A hot-blast stove is a facility to supply hot air to a blast furnace continuously. In the combustion (heat accumulation) phase, heat energy in hot exhaust gas from a burner is accumulated in checker bricks and, in the ventilation phase, a large quantity of air is blown through the checker bricks to raise the temperature of the air.

The hot-blast stove of Nippon Steel Engineering (NSE) has the following characteristics.

- **Achievement of high efficiency combustion**
  - Achievement of high efficiency combustion even in the operation only with blast furnace gas (BFG) (Mono-fuel BFG combustion)

- **Achievement of ventilation of hot air**

- **Heat radiation from the stove body smaller than conventional stoves**
  - It has a smaller radiation surface area than conventional ones because of its smaller size.

- **Applicable to blast furnaces with volumes over 5,000 m³**
  - NSE’s design technology makes it possible to use the hot blast stove with large blast furnaces with volumes over 5,000 m³.

- **Low construction costs**
  - Because there are no complex burner bricks or partition walls and only a small volume of bricks, the hot blast stove is inexpensive.

- **Short manufacturing cycle**
  - The furnace manufacturing cycle is short since the lack of complex burner bricks means the furnace construction difficulty is low.

- **Space saving**
  - No need for a combustion chamber: The improved heat accumulation allows its installation in an area smaller than the area required for installation of the conventional hot-blast stoves.

- **Stove service life of 40 years**
  - The hot blast stove makes use of NSE’s refractory technology with a track record of long service lives.

- **Complete elimination of stress corrosion cracking**
  - Stress corrosion cracking (SCC) is completely eliminated with Nippon Steel Corporation’s SCC-resistant steel and NSE’s fabrication technology.

**Basic Concept or Summary**

![Figure 1 NSE furnace top combustion-type hot-blast stove](image1)

![Figure 2 Concentration distribution of uncombusted CO in the stove](image2)

⇒ Reduction in uncombusted CO concentration in the stove with the use of a new burner
Figure 3: Comparison of the performance of burners in the mono-fuel BFG combustion
(diagram of the concentration distribution of uncombusted CO)

⇒ The concentration of uncombusted CO above the upper surface of checker bricks is reduced to 1/10 of
the concentration in the conventional internal combustion stove during the mono-fuel BFG combustion.

Effects or Remarks
◆ High combustion performance which reduces the concentration of uncombusted CO in the stove
◆ Potential for the reduction of energy consumption in a hot-blast stove for a 5,000 m³ blast furnace by
1 - 2 %
◆ The concentration of uncombusted CO in the space above the checker bricks can be reduced to approx. 1/10 of the concentration in the conventional internal combustion hot-blast stoves.
◆ Consumption of energy required for the mono-fuel BFG combustion can be reduced by 2 - 3 %.
◆ High heat-transfer efficiency
◆ The hot-blast stove provides high heat-transfer efficiency because cases flow at a constant velocity
along the entire checker brick profile.
◆ Reduction in the ratio of reducing materials in a blast furnace with hot air ventilation
◆ Reduction of 10 kg/ton-pig in the coke ratio by raising the ventilation air temperature in a 5,000 m³ blast
furnace by 100 °C
◆ The energy loss through heat radiation from the stove body has been reduced by approx. 30 %
compared with the conventional hot-blast stoves.

Installation in Practice or Schedule

Domestic  Nippon Steel Corporation Kyushu Works,
            JFE Steel Corporation West Japan Works (two installations)

Overseas

Contact:  NIPPON STEEL ENGINEERING CO., LTD.,
           Plant & Machinery Sector
           Osaki Center Building, 1-5-1 Osaki, Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo 141-8604 Japan
           Phone: +81-3-6665-2000  Fax: +81-3-6665-4847