




GOUDA  refractories an **ANDUS** group company


Refractories for aluminium

*the industry behind the industries
the theory behind the refractories*

*AMAP colloquium 11 June 2015
ir. drs. Marcel C. Franken*

www.goudarefractories.com

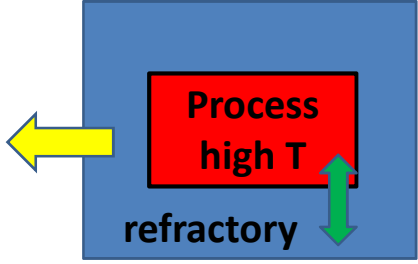
GOUDA  refractories an **ANDUS** group company

General

Any process at high T in a installation
need for refractory (Feuerfest)

- not only resistant to high temperatures (Feuer)
- resistant to interaction with process
- keep heat in installation

*miniumum
heat loss*




no interaction

www.goudarefractories.com

GOUDA refractories an ANDUS group company



In a process installation many partial processes each partial process different refractory solutions possible: bricks, castables, chemical composition,....

PROCESS

 *Search for the perfect match*

REFRACTORY

"each advantage has its disadvantage"

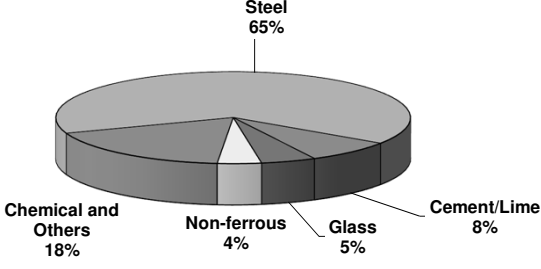


www.goudarefractories.com

GOUDA refractories an ANDUS group company



Refractory industry - "industry behind industries"

Refractory Consumption in Consumers Industry of Europe



Industry	Percentage
Steel	65%
Chemical and Others	18%
Cement/Lime	8%
Glass	5%
Non-ferrous	4%

www.goudarefractories.com

Refractory consumption

Specific consumption in 1955, 1980, 2000 and 2010 in major industries :

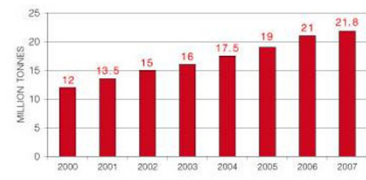
	Specific consumption kg (refractory) per t ¹ (product)				Reduction Total in %
	1955	1980	2000	2010	
Iron and Steel	50	30	18	16*	68
Cement, Lime	2,2	1,2	0,9	0,7	68
Glass	15	12	6	5	66
Aluminium	25,5	20	14	10	60

* Japan 11, Europe 12, USA 12, China 30 kg/ton



Reduction refractory consumption:

- improved process control
- larger installation (A/V)
- improved refractory

World refractory market growth 2000-2007



www.goudarefractories.com

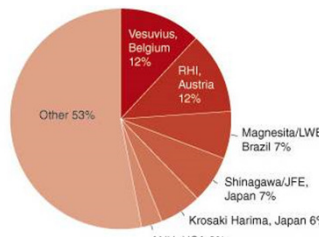
Refractory producers

In Europe 26.000 employees and turnover 3.1 billion Euro

Tendency conglomeration:

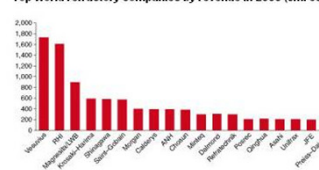
- **RHI Refractories:**
Didier, Veitsch, Radex, Harbison&Walker
- **Vesuvius:**
Premier, VGT-Dyko
- **Saint Gobain:**
Carborundum, Savoie, Norton
- **Calderys:**
Lafarge, Plibrico
-

Leading world refractory producers*




* by market share of total revenue (\$20,425m.) with their HQ country

Top world refractory companies by revenue in 2008 (€m. estimates 2008)



Gouda Refractories (Vuurvast)
Private owned company since 1901






www.goudarefractories.com

GOUDA *refractories*  an **ANDUS** *group* company

Gouda Refractories

Total refractory lining solutions for critical equipments in various industries (% of TO)


Aluminium	45 %
Petrochemical	35 %
Power & Energy	55 %
Steel	5 %
Calcination	10 %

Global network

Manufacturing, design, installation
65.000 ton bricks, 25.000 ton castables, 2500 ton precast (range: 30-100% Al₂O₃)

www.goudarefractories.com

GOUDA *refractories*  an **ANDUS** *group* company

Refractory is chemistry and physics “*alchemy*”

Basis chemistry:



- inorganic material
- oxidic components
- reactions “transformations”

Basis physics:

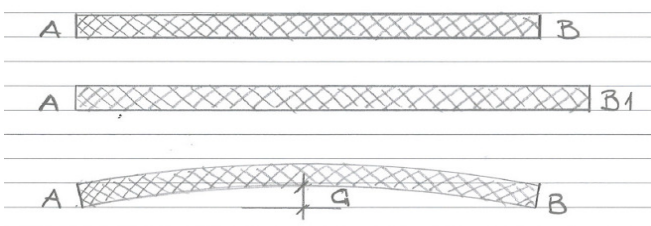
- material expands as it becomes hot

Refractories goes to the fire

www.goudarefractories.com






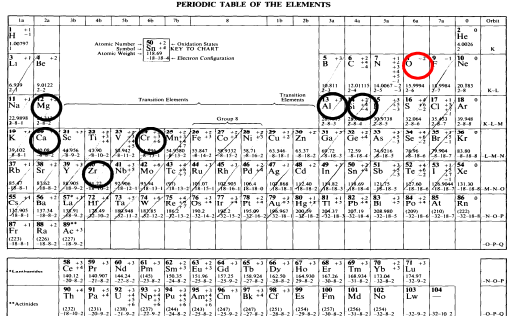
Thermal expansion



	Langte A-B	uitzetting	temperatuur	Langte A-B1	Buiging C
Staal	1000 mm	1,2mm / 100°C	200°C	1002 mm	32 mm
	3000 mm	1,2mm / 100°C	200°C	3007 mm	103 mm
Vuurvast	1000 mm	0,6 - 1,0 % > 0,8%	1100°C	1008 mm	63 mm
	3000 mm	0,6 - 1,0 % > 0,8%	1100°C	3024 mm	190 mm

www.goudarefractories.com



Back to basic

Stable oxides

High melting temperature

Classification based on chemistry

Slagbasicity: CaO/SiO2

Basic Product

not used

reaction with Al

spinel formation

high expansion

Alumina-silicates

“acid” product

Silica

Chamotte (Fire clay)

Sillimaniet/Andalusiet/Kyaniet/Mulliet

Sinterbauxiet

Corundum

Special Product

Graphite/Carbon

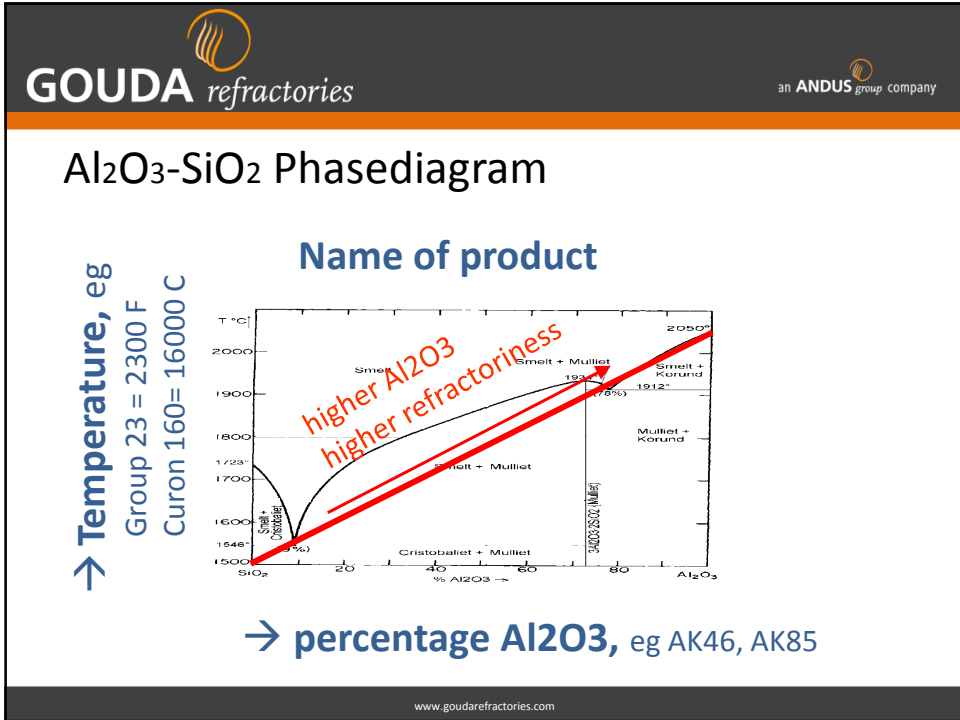
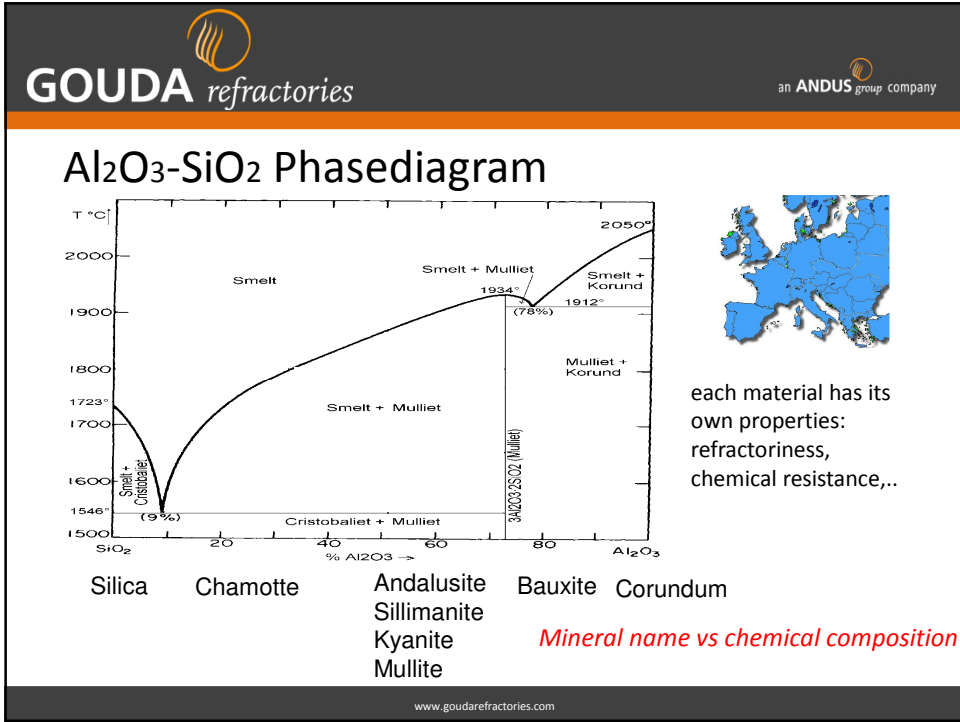
ZirconSpinel



Siliciumcarbide

Siliciumnitride

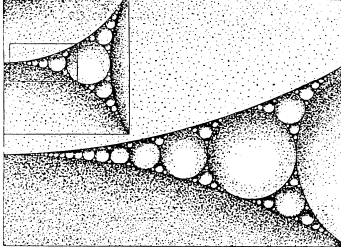
SiAlON

www.goudarefractories.com



GOUDA  *refractories* an **ANDUS**  company

What is refractory ?





Grain Size Distribution:
“flow” properties and density

Grain type:
“chemical” properties

Due to grains: high compressive strength, less tensile strength (5:1)

<p>Brick clay bonding (ceramic /phosphate) ready to use is mixed, densified, fired</p>	<p>Castable cement bonding semi-product made on site</p>
---	--

www.goudarefractories.com

GOUDA  *refractories* an **ANDUS**  company

Raw materials: Bauxite

Origine: Les Baux-en-Provence (F)

Consists of boehmite ($Al_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$) and/or gibbsite ($Al_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$).

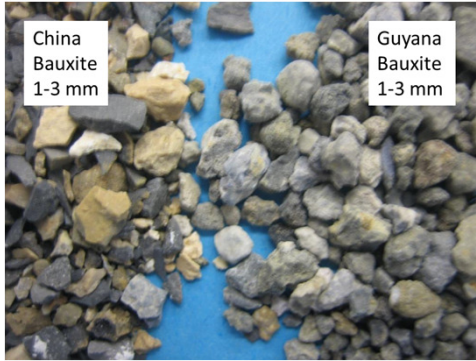
For refractory high Al_2O_3 and low impurities

Dig up (aluminiumhydrate), drying and firing/sintering 1400-1600 °C in rotary- or shaftkiln, porosity 12-20 %

Sintered bauxite mineralogy: corundum, mullite, tialite and glass

www.goudarefractories.com

Raw materials: Bauxite

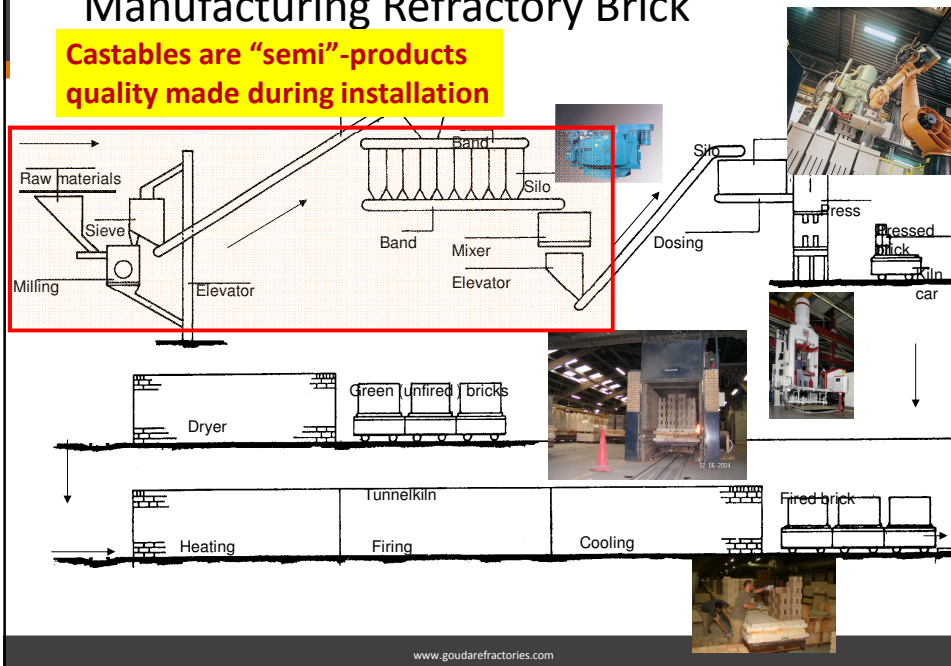


	China Bauxite	Guyana Bauxite
Al ₂ O ₃	84 – 89%	84 – 89%
SiO ₂	6 – 10%	6 – 10%
TiO ₂	3 – 4,5%	2 – 3,5%
Fe ₂ O ₃	1,5 – 2,5%	1,5 – 2,5%
CaO + MgO	< 0,5%	< 0,1%
Na ₂ O + K ₂ O	< 0,5%	< 0,2%
Abrasion Resistance	Good	Minor
Aluminium resistance	Minor	Good

**Chemical similar
but different properties**

Manufacturing Refractory Brick

**Castables are "semi"-products
quality made during installation**

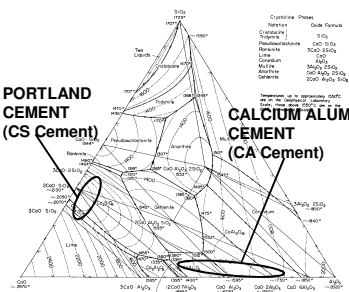


GOUDA refractories an ANDUS group company

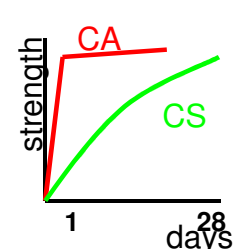
Refractory cement

Bonding of castable: CaO-containing

Differs from civil concrete: calciumaluminate vs calciumsilicate



PORTLAND CEMENT (CS Cement) **CALCIUM ALUMINATE CEMENT (CA Cement)**




type	40% CAC	50% CAC	70% CAC
Al ₂ O ₃	37,5 – 41,5	50,8 – 54,2	68,7 – 70,5
CaO	36,5 – 39,5	35,9 – 38,9	28,5 – 30,5
SiO ₂	4,2 – 5,0	4,0 – 5,5	0,2 – 0,6
FeO+Fe ₂ O ₃	14,0-18,0	1,0 – 2,2	<0,4
Temp	1100 C	1300 C	1500 C

www.goudarefractories.com

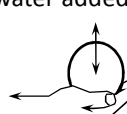
GOUDA refractories an ANDUS group company

Types of castables

conventional castables
(regular cement, RCC)

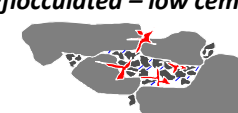


- cement content 15 - 20 %
- fine fraction 0 - 0,5 mm
- water added +/- 12 %




Ball in Hand method

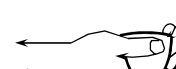
low cement castable
(deflocculated – low cement, LC, ULC, NC)




- cement content +/- 5 %
- ultrafine fraction upto 0,3 um
- *microsilica – round spheres*
- water added +/- 5 %



Vibrating method



Self flowing




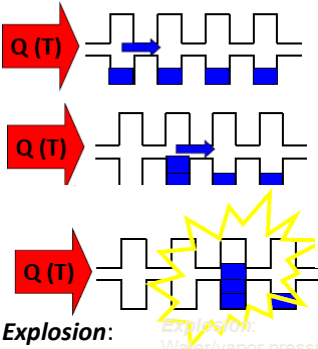
Mixing very critical
Impurities very critical

www.goudarefractories.com

GOUDA refractories an ANDUS group company

Castables become more dense (higher strength, more fines) risk on steam explosions





Pressure internal result of:

- Amount water
- Temperature $V = f(T)$
 18 gram water (1 mol)
 Liquid 18 ml
 Gas 22,4 liter at 20 C (293K)
 Gas 30,5 liter at 127 C (400 K)
- Permeability refractory
 for RCC high
 for LCC low
 for MCC very low

Explosion:
 Water/vapor pressure > tensile stress refractory

www.goudarefractories.com

GOUDA refractories an ANDUS group company

Attack mechanisms wear of refractory

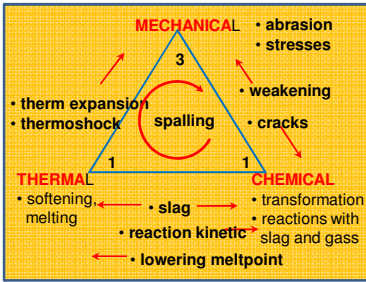
4 types:

- melting - liquidification of refractory, too high T
- spalling - "breaking" refractory due to ΔT (+ or -)
- corrosion - chemical attack
- erosion - abrasion, strength

Oft combination of mechanisms:
no individual failure but amplifying each other (1+1=3)

also known as cause for wear (failure mechanism):

- **CHEMICAL:** corrosion
- **THERMAL:** melting and spalling
- **MECHANICAL:** erosion and spalling



www.goudarefractories.com

Thermodynamics

refractory (Al₂O₃-SiO₂) can react with Al

Corundum formation:
 $4Al + SiO_2 \rightarrow 2Al_2O_3 + 3Si$

$2Mg + SiO_2 \rightarrow 2MgO + Si$
 $Mg + 2Al + 2SiO_2 \rightarrow MgAl_2O_4 + Si$
 $4Al + 3TiO_2 \rightarrow 2Al_2O_3 + Ti$

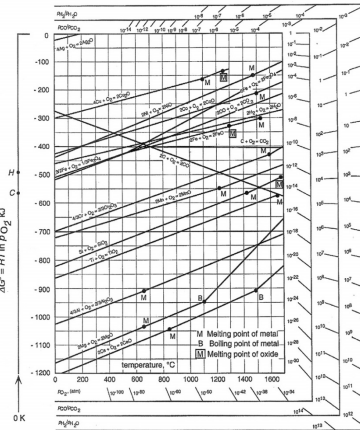


→ volume change and destroying refractory

Al₂O₃-SiO₂ used:

- good thermal properties
- reasonable chemical resistance
- "low" cost

diamond is thermodynamical NOT stable

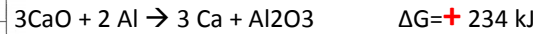


The Ellingham diagram for selected oxides.

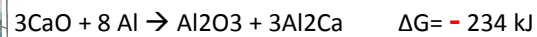
Thermodynamics

Tabular cement castable (no SiO₂) usable?

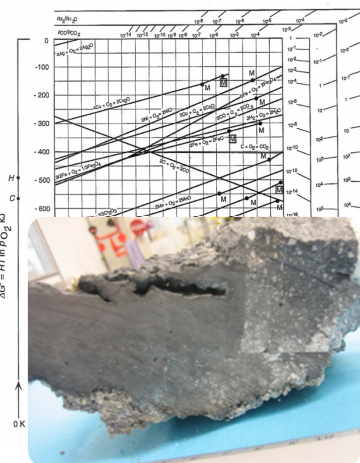
CaO will not react with Al



But:



seems like corundum formation but is intermetallic formation



Reaction kinetic *speed of reaction*

Not only important if components reacts wich each other but also the velocity (speed) of reaction

Lower temperature will give slower reaction

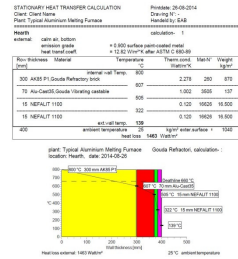
“Best refractory is water”

Keep process cold → kinetics will be slowed

In aluminium

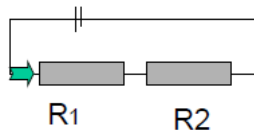
freeze line (solidification T) is at 2/3 of the hot face lining

Take care : change of Al-alloy – change of T solid?



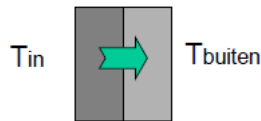
T-profile calculations – thermal resistance (d/λ)

Several layer system - serial system



$$V = I \cdot R_{tot}$$

$$R_{tot} = R_1 + R_2$$



$$\Delta T = Q \cdot R$$

$$R_{tot} = R_1 + R_2$$

$$\Delta T = Q \cdot (R_1 + R_2)$$

$$Q = \Delta T / (d_1/\lambda_1 + d_2/\lambda_2)$$

per layer $\Delta T_1 = Q \cdot R_1$

$$\Delta T_1 = R_1 / R_{tot} \cdot \Delta T_{tot}$$

GOUDA refractories an ANDUS group company

T-profile calculations – thermal resistance (d/λ)

Assume furnace 1220 C inside, 20 C outside:
 chamotte layer 230 mm and λ=1,15 W/m.K
 → $R_1 = d/\lambda = 0,23/1,15 = 0,2 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$
 insulating layer 80 mm and λ=0,1 W/m.K
 → $R_2 = d/\lambda = 0,08/0,1 = 0,8 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$
 → $R_{tot} = 1 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}$

T-drop per layer:
 $\Delta T_1 = R_1/R_{tot} * \Delta T_{tot} = 0,2/1 * 1200 = 240 \text{ C}$
 $\Delta T_2 = R_2/R_{tot} * \Delta T_{tot} = 0,8/1 * 1200 = 960 \text{ C}$
 Heat loss: $Q = \Delta T/R_{tot} = 1200/1 = 1200 \text{ W/m}^2$

Most T-drop over the highest R

www.goudarefractories.com

GOUDA refractories an ANDUS group company

More insulation - less heat loss

T-solidification

Disadvantage:

- Less T-profile over wear lining
- Solidification-T deeper in lining
- More attack
- Risc of Al- outbreak

www.goudarefractories.com

GOUDA refractories an ANDUS group company

Change of Al-alloy (T-solid)

T-solidification

Lower T-sol

Change Al-alloy to lower solidification temperature → risc of outbreak

Temperature

www.goudarefractories.com

GOUDA refractories an ANDUS group company

Reaction kinetics – less surface

minimize surface reactions (less penetration by)

- lower porosity
- decrease wettability

use of anti-wetting agents:

- CaF₂
- BaSO₄
-

Potential disadvantage:

- CaF₂ lowers melting T → reduction in strength at T > 900 C
- BaSO₄ decomposes (disappears) T > 1150 C

equation of capillary action:

$$h = \frac{2\gamma \cos\vartheta}{\rho g r}$$
Where:
 h - height the liquid is lifted,
 γ - liquid-air surface tension,
 ρ - density of the liquid,
 r - radius of the capillary,
 g - acceleration due to gravity,
 ϑ - the angle of contact

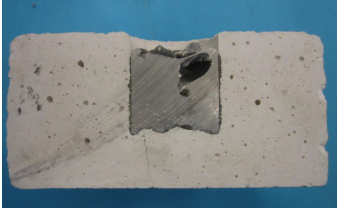
Take care: change of Al-alloy – change of wettability?

www.goudarefractories.com

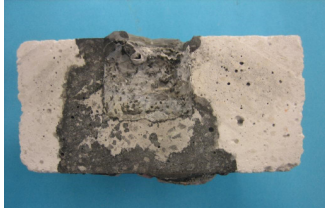
GOUDA *refractories* an **ANDUS** group company

Corrosion by Aluminium

Cup test, 72 hours



1050 °C



1200 °C


Figures are indicative (not typical Gouda Refractories products)
 Critical T > 1100 °C, some additives “disappear”
 Melting furnace T higher than holding furnaces
 Often problems at burners (regenerative)

www.goudarefractories.com


GOUDA *refractories* an **ANDUS** group company

Effect of Al-alloy on refractory

Cup test, 72 hours, 1050 °C

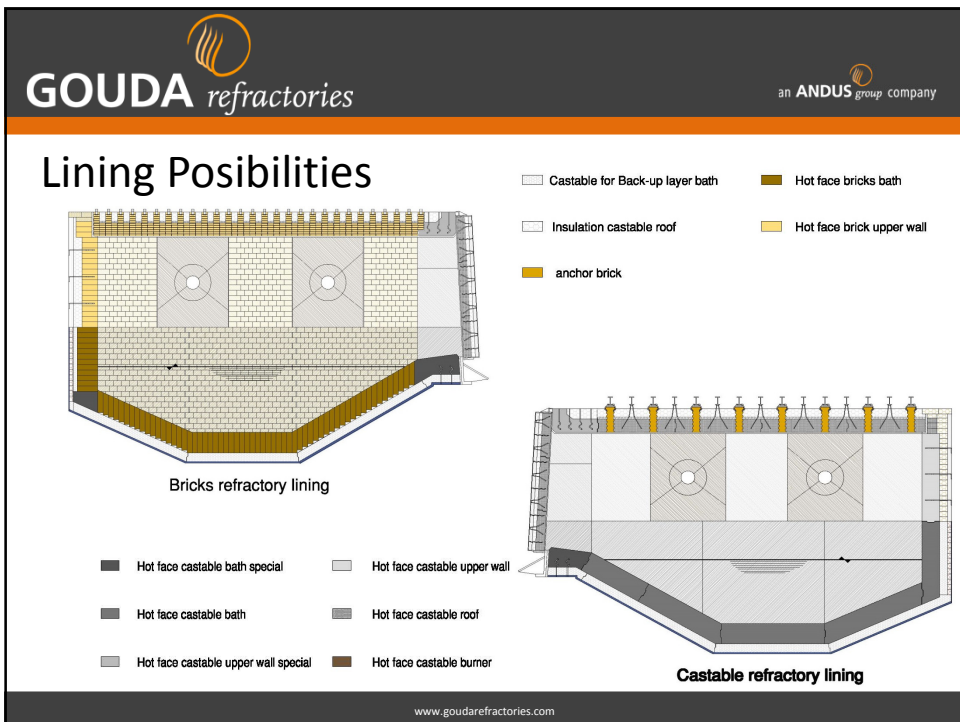
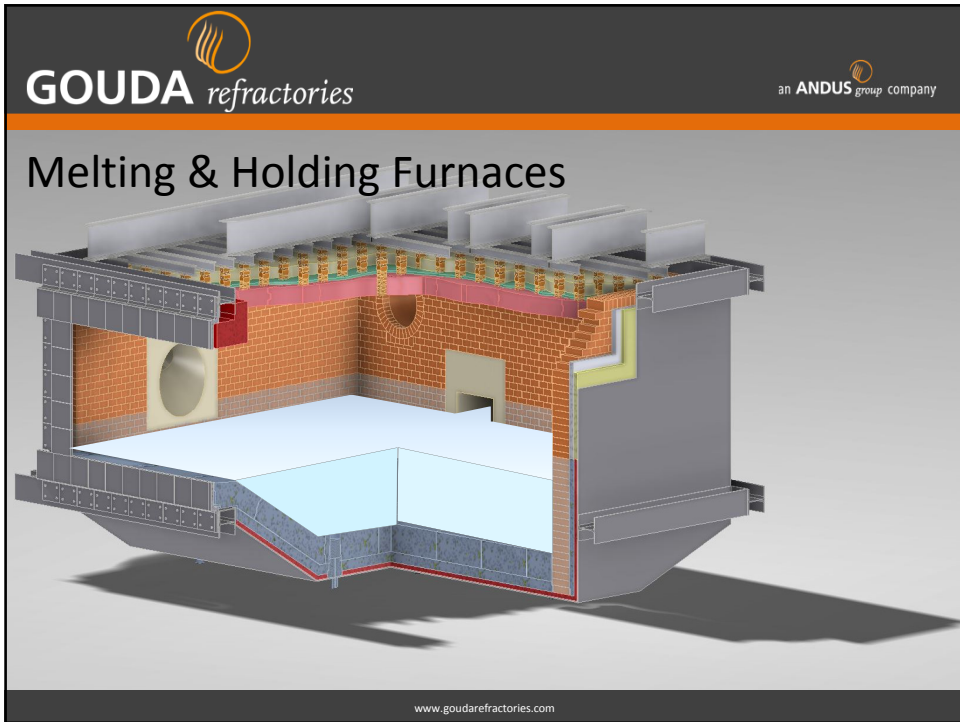



Alloy 5083, Mg-rich



Alloy 7020, Zn-rich

www.goudarefractories.com




GOUDA  *refractories* an **ANDUS** group company

Melting and Holding Furnaces

- Continuous push for more metal output
- Higher operational temperatures
- More mechanical abuse
- More thermal shock
- Increase of different alloys
- More recycling of scrap

Higher performance requirements of refractories

www.goudarefractories.com

GOUDA  *refractories* an **ANDUS** group company

Failure Mechanisms

Thermal stresses

- Due to charging of the furnace there are in some areas of the furnace serious temperature fluctuations.
- The critical area's are doorjambes and lintel


Abrasion resistance


- Charging of the furnace with big pieces of aluminium.
- Cleaning of the **furnace with heavy equipment**

Refractory design

- Refractory material with good thermal shock resistance/low thermal expansion (mineralogy)
- Refractory material with high abrasion resistance / castable good installation

www.goudarefractories.com






Improve refractory to adapt to changing process


Route of improvement

Process




post mortem research


potential material




characterisation & simulation




selection




Wear rate (control)




Built in (panel)



www.goudarefractories.com







NAME	MAIN MATERIAL	MINERAL ADDITION	SPECIAL ADDITION
DENSE BRICKS			
A	Fireclay	35 - 42 %	A, Zircon & Alumina resistant
B	Al ₂ O ₃ %	31 - 38 %	B, Special refr. refractory
C	High Alumina	35 - 39 %	C, High Thermal Shock Resistant / Ductile
D	Low Fireclay	Al ₂ O ₃ 45 %	DM, Fused Mullite
E	Chromite / Corundum	Al ₂ O ₃ 45 %	F, Corundum
F	Chromite / Silicon Carbide	Al ₂ O ₃ 45 %	M, Mullite bonded
G	Chromite / Silicon Carbide	Al ₂ O ₃ 45 %	P, Phosphate bonded
H	Chromite / Silicon Carbide	Al ₂ O ₃ 45 %	S, Special Refr. Materials
I	Corundum	SiC %	SP, Special
J	Corundum	SiC %	X, Low Creep
PRE-CAST (also very dense)			
K	Pre-cast capacity	Max. Temp. 110 of Castable	Special Castable
L	Pre-cast capacity	Max. Temp. 110 of Castable	Low, Ultra low & No creeps castable
INSULATING BRICKS			
M	ASTM Classification	Porosity/weight	
N	Improved ASTM Classification	°C/1000 (°F - 32) / 100	
CASTABLES			
O	Low Creep Fireclay	350 - 360	B, Special Flow Materials
P	Corundum	350 - 360	CC, Corund. Extra Corund.
Q	Densified Fireclay	350 - 360	CC, Corund., Corundum
R	Special	350 - 360	CC, Extra Light Weight
S	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special Blocks
T	Special	350 - 360	CC, Corundum (No conventional dry packing)
U	Special	350 - 360	CC, Phosphate / Phosphate
V	Special	350 - 360	CC, High Thermal Shock Resistant
W	Special	350 - 360	CC, Silicon Carbide Percentage (X%)
X	Special	350 - 360	CC, Low Creep
Y	Special	350 - 360	CC, Light Weight
Z	Special	350 - 360	CC, Fused Mullite
AA	Special	350 - 360	CC, Maintenance Easy
AB	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AC	Special	350 - 360	CC, Medium Weight
AD	Special	350 - 360	CC, Co-Sintered (Gypsum Sheet)
AE	Special	350 - 360	CC, Phosphate Bonded
AF	Special	350 - 360	CC, Low Creep
AG	Special	350 - 360	CC, Zircon / Zircon & Silica Resistant
AH	Special	350 - 360	CC, Porcelain Resistant (Acid Resistant)
AI	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AJ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AK	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AL	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AM	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AN	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AO	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AP	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AQ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AR	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AS	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AT	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AU	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AV	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AW	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AX	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AY	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
AZ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BA	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BB	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BC	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BD	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BE	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BF	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BF	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BG	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BH	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BI	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BJ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BK	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BL	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BM	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BN	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BO	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BP	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BQ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BR	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BS	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BT	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BU	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BV	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BW	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BX	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BY	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
BZ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CA	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CB	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CC	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CD	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CE	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CF	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CG	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CH	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CI	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CJ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CK	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CL	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CM	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CN	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CO	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CP	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CQ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CR	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CS	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CT	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CU	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CV	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CW	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CX	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CY	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
CZ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DA	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DB	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DC	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DD	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DE	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DF	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DF	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DG	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DH	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DI	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DJ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DK	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DL	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DM	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DN	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DO	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DP	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DQ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DR	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DS	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DT	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DU	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DV	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DW	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DX	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DY	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
DZ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EA	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EB	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EC	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
ED	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EE	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EF	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EF	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EG	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EH	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EI	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EJ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EK	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EL	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EM	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EN	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EO	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EP	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EQ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
ER	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
ES	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
ET	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EU	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EV	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EW	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EX	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EY	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
EZ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FA	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FB	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FC	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FD	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FE	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FF	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FF	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FG	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FH	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FI	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FJ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FK	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FL	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FM	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FN	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FO	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FP	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FQ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FR	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FS	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FT	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FU	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FV	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FW	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FX	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FY	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
FZ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GA	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GB	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GC	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GD	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GE	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GF	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GF	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GG	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GH	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GI	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GJ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GK	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GL	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GM	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GN	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GO	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GP	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GQ	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GR	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GS	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GT	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GU	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GV	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GW	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GX	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GY	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special
GA	Special	350 - 360	CC, Special

www.goudarefractories.com

- Gouda Refractories has many products:
- >100 types of bricks (dense, insulating)
- > 50 types of mortar (air, heat setting)
- >400 types of castables (dense, insulating)
- >100 type of precast blocks (dried, fired)



Refractory – General

Life time determined by:

- Quality - material and installation
- Design - good quality on the right place “zoning”
- Handling - (ab)use of refractories during operation

Gouda Refractories has many products, good refractory know-how but limited process know-how

Only by **mutual effort** (user and supplier) and **several disciplines** (process/operator, engineering, installation, refractory), it is possible to improve lining and to obtain **“best value in use”**.



www.goudarefractories.com



www.goudarefractories.com



www.goudarefractories.com



You know all about the process,
I will give you some information on refractories
or better give the theory behind refractories
so you better choose (know) your refractory for your
process
Or know the pros and cons of the refractory
“each advantage has its disadvantage”

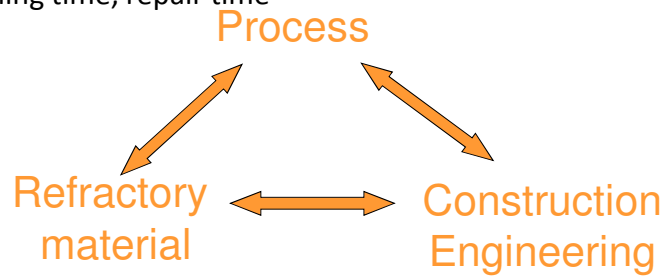
www.goudarefractories.com



INTEGRATED REFRACTORY APPROACH

Best value in use:

- Life time, installing time, repair time
- Availability
- Capacity
- Safety & health
- Environment
-



Focus:

not on price per ton refractory but "best value in use"

Material choice

- know process conditions
- know material properties

match material on process (and vice versa)

