



Institute of Refractories Engineers

HEAT INSULATING REFRACTORIES

IRE Training Day
25 September 2008

Sam Franklin



Heat Insulating Materials

- WHY INSULATE
- HOW HEAT FLOWS
- HOW INSULATION WORKS
- TYPES OF INSULATION
- STEADY STATE AND TEMPERATURE CHANGE
- PROPERTIES
- EXAMPLES



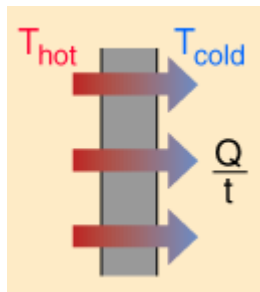
Why Insulate?

- Reduce Heat Flow to Shell/Outside
 - Acceptable Shell Temperature
 - Reduce Heat Loss – Fuel Saving
 - Control Cooling Rate
- Reduce Lining Weight
 - Less Energy To heat up Lining
 - Reduce Heat Up Energy Loss
 - Faster Heat Up/Cool Down
 - Cycle Time
 - Availability

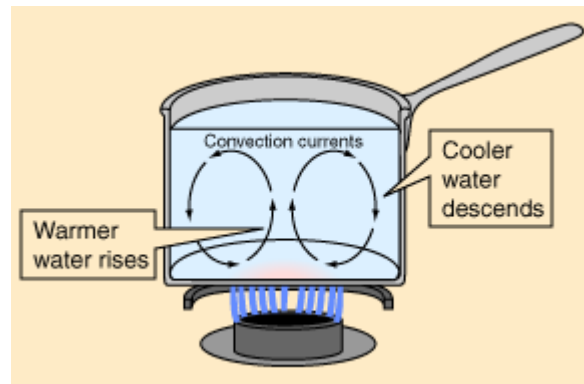


How Heat Flows

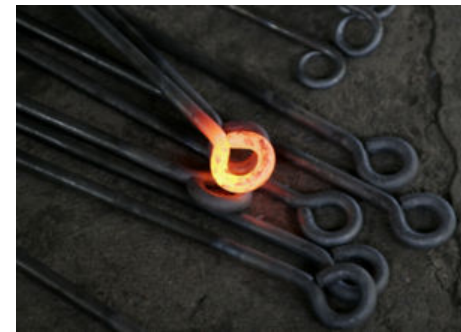
Conduction



Convection



Radiation





How Insulation Works

- High Porosity
 - Air is less conductive than solid refractory
- Small Pore Size
 - Small pores limit convection
 - Pore surfaces stop once-through radiation
 - Very small pores STOP radiation



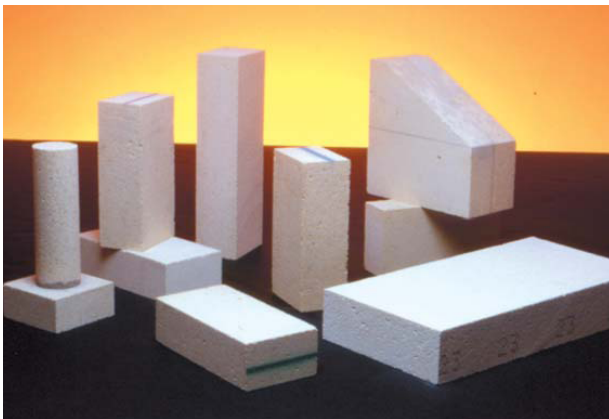
Types of Insulation



Insulating Castable/Gunning



Fibre Insulation



Insulating Firebrick



Microporous Insulation



Insulating Castable/Gunning



COMPOSITION

Cement Binder
Lightweight Aggregate eg
Expanded Clay
Vermiculite

MAX TEMPERATURE 1300°C

WEIGHT

High – Density 1000-1500kg/m³

INSULATION VALUE

Poor – Conductivity >0.5W/mK

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Good

COMMENT

Ease of Installation
Needs Anchorage



Insulating Firebrick



COMPOSITION

Refractory Grains

eg Chamotte

Combustible Particles

eg sawdust, EPS

Ceramic Bond

MAX TEMPERATURE 1500°C

WEIGHT

Medium – Density 600-1000kg/m³

INSULATION VALUE

Low – Conductivity >0.2-0.5W/mK

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Medium



Insulating Firebrick - Production

Batch and Mix

Extrude - Oversize

Dry

Fire

Machine to Size





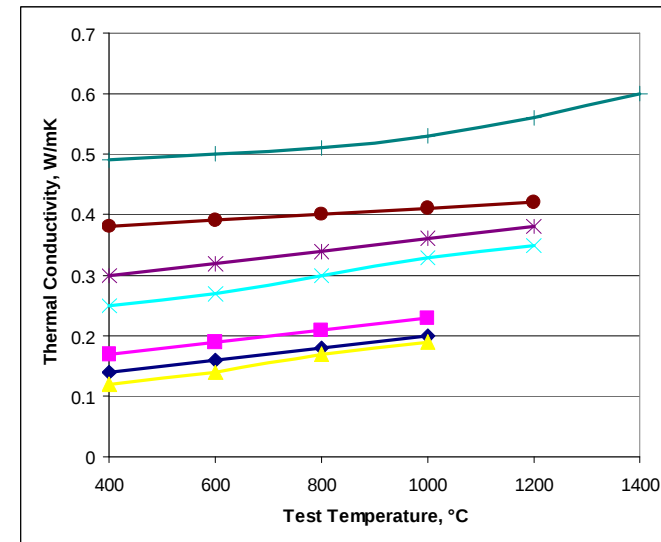
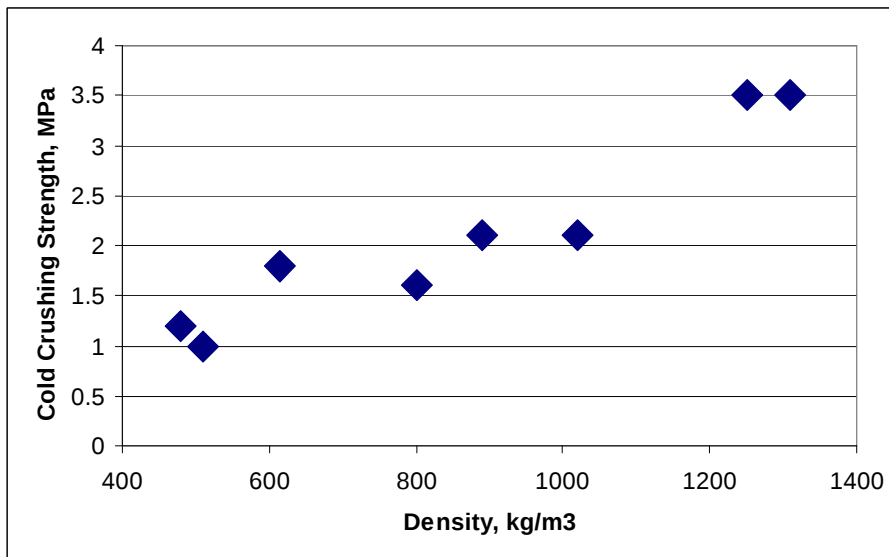
Insulating Firebrick - Properties

An INCREASE in Density
Decrease in Insulation Value
Increase in Strength
Increase in Max Temp

CLASSIFICATION TEMPERATURE

Defined by Shrinkage.

NOT Maximum Service Temperature





Fibre Products

RCF vs BODY SOLUBLE

- Health Issue
 - Substitution
 - Exposure Avoidance
 - Monitoring
 - Labelling
- Maximum Temperature



Fibre Products



Bulk



Board



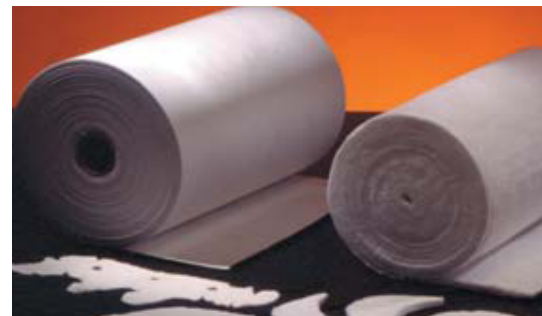
Blanket



Vacuum
Formed



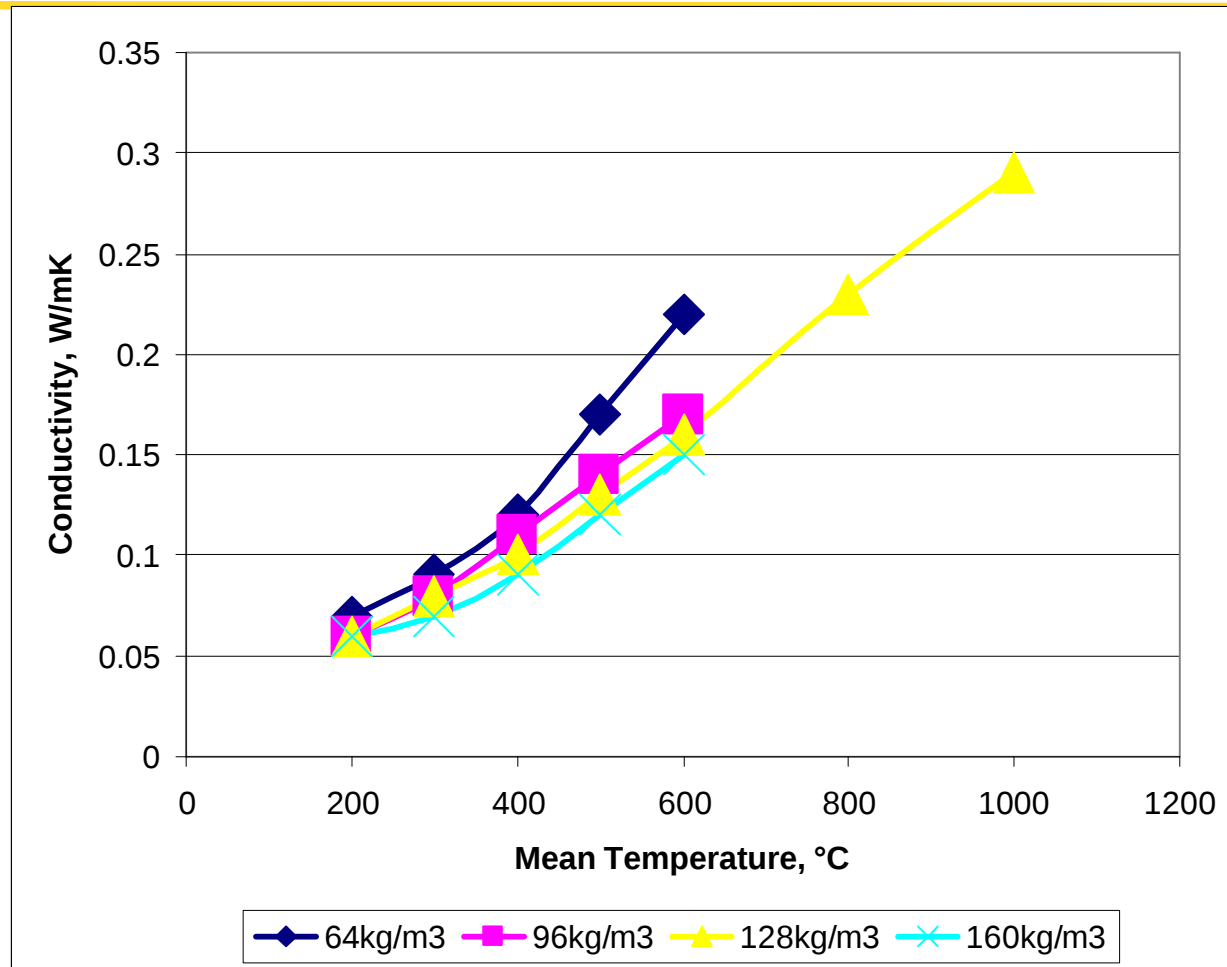
Modules

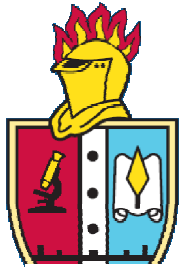


Paper



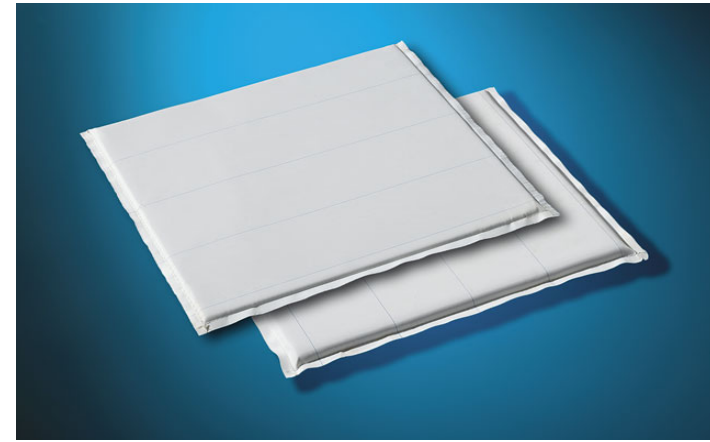
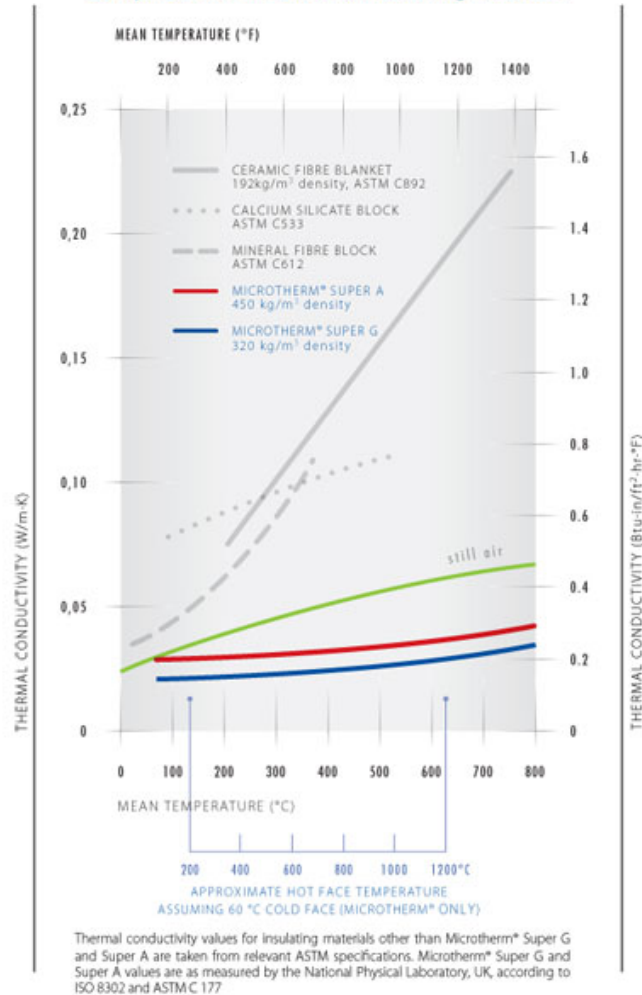
Fibre Products





Microporous Materials

Thermal Conductivity of MICROTHERM® Insulation Compared to Conventional Insulating Materials



- Temperature vs Thermal Conductivity
- Installation
 - Bending & Cutting, Water



Heat Flow Calculation



General Comments

- Consider Maximum Temperature
- Thermal Conductivity Value at Temperature
- Available Thickness
- Strength Requirements
- Chemical Attack – Hydrogen, Alkali



Thank You For Your Attention