



This website uses cookies to improve the user's experience during working with our network and to provide users with dedicated services and functions. By further use you agree with that.OKDetails

地址	Sphere Hotwork 36/FF, Maruti Complex, Opp. 390002 Vadodara
国家	

产品/机械 REFRACTORY DRYOUT

It is very much important that proper dryout of refractories should be undertaken as water is the common solvent for mixing of motars, rams, castables, cements used for installation. This water which is hydraulically bonded through chemical interactions, between various refractories after installation needs to be driven out from the lining or else can cause a severe crack by trapping steam in the lining which shall ultimately give way to the entire castable lining. To ensure optimum refractory performance it is imperative that all moisture is removed thoroughly and uniformly during the course of heat-up and prior to the plant being subjected to onstream production.

General description of the procedure of the dry-out of a refractory lining:

For the dry-out of a refractory lining external High velocity burners are used. These external burners are fired with light weight oil/Gas and will be installed in openings like manholes or doors.

One burner unit exists of the mobile burner with the Extended Nozzle, the Combustion fan, regulation flap for the combustion air, the connecting air duct and the regulation unit. The fans are sucking the ambient air and compress it up to max. 60 mbar. This air used for combustion of the burner.

The burner itself consists of the combustion chamber in which the fuel oil and compressed air/Gas will be mixed with the combustion air and ignited and the steel part (extended nozzle, manufactured of heat resistant steel) which will lead the flue gases. These extended nozzle could be straight or with an angle and the end so that the flue gas could be led to a desired direction and critical parts close to the burner will not be "touched" directly by the flue gases.

The air duct is used for the compressed ambient air to the burner. The required temperature of the outgoing flue gases will be controlled and achieved by controlling fuel oil by our specialists who are on site continuously.

The flue gas temperature is controlled manually by controlling oil flow by valve of the oil train to achieve required temperature as per the heating schedule.

The maximum temperature reading of all the thermocouple placed in equipment will considered as target temperature.

Cement Industry

PreHeater & Cyclones Rotary Kilns & Inter Coolers Coolers Rawmills Cement Mills

Power Industry

C.F.B.C. Boilers Seal Port ASH Coolerd & Cyclones Waste Heat Boilers

glassglobal

Community



Combustions Beds Ducts Coal Collector Kiln

Steel Industry

Hot Blast stove / Furnace Metallic Pre-Heater reactor Runners & Laddles Blast Furnace Dryout Hot Blast main Bustle Pipe Dryout Cokeovens

Aluminium Industry

Furnace Cyclones Rotary Lilns & Inter Coolers Calciner

Copper Industry

Copper Smelters Anode Furnaces & Laddlers Chimney's

Fertilizer & Chemical Industry

Lime Kiln Secondary Reformer R.G. Boilers Reactor Heat Exchanger & Reformer Incinerator

Petro Chemicals

Sulphur Furnace FCCU / SRU / BBU Reactor Sulphur Condenser Main Combustion Chambers / Fired Heaters / Stacks Primary Reformer Secondary Reformer Vacun Heaters Incinerator

Non Ferrous metal

Aluminium Holding Furnaces Aluminium Melting Furnaces Induction Furnaces Tilting Furnaces

Company Profile of Sphere Hotwork

A service of glassglobal.com, an affiliate of glassglobal group.

您出版的地址材料版权是属于公司或对它的第三者销售代理,保留所有权。任何用户访问这样的资料的只限于个人使用, 并且用户对材料的用途和使用,风险自担。禁止对其它的贸易广告及地址资料重新发布。这样的地址材料如果是由第三方提供, 使用这样的新闻材料必须由各用户同意和遵守具体使用条款。Glass Global不保证从任何链接或其它网址打印输出的信息的准确性和可靠性。www.glassglobal.com - 国际性的玻璃工业门户 - OGIS GmbH