KAWASAKI STEEL GIHO Vol.27 (1995) No.1

Development of High Efficient Dust Collection Techniques by Means of Artificial Tornado

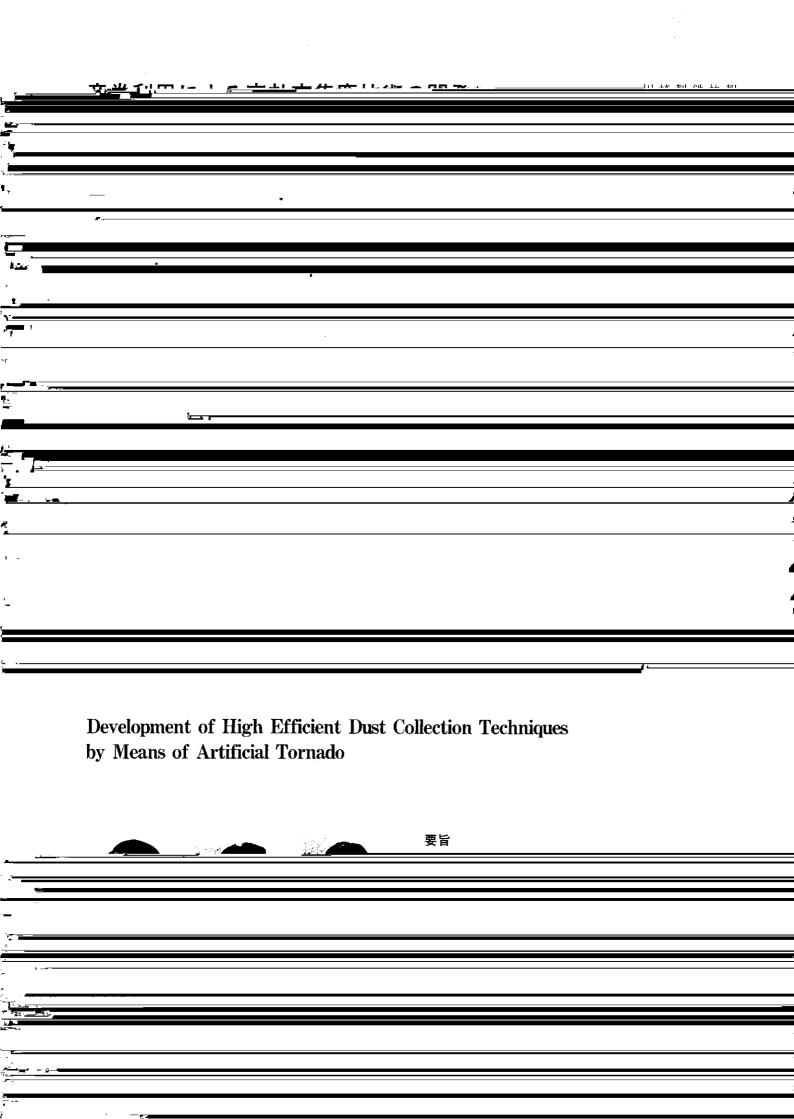
(Masao Fujita) (AkAo (A (wTd()w2F)397.1 u)977.1 A Ababin 3Wasin 3Wan 3Wasin 3Wan 3Wasin 3Wasin 3Wasin 3Wasin 3Wasin 3Wasi

Ŷ**Ś**ŽĠŠŠ7Ġ€vb**¾**ZŸ B¥¢**B**S**ÉZBĢ**≨∰ **B**PBGrS**GG**\$-UŠ7Ġ\$ Gv**W**W¥M**\$**É\$B4

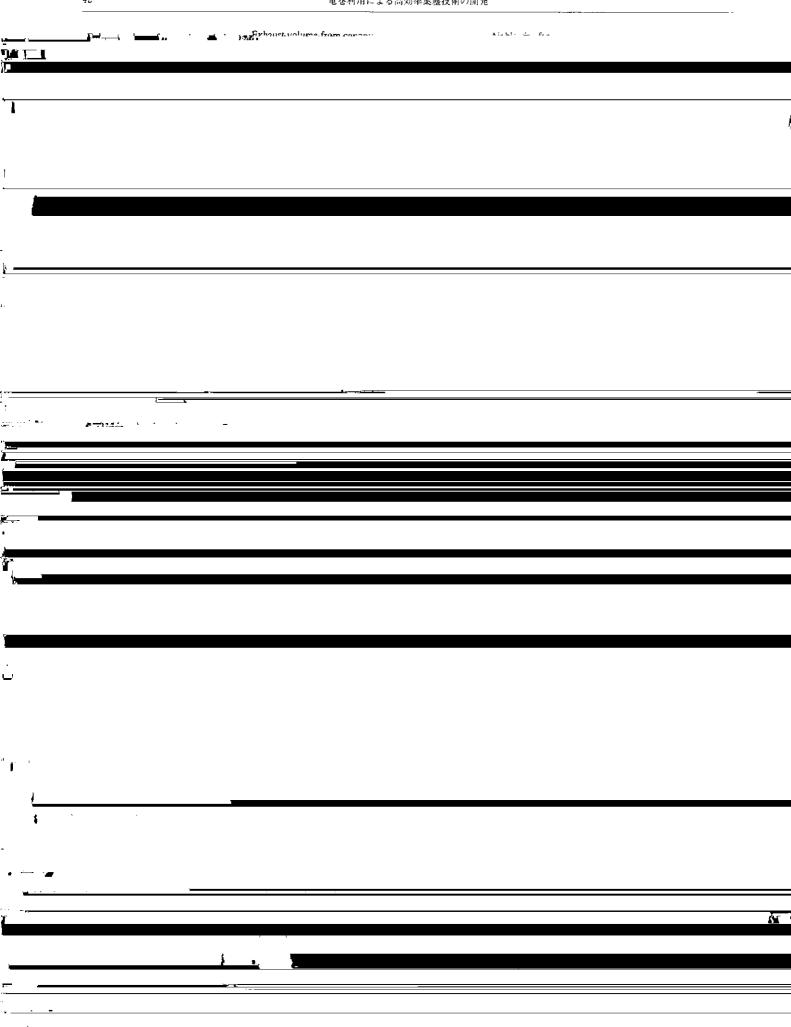
69YVS

Synopsis:

The exhaust system with an artificial tornado system is effective even where drafting force is strong like at high temperature blast furnace casthouses. A model experiment and an application to a real blast fu4rnace have proved that the exhaust system with a horizontal artificial tornado, which has a rotating air inertia force in an open space upside of a blast furnace taphole, reduces the exhaust gas volume to a third of the conventional system. In the close space over the iron pit where the hot metal is poured into a torpedo car, it has been proved that the exhaust system with a vertical artificial tornado, which shuts off the circumferential air, can reduce the exhaust gas volume to a half of the conventional system by the model experd@0tArM



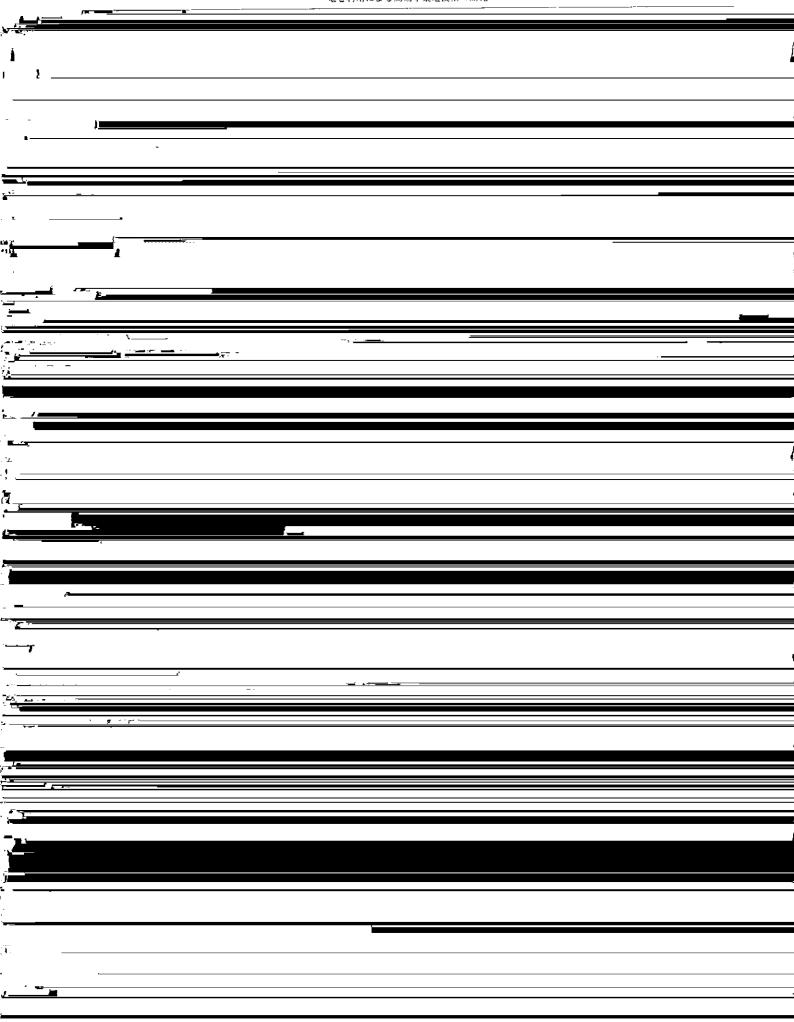




<u>, –</u>		
		
×		
-		
_		
	Table 1 Exhaust volume of model system and existing system	からの吹き出し速度は最大 50 m/s とした。
	ig, or is in the system and existing system is in the system is the system in the system in the system in the system is the system in the system in the system in the system is the system in the system in the system in the system is the system in the system in the system is the system in the system in the system in the system is the system in the system in the system in the system is the system in the system in the system in the system is the system in the system in the system in the system is the system in the system in the system in the system is the system in the system in the system in the system is the system in the system in the system in the system in the system is the system in the syst	- The Application Application Applied To Applied Ap
, á seguente.		
_ <u></u>		
1 ====		
· ·		
(D)	¥ =	
=		
<i>5</i> ————————————————————————————————————		
* <u></u>		
1	**************************************	
-		
	The state of the s	2
<u> </u>		
		
r.		
9		
e 2	,	
,- F ,- F		
)		
•		
; 		
-		
<u> </u>	<i>t</i>	
_	<i>b</i>	
F 1-		
_		

Table 2 Comparison of the state of dust collection at taphole between artificial tornado system and conventional system

=	Conventional With artificial tornado					
<u>L</u>	Period of	Exhaust	,	Fyhanet		
÷						
	•					
	● 180	,				
4						
			8 ′		<u>'</u>	
c - <u></u>			<u> </u>			
<u>r=#₹. •• </u>						
.				_		
				F	<u>) 1 —— </u>	
8* K						
\$7**** \$###						
ř						
<u> </u>	7					
						
		<u> </u>				



4.2.2 実験結果と考察

落ち口部模型の実験結果を Fig. 14 に示す。縦軸には集塵効果の指標である監視窓の空気流入速度を示している。現状の実機による吸引風量は合計で 7 700 m³/min であり、模型実験では相似則より 21.3 m³/min に相当する。このときの模型実験による監視窓からの空気の流入速度は約3.2 m/s である。監視空の流入速度を阻地相

