

How to Choose a Fishmeal Plant



LFP = Lean Fish Plant	for lean fish, fish-waste, tuna-waste, shrimp and shrimp-waste
OFP = Oily Fish Plant	for oily fish, fish-waste and tuna-waste

General:

Most fishmeal plants in Asia process lean fish and fishwaste, and ASTW "LFP = Lean Fish Plants" are very simple to operate and maintain. Lean fish has max. 3% oil content in the raw fish and can process anything, - raw fish and fish waste and tuna scrap and bone with intestines, even rotten fish, shrimp heads and shell and semi dried fish. The number 24/55/90/120/160 indicates the capacity in fish input in tons per 24 hours.

An LFP plant consist mainly of a heavy duty disc drier that simply removes the water from the fish." Some types of fish like sardine, cat fish and larger fish like some brands of tuna (including intestine) have so much oil content that an ASTW "OFP - Oily Fish Plant" must be used.

OFP oily fish plants have more machinery, are more complex and need higher skilled operators, and also more automation is used for OFP plants. Waste Heat Evaporators can be installed with OFP plants to save up to 40% of the steam consumption.

Note that a LFP lean fish plant can later be modified to be an OFP oily fish plant.

Capacity:

Fishmeal plants that operate 46% of the year (250 days, 16 hours per day out of 365 days = 4,000 hours out of total 8,760 hours per year) is considered good.

As a guideline, the break even point for most fishmeal plants is about 25% operation per year.

Buy the plant with 30-40% more capacity than your average daily supply of fish. Make sure that you during the high season can process 100% of you fish supply, even if you have to run 24 hours per day. Four tons of fish give about one ton of fishmeal. The freshness of fish and careful, low temperature drying is the key to good fishmeal, mix the fish with ice if you have to store the fish for a longer period of time.

"A good fishmeal plant shall run trouble free for at least 10-15 years, and is the reason why fishmeal producers buy ASTW plants."

ASTW Fishmeal Plants



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LFP : Lean Fish Plants

Plant size	Capacity (ton input / 24 hrs.)	Description
LFP 24	24-30 tons	If the producer has 10-12 tons of lean fish or fish waste per day at low cost and no plan to extend the capacity later on. Imagine that with 12 tons of fish per day free of charge the producer can pay back the complete plant within 6 months. Mostly bought by small seafood producers with fish waste.
LFP 55	55-60 tons	Most sold plant in Asia for medium sized seafood producers and small fishing ports.
LFP-C 24 LFP-C 55	24-30 tons 55-60 tons	The same plants as LFP 24/55, but built as a packaged plant mounted onto a 1(2)x40 foot flat rack containers complete with steam boiler, tanks and accessories, ready to connect electricity, fuel and start up. Air cooled condenser mounted on top as an option in case no water for the deodorizer scrubber is available.
LFP 90	90-100 tons	Most sold plant with medium size capacity, suitable for larger seafood producers and medium size fishing ports. Some customers who bought LFP 55 later regretted that they did not buy LFP 90 as they got access to more fish than they were aware of.
LFP 120	120-130 tons	This plant is starting to be big and most used size for larger seafood producers and fishing ports in Asia.
LFP 160	160-180 tons	Most sold plant and the largest single line plant size available in Asia. But in large fish meal nations like Norway, Denmark, Peru and Chile, plant size capacities range from 600-4000 tons fish per day and the fresh fish is immediately processed to ensure top quality fish meal.

OFP : Oily Fish Plants

Plant size	Capacity (ton input / 24 hrs.)	Description
OFP 24 OFP-C 24	24-30 tons	Installed mostly in small seafood processing plants that have oily fish. Low cost settling tank available for oil separation as a 3-phase decanter is hardly feasible for such small capacity plant. For OFP - C 24, the plant is mounted on 2 x 40 foot flat rack containers. It is complete with boiler and tanks, just to add accessories, hook up electricity and water and start.
OFP 55 OFP-C 55	55-60 tons	Many OFP 55 plants sold as it is the smallest OFP plant with full industrial capacity. The protein rich stick water can either be evaporated in the drier or thrown away. 3-phase decanter and oil clarifier separator for oil separation is feasible for this size of plant. Mostly bought by tuna processors. For LFP - C 55 The plant is mounted on 3 x 40 foot flat rack containers. It is complete with boiler and tanks, just to connect accessories, hook up electricity, oil and water and start.
OFP 90 OFP 120	90-100 tons 120-130 tons	Medium- large size OFP plants mostly used by tuna, sardine and cat fish processors in Asia. These plants start to be big and are installed near major fishing ports and at large seafood processors. 3-phase decanter for oil separation and oil clarifier separator. Optional Waste heat Evaporator (WHE) is feasible and can be installed to reduce the steam consumption by up to 40%.
OFP 160	160 tons	The largest size OFP supplied in Asia. With an optional Waste Heat Evaporator (WHE) the capacity can increase up to 220 tons/24 hrs. and the steam consumption reduces at the same time by 40%. 3 or 2 phase decanters and oil clarifiers are always installed with these large plants.

Tip: Buy the plant with 30-40% more capacity than your average daily supply of fish. Make sure that you during the high season can process 100% of you fish supply, even if you have to run 24 hours per day. Four tons of fish give about one ton of fishmeal. The freshness of fish and careful, low temperature drying is the key to good fishmeal, mix the fish with ice if you have to store the fish for a longer period of time.