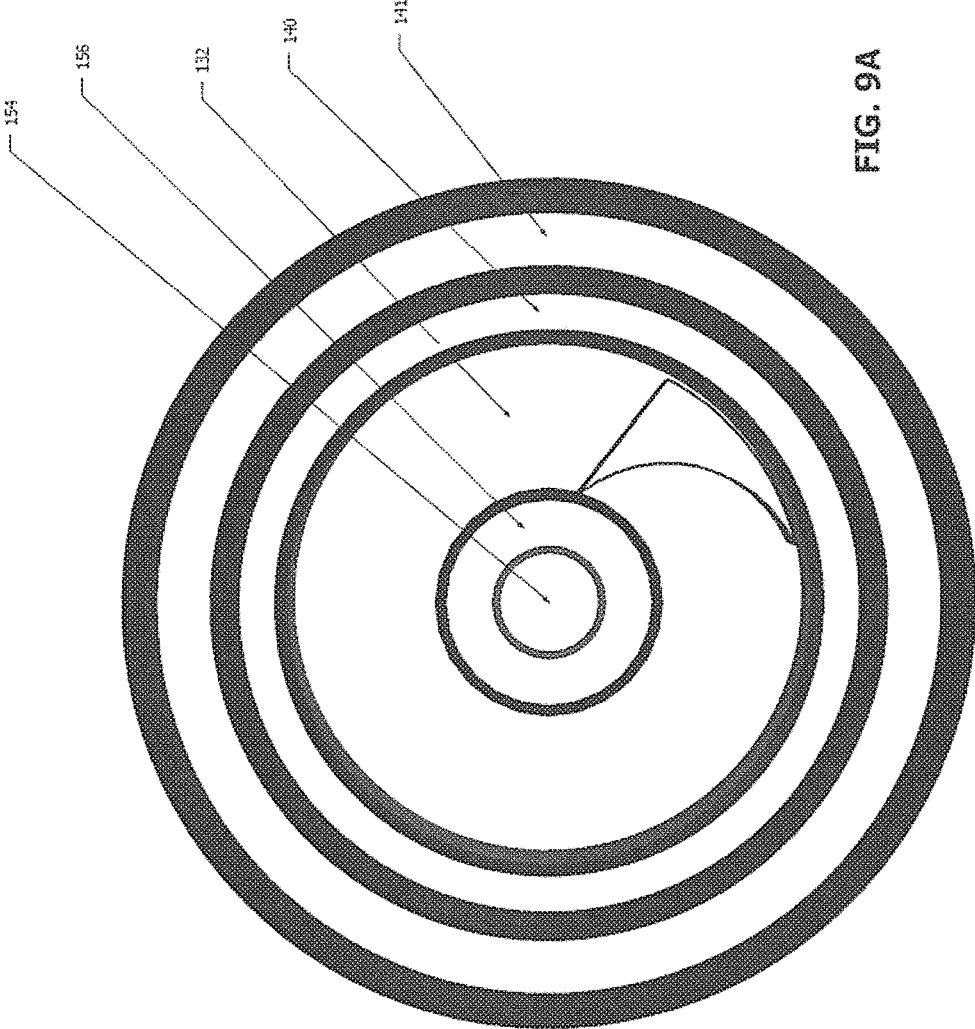


FIG. 9A

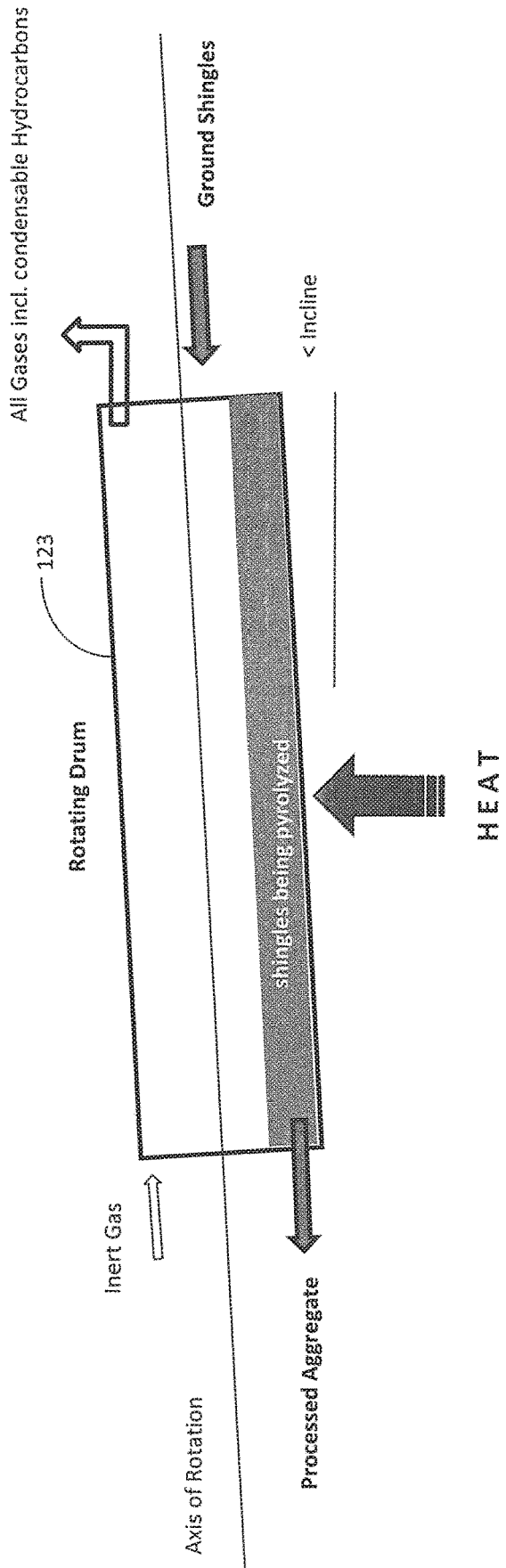


FIG. 10

**METHOD, APPARATUS AND SYSTEM FOR  
PROCESSING MATERIALS FOR RECOVERY  
OF CONSTITUENT COMPONENTS AND USE  
OF SUCH COMPONENTS IN ASPHALT**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED  
APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Appl. No. 62/250,267 filed Nov. 3, 2015, and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/611,688 filed Feb. 2, 2015, which claimed priority to U.S. Provisional Appl. No. 61/935,187 filed Feb. 3, 2014, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention generally relates to processing of a waste product and/or raw material in order to recover, reuse and/or recycle components of the product and/or material that may have useful economical, environmental, industrial and/or commercial value. More particularly, exemplary embodiments of the present invention generally relate to processes, apparatuses and systems for the processing of asphalt roofing shingles in order to recover, reuse and/or recycle the constituent components comprising the asphalt roofing shingles for use in asphalt for the construction and/or repair of roadways.

2. Description of Related Art

A great deal of waste products are generated as byproducts from industrialized societies, and substantial effort is used in the removal, disposal, recycling and/or containing of these waste products. Many waste products do not have any useful purpose or function once the useful life of the original product has expired, and these waste products may generally be disposed of and/or contained within ever increasing landfills. Furthermore, recycling processes, while potentially reducing the amount of waste products that are disposed of, may be uneconomical and produce inferior or less useful products from the recycled waste products. In particular, asphalt roofing shingles and other asphalt based roofing materials are removed from building structures, which produces many tons of waste roofing products. These waste roofing products may contain useful components, but prior asphalt roofing shingle recycling has not yielded desirable constituent components of the asphalt roofing shingles or useful products from the components of the asphalt roofing shingles that are able to be reused.

For example, untreated asphalt roofing shingles can be used in road asphalt, but the road asphalt becomes negatively impacted if more than 5% by weight of the road asphalt is composed of the untreated asphalt roofing shingles. In general, there are a number of constituent components of asphalt roofing shingles that may be favorable to include in a road asphalt mix. However, the presence of aged asphalt binder in used asphalt roofing shingles results in only being able to utilize the used asphalt roofing shingles to a limited extent. As a result, the potentially favorable constituent components of the asphalt roofing shingles may not be able to be fully utilized, thereby necessitating the need to acquire fresh materials and dispose of excess used asphalt roofing shingles. Therefore, what is needed is a means for recovering, reusing and/or recycling

the components of waste products, such as asphalt roofing shingles, so that greater than 5% by weight of the processed asphalt roofing shingles can be used in road asphalt without negatively impacting the quality and/or characteristics of the road asphalt.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is designed to overcome the above noted limitations that are attendant upon the use of conventional waste product processing and recycling techniques and, toward this end, it contemplates the provision of a novel method, apparatus and system for the processing of materials to recover the constituent components of the feedstock materials to allow such constituent components to be used in road asphalt in amounts greater than 5% by weight.

It is an object of the present invention to provide methods, apparatuses and systems that are configured to process asphalt roofing shingles so that constituent components of such asphalt roofing shingles are generated in a form that is suitable for use in asphalt mixtures.

It is another object of the present invention to provide methods, apparatuses and systems that are configured to process asphalt roofing shingles so that recycled constituent components of such asphalt roofing shingles may be used in asphalt mixtures as replacement for newly processed materials that are typically used in asphalt mixtures, for example fine grained sand.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide methods, apparatuses and system that are configured to process asphalt roofing shingles to obtain constituent components of such asphalt roofing shingles that are suitable for use in asphalt mixtures in order to reduce the cost of production of such asphalt mixtures.

It is an object of the present invention to provide methods, apparatuses and systems that are configured to economically and efficiently process waste products and/or raw materials in order to obtain useful constituent components of the waste products and/or raw materials.

It is another object of the present invention to provide methods, apparatuses and systems that are configured to process waste products and/or raw materials in order to reduce the amount of waste products and raw material byproducts that need to be stored in waste disposal areas.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide methods, apparatuses and systems that are configured to process waste products and/or raw materials and use at least a portion of the constituent components obtained from the waste products and/or raw materials as inputs to drive the methods, apparatus and systems.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide methods, apparatuses and systems that are configured to process waste products and/or raw materials in order to obtain a useful constituent components of the waste products and/or raw materials that can be reused for the purposes of hot mix asphalt for paving roads.

The present invention is directed to a method, apparatus and system that are configured to process asphalt roofing shingles so that solid constituent components of such asphalt roofing shingles may be used in asphalt mixtures. The present invention may include pyrolysis of asphalt binder present in the asphalt roofing shingles in order to develop a layer of coke on the solid constituent components, so that the solid constituent components may be suitable for use in the asphalt mixtures in quantities of 5 to 30% by weight of the total weight of the asphalt mixtures. The present invention is also directed to the asphalt mixtures that include 5 to 30%

by weight of the solid constituent components of the asphalt roofing shingles that have been processed in accordance with the method, apparatus and/or system of the present invention.

According to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention a method of processing asphalt roofing shingles for use in an asphalt mixture is provided that may include adding the asphalt roofing shingles at a constant temperature to a thermal reactor, heating the asphalt roofing shingles at a temperature of 1,100° F. or higher in an anaerobic environment within the thermal reactor to produce a residual material of the asphalt roofing shingles. The residual material may include of a plurality of particles having one or more different particle sizes, and at least a portion of the plurality of particles include coke formed thereon.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, the method may also include processing the residual material to produce processed residual material for inclusion of the processed residual material in the asphalt mixture.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, processing of the residual material may include separating the plurality of particles from the remainder of the residual material.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, processing of the residual material may include separating the plurality of particles based on particle size.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, the method may also include including the processed residual material in the asphalt mixture in an amount of 5 to 30% by weight of the total weight of the asphalt mixture.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, the processed residual material may have a particle size of 2 mm or smaller.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, the asphalt mixture may be a hot mix asphalt or a warm mix asphalt.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, the heating of the asphalt roofing shingles further produces cracked and gasified hydrocarbons, and the method may also include oxidizing the cracked and gasified hydrocarbons having five or less carbon atoms in their molecular structure to produce heat to obtain the temperature of 1,100° F. or higher for the thermal reactor.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, the processed residual material may have a particle size of 2 mm or smaller.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, heating of the asphalt roofing shingles may include at least partial pyrolysis of the asphalt roofing shingles to form coke on the portion of the plurality of particles.

Accordingly to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, an asphalt mixture is provided that may include binder, and 5 to 30% by weight of processed residual material from asphalt roofing shingles.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, the processed residual material may include a plurality of particles having one or more different particle sizes.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, at least a portion of the plurality of particles may include coke deposited thereon.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, the processed material may have a particle size of 2 mm or smaller.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, the asphalt mixture may be a hot mix asphalt or a warm mix asphalt.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, the processed residual material may be obtained from the asphalt roofing shingles by heating the asphalt roofing shingles at a temperature of 1,100° F. or higher in an anaerobic environment within a thermal reactor.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, the asphalt roofing shingles may be recycled asphalt roofing shingles.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, the processed residual materials may include particles having coke deposited thereon.

According to this or other exemplary embodiments of the invention, the processed residual materials may include particles having coke deposited thereon resulting from at least partial pyrolysis of the asphalt roofing shingles.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

For a fuller understanding of the nature and object of the present invention, reference should be had to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a flowchart for an exemplary method for processing waste products and/or raw materials for use in road asphalt according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a front isometric view of an exemplary reactor configured for processing waste products and/or raw materials according to exemplary embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a top left-side isometric view of the exemplary reactor according to exemplary embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a right-side isometric view of the exemplary reactor according to exemplary embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a right-side view of the exemplary reactor according to exemplary embodiments of the present invention, portions of the reactor have been cut-away in order to show internal structure and/or components of the portions of the reactor;

FIG. 6 is a rear isometric view of the exemplary reactor according to exemplary embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a side isometric view of the exemplary reactor according to exemplary embodiments of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of the exemplary reactor taken along line 8-8 in FIG. 6;

FIG. 8A is an expanded view from FIG. 8;

FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 9-9 from FIGS. 5, 8 and 8A;

FIG. 9A is an expanded view of Section A from FIG. 9; and

FIG. 10 is a simplified diagram of the exemplary reactor that may be used for processing waste products and/or raw materials according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention now will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying figures, in

which exemplary embodiments of the invention are shown. The invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Like reference numerals refer to like elements throughout.

Referring now to FIGS. 2-8, therein illustrated is an exemplary reactor, generally indicated by reference numeral 100, according to the present invention. The reactor 100 generally includes a feeding mechanism, generally indicated by reference numeral 110, that is configured to feed a waste product, for example asphalt roofing shingles, and/or a raw material, for example Canadian tar sands, for processing into the reactor 100, which waste product(s) and/or raw material(s) are hereinafter generally referred to as feedstock materials. The reactor 100 also generally includes a combustion chamber 121 operatively connected to the feeding mechanism 110 and surrounding a rotating drum 123, as shown for example in FIG. 5. It is understood that the configuration of the combustion chamber 121 and the rotating drum 123 may generally have the form of a calciner, and that the reactor 100 may be configured to apply heat from the combustion chamber 121 to the feedstock materials in the rotating drum 123 in order to process the feedstock materials in accordance with exemplary embodiments of the present invention. The reactor 100 further includes a condensing system 125 operatively coupled to the rotating drum 123, and configured to collect and/or condense gas and other volatiles emitted from the feedstock materials fed into the rotating drum 123. The reactor 100 further may include a discharge system 127 operatively coupled to the rotating drum 123 and configured to discharge the solid and/or residual components of the feedstock materials, and preferably discharge the solid and/or residual components of the feedstock materials without introducing oxygen into rotating drum 123 and/or reactor 100.

Referring now to FIGS. 2-6, 8, 8A, 9 and 9A, the feeding mechanism 110 of the reactor will now be discussed in greater detail. The feeding mechanism 110 is configured to introduce the feedstock materials into the reactor 100, and more particularly into the rotating drum 123, so that the feedstock materials can be processed in accordance with the exemplary methods of the present invention, discussed further below. The feedstock materials may be stored and/or introduced to the feeding mechanism 110 by a hopper 130, which is configured to hold the feedstock materials so that the feedstock materials can be introduced into the reactor 100 by a feed screw 132 operatively coupled to the hopper 130. The feed screw 132 can have any suitable feed screw design as known by those of ordinary skill in the art, and the particular design of the feed screw 132 may be dependent upon the type of feedstock material that is desired to be introduced into the reactor 100. Regardless of the type of feed screw 132 used for any particular application of the feeding mechanism 110, it is understood by those of skill in the relevant art that the feed screw 132 operates by rotation around its longitudinal axis, and such rotation may be imparted to the feed screw 132 by any suitable drive mechanism 134. The drive mechanism 134 may be comprised of a motor and gearbox assembly and be variable frequency drive controlled. The feedstock materials input into the hopper 130 may be gravity fed into the feed screw 132, and the rotation of the feed screw 132 moves the feedstock materials along the longitudinal axis of the feed screw 132 into the rotating drum 123. Proper precautions should be taken in order to prevent influx of atmospheric air and/or oxygen into the rotating drum 123 through the feeding mechanism 110, for example by keeping the hopper

130 full of feedstock materials and/or providing a nitrogen purge into the hopper 130 to prevent introduction of atmospheric air into the rotating drum 123. FIGS. 8 and 8A show how exemplary feedstock material 18 may be inserted and/or transported by the feed screw 132 into the rotating drum 123. It is understood that the identification of the feedstock material 18 is merely exemplary, and that there may be additional feedstock material 18 within the rotating drum 123 that is not illustrated for purposes of clarity.

Still referring to FIGS. 2-6, 8, 8A, 9 and 9A, in order to facilitate introduction of the feedstock materials into the rotating drum 123 and/or introduce the feedstock materials into the rotating drum 123 at desired appropriate temperatures, the feeding mechanism 110 may also include a cooling system operatively coupled to the feed screw 132 in order to maintain the feed screw 132 and/or the feedstock materials at desired and/or constant temperatures. The cooling system includes a fluid reservoir 136 that contains an amount of a fluid coolant, for example water or other suitable liquid used in cooling systems, and the fluid reservoir 136 supplies the cooling system with the coolant. The fluid reservoir 136 is connected to a cool fluid effluent pipe 138 that is connected to a coolant jacket 140 that at least substantially surrounds the feed screw 132. The coolant jacket 140 may preferably extend the entire length of the feed screw 132 and extend into the rotating drum 123, and the portion of the coolant jacket 140 that extends into the rotating drum 123 may be covered by at least one insulation layer 141, which may then be covered by a suitable non-combustible housing, such as a steel pipe. The insulation layer 141 acts to aid in keeping the feedstock material at the desired and/or constant temperature before being introduced into the rotating drum 123. The insulation layer 141 also acts to prevent the coolant within the coolant jacket 140 from becoming heated by the combustion chamber 121, thereby defeating the purpose of the coolant. The insulation layer 141 further acts to reduce and/or eliminate condensation of gases produced from the feedstock materials on the coolant jacket 140, which greatly reduces the efficiency of the reactor 100. It is understood that being able to maintain the feedstock material at the desired and/or constant temperature helps to ensure that the feedstock material has a constant consistency along the entire length of the feed screw 132. The coolant jacket 140 includes an influent portion 142 that receives the coolant from the cool fluid effluent pipe 138 and an effluent portion 144 that allows the coolant to be pumped along the length of the feed screw 132 and absorb heat from the feed screw 132 and/or feedstock materials to exit the coolant jacket 140 in order to return to the fluid reservoir 136. The effluent portion 144 of the coolant jacket 140 is connected to a hot fluid return pipe 146 that provides the warmed coolant from the coolant jacket 140 to a radiator 148 configured to remove heat from the warmed coolant prior to the coolant returning to the fluid reservoir 136 by a cool fluid influent pipe 150 connecting the radiator 148 and the fluid reservoir 136. The radiator 148 is configured to remove heat from the coolant prior to the coolant being transferred to the fluid reservoir 136 so that the coolant in the fluid reservoir 136 is maintained at appropriate temperatures. The radiator 148 may be any suitable heat transfer mechanism, and may be entirely air-cooled or may have supplement cooling systems including its own condenser, compressor and/or fan.

Still referring to FIGS. 2-6, 8, 8A, 9 and 9A, in addition to the coolant jacket 140 providing cooling around the feed screw 132, the cooling system of the feeding mechanism 110 may further include the introduction of the coolant to an interior of the feed screw 132. In order to effect cooling of



the interior of the feed screw **132** in addition to the exterior, a cool fluid diverter line **152** may be connected to the cool fluid effluent pipe **138** in order to divert at least some of the coolant to a center inflow cooling pipe **154** running through the center of the feed screw **132**. The coolant runs the length of the center inflow cooling pipe **154** and then returns back along the length of the feed screw **132** by a center outflow cooling pipe **156**, which is ultimately connected to the hot fluid return pipe **146** by a return line **158** from the center shaft of the feed screw **132**. A two-pass swivel union assembly **159** may be used to connect the cool fluid diverter line **152** to the center inflow cooling pipe **154**, and the return line **158** to the center outflow cooling pipe **156**. The feeding mechanism **110** may be mounted to the rotating drum **123** assembly on the reactor **100** by a mounting plate **160** in order to secure the feeding mechanism **110** relative to the rotating drum **123** assembly. It is understood that the mounting plate **160** is positioned at a suitable location in order to allow the rotating drum **123** to operate without imparting rotational motion and/or force on the feeding mechanism **110**.

Referring now to FIGS. **2-8**, **8A**, **9** and **9A**, the construction and operation of the combustion chamber **121** and the rotating drum **123** of the reactor **100** will now be discussed. It is understood that the combustion chamber **121** in combination with the rotating drum **123** may generally be in the form of a calciner to provide for indirect heated processing of the feedstock materials. The combustion chamber **121** may be any suitable furnace that generally includes a heat source, for example one or more fuel gas burners **162**, which may be for example natural gas burners, and one or more combustion and/or exhaust gas exits, for example a front exhaust stack **164** and a rear exhaust stack **166**. The front exhaust stack **164** and the rear exhaust stack **166** may be joined at an exhaust vent **167** that vents to the atmosphere or other suitable location. An exhaust blower **169** may be included on the exhaust vent **167** in order to facilitate the removal of exhaust gases and/or fumes from the combustion chamber **121**. However, it is understood that the front exhaust stack **164** and the rear exhaust stack **166** may be independently vented to the atmosphere without first being joined together. A front exhaust collector **168** may be positioned at the front of the combustion chamber **121** in order to facilitate collection and direction of the combustion and/or exhaust gases to the front exhaust stack **164**, and likewise, a rear exhaust collector **170** may be positioned at the rear of the combustion chamber **121** in order to facilitate collection and direction of the combustion and/or exhaust gases to the rear exhaust stack **166**. The combustion chamber **121** through the use of the one or more fuel gas burners **162** is configured to produce heat in order to heat the rotating drum **123**, in essence as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, the combustion chamber **121** provides a heated environment in which the rotating drum **123** can be utilized.

Still referring to FIGS. **2-8**, **8A**, **9** and **9A**, the rotating drum **123** is configured to rotate about its longitudinal axis and rotate independently of the combustion chamber **121** in which the rotating drum **123** is contained. The rotating drum **123** may be positioned at an angle relative to the combustion chamber **121** and/or a surface on which the combustion chamber **121** is installed. For example, the rotating drum **123** may be positioned  $0$  to  $5^\circ$  relative to a line perpendicular to the combustion chamber **121** and/or a surface on which the combustion chamber **121** is installed, and even more preferably be positioned between  $1$  and  $2^\circ$ . The rotating drum **123** may have any suitable drive mechanism, for example a drive motor **171** having a chain drive **172** and

sprocket assembly **173**. However, it is understood that any suitable drive mechanism capable of imparting rotation to the rotating drum **123** can be used for the present invention, and that the present invention is not limited to any particular type of drive mechanism for the rotating drum **123**. In order to allow the rotating drum **123** to rotate independently of the combustion chamber **121** and the other components of the reactor **100**, the rotating drum **123** is supported by a front bearing assembly **175** and a rear bearing assembly **177**. It is understood that appropriate mechanisms and/or tolerances, as known by those of ordinary skill in the art, may be incorporated with the rotating drum **123** in order to account for any thermal expansion of the rotating drum **123** as the result of heating the rotating drum **123** within the combustion chamber **121**. Such mechanisms and/or tolerances should be designed to allow the rotating drum **123** to continue to operate independently of the combustion chamber **121**, even after heating of the rotating drum **123** and also provide for air tight seals to prevent influx and/or escape of gases into and out of the rotating drum **123**. Appropriate insulation **178** may be installed around the front bearing assembly **175** and the rear bearing assembly **177**, and any portion of the rotating drum **123** that extends out of the combustion chamber **121** may also be covered with insulation **178** in order to moderate the temperature of the rotating drum **123**. The rotating drum **123** is operatively connected to the condensing system **125** at one end by exit piping **180**, and at a second end to the discharge system **127**. It is understood that it is preferable that the end of the rotating drum **123** connected to the condensing system **125** should be positioned at least a few degrees higher than the end of the rotating drum **123** connected to the discharge system **127**. This configuration allows the gases and other volatiles from the feedstock materials to be transported to the condensing system **125**, while the solid and/or residual components of the feedstock materials are transported to the discharge system **127**. As shown for example in FIG. **9**, the rotating drum **123** may also include a star bar **182** positioned therein, and configured to roll around at the bottom of the rotating drum **123** in order to deagglomerate the feedstock materials. It is understood that the exit piping **180** is not affixed to the rotating drum **123** so that the rotating drum **123** is free to rotate relative to the exit piping **180**, but that suitable leak-tight and/or air-tight connections are made between the rotating drum **123** and the exit piping **180** to eliminate influx and escape of gases and other volatiles.

Referring now to FIGS. **2-7**, the condensing system **125** of the reactor **100** will now be discussed. As mentioned above, the condensing system **125** is coupled to the rotating drum **123** by the exit piping **180** so that gases and other volatiles from the feedstock materials are permitted to escape the rotating drum **123** and be transported into the condensing system **125**. The condensing system **125** may have any suitable mechanisms known in the art to condense, collect and/or separate gases and/or volatiles into separate components, i.e. a gaseous and/or volatile mixture exiting the rotating drum **123** can be separated into its individual and/or related components. The condensing system **125** may include a "heavy ends" condensed oil collection pipe **184** positioned a suitable distance away from the rotating drum **123** to allow for collection of "heavy ends" oil in a "heavy ends" oil collection tank **186**. It is understood that the "heavy ends" oil may be condensed by increase in pressure and/or decrease in temperature as the result of ambient air cooling or additional cooling mechanisms, such as a fluid coolant system. Next the exit piping **180** may extend into a condensing system pipe **188**, which is connected to a

“middle weight” condensed oil collection tank **190**. It is understood that the “middle weight” oil may be condensed by increase in pressure and/or decrease in temperature as the result of ambient air cooling or additional cooling mechanisms, such as a fluid coolant system. Further condenser piping **192** extends between the “middle weight” condensed oil collection tank **190** and a “light end” condensed oil collection tank **194**. The “light end” condensed oil collection tank **194** is further connected to a rotary screw gas compressor and regulator **196** that is configured to pressurize combustible non-condensable gas and other volatiles from the rotating drum **123** for feeding the one or more fuel burners **162** in order to provide heat to the combustion chamber **121**. It is understood that the reactor **100** may be configured to provide fuel for the fuel burners **162** entirely from the gases and/or volatiles produced from the feedstock materials or that the fuel burners **162** may be supplemented by additional fuel products, for example natural gas and/or propane. Any combustible or non-combustible gas that is not used by the fuel burners **162** may be cleaned, consumed, or otherwise properly processed prior to release to the atmosphere or other appropriate location by vent connector piping **197** extending past the last fuel burner **162**.

Referring now to FIGS. **4-8**, the discharge system **127** of the reactor **100** according to the present invention will now be discussed. The discharge system **127** includes an airlock assembly **198** that is connected to the rotating drum **123** by at least a substantially air-tight connection so that the rotating drum **123** is free to rotate, but that no influx or egress of air or other gases is allowed in or out of the rotating drum **123** and the discharge system **127**. The airlock assembly **198** is configured to collect and/or retain solid and/or residual components of the feedstock materials after the feedstock materials have been heated in the rotating drum **123**. The airlock assembly **198** may include an airlock lid **199** that permits access to the airlock assembly **198** during maintenance and/or inspection of the discharge system **127**. The airlock assembly **198** is connected to an airlock **201** that is configured to allow discharge of the solid and/or residual components of the feedstock materials from the airlock assembly **198** for collection without allowing the influx of oxygen or other gases into the reactor **100** when the components are removed from the airlock assembly **198**.

Referring now to FIG. **1**, an exemplary method according to the present invention is shown for the processing of asphalt roofing shingles in order to recover, reuse and/or recycle the constituent components of the asphalt roofing shingles, including using at least some of the constituent components as part of road asphalt. The method of processing the asphalt roofing shingles according to the present invention is discussed specifically with respect to FIG. **1**, with general references made to FIGS. **2-8**, **8A**, **9**, **9A** and **10** as to how the exemplary reactor **100** according to the present invention can be used to implement the method outlined in FIG. **1**. As shown in step **S10** a feedstock material, such as asphalt roofing shingles is obtained. The asphalt roofing shingles may be obtained from sources such as, waste from manufacturers of asphalt roofing shingles or asphalt roofing shingles that have been removed from structures after installation of the asphalt roofing shingles. In general, asphalt roofing shingles are comprised of approximately 20-30% bitumen, approximately 1-5% glass and/or natural fibers and approximately 70-80% minerals with mesh sizes between 320 and 10. Of the minerals, approximately two-thirds to one-half are silicon based minerals with a mesh size between 80 and 10, and approximately one-half to one-third are calcium based minerals with a mesh size 80 or higher.

Still referring to FIG. **1**, the method for processing asphalt roofing shingles, may also include a step **S20** in which the asphalt roofing shingles are ground with a suitable grinding apparatus into pieces with sizes of one inch or less. However, it is understood that the present invention is not limited to grinding the asphalt roofing shingles to any particular piece size, as sizes larger than one inch may also be compatible with asphalt roofing shingles and other feedstock materials according to the present invention. It is understood that water may already be present in the asphalt roofing shingles when obtained in step **S10**, or additional water may be added in order to facilitate the grinding step **S20**. The method may also include a step **S30** of conditioning the ground asphalt roofing shingles, for example by allowing the ground asphalt roofing shingles to drain freely, drying either through application of heat, reduction of vapor pressure or conditioning at ambient temperatures, in order to obtain a consistent moisture content throughout the ground asphalt roofing shingles. Preferably, the moisture content of the ground shingles may be approximately 2% water by weight.

Once the moisture content of the ground asphalt roofing shingles has reached a consistent level the ground asphalt roofing shingles may be fed into the reactor **100** discussed above with respect to FIGS. **2-8**. Preferably, the reactor **100** is configured as an anaerobic reactor capable of processing the asphalt roofing shingles in the absence of oxygen. Any suitable feeding mechanism may be used in order to feed the ground asphalt roofing shingles into the reactor **100**, including the feeding mechanism **110** discussed above with respect to FIGS. **2-8**. Preferably the feeding mechanism should be capable of keeping oxygen out of the reactor and be insulated and/or non-thermally conducting so that the heat from the reactor is not transferred to the feeding mechanism, such as is accomplished with the feed screw **132** and coolant jacket **140** of the feeding mechanism **110** discussed above. As an alternative, a ram feed system (not shown) may be used that is insulated from the reactor **100**. Even more preferably the feed screw **132** of the feeding mechanism **110** should be kept at a temperature, either though the insulation **141** and/or the coolant jacket **140**, that is outside the range of 100-800° F. However, it is understood that the present invention is not limited to any particular temperature or temperature range for the feeding mechanism **110**, and the temperature and/or operation of the feeding mechanism **110** may be correlated to the feedstock material being fed into the reactor **100**. Furthermore, as shown in FIG. **1**, the method of the present invention may also include an optional step **S35** of adding a hydrogen donor material, for example, waste polymer, ground coal, charcoal and/or pyrolyzed wood, or other plastics and rubbers, such as plastics containing glass fill, to the reactor **100** in addition to the asphalt roofing shingles. This donor material, may be fed into the reactor **100** in the same manner as the other feedstock material, and either mixed, either before or after being put into the hopper **130**, with the feedstock material or added separately from the feedstock material.

While the exemplary reactor **100** discussed above with respect to FIGS. **2-8** may be used in accordance with the process of the present invention, FIG. **10** shows a simplified version of a reactor that includes a rotating drum **123** that may be used for the exemplary method of processing asphalt roofing shingles shown in FIG. **1**. In general, the reactor should be capable of providing high heat, for example approximately 1,100° F. or greater, in the absence of oxygen in order to thermally decompose the organic material in the asphalt roofing shingles, or other organic waste product or raw material, and also be capable of mixing and/or agitating

the asphalt roofing shingles. Other exemplary reactors that may be used with the present invention include fluidized beds and other reactors with mechanical mixing means. As shown in FIG. 10, and as previously discussed, the rotating drum 123 may be positioned at an incline in order to direct the processed asphalt roofing shingles from one end of the reactor to the other. In addition, as shown in FIG. 10, heat is applied to the rotating drum in order to pyrolyze the asphalt roofing shingling that have been fed into the rotating drum.

Referring again to FIG. 1, the exemplary method according to the present invention may also include a step S40 of heating the asphalt roofing shingles in the reactor 100 to a temperature of 1,100° F. or greater in the absence of oxygen. It may also be preferable to set up a temperature gradient in the reactor 100 so that the temperature increases from the feed side of the rotating drum 123 to the exit side of the rotating drum 123. This can be accomplished through use of multiple fuel burners 162, and modifying the heat output of each fuel burner 162 to create a temperature gradient along the combustion chamber 121 of the reactor 100. However, it is understood that the temperature gradient may also increase and decrease along the length of the reactor 100, and may increase or decrease a number of times along the length of the reactor 100. As a result of the application of heat in step S40 the constituent components of the asphalt roofing shingles begin to separate. The bitumen component of the asphalt roofing shingles liquefies and cracks to produce non-condensable hydrocarbon gases and medium length (C6 or more) hydrocarbon liquids and oils. Continued heating of these hydrocarbon products within the reactor produces a hydrocarbon gas mixture of cracked and gasified hydrocarbon, and in step S50 these hydrocarbons are removed from the rotating drum 123 of the reactor 100. For example, these hydrocarbons may be released out of the exit piping 180 of the rotating drum 123. The flow of the hydrocarbon gas mixture may be aided by the flow of the inert gas, for example nitrogen, that is provided into the rotating drum 123 at the other end of the rotating drum 123 from the exiting piping 180 for the hydrocarbon gas mixture. The glass fibers and mineral components of the asphalt roofing shingles then remain in the rotating drum 123 as a solid residue.

Referring again to FIG. 1, the hydrocarbon gas mixture released from the reactor is provided to the condensing system 125 in step S60 in order to condense C6 and greater hydrocarbons to produce products such as crude oil or light gas oil in step S62. C6 and greater hydrocarbons are hydrocarbons that contain at least six carbon atoms in their molecular structure. These hydrocarbons may be condensed in a single condensing unit or they may be condensed and separated further based on whether the hydrocarbons are considered to be "high," "medium" or "light" hydrocarbons. The C1-C5 non-condensable gas hydrocarbons that are not condensed in the condensing system 125 are captured in step S64 by the rotary screw gas compressor 196 and may be redirected to be used as fuel for the fuel burners 162 in step S66 as the heat source used for the reactor 100. It is also contemplated that the non-condensable gas hydrocarbons may also be used as a fuel source for other systems, such as a building heating system, and any unused non-condensable gas hydrocarbons may be cleaned, consumed, or otherwise properly processed prior to release to the atmosphere or other appropriate location. Accordingly, the vent connector piping 197 may connect to a vent (not shown) that directs the

non-condensable gases to be cleaned, consumed, or otherwise properly processed prior to release to the atmosphere or other appropriate location.

Still referring to FIG. 1, the processed aggregate that includes the solid residue of the asphalt roofing shingles may be removed from the reactor 100 in step S70 for either inclusion into hot mix asphalt (HMA) or warm mix asphalt concrete (WMA) that may be used for road asphalt or for further processing. This processed aggregate includes the glass fibers and mineral components, as well as a carbon residue that includes coke and/or petroleum coke that may be coated on the mineral components. It is understood that the processed aggregate that includes a carbon residue on the material components may be referred to herein as a coke covered aggregate mix, but this term is in no means limiting to the particular features and/or composition of the processed aggregate that may be obtained and/or used in accordance with exemplary embodiments of the present invention. The processed aggregate has been obtained by removing and/or at least partially converting asphalt binder that may be present in the asphalt roofing shingles through at least partial pyrolysis of the asphalt binder. The asphalt binder that may be present may be completely removed from the processed aggregate, or alternatively, may have been converted into a thin layer of coke present on the particles of the processed aggregate. For example, the mineral components, such as mineral grains smaller than 2 mm, of the processed aggregate may be at least partially coated with the thin layer of coke, that resulted from at least partial pyrolysis of the asphalt binder. Furthermore, fine mineral components, such as those having a 200 mesh particle size or smaller, for example calcium carbonate powder, may agglomerate into larger mesh size particles as a result of the coke layer acting as a binder to hold the fine mineral component particles together. Further processing of the processed aggregate may include separating the processed aggregate by particle size and/or further heating of the processed aggregate as discussed further below. In a step S75, the coke covered aggregate mix may be blended into an asphalt mixture in an amount of greater than 5% by weight, preferably between 5 to 30% by weight of the total weight of the asphalt mixture. For example, the asphalt mixture may include 5 to 30% of the coke covered aggregate mix by weight along with a suitable asphalt binder, for example 5% binder by weight, and other components that are typically used in an asphalt mixture. The asphalt mixture may be a hot mix asphalt or a warm mix asphalt. The asphalt mixture that has been made from 5 to 30% by weight of the processed coke covered aggregate mix may then be applied to any surface, such as roads, driveways, parking lots, that is to be paved. The asphalt mixture composed of the blended materials processed from the asphalt roofing shingles according to the present invention should be suitable for any roadway surface.

It will thus be seen that the objects set forth above, among those made apparent from the preceding description, are efficiently attained and, since certain changes may be made in the above article without departing from the scope of this invention, it is intended that all matter contained in this disclosure or shown in the accompanying drawings, shall be interpreted, as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

It is to be understood that all of the present figures, and the accompanying narrative discussions of corresponding embodiments, do not purport to be completely rigorous treatments of the invention under consideration. It is to be understood that the above-described arrangements are only illustrative of the application of the principles of the present

invention. Numerous modifications and alternative arrangements may be devised by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of processing asphalt roofing shingles comprised of a plurality of particles having at least two different particle sizes for use in an asphalt mixture, comprising:

adding the asphalt roofing shingles at a constant temperature to a thermal reactor,

heating the asphalt roofing shingles at a temperature of 1,100° F. or higher in an anaerobic environment within the thermal reactor to at least partially pyrolyze the asphalt roofing shingles to produce a residual material comprised of the plurality of particles, and form at least a partial coating of coke on at least a portion of the plurality of particles, and

separating the plurality of particles from the remainder of the residual material to produce processed particles for inclusion in the asphalt mixture.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein separating the plurality of particles from the remainder of the residual material comprises separating the plurality of particles based on particle size.

3. The method according to claim 1, further comprising including the processed particles in the asphalt mixture in an amount of 5 to 30% by weight of the total weight of the asphalt mixture.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the processed particles have a particle size of 2 mm or smaller.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the asphalt mixture is a hot mix asphalt or a warm mix asphalt.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the heating of the asphalt roofing shingles further produces cracked and gasified hydrocarbons, and the method further comprises removing the cracked and gasified hydrocarbons from the thermal reactor, and then oxidizing the cracked and gasified hydrocarbons having five or less carbon atoms in their molecular structure to produce heat used in heating the asphalt roofing shingles to obtain the temperature of 1,100° F. or higher for the thermal reactor.

7. The method according to claim 2, wherein the processed particles have a particle size of 2 mm or smaller.

8. The method according to claim 1, further comprising agitating the residual material comprised of the plurality of particles during heating to mechanically deagglomerate the residual material comprised of the plurality of particles.

\* \* \* \* \*