Tokyo, Japan

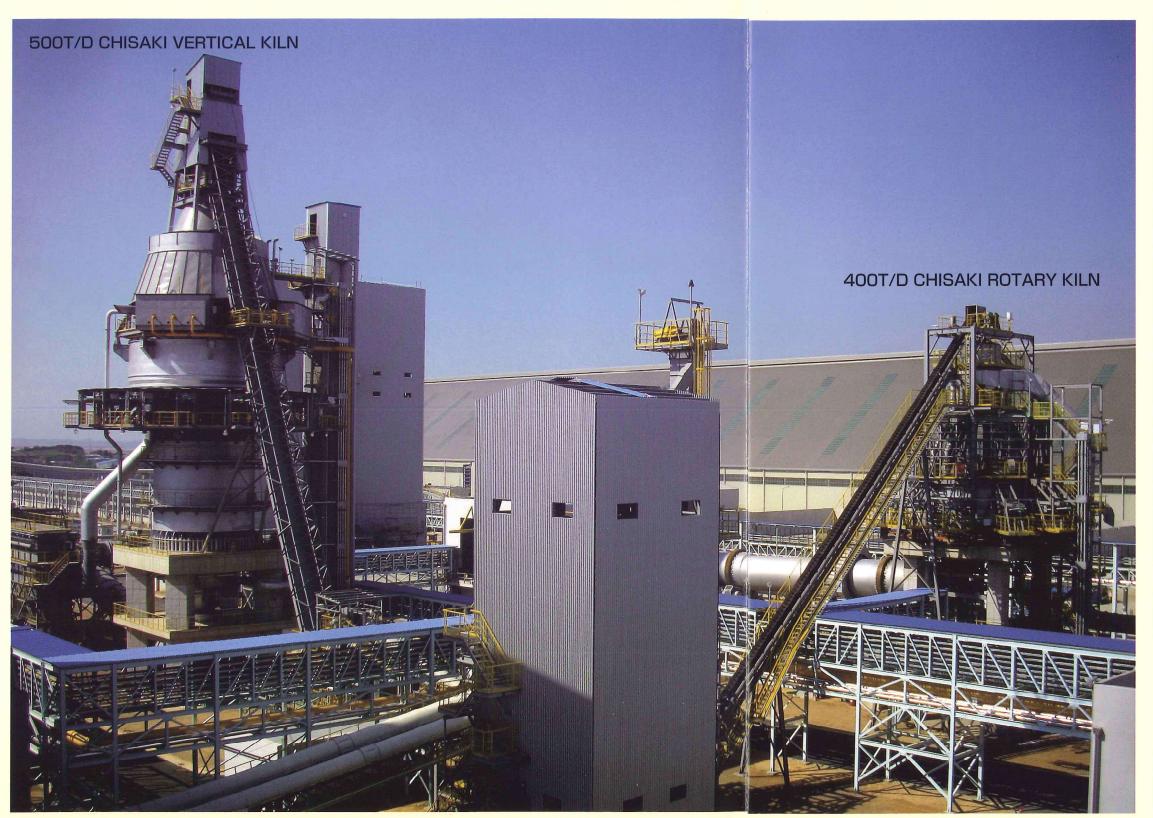
Basic Specifications

当社は多数のコマ式石灰焼成炉の建設と操業実績により蓄積したノウハウに基づき、この程500ton/day その第一号炉が韓国に建設され、2010年1月から稼働しています。

On the basis of engineering know-how accumulated through construction and operation of a novel system, which purpose is to produce such large quantity of quicklime as 500 tons. The first kiln was constructed in Korea, and is under smooth operation since January 2010.

の大容量の生産を目的とする新しい方式の竪型石灰焼成炉の開発に成功しました。

many Top-Shaped Lime Kilns, the CHISAKI CORP. is successful to develop a vertical kiln of of product per day.



■ 生産量

Capacity: 500 tons of product per day

■ 熱量原単位

Heat consumption: 850~900 kcal per kg of product

■ 電力原単位

Power consumption: 20~25 kWh per tons of product

■ 原石サイズ

Limestone size: 35

35 to 50 mm

■ 圧力損失

Pressure loss:

3 kPa (300 mm H₂0) max.

■ 54

?

Outside diameter: 13 m

■ 高 る

50 m

■ 設置而積

Area requirement: 24 m × 24 m

■ プッシャー組数

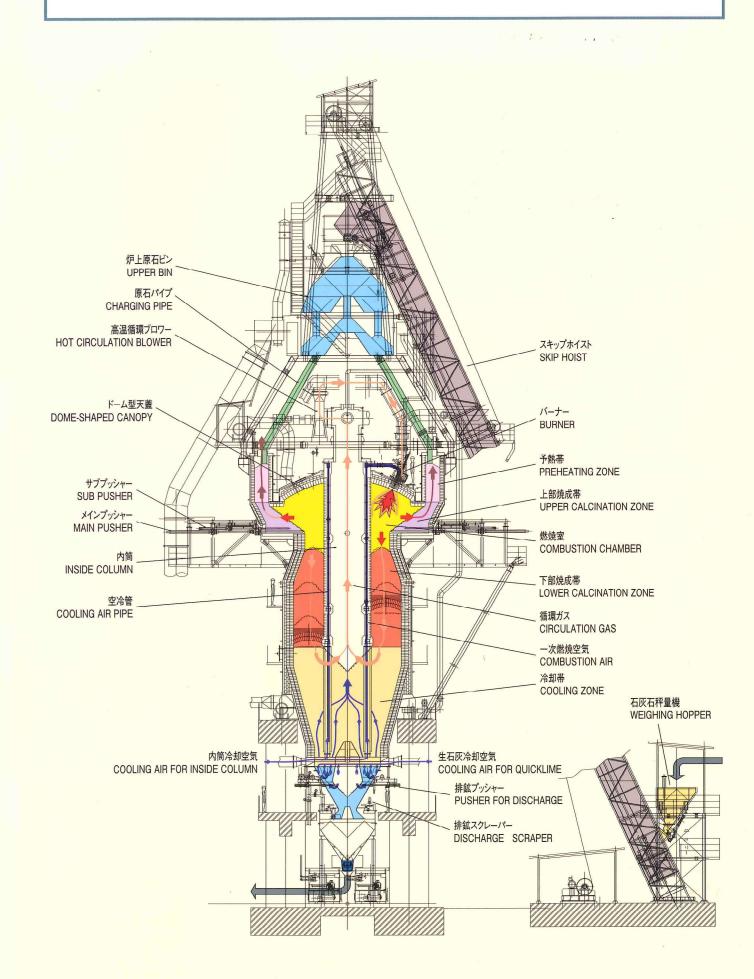
Number of pushers: Main:16, sub:16

生 産 量 Capacity	300 ton/day	700 ton/day
原石サイズ Stone size	35-50 mm	35–70 mm
外 径 Outside diameter	11 m	15 m
高 さ Height	45 m	55 m
プッシャ―組数 Number of pushers	24 組	32 組

Calcination of Limestone

- ・地上50mにある炉上原石ビンから原石パイプを 通じて予熱帯に塊状原石を供給します。
- ・原石は、予熱帯の中で下から貫流する排ガスによって予熱された後に、上部焼成帯に移動します。 上部焼成帯の底面は水平で、メインプッシャーと サブプッシャーの作動によって、原石は均一に移動し下部焼成帯に落下します。
- ・上部焼成帯と下部焼成帯の間には広い燃焼室があります。ドーム型天蓋にはバーナーが6基(:500ton/dayの場合)下向きに配設しており、燃料は広い空間内で完全に燃焼するので、ススや一酸化炭素は発生しません。燃焼室内にある高温の火炎と燃焼ガスから、強烈な熱放射線が上部焼成帯及び下部焼成帯にある石灰石層の上表面に到達して焼成を促進します。
- ・燃焼室内で発生した高温の燃焼ガスの一部は上部 焼成帯を上方に貫流して石灰石を焼成します。熱 放射線による加熱を加えると、石灰石焼成の約 70%は上部焼成帯で行われます。
- ・燃焼室内で発生した高温燃焼ガスの残りの部分は ドーム型天蓋の上部に設置した2基の高温循環ブロワーの作動により、下部焼成帯を下方に貫流して未焼成の石灰石を焼成します。
- ・下方に貫流した燃焼ガスは、冷却帯を上方に貫流 してくる生石灰冷却空気と合流します。700℃~ 800℃の混合ガスは循環ガスとして中央に設置さ れた内筒中を上方に流れ、高温循環ブロワーによ ってバーナーの周囲から燃焼室の中に吹き込まれ ます。
- ・内筒は空冷管の内外に耐火物を施工して構成されています。300℃以上に加熱された冷却空気はそのまま1次燃焼空気としてバーナーに送入します。
- ・冷却帯の底部には生石灰冷却空気入口及び内筒冷却用空気(1次燃焼空気)入口が設けられています。
- ・排鉱機の水平プッシャーと回転スクレーパーによって、ほとんど常温で軟焼石灰が排出されます。

- Lumps of limestone are supplied to the preheating zone through the charging pipes from the upper bin, which height is 50m.
- Lumps of limestone are preheated by the flue gas which percolates through the preheating zone, and descend to the upper calcination zone. The bottom of the upper calcination zone is horizontally flat. By action of the main and sub pushers, lumps move uniformly there, and drop down to the lower calcination zone.
- · Between the upper and the lower calcination zones, a wide combustion chamber is formed. Six burners (in case of 500 tons / day) are set downward, in the dome-shaped canopy. Fuel is burnt completely in the wide combustion chamber, and then soot and carbon mono-oxide are not formed in practice. Intense thermal radiation is emitted from the flame and the combustion gas in the combustion chamber, and then transferred to the surfaces of limestone layers in both the upper and lower zones, and then accelerates the calcination of the limestone there.
- A part of the combustion gas at high temperature percolates the upper calcination zone upwards and calcinate the limestone. Together with the heating by the thermal radiation, nearly 70% of calcination takes place within the upper calcination zone.
- Rest part of the combustion gas at high temperature percolates through the lower calcination zone downward and then calcinates the rest limestone there. Above flow is created by two hot circulation blowers, situated upon the dome-shaped canopy.
- The combustion gas, percolated downward in the lower calcination zone, joins to the cooling air which percolates upwards in the cooling zone. Mixture of the two gas flows, which temperature is nearly 700~800°C, flows upwards as circulation gas in the inside column positioned in the center, and then flows into the combustion chamber, through the spaces around the burners.
- The inside column is composed of the air cooling tubes, inner and outer sides of which are insulated by refractory layers. The cooling air, heated to higher than 300°C, is sent to the burners as the primary air.
- At the bottom of the cooling zone, inlet of cooling air for quicklime and then inlet of cooling air for the inside column (primary air for combustion) are positioned.
- By action of horizontal pushers and rotary scrapers, soft burnt quicklime is discharged at nearly ambient temperature.



チサキシャフトキルンの特長 Advantages of CHISAKI VERTICAL KILN

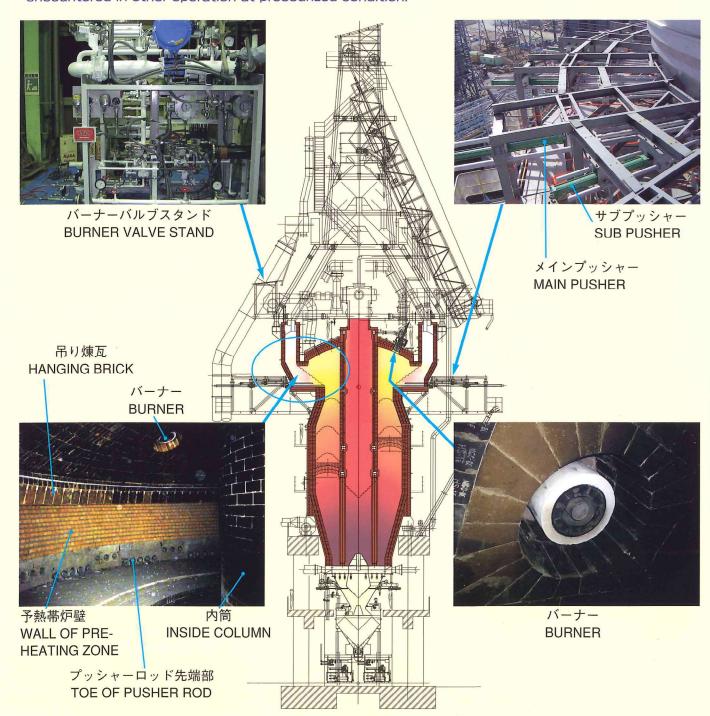
炉体中央部に位置する大容量のドーム型燃焼室から発生する輻射及び高温ガスエネルギーによって、石灰石を高速焼成ができる本石灰炉は世界の製鉄産業に大きく貢献できる事をお約束します。 本石灰炉の設計は50年間の経験をベースに確立したもので、全てについて実用性の高いものです。 負圧操業を採用し、加圧操業が対面する不都合な課題を全面的に解決できます。

The CHISAKI VERTICAL KILN calcinates the limestone quickly by thermal radiation and energy of gas flow at high temperature. They are generated in a dome-shaped combustion chamber of large volume, which is positioned at the middle part of the kiln body.

The CHISAKI CORP. promises that this kiln can contribute to the iron and steel industry throughout the world

Design of this kiln is established on the basis of real experience through 50 years, and then very practical in every aspect.

This kiln is operated under reduced pressure, and then it can solve any unfavorable problems, encountered in other operation at pressurized condition.



- ・上部焼成帯で焼成途中の石灰石は水平二段プッシャーの押出しによって、自由な軌跡で落下し、原石の全周面が焼成できるので、軟焼石灰となります。
- Lumps of limestone, which are half calcinated in the upper calcination zone, descend along the free trajectory, by action of the horizontal pushers at two levels. Therefore, lumps of limestone are calcinated all around their surface, resulting in softburnt quicklime.
- ・燃焼室が広く、また、3~6本のバーナーをセットしているので燃焼が安定し、低NOx完全燃焼雰囲気となります。
- Combustion chamber is wide, and 3~6 burners are set. Then combustion is stable, and can realize the atmosphere of complete combustion with scarce nitrogen oxides.
- ・高温燃焼室へのコークス吹込み及び分散が容易に できるので、コークスとガスの混合燃焼ができ、 更なる熱効率の改善ができます。
- Coke can be sent and distributed easily in the combustion chamber at high temperature. This can realize the mixed combustion of coke and gas fuel, in the purpose of better thermal efficiency.
- ・予熱帯部炉体径が大きいので、ガス流速が遅くなり、圧力損失が小さくなるので、排ガスブロワー の電力消費量を大幅に軽減できます。
- Diameter of preheating zone is large, and then velocity of gas is low, and then pressure drop is low there. Therefore, power consumption of exhaust blower is drastically reduced.
- ・下部焼成帯はほぼ全域を目視観察ができます。また、石灰サンプルの採収も出来るので、オペレーターは常に確かな状況判断を行えます。
- Nearly all parts of the lower calcination zone can be visually observed. Sold samples can be taken from outside. Furthermore, operators can judge the state of operation accurately always.

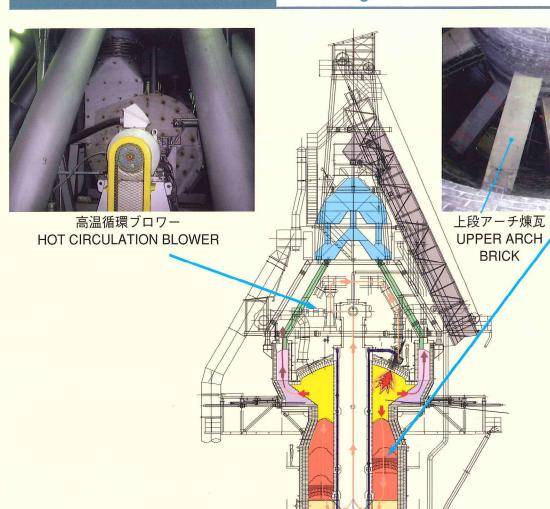
チサキシャフトキルンの特長 Advantage of

Advantage of CHISAKI VERTICAL KILN

下段アーチ煉瓦

LOWER ARCH

BRICK





排鉱調整プッシャー及び回転スクレーパー DISCHARGE (ADJUSTMENT) PUSHER AND ROTARY SCRAPER

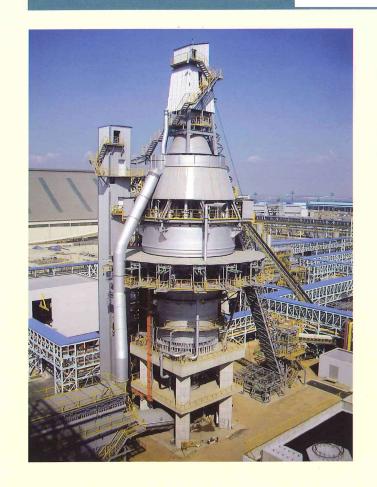
- ・炉底面の支柱に固定した内筒が、冷却帯、下部焼成帯、燃焼室、ドーム型天蓋を貫通しており、高温燃焼ガスの一部を下部焼成帯中で下方に貫流、循環させ、高温循環ブロワーで吸引します。
- ・内筒の外壁面は煉瓦張り、内壁面はキャスタブル製で、鋼管を配列して空冷し、300℃以上になった冷却空気をバーナーに一次空気として吹き込みます。内筒と炉体壁間にはアーチ煉瓦を組んで充填物の側面圧を防御します。
- ・中心に内筒を配置する軸対称の構造体であるため、 堅牢で、また、煉瓦形状も単純です。放熱面積も 小さくなります。
- ・炉体内部と外気との圧力差が小さいので原石投入 ロ及び生石灰排出口はマテリアルシールによって 密閉されます。このためメカニカルダンパーは不 要となるので、機器及び電気設備はシンプルです。
- ・原石ビンから焼成帯までの石灰石の流れはプッシャーと連動しているので、完璧な自動制御システムとなっています。
- ・生石灰の冷却は高速エアー噴射で行うので、冷却 効率が高くなります。

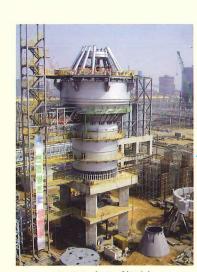
- The inside column is fixed to the support column at the bottom of the kiln. It penetrates through the cooling zone, the lower calcination zone, combustion chamber and the dome-shaped canopy. Part of combustion gas at high temperature percolates through the lower calcination zone downwards. The gas is flown in the inside column upwards and circulated by the hot circulation blowers.
- The outer side of the inside column is insulated with refractory bricks, and its inner side is insulated with castable refractory. Steel pipes are arranged inside, and cooled by the air. The air heated to 300°C and higher is blown to the burners as the primary air for combustion. Arch bricks are positioned between the inside column and the wall of kiln body, in order to protect against the lateral pressure from packed solids.
- Structure of the kiln is axially symmetrical, positioning the inside column in the center. Therefore, it is strong enough, and then simplifies the shape of elementary bricks. Moreover, surface area is reduced, minimizing heat loss from the kiln outer surface.
- Since the pressure difference is small between the kiln and the outer atmosphere, inlet of limestone and outlet of quicklime are sealed by application of material seal. Therefore, mechanical damper is unnecessary, resulting in the simple adjustment and electrical instruments.
- Flow of limestone from the upper bin to the calcination zones is synchronized with the action of pushers. This results in its complete automatic control system.
- Quicklime is cooled by the air, injected with high speed. This makes its cooling efficiency to be high.

7

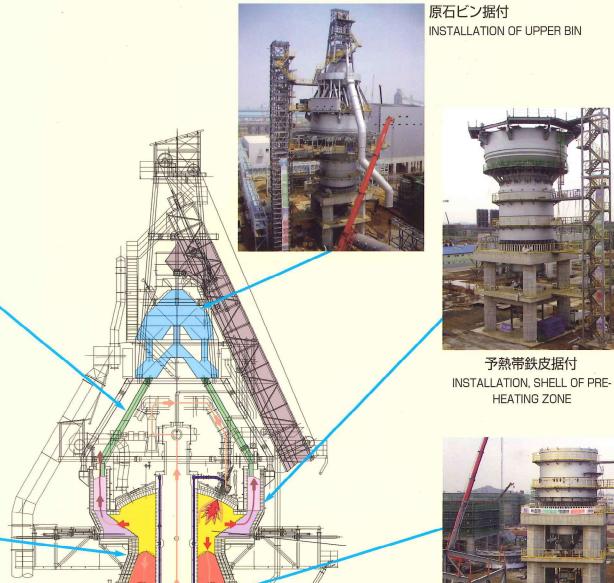
チサキシャフトキルンの建設

Construction of CHISAKI VERTICAL KILN

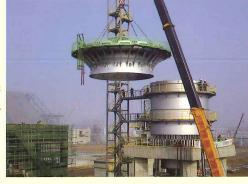




原石パイプ据付 INSTALLATION OF CHARGING **PIPES**



最上段鉄皮上架・据付 HANGING UP AND POSITIONING OF TOP SHELL









第二段鉄皮据付 INSTALLATION, SHELL OF SECOND LEVEL

第一段鉄皮据付 INSTALLATION, SHELL OF FIRST LEVEL

内筒上架・挿入 HANGING UP AND POSITIONING OF INSIDE COLUMN

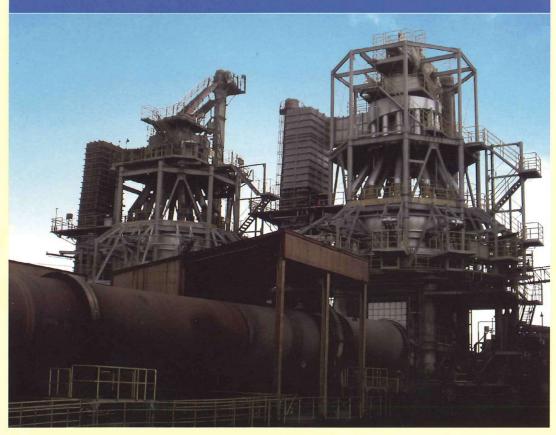


CHISAKI PRE-HEATER

Production 25% Up

Heat Consumption 20% Down

As Low as 1000 kcal/kg of pr. for 500 tons of pr./day





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