

# Hot Blast Stoves

## Iron & Steel Industry

Gouda Refractories delivers complete alumina refractory solutions for all types of installations in the Iron & Steel Industry. Rather than supplying commodities, Gouda Refractories focusses on finding the best possible solution for critical areas.

Gouda Refractories supplies refractory materials for critical areas in the iron & Steel Industry.



Tight  
dimensional  
tolerances

Extremely  
Low Creep  
values

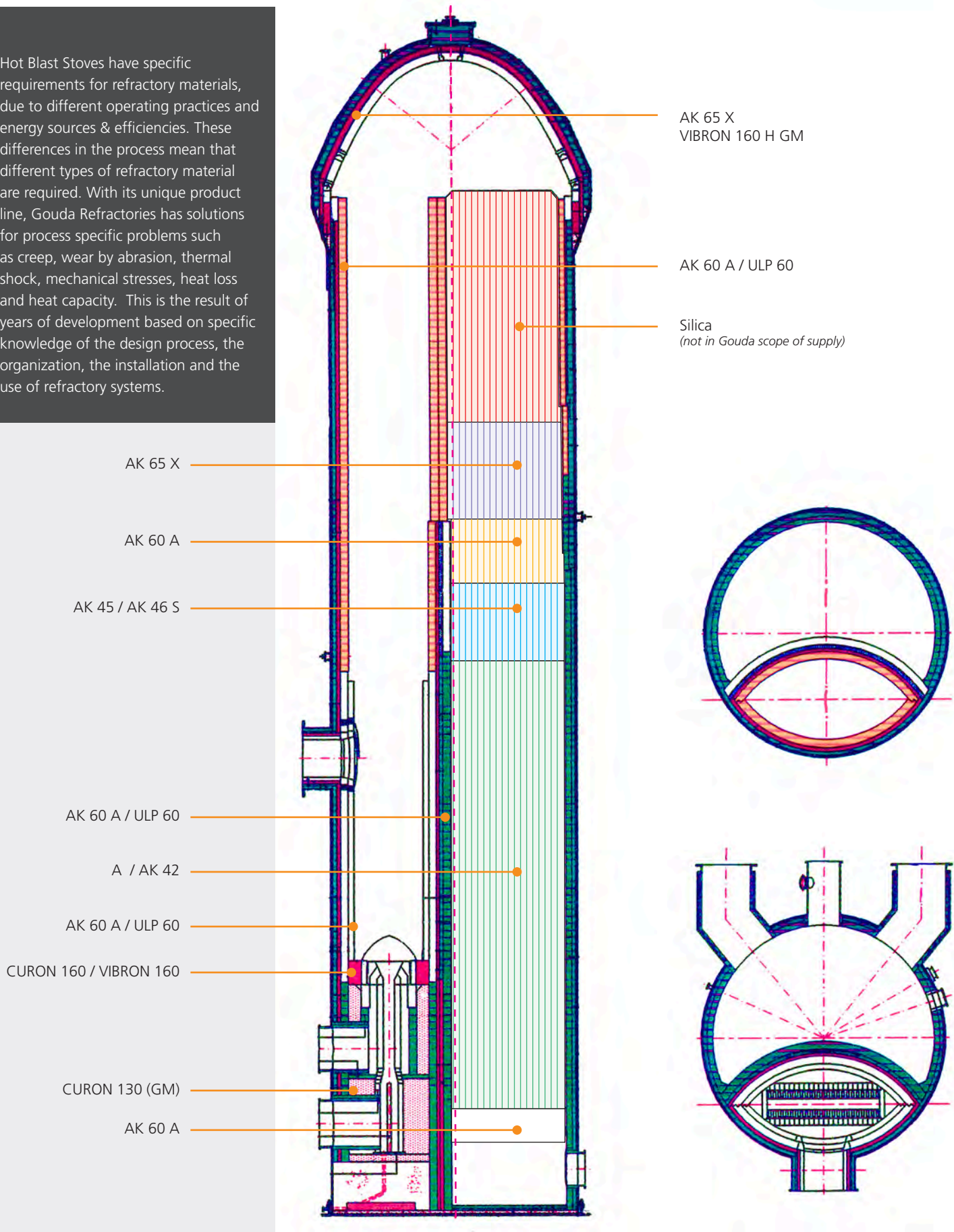
Full scope  
of **supply**

Since 1901, Gouda Refractories has proven that the company adds extra value when designing and producing refractory linings. Its state of the art production facilities does not just deliver refractory bricks, monolithic and precast shapes, but offers worldwide customer- specific total solutions for the iron & steel, non-ferrous metals, petrochemical, environment & energy and cement industries.

Every industry has its own specific challenges and demands. Whether it's a greenfield project or maintenance, Gouda Refractories seamlessly matches the design and the choice of materials to the specific needs of the industry and process. Longevity, ease of installation and consistency are all top priorities. Dialogue and cooperation with the customer mean that products for any specific application can be developed.

A Hot Blast Stove is one of the main equipment for the Blast Furnace of the iron plant. The function of the hot blast stove is to act as a heat exchanger, continuously providing high temperature hot air for the blast furnace. Approx. 25% of the heat required for blast furnace comes from the hot blast stove.

Hot Blast Stoves have specific requirements for refractory materials, due to different operating practices and energy sources & efficiencies. These differences in the process mean that different types of refractory material are required. With its unique product line, Gouda Refractories has solutions for process specific problems such as creep, wear by abrasion, thermal shock, mechanical stresses, heat loss and heat capacity. This is the result of years of development based on specific knowledge of the design process, the organization, the installation and the use of refractory systems.



| Material Properties |   |                     |                   |                                |                  |                                |                     |             |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Monolithics         | Description                                   | Material Properties |                   | Chemical Analysis              |                  |                                | Physical Properties |             |
|                     |   | Max. Serv. Temp.    | Density           | Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | SiO <sub>2</sub> | Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | CCS                 | PLC         |
|                     |   | °C                  | kg/m <sup>3</sup> | %                              | %                | %                              | MPa                 | 1400 °C     |
| CURON 160           | Dense refractory andalusite based castable    | 1.600               | 2.450             | 63                             | 30               | 1                              | 25                  | +0,6 / -0   |
| CURON 160 GM        | Dense refractory andalusite based gunning mix | 1.600               | 2.350             | 61                             | 33               | 1                              | 20                  | +0,6 / -0   |
| CURON 160 HS        | Dense refractory castable                     | 1.600               | 2.300             | 62                             | 30               | < 1,5                          | 70                  | +0 / -0,4   |
| CURON 160 HS GM     | Dense refractory gunning mix                  | 1.600               | 2.200             | 65                             | 29               | < 1,5                          | 60                  | +0 / -0,4   |
| VIBRON 160 H        | Dense low cement refractory castable          | 1.600               | 2.500             | 63                             | 31               | 1,5                            | 80                  | +0 / -0,3   |
| VIBRON 160 H GM     | Dense low cement refractory gunning mix       | 1.600               | 2.350             | 63                             | 31               | 1                              | 40                  | +0 / -0,3   |
| CURON 130           | Dense refractory castable                     | 1.300               | 2.000             | 35                             | 49               |                                | 25                  | +0,5 / -0,5 |
| CURON 130 GM        | Dense refractory gunning mix                  | 1.300               | 1.950             | 33                             | 49               |                                | 15                  | +0,2 / -0,5 |

| Dense Bricks | Description                                   | Material Properties |                   | Chemical Analysis              |                  |                                | Physical Properties |          |
|--------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
|              |   | Max. Serv. Temp.    | Density           | Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | SiO <sub>2</sub> | Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | CCS                 | Porosity |
|              |   | °C                  | kg/m <sup>3</sup> | %                              | %                | %                              | MPa                 | %        |
| SiC90        | Dense refractory brick based on SiC           | 1.650               | 2.600             | 92% SiC                        |                  |                                | 80                  | 15       |
| AK 65 X      | Dense refractory brick with high low creep    | 1.680               | 2.800             | 69                             | 28               | < 1                            | 80                  | 14       |
| ULP 60       | Dense refractory brick with low porosity      | 1.680               | 2.650             | 62                             | 35               | < 1                            | 100                 | < 8      |
| AK 60 X      | Dense refractory brick with high low creep    | 1.680               | 2.550             | 60                             | 37               | < 1                            | 70                  | 13       |
| AK 60 A      | Dense refractory brick based on andalusite    | 1.680               | 2.550             | 60                             | 37               | < 1                            | 90                  | 13       |
| AK 46 S      | Dense refractory fireclay brick with low reep | 1.550               | 2.400             | 49                             | 47               | < 1,2                          | 50                  | 15       |
| AK 45        | Dense refractory fireclay brick               | 1.500               | 2.300             | 45                             | 50               | < 1                            | 55                  | 16       |
| A            | Dense refractory fireclay brick               | 1.400               | 2.150             | 40                             | 53               | < 2                            | 35                  | 20       |

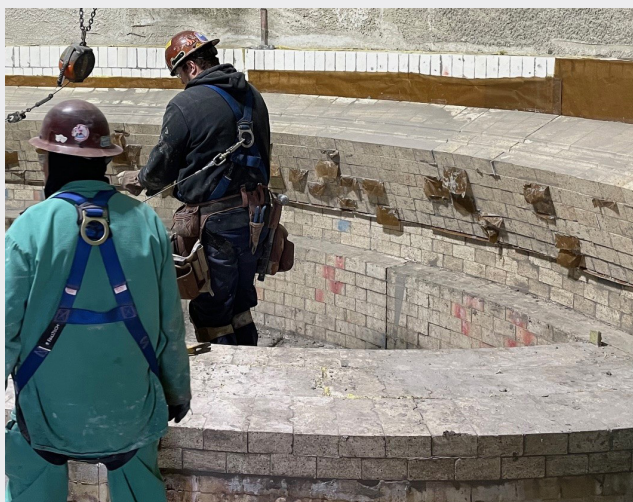
| Fired Prefab Shapes | Description                         | Material Properties |                   | Chemical Analysis              |                  |                                | Physical Properties |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
|                     |                                     | Max. Serv. Temp.    | Density           | Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | SiO <sub>2</sub> | Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | CCS                 | Porosity |
|                     |                                     | °C                  | kg/m <sup>3</sup> | %                              | %                | %                              | MPa                 | %        |
| V 140 PT            | Fired fire clay based Prefab Shape  | 1.400               | 2.250             | 47                             | 43               | < 1,5                          | 50                  | 20       |
| V 163 A             | Fired andalusite based Prefab Shape | 1.600               | 2.500             | 62                             | 32               | < 1                            | 80                  | 18       |
| V 168 H             | Fired mullite based Prefab Shape    | 1.600               | 2.300             | 64                             | 31               | < 1,5                          | 100                 | 19       |
| V 188 H             | Fired corundum based Prefab Shape   | 1.760               | 3.000             | 94                             | 5                | < 0,2                          | 100                 | 20       |

| Mortars      | Description                                  | Material Properties |                 | Chemical Analysis              |                  |                                | Physical Properties                  |     |
|--------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|
|              |  | Max. Serv. Temp.    | Max. Grain Size | Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | SiO <sub>2</sub> | Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | Na <sub>2</sub> O + K <sub>2</sub> O | SiO |
|              |  | °C                  | mm              | %                              | %                | %                              | %                                    | %   |
| ADHESIET A   | Air Setting Mortar based on chamotte         | 1.450               | 0,5             | 38                             | 53               | 2                              | 3,5                                  | 0   |
| ADHESIET 160 | Air Setting Mortar based on sintered bauxite | 1.600               | 0,5             | 75                             | 18               | 1,5                            | 2                                    | 0   |
| ADHESIET K80 | Air Setting Mortar based on silicon carbide  | 1.600               | 0,5             | 3                              | 12               | 1                              | 2                                    | 80  |
| HS 160       | Heat Setting Mortar based on bauxite         | 1.600               | 0,5             | 80                             | 15               | 1,5                            | 0                                    | 0   |

Values are typical. Datasheets are available upon request.



For each of the hot blast stove section, different types of refractories are used to reduce the total cost and to carefully select products that can withstand the typical wear mechanisms. Not only the operating conditions are considered when selecting the optimal products, also the best method of installation must be considered when selecting the type of refractory.



Gouda can supply the full scope of alumina refractory products: dense bricks, special prefab shapes, checker bricks, insulation bricks, castables, blankets and anchors. The only exception are the silica materials.

As each section has its own critical demands for the refractory properties, the general most important properties of the refractory materials are:

- Thermal shock resistance to accommodate temperature difference caused by the cyclic operation.
- High Strength (expressed in CCS and HMOR) and a low creep rate. A Hot blast stove is a high tower, the lower sections take the compressive stress from the refractory above, while at elevated temperatures.
- Abrasion Resistance to withstand the air flow in the stove.
- High Resistance against Chemical Abrasion
- Low Permanent Linear Change (PLC)
- Large Heat Capacity of the checker bricks to keep the heat when the flow direction is changed from heating to cooling stage.
- Tight dimensional tolerances. The Regenerator Port consists of a large number of checker layers.

The height of checkers is therefore categorized in different bandwidths. Gouda has two measuring systems to categorize and colour-mark each individual checker.



#### Checker Height Sizing (Band Colors)

For checker banding refer to QC spec. sort into max. 7 bands on height:

|            |               |                   |             |               |                    |
|------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| White band | 152.5 - 153.5 | White square icon | Red band    | 156.6 - 157.5 | Red square icon    |
| Black band | 153.6 - 154.5 | Black square icon | Blue band   | 157.6 - 158.5 | Blue square icon   |
| Brown band | 154.6 - 155.5 | Brown square icon | Yellow band | 158.6 - 159.5 | Yellow square icon |
| Green band | 155.6 - 156.5 | Green square icon |             |               |                    |

