Fluidbed Furnaces in the Wire Industry

A brief history and look at recent developments in furnace design





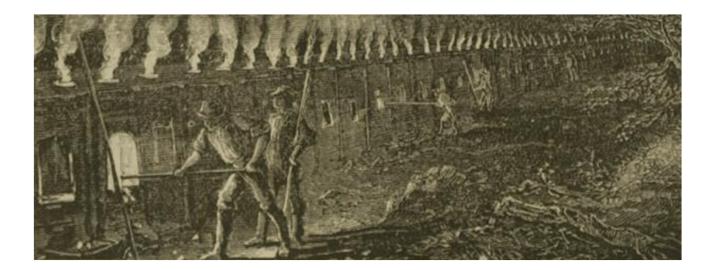
Advantages of Fluidbed Furnaces

- High heat-transfer rate
- Environmentally friendly
- Fast heat-up and cool-down
- New controls are energy efficiency
- New designs offer a rugged low maintenance package





A Brief Technical History of Fluidbed Furnaces for the Wire Industry



Early Model Porous Tile Fluidbed

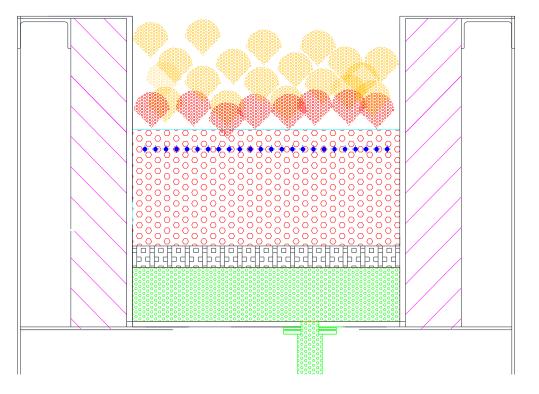
Submerged combustion Fluidbed Furnace with porous tile and 100% Pre-Mix

Advantages

- Simple design
- Uniform fluidization

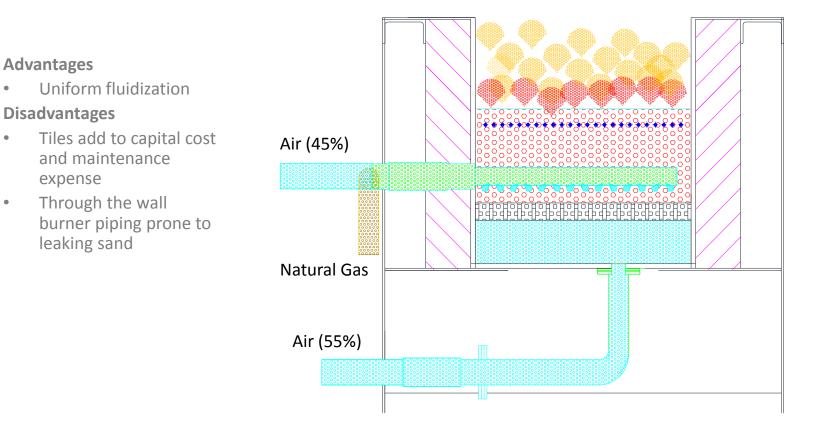
Disadvantages

• Cracked tiles result in explosions in the under bed plenum



Later Model Porous Tile Fluidbed

Submerged combustion Fluidbed Furnace with porous tile and single set of burner pipes



Pre-Mix Burner Fluidbed

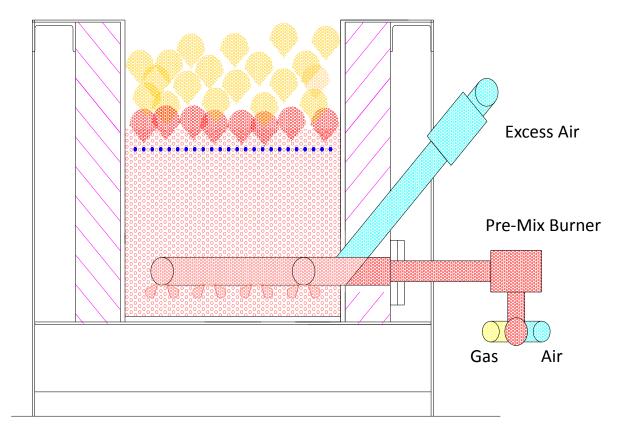
Submerged combustion Fluidbed Furnace with pre-mix burner and excess air supply

Advantages

• No tiles

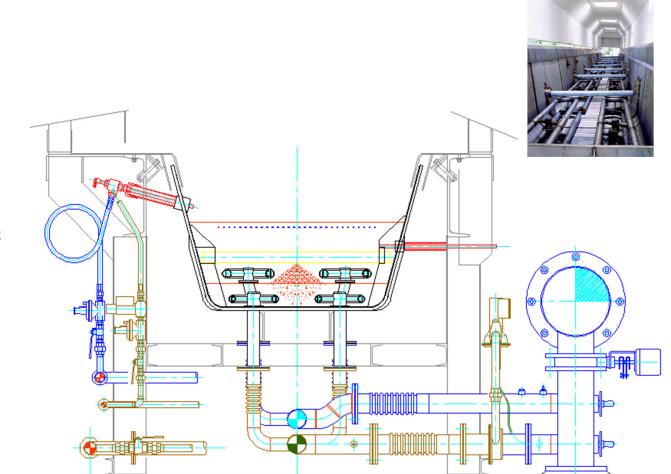
Disadvantages

 Overheated burner pipes resulted in some solidification of sand and blocked burner pipes



Hi-Draw Fluidbed with Dual Fluidizing Tubes

Submerged combustion Fluidbed Furnace with two levels of "race track" shaped burner pipes



Advantages

- No tile expenses
- Theoretically self cleaning burner pipes
- Curtain-less threading slot with optional motorized shuttle

Disadvantages

- "Wall of flame" issue on sidewalls
- Prone to leaking sand and gases through bottom piping connections





Hi-Draw Fluidbed circa 2000



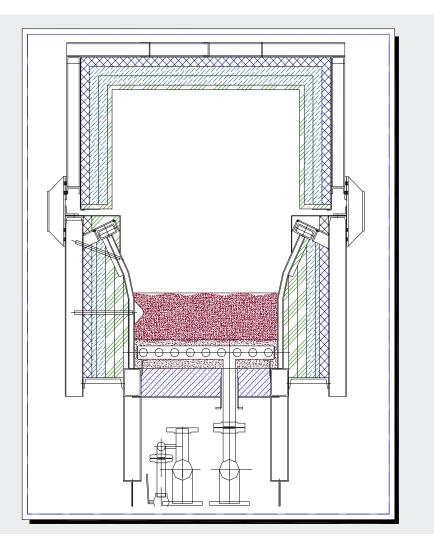
QED Fluidbed with Interlaced Burner Piping

Advantages

- No tile expenses
- Uniform fluidization
- New energy efficient proportional control with mass-flow air-gas ratio
- Injected gas system to eliminate flashback
- Curtain-less threading slot

Disadvantages

• None that we care to admit





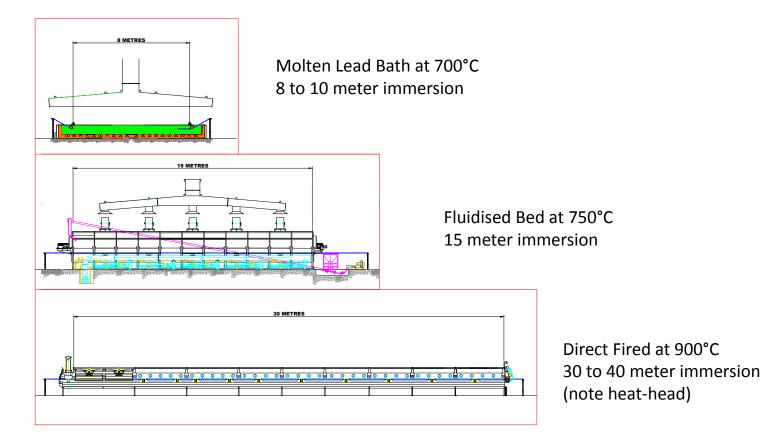
Furnace Design Considerations

Length ≈ Wire Speed (DV) Bed Area ≈ Production Rate (t/h) Particle Size (sand) ≈ Thermal Input ≈ Production (t/h)



36 Wires, DV= 180, 4.8 tons/h

Comparison of Furnace Lengths DV=200

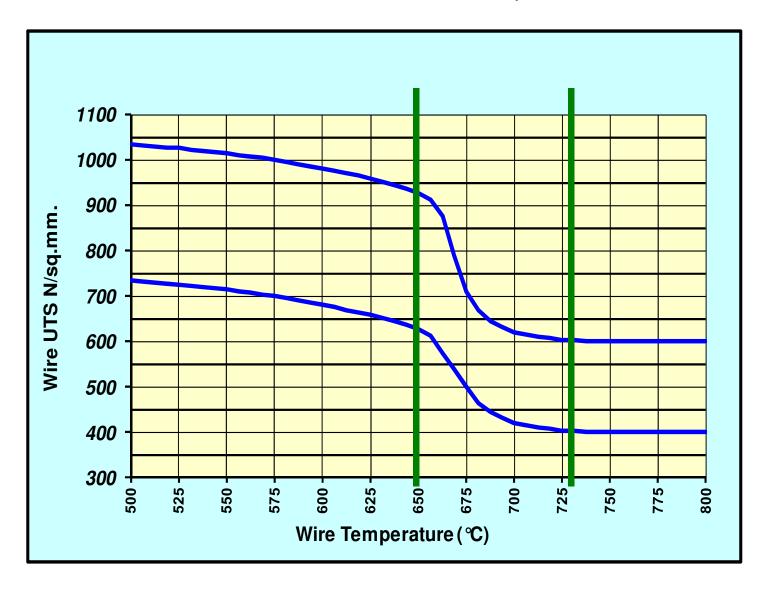




Wire Tensile Increase from Drawing

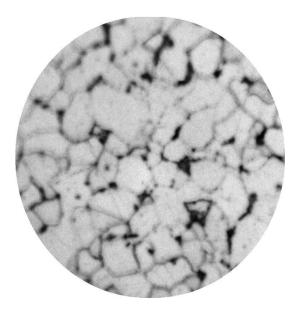


Wire Tensile vs. Annealed Temperature



Rod & Wire Micro-sections Showing Ferrite Crystal Structure

Magnification x 500



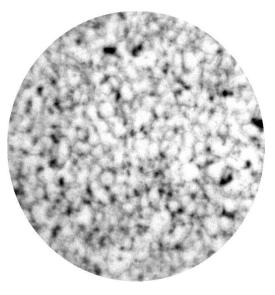
Virgin LCS Rod

5.5 mm diameter Tensile = 400 N/sq.mm



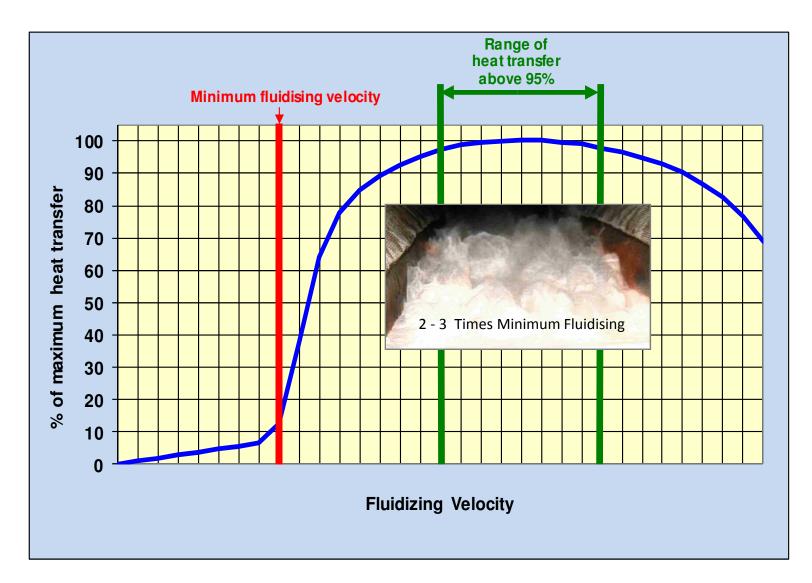
After Wire Drawing to 85% area reduction

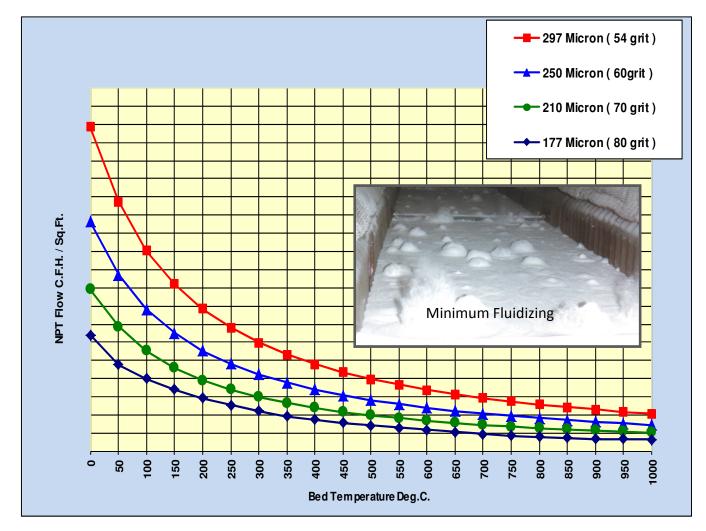
2.0 mm diameter Tensile = 960 N/sq.mm



After Stress Relieving & Galvanising

2.0 mm diameter Tensile = 465 N/sq.mm Heat-Transfer vs. Fluidizing Velocity





Minimum Fluidizing Velocity vs. Temperature

Rugged Sand Systems

Easy Threading



Double Sand Return System with Efficient Air Knife



Threading Slot with Special Labyrinth Seal



Designed to the Latest Combustion & Safety Standards

Mass-Flow Air-Gas Ratio Digital & Analogue Indication Top Quality Combustion Components





Custom Designed to Suit Production



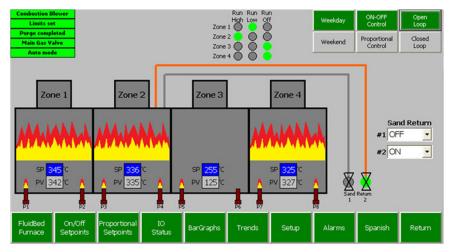
18 Wires, DV= 130 and 1.7 t/h



PLC's with Multiple Language Options

Closed Loop Proportional Control Latest Generation PLC's and Touchscreens







Rugged & Dependable Furnaces



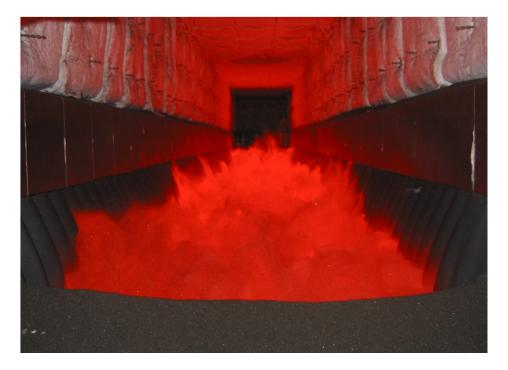
Multiple zone control



50 Wires, DV= 210, 7.0 t/h

Fluidbed Heat-Treatment Processes

- Annealing
- Austinitizing
- Stress Relieving
- Quenching
- Tempering
- Thermal Diffusion



Dual Process Fluidbed Furnaces

Low Carbon Annealing at 750°C

Or

High Carbon Patenting with Fluidbed Austenitizing at 900°C and Lead Quench Furnace at 550°C



20 Fluidbeds across 6 Continents

Cavatorta Group Corvi Acero S.A. Energya (2) Global Wire Guney Celik (2) Heshan Hang Kei Ilke Celik Kiswire Malla San Master Halco Merchants Metals Mid-South Wire One SouthWire One SouthWire OneSteel Roofings Ltd Smorgon Wire Sinal S.A. Wei Dat Wiremesh Italy Dominican Republic Egypt Greece Turkey China Turkey Korea Mexico USA USA USA USA USA Malaysia Australia Uganda Australia Bolivia Malaysia

Gord Murray VP, QED Wire Lines Inc.



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