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(54) **PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SINTERED ORE**

**VERFAHREN ZUR HERSTELLUNG VON GESINTERTEM ERZ**

**PROCÉDÉ DE FABRICATION D UN MINÉRAI FRITTÉ**

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## Description

### Field of the Invention

**[0001]** The present invention relates to a method for producing sintered ore using a downward-suction-type sintering machine, in which high-strength, high-quality sintered ore can be produced at high yield and low cost, and moreover, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emission can be reduced, thus being environmentally friendly.

### Description of Related Arts

**[0002]** Sintered ore, which is a main raw material in the blast furnace iron making process, is generally produced by the process shown in Fig. 1. Examples of raw materials for sintered ore include fine iron ore; under-sieve fine of sintered ore; recovered fine in iron works; CaO-containing auxiliary raw materials, such as limestone and dolomite; a pelletizing aid, such as burnt lime; coke breeze; and anthracite. These raw materials are fed from respective hoppers 1 at predetermined rates onto a conveyor. An adequate amount of water is added to the fed raw materials by drum mixers 2 and 3, and the like, and mixing and pelletizing are performed to thereby obtain a sintering raw material composed of quasi-particles having a average particle size of 3 to 6 mm. The sintering raw material is then charged from surge hopper 5, which are provided on a sintering machine, through a drum feeder 6 and a charge chute 7 onto a sintering machine pallet 8 of an endless moving type to form a charged bed 9 which is also referred to as a sintering bed. The thickness (height) of the sintering bed is usually about 400 to 800 mm. Then, the carbonaceous material in the surface layer of the sintering bed is ignited by an ignition furnace 10 disposed above the sintering bed 9, and air is sucked downward with a wind box 11 disposed beneath the pallet 8 so that the carbonaceous material in the sintering bed is gradually burned. The sintering raw material is melted by the combustion heat generated in this step, and thereby a sintered cake is obtained. The sintered cake thus obtained is crushed and subjected to particle size regulation, and agglomerates with a size of about 5 mm or more are collected as product sintered ore.

**[0003]** In the production process described above, the carbonaceous material in the sintering bed ignited by the ignition furnace 10 continues to burn in the presence of air sucked from the upper portion toward the lower portion of the sintering bed by the wind box 11 to thereby form a combustion/melting zone (hereinafter, may be simply referred to as a "combustion zone"). The combustion zone moves from the upper portion to the lower portion of the sintering bed as the pallet 8 moves toward the downstream side. A sintered cake layer (hereinafter, may be simply referred to as a "sinter layer") is formed after the combustion zone has passed. Furthermore, as the combustion zone moves from the upper layer to the lower layer, the moisture contained in the sintering raw material is evaporated by means of the combustion heat of the carbonaceous material and concentrated in the sintering raw material located in the lower layer, the temperature of which has not yet been increased, to form a wet zone. When the moisture concentration increases to a certain extent or higher, the space between particles of the sintering raw material, which serves as the flow path for suction gas, is filled with moisture, resulting in an increase in airflow resistance. Furthermore, the melted portion occurring in the combustion zone required for the sintering reaction also becomes a factor for increasing airflow resistance.

**[0004]** Fig. 2 shows the distribution of pressure loss and temperature in the sintering bed when the combustion zone moving in the sintering bed with a thickness of 600 mm is located at the position about 400 mm above the pallet in the sintering bed (200 mm down from the surface of the sintering bed). In the pressure loss distribution at this stage, about 60% is in the wet zone, and about 40% is in the combustion zone.

**[0005]** In the meantime, the production amount (t/hr) of a sintering machine is generally determined by productivity of sinter ( $\text{t/hr} \cdot \text{m}^2$ )  $\times$  area of sintering machine ( $\text{m}^2$ ). That is, the production amount of a sintering machine varies depending on the machine width and machine length of the sintering machine, the thickness of the layer of raw material deposited (thickness of the sintering bed), the bulk density of the sintering raw material, sintering (combustion) time, yield, and the like. Consequently, in order to increase the production amount of sintered ore, it is considered to be effective to shorten the sintering time by improving the air permeability (pressure loss) of the sintering bed or to improve the yield by enhancing the cold strength of the sintered cake before being crushed.

**[0006]** Fig. 3 shows the change in temperature with time at a certain point in the sintering bed when sintered ore productivity is high and low, i.e., when the moving speed of the pallet of the sintering machine is high and low. The time in which the temperature is retained at 1,200°C, at which particles of sintering raw material start to melt, or higher (hereinafter, referred to as the "high-temperature holding time") is denoted by  $t_1$  in the case of low productivity and denoted by  $t_2$  in the case of high productivity. When the productivity is high, since the moving speed of the pallet is high, the high-temperature holding time  $t_2$  is shorter than  $t_1$  in the case of low productivity. When the high-temperature holding time decreases, insufficient sintering easily occurs, resulting in a decrease in the cold strength of sintered ore and a decrease in the yield. Consequently, in order to produce high-strength sintered ore in a short period of time, at high yield, and with high productivity, it is necessary to extend the "high-temperature holding time" by taking any measures so as to enhance the strength of the sintered cake, i.e., the cold strength of sintered ore. In addition, as indices showing

the cold strength of sintered ore, generally, SI (shatter index) and TI (tumbler index) are used.

[0007] Fig. 4 is a diagram schematically showing a process in which a carbonaceous material in the surface layer of the sintering bed ignited with an ignition furnace continues to burn by means of air being sucked to thereby form a combustion zone, and the combustion zone gradually moves from the upper portion to the lower portion of the sintering bed, resulting in formation of a sintered cake. Fig. 5(a) schematically shows the temperature distribution when the combustion zone is present in each of the upper portion, the middle portion, and the lower portion of the sintering bed in the section within the thick frame shown in Fig. 4. The strength of sintered ore is influenced by the time in which the temperature is retained at 1,200°C or higher, more accurately, by the product of temperature and time in which the temperature is retained at 1,200°C or higher. As this value increases, the strength of sintered ore increases. The middle portion and the lower portion of the sintering bed are preheated because the combustion heat generated by combustion of the carbonaceous material in the upper portion of the sintering bed is transmitted thereto together with air being sucked. Therefore, the middle portion and the lower portion of the sintering bed are maintained at high temperatures for a long period of time. In contrast, in the upper portion of the sintering bed, because of shortage of combustion heat, the combustion-melting reaction required for sintering (sintering reaction) tends to be insufficient. As a result, in the sintered ore yield distribution in the cross-section of the sintering bed in the width direction of the sintering machine, as shown in Fig. 5(b), the yield decreases towards the upper portion of the sintering bed. However, it should be noted that when the temperature in the sintering bed exceeds 1,380°C, the structure of sintered ore is vitrified, and the strength conversely decreases. Consequently, the highest achieving temperature is desirably set so as not to exceed 1,380°C.

[0008] Regarding this problem, several techniques have been proposed for the purpose of maintaining the upper portion of the sintering bed at high temperatures over a long period of time. For example, Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 48-18102 proposes a technique in which, after a sintering bed is ignited, a gaseous fuel is injected over the sintering bed. Japanese Examined Patent Application Publication No. 46-27126 proposes a technique in which, after a sintering bed is ignited, a combustible gas is added to air to be sucked into the sintering bed. Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 55-18585 proposes a technique in which, in order to increase the temperature of a sintering bed of a sintering raw material to high temperatures, a hood is provided on the sintering bed, and air or a mixed gas including coke-oven gas is blown from the hood at the position just behind an ignition furnace. Furthermore, Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 5-311257 proposes a technique in which a low melting flux, a carbonaceous material, and a combustible gas are blown in at the same time at the position just behind an ignition furnace.

[0009] However, in these techniques, a high-concentration gaseous fuel is used, and moreover, the amount of carbonaceous material is not reduced when the fuel gas is blown in. As a result, the highest achieving temperature in the sintering bed during sintering is high, exceeding 1,380°C, and because of formation of sintered ore having low cold strength, it is not possible to obtain the yield improvement effect. Furthermore, because of an increase in temperature and thermal expansion due to the combustion of the gaseous fuel, air permeability is degraded and productivity is decreased. Moreover, because of use of the gaseous fuel, there is a possibility that a fire may start in the space above the sinter bed. Therefore, any of these techniques has not been put to practical use.

[0010] Under these circumstances, as a technique for solving the problems described above, the applicant of the present invention has proposed, in International Publication No. WO2007-052776, a method in which, by feeding any of various gaseous fuels diluted to a lower flammable limit concentration or less from above a layer of sintering raw material (sintering bed) on a pallet, on the downstream side of an ignition furnace of a sintering machine, so as to be introduced into the sintering bed to cause combustion, one or both of the highest achieving temperature in the sintering bed and the high-temperature holding time are adjusted.

[0011] WO 2007/052776 discloses a method for producing a sintered ore by feeding a gaseous fuel from the upper part of a charge layer of a sintering raw material deposited on a pallet in a sintering machine, said gaseous fuel being diluted to have a concentration of a lower flammable limit or less, wherein the feed position, the highest attainable temperature in the charge layer, and/or holding time in a high temperature range is regulated during the sintering process.

## Disclosure of Invention

### Problems to be Solved by the Invention

[0012] According to the technique of International Publication No. WO2007-052776 described above, a gaseous fuel diluted to a predetermined concentration is introduced into the sintering bed in a downward-suction-type sintering machine, and combustion can be caused in a targeted position in the sintering bed. Therefore, by appropriately controlling the highest achieving temperature and the high-temperature holding time during combustion of the sintering raw material, it is possible to increase the strength of sintered ore in the upper portion of the sintering bed in which the cold strength of sintered ore tends to be decreased because of the shortage of the amount of heat, or it is possible to further increase the strength of sintered ore in the middle and lower portions of the sintering bed.

**[0013]** However, in the conventional techniques including International Publication No. WO2007-052776 described above, it has not been thoroughly examined what amount of carbonaceous material which is contained in the sintering raw material should be blended relative to the gaseous fuel which is diluted to a predetermined concentration and fed.

## Problems to be Solved by the Invention

**[0014]** It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for producing sintered ore by feeding a gaseous fuel on the downstream side of an ignition furnace of a downward-suction-type sintering machine, in which the amount of carbonaceous material contained in the sintering raw material is optimized in relation to the gaseous fuel so that the effect of feeding gaseous fuel is exhibited to a maximum extent, whereby high-strength, high-quality sintered ore can be produced at high yield and low cost, and moreover, emission of carbon dioxide generated in the sintering step can be reduced.

## Means for Solving the Problems

**[0015]** In a method for producing sintered ore by feeding a diluted gaseous fuel on the downstream side of an ignition furnace of a downward-suction-type sintering machine, the present inventors have diligently conducted research in order to produce high-strength, high-quality sintered ore at high yield and low cost and to optimize the relationship between the feed amount of the diluted gaseous fuel and the amount of carbonaceous material contained in the sintering raw material, aiming at reduction of carbon dioxide emission, which has been recently demanded, in particular, in the steel industry. As a result, it has been found that it is preferable to reduce the amount of carbonaceous material contained in the sintering raw material in accordance with the feed amount of the diluted gaseous fuel, and that even if the carbonaceous material is reduced in the amount equivalent to or more than the combustion heat of the gaseous fuel to be fed, it is fully possible to improve the quality characteristics of sintered ore and improve productivity, and in addition, carbon dioxide emission can be greatly reduced. Thus, the present invention has been completed.

**[0016]** That is, according to the present invention, a method for producing sintered ore includes a charging step of charging a sintering raw material including fine ore and a carbonaceous material onto a cyclically moving pallet to form a sintering bed; an ignition step of igniting the carbonaceous material in the surface of the sintering bed with an ignition furnace; a gaseous fuel feeding step of feeding a gaseous fuel into the air above the sintering bed so that the gaseous fuel is fed as a diluted gaseous fuel, the concentration of which is a lower flammable limit concentration or less; and a sintering step of sucking the diluted gaseous fuel and air with a wind box disposed under the pallet, into the sintering bed, combusting the carbonaceous material in the sintering bed and combusting the diluted gaseous fuel in the sintering bed in which the carbonaceous material has been combusted, to thereby perform sintering, wherein the amount of carbonaceous material in the sintering raw material is reduced compared with the case where the gaseous fuel is not fed.

**[0017]** The method for producing sintered ore according to the present invention is characterized in that the amount of carbonaceous material is reduced at a replacement ratio in a range of 1.5 to 10, the replacement ratio being defined by the following expression:

$$\text{Replacement ratio} = B/A,$$

where A is the combustion heat of the gaseous fuel fed, and B is the combustion heat equivalent to the amount of carbonaceous material reduced.

**[0018]** Preferably, the replacement ratio is in a range of 2 to 6.

## Advantages

**[0019]** According to the present invention, by reducing the amount of carbonaceous material contained in the sintering raw material in accordance with the amount of a diluted gaseous fuel fed on the downstream side of the ignition furnace of the sintering machine, the temperature of the combustion/melting zone in the sintering step can be set such that the highest achieving temperature does not exceed 1,380°C and can be retained in the range of 1,200°C to 1,380°C for a long period of time. Therefore, high-strength sintered ore can be produced at high yield stably while ensuring high productivity. Furthermore, according to the present invention, since the carbonaceous material can be reduced in an amount equivalent to or more than the combustion heat of the gaseous fuel fed, the carbonaceous material cost can be reduced, and emission of carbon dioxide generated in the sintering step can be greatly reduced.

## Brief Description of Drawings

### [0020]

Fig. 1 is a diagram illustrating the production process of sintered ore.

Fig. 2 is a graph illustrating the distribution of pressure loss and temperature in a sintering bed at the time of sintering.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the change in temperature in the sintering bed with time when the case where sintered ore productivity is high and the case where sintered ore productivity is low are compared.

Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram illustrating a sintering process of a sintering bed.

Fig. 5 is a diagram illustrating the temperature distribution in the upper portion, the middle portion, and the lower portion of a sintering bed at the time of sintering and the yield distribution of sintered ore in the cross-section in the width direction of the sintering bed.

Fig. 6 is a view illustrating a testing device used for comparing methods of feeding a diluted gaseous fuel.

Fig. 7 is a view illustrating an example of a gaseous fuel feed device in the present invention.

Fig. 8 is a view illustrating another example of a gaseous fuel feed device in the present invention.

Fig. 9 is a diagram illustrating a sintering reaction.

Fig. 10 is a phase diagram illustrating the formation process of skeletal secondary hematite.

Fig. 11 is a diagram illustrating the effect of feeding a gaseous fuel on the temperature distribution in a sintering bed.

Fig. 12 is a diagram illustrating the influence of the diluted gaseous fuel concentration under feed conditions and the feed position on the temperature distribution in a sintering bed.

Fig. 13 is a graph showing the relationship between the replacement ratio  $B/A$ , which is a ratio of combustion heat  $B$  equivalent to the amount of carbonaceous material reduced to the combustion heat  $A$  of the gaseous fuel, and the quality of sintered ore in a pot test.

Fig. 14 is a view illustrating the structure of a sintering machine used in a sintering experiment in Examples.

Fig. 15 is a graph showing the relationship between the replacement ratio  $B/A$ , which is a ratio of combustion heat  $B$  equivalent to the amount of carbonaceous material reduced to the combustion heat  $A$  of the gaseous fuel, and the quality of sintered ore in an actual sintering machine.

### Reference Numerals

#### [0021]

- 1 raw material hopper
- 2, 3 drum mixer
- 4 hearth layer hopper
- 5 surge hopper
- 6 drum feeder
- 7 feed chute
- 8 pallet
- 9 sintering bed
- 10 ignition furnace
- 11 wind box

### Embodiments for Carrying Out the Invention

**[0022]** As described above, a method for producing sintered ore according to the present invention includes a charging step, an ignition step, a gaseous fuel feeding step, and a sintering step. In the charging step, a sintering raw material including fine ore and a carbonaceous material is charged onto a cyclically moving pallet to form a sintering bed. In the ignition step, the carbonaceous material in the surface layer of the sintering bed is ignited with an ignition furnace. In the gaseous fuel feeding step, on the downstream side in the pallet travel direction of the ignition furnace, by discharging a high-concentration gaseous fuel at high speed from a gaseous fuel feed device into the air above the sintering bed, the gaseous fuel is instantaneously mixed with air to produce a diluted gaseous fuel having a predetermined concentration equal to or less than the lower flammable limit concentration, and the diluted gaseous fuel together with air is sucked, with a wind box disposed under the pallet, into the sintering bed. In the sintering step, the carbonaceous material in the sintering bed is burned by means of the air sucked into the sintering bed to melt and sinter the sintering raw material by the resulting combustion heat, and by burning the diluted gaseous fuel at a predetermined position in the sintering bed through which the combustion zone has passed to further promote melting and sintering to form a sintered cake.

**[0023]** In the method for producing sintered ore according to the present invention, by discharging a high-concentration

gaseous fuel to be introduced into the sintering bed at high speed into the air above the sintering bed, the gaseous fuel is instantaneously mixed with the surrounding air to dilute the gaseous fuel to a concentration equal to or less than the lower flammable limit concentration of the gaseous fuel, and then the diluted gaseous fuel is introduced into the sintering bed. The reason for dilution before introduction into the sintering bed is described below.

**[0024]** An experiment device was fabricated by filling a sintering pot of 300 mm $\phi$  in inner diameter  $\times$  400 mm in height with a sintered cake, in which it was possible to suck air through the sintered cake from below the sintered cake. Next, as shown in Fig. 6(a), a nozzle was embedded at the position 90 mm deep from the surface in the center of the sintered cake, and a 100%-concentration methane gas was injected into the sintered cake in an amount of 1% by volume relative to air being sucked. The methane gas concentration distribution was measured in the circumferential direction and the depth direction in the sintered cake, and the results thereof are shown in Table 1. Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 6(b), using the same nozzle, methane gas in the same amount as above was fed into the air at the position 350 mm above the sintered cake and diluted. In the same manner as above, the methane gas concentration distribution was measured, and the results thereof are shown in Table 2. The results show that in the case where methane gas was directly introduced into the sintered cake, diffusion of methane gas in the lateral direction is insufficient, while in the case where methane gas was fed above the sintered cake, the methane gas concentration in the sintered cake is substantially uniform. As is evident from the results, preferably, the gaseous fuel is fed into the air above the sintered cake and uniformly diluted before being introduced into the sintering bed.

Table 1

Distance from center (mm)		0		40		80		122.5	
Injection nozzle		Straight tube		Straight tube		Straight tube		Straight tube	
Injection method		Embedded in cake		Embedded in cake		Embedded in cake		Embedded in cake	
Volume (m <sup>3</sup> /min)		1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0
Velocity (m/s)		0.35	0.47	0.35	0.47	0.35	0.47	0.35	0.47
Injection height (mm)		-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90
Methane gas concentration (%)	At 100 mm from surface	Measurement probe blew out		0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	At 150 mm from surface	>10.23	>10.23	1.12	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	At 200 mm from surface	6.83	7.15	1.12	1.13	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
	At 250 mm from surface	3.24	3.28	0.83	0.88	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.02
	At 300 mm from surface	3.09	3.21	2.69	2.81	0.94	0.91	0.08	0.07
	At 350 mm from surface	2.93	3.02	1.68	1.74	1.31	1.31	0.23	0.25
	Inside wind box	0.85	0.83	0.88	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.83
Methane gas concentration: 10.23% or more unmeasurable									

Table 2

Distance from center (mm)		0		40		80		122.5	
Injection nozzle		Straight tube		Straight tube		Straight tube		Straight tube	
Injection method		Injection from above cake		Injection from above cake		Injection from above cake		Injection from above cake	
Volume (m <sup>3</sup> /min)		1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0
Velocity (m/s)		0.35	0.47	0.35	0.47	0.35	0.47	0.35	0.47

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(continued)

Distance from center (mm)		0		40		80		122.5	
Injection height (mm)		350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
Methane gas concentration (%)	At 100 mm from surface	Measurement probe blew out		1.73	1.76	1.66	1.66	1.50	1.67
	At 150 mm from surface	1.66	1.83	1.90	1.96	1.49	1.42	1.38	1.31
	At 200 mm from surface	1.63	1.66	1.55	1.54	1.40	1.29	1.36	1.20
	At 250 mm from surface	1.57	1.58	1.28	1.29	1.45	1.41	1.26	1.34
	At 300 mm from surface	1.32	1.33	1.31	1.37	1.45	1.41	1.39	1.43
	At 350 mm from surface	1.20	1.23	1.21	1.27	1.33	1.29	1.48	1.39
	Inside wind box	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.85	0.83	0.82	0.83	0.84
Methane gas concentration: 10.23% or more unmeasurable									

**[0025]** Furthermore, examples of the method of feeding a diluted gaseous fuel with the concentration described above into the sintering bed include a method of injecting from directly above in which a gaseous fuel, such as city gas, LNG, or C gas, with a high concentration is discharged into the air and diluted with the surrounding air to a predetermined concentration, and then the diluted gaseous fuel is introduced into the sintering bed; and a premix injection method (so-called premix type) in which a gaseous fuel is mixed with the air and diluted to a predetermined concentration in advance, and the premix is fed from above the sintering bed. Table 3 evaluates the advantages and disadvantages of each method. In the method of injecting from directly above, if the gaseous fuel is discharged at a speed equal to or higher than the turbulent flow combustion speed, backfire prevention is easy. However, when the gaseous fuel is diluted by mixing with the surrounding air, unevenness in concentration easily occurs, and there is a higher possibility of abnormal combustion than the premix injection method. Nevertheless, when comprehensively evaluated including equipment cost, the method of injecting from directly above using city gas (LNG) is the best.

Table 3

Injection method	Type of gas	Backfire	Problems in retention of gas			Construction cost		Comprehensive evaluation
			Abnormal combustion	Poisoning	Lack of oxygen	Pipe bore diameter	Incidental equipment	
Injection from directly above	City gas	○	△	○	×	Small	Small	First place
	C gas	○	△	×	×	Intermediate	Small	Second place
Premix Injection	City gas	×	○	○	×	Large	Large	Third place
	C gas	×	○	×	×	Large	Large	Fourth place



**[0026]** As the gaseous fuel feed device, for example, a device having a gaseous fuel feed means in which a plurality of gaseous fuel feed pipes are arranged along the pallet width direction, and slits or openings for discharging the gaseous fuel are provided on the pipes or nozzles are fixed to the pipes as shown in Fig. 7, or a device having a gaseous fuel feed means in which a plurality of gaseous fuel feed pipes are arranged along the direction of pallet travel, and slits or openings for discharging the gaseous fuel are provided on the pipes or nozzles are fixed to the pipes as shown in Fig. 8 may be preferably used.

**[0027]** Next, description will be made on the type of diluted gaseous fuel to be fed into the sintering bed in the method for producing sintered ore according to the present invention.

**[0028]** Table 4 shows the lower flammable limit concentration, the feed concentration, and the like of gaseous fuels (city gas, coke-oven gas (C gas), and blast furnace gas (B gas)) used in the steel industry. Regarding the concentration of the gaseous fuel when fed into the sintering raw material, from the standpoint of preventing explosion and a fire (ignition), safety increases as the lower flammable limit concentration decreases. From this aspect, city gas uses natural gas (LNG) containing methane as a main component, and although city gas has a lower flammable limit concentration close to that of C gas, city gas has a higher calorific value than C gas. Therefore, the feed concentration of C gas can be decreased. Consequently, in order to ensure safety, city gas, the feed concentration of which can be decreased, is advantageous over C gas.

Table 4

Type of gas	CO (vol%)	H <sub>2</sub> (vol%)	Methane (vol%)	Ethane (vol%)	Propane (vol%)	Calorific value (Mcal/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	Lower flammable limit concentration (vol%)
City gas	0	0	89	5	6	9.5	4.8
C gas	7	59	34	-	-	4.8	5.0
B gas	24	4	-	-	-	0.8	40.0

**[0029]** Table 5 shows the burning components (hydrogen, CO, and methane) contained in the gaseous fuel, and the lower and upper flammable limit concentrations, combustion speed at laminar flow and at turbulent flow, and the like of the burning components. In order to prevent ignition of the gaseous fuel fed from the gaseous fuel feed device during sintering, backfire prevention is necessary. This is considered to be achieved by discharging the gaseous fuel at a speed at least equal to or higher than the laminar flow combustion speed, preferably, at a high speed equal to or higher than the turbulent flow combustion speed. For example, in the case of city gas containing methane as a main component, if discharge is performed at a speed exceeding 3.7 m/s, there is no possibility of backfiring. On the other hand, in the case of hydrogen gas, since the turbulent flow combustion speed is higher than that of CO or methane, in order to prevent a backfire, it is necessary to discharge hydrogen gas at a higher speed, correspondingly. From this aspect, in city gas (LNG) which does not contain hydrogen, the discharge rate can be decreased compared with C gas containing 59% by volume of hydrogen. Moreover, since city gas does not contain CO, there is no possibility of occurrence of gas poisoning. Consequently, city gas (LNG) is considered to have suitable characteristics as a gaseous fuel used in the present invention.

Table 5

Burning component	Molecular weight (M)	Combustion heat (kcal/g)	Theoretical mixing ratio (Fuel vol%)	Flammable limit concentration (vol%)		Ignition temperature (°C)	Laminar flow combustion speed		Turbulent flow combustion speed Maximum (m/s)
				Lower limit	Upper limit		Maximum (cm/s)	Equivalent ratio ( $\varphi$ )	
Hydrogen	2.0	28.62	29.5	4.0	75	571	291	1.70	29.1
CO	28.0	2.406	29.5	12.5	74	609	43	1.70	4.3
Methane	16.0	11.93	9.47	5.0	15.0	632	37	1.06	3.7

**[0030]** In the present invention, as the gaseous fuel that can be fed into the sintering bed, in addition to the city gas (LNG) described above, any of B gas, C gas, CO gas, ethane gas, propane gas, butane gas, and a mixed gas of these can be used. Note that, in the case where B gas or C gas is used, it is necessary to increase the gas discharge rate and to separately take measures against CO.

**[0031]** Next, description will be made on the concentration of the diluted gaseous fuel fed in the method for producing sintered ore according to the present invention.

**[0032]** In the diluted gaseous fuel to be introduced into the sintering bed in the production method according to the present invention, the concentration of the combustible gas (burning component) contained therein is preferably diluted to 3/4 (75%) or less of the lower flammable limit concentration in the air at normal temperature. The reason for this is that feeding of the high-concentration combustible gas into the upper portion of the sintering bed may cause explosive burning in some cases, and it is necessary to keep the state in which no burning occurs, at least at normal temperature, even in the presence of something that may cause a fire; that even if the combustible gas is not completely burned in the sintering bed and unburned gas reaches an electric dust collector or the like located on the downstream of the wind box, it is necessary to eliminate the possibility that burning is caused by electric discharge of the electric dust collector; and that it is necessary to dilute the gaseous fuel to such an extent that the consumption of oxygen by burning the diluted gaseous fuel does not cause lack of oxygen necessary for the combustion of the entire fuel (carbonaceous material + gaseous fuel) contained in the sintering raw material, thus avoiding insufficient combustion.

**[0033]** Meanwhile, the lower limit concentration of the diluted gaseous fuel is preferably 1% or more of the lower flammable limit concentration. The reason for this is that at less than 1% of the lower flammable limit concentration, the amount of heat generated by combustion is insufficient, and it is not possible to enhance the strength of sintered ore and to obtain the effect of improving the yield.

**[0034]** For the reasons described above, the concentration of the diluted gaseous fuel to be fed into the sintering bed in the present invention is preferably in the range of 1% to 75% of the lower flammable limit concentration. Regarding natural gas (LNG), since the lower flammable limit concentration of LNG is 4.8% by volume (refer to Table 4), the suitable concentration of the diluted gaseous fuel is in the range of 0.05% to 3.6% by volume.

**[0035]** Next, description will be made on the need to control the highest achieving temperature in the sintering bed not to exceed 1,380°C, but to the temperature range of 1,200°C to 1,380°C.

**[0036]** According to "Mineral Engineering (KOBUTSU KOGAKU)", edited by Hideki Imai, Sukune Takenouchi, and Yoshinori Fujiki, p. 175 (1976), Asakura Publishing Co., Ltd., the sintering reaction can be summarized in a schematic diagram of Fig. 9. Table 6 shows the tensile strength (cold strength) and the reducibility for individual minerals formed in the sintering process. As seen in Fig. 9, in the sintering process, a melt starts to be formed at 1,200°C, and calcium ferrite having the highest strength among the ores constituting sintered ore and having relatively high reducibility is formed. When the temperature increases and exceeds about 1,380°C, the calcium ferrite is decomposed into an amorphous silicate (calcium silicate) having the lowest cold strength and reducibility and a secondary hematite which is easily degraded during reduction. Consequently, in order to stably obtain sintered ore excellent in cold strength and reducibility (RI), it is an important point that the calcium ferrite obtained at a temperature of 1,200°C or higher should not be decomposed into calcium silicate and secondary hematite.

Table 6

Type of mineral	Tensile strength (MPa)	Reducibility (%)
Hematite	49	50
Magnetite	58	22
Calcium ferrite	102	35
Calcium silicate	19	3

**[0037]** According to the above-mentioned publication, "Mineral Engineering", the behavior of precipitation of secondary hematite which acts as the origin of reduction degradation of the sintered ore is described on the basis of the results of mineral synthesis tests, using the phase diagram shown in Fig. 10. According to the description, the skeletal secondary hematite which acts as the origin of reduction degradation precipitates after being heated to the Mag.ss+Liq. zone and cooled, and therefore, the reduction degradation can be suppressed by producing sintered ore through the route (2), not through the route (1), on the phase diagram.

**[0038]** Consequently, in order to obtain sintered ore having an excellent reduction degradation property (RDI), high strength, and excellent reducibility, it is necessary to control the highest achieving temperature in the sintering bed during sintering not to exceed 1,380°C, and to control the temperature in the sintering bed to the temperature range of 1,200°C (solidus temperature of calcium ferrite) to 1,380°C (transition temperature).

**[0039]** Furthermore, as described above, the formation of calcium ferrite depends on the time in which the temperature is retained at 1,200°C or higher, more accurately, by the product of temperature and time in which the temperature is retained in the range of 1,200°C to 1,380°C. Consequently, in order to obtain sintered ore having high strength, good reducibility, and a low RDI, it is a problem to achieve a heat pattern in which the temperature in the sintering bed during sintering is retained in the range of 1,200°C to 1,380°C for a long period of time. Accordingly, in the present invention, in order to secure the heat source required for sintering and to extend the time in which the temperature in the sintering bed during sintering is retained in the range of 1,200°C to 1,380°C, a sintering method is employed in which, in addition to the carbonaceous material, a diluted gaseous fuel is further fed into the sintering bed.

**[0040]** Fig. 11(b) shows the relationship between temperature and time at the position denoted by ● in Fig. 11(a) in the sintering bed and compares the case where a diluted gaseous fuel is fed with the case where a diluted gaseous fuel is not fed in a sintering test using a test pot made of transparent quartz. The broken line in the graph indicates the example in which 5% by mass of coke is blended as a carbonaceous material into a sintering raw material, and a gaseous fuel is not fed. As seen in the graph, the temperature in the sintering bed at the time in which the combustion/melting zone is passing the point is retained at a temperature of 1,200°C or higher, which is effective for sintering, for about two minutes. Meanwhile, the solid line in the graph indicates the example in which LNG in an amount equivalent to 0.4% by mass of coke in terms of calorific value is fed into the sintering bed, and the amount of carbonaceous material (coke) in the sintering raw material is reduced by that amount to 4.6% by mass, the total calorific value being fixed. In this case, the diluted gaseous fuel fed into the sintering bed is burned at the upper side of the combustion position (combustion zone) of coke, i.e., in the region through which the combustion zone has already passed and in which the temperature has started to decrease, and since the region is reheated, the time in which the temperature is retained at 1,200°C or higher, which is effective for sintering, is greatly extended. Moreover, in spite of the fact that the amount of coke is reduced with the feeding of the gaseous fuel, the extension is achieved without increasing the highest achieving temperature in the sintering bed to a temperature exceeding 1,380°C, which decreases the strength of coke, when the gas combustion/melting zone passes.

**[0041]** Fig. 12 shows the results of a sintering experiment conducted in which the amount of coke in the sintering bed, the concentration of a gaseous fuel (LNG) fed, and the feeding position are changed to four levels in the sintering experiment shown in Fig. 11. Fig. 12(a) shows the time-positions at which coke in the sintering bed and gaseous fuels are burned. Fig. 12(b) shows the change of temperature with time at the position denoted by ● in Fig. 12(a). Furthermore, the curve (thin solid line) of level A shown in Fig. 12(b) indicates the change in temperature in the example in which 5% by mass of coke is contained as a carbonaceous material in a sintering raw material and no gaseous fuel is fed. Furthermore, the curve (thin dotted line) of level B indicates the example in which LNG diluted to 0.1% by volume is fed and the amount of coke is reduced to 4.6% by mass. In this example, the dilute concentration of LNG is low at 0.1% by volume, and the calorific value is low. As a result, it is not possible to fully cover the shortage in the amount of heat due to the reduction in the amount of coke, and the effect of feeding the gaseous fuel is insufficient. Furthermore, the curve (thick broken line) of level D indicates the example in which LNG diluted to 4.0% by volume is fed and coke is reduced to 4.6% by mass. The combustion temperature of the diluted gaseous fuel depends on the temperature, and as the concentration increases, the combustion temperature decreases. Consequently, 4.0% by volume LNG is burned in the upper portion of the sintering bed which is largely deviated from the combustion position of coke and in which sintering has been completed and the temperature has decreased. Therefore, although the temperature in the sintering bed has two peaks, the extension of the temperature of 1,200°C or higher, which is effective for sintering, is not achieved. In contrast, the curve (thick solid line) of level C indicates the case where LNG diluted to 0.4% by volume is fed and coke is reduced to 4.6% by mass. In this case, since the combustion temperature of the diluted gaseous fuel shifts to the high temperature side, both effects of coke burning and LNG burning are overlapped, and the holding time at a temperature of 1,200°C or higher is largely extended compared with the cases of levels A, B, and C.

**[0042]** From the results described above, it is expected that by feeding the diluted gaseous fuel, sintering is further promoted to increase the strength of sintered ore and to improve the yield and productivity, and reducibility of sintered ore can be enhanced. However, for that purpose, it is necessary to reduce the amount of carbonaceous material to be added in accordance with the feed amount of the gaseous fuel so that the highest achieving temperature in the sintering bed can be controlled to the range of 1,200°C to 1,380°C. Incidentally, according to the investigation by the present inventors, in order to obtain sintered ore having sufficient sinter strength, reducibility, and a low reduction degradation property, it is necessary to retain the temperature in the range of 1,200°C to 1,380°C for at least 2 minutes, preferably 3 minutes or more, more preferably 5 minutes or more.

**[0043]** However, in feeding the gaseous fuel, it should be noted that, although the sintering temperature is secured by the combustion heat of coke in the conventional case where coke only is used as a carbonaceous material, if the diluted gaseous fuel is fed into the sintering bed with the carbonaceous material being contained in the same amount as in the conventional case, the highest achieving temperature during sintering is increased by the combustion heat of the gaseous fuel, and it becomes not possible to maintain the temperature in the sintering bed in the appropriate temperature range (1,200°C to 1,380°C) described above, resulting in formation of calcium ferrite having low sinter

strength, which may decrease the yield and reducibility. Consequently, it is considered to be preferable to reduce the amount of carbonaceous material to be blended into the sintering raw material in accordance with the amount of gaseous fuel to be fed. Furthermore, reduction in the amount of carbonaceous material makes it possible not only to reduce the carbonaceous material cost, but also to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide generated in the sintering step.

**[0044]** Accordingly, in order to confirm the appropriate range of the amount of carbonaceous material to be blended into the sintering raw material in relation to the diluted gaseous fuel fed into the sintering bed, a sintering experiment was conducted in which, using a test pot made of transparent quartz of  $300 \phi \times 400 \text{ mmH}$ , a diluted gaseous fuel obtained by diluting LNG to 0.6% by volume was fed, as a gaseous fuel, for 4 minutes into a sintering raw material containing coke breeze as a carbonaceous material. As shown in Table 7, the amount of carbonaceous material contained in the sintering raw material was set at 5.0% by mass when the gaseous fuel was not blown into the raw material, and varied in the range of 4.8% to 4.0% by mass when the gaseous fuel was blown into the raw material. The relationships between the combustion heat of the gaseous fuel fed, the combustion heat equivalent to the amount of carbonaceous material reduced, and quality of sintered ore and productivity were investigated.

Table 7

No.	Coke breeze ratio (%)	Combustion heat of coke breeze		Reduction in amount of coke breeze (kcal) B	LNG Injection conditions			Combustion heat of LNG		B/A	Sintering time (min)	Quality characteristics of sintered ore			Productivity (t/hr·m <sup>2</sup> )
		(kcal/m <sup>2</sup> /min)	(kcal)		LNG concentration (%)	LNG amount (Nm <sup>3</sup> /min)	Injection time (min)	(kcal/m <sup>2</sup> /min)	(kcal) A			Shatter strength (%)	Product yield (%)	Reducibility (%)	
1	5.0	10027	11676	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	-	16.4	89.6	70.9	60.4	1.15
2	4.8	9397	11209	-467	0.6	0.0084	4	1159	329	1.42	16.8	92.0	74.5	63.6	1.18
3	4.6	9059	10742	-934	0.6	0.0084	4	1159	329	2.84	16.7	92.0	75.8	65.9	1.21
4	4.4	8878	10275	-1401	0.6	0.0084	4	1159	329	4.26	16.3	93.5	74.8	67.8	1.23
5	4.2	8688	9808	-1868	0.6	0.0084	4	1159	329	5.68	15.9	92.0	71.4	73.8	1.21
6	4.0	8222	9340	-2336	0.6	0.0084	4	1159	329	7.10	16.0	91.5	70.0	77.5	1.18

**[0045]** The results of the pot test are shown in Table 7. Furthermore, the relationship between a replacement ratio B/A and each of quality (shatter strength and reducibility) of sintered ore, product yield, and production rate is shown in Fig. 13, the replacement ratio being defined as a ratio of B to A (B/A), where A is the combustion heat of the gaseous fuel fed, and B is the combustion heat equivalent to the amount of carbonaceous material reduced. The shatter strength was measured in accordance with JIS M8711, and the reducibility was measured in accordance with JIS M8713.

**[0046]** As is evident from Fig. 13, in the case where sintered ore is produced at least by feeding the gaseous fuel, even if the amount of carbonaceous material in the sintering raw material is reduced compared with the case where the gaseous fuel is not fed, the quality characteristics (strength and reducibility) of sintered ore and productivity are not adversely affected, and the quality characteristics of sintered ore and productivity are actually improved; and even if the carbonaceous material is reduced at a replacement ratio B/A of 1 or more, i.e., in the amount equivalent to or more than the combustion heat of the diluted gaseous fuel fed in the gaseous fuel feeding step, the quality characteristics (strength and reducibility) of sintered ore and productivity are rather improved. Furthermore, as is evident from Fig. 13, regarding the amount of carbonaceous material reduced, even if the replacement ratio B/A is set at about 5 and the amount of carbonaceous material is greatly reduced, the effect of feeding the gaseous fuel can be fully enjoyed. That is, it has been confirmed that in order to maintain the temperature in the sintering bed in the range of 1,200°C to 1,380°C so as to prevent amorphous calcium silicate from being formed, it is required to reduce the carbonaceous material in the amount equivalent to or more than the combustion heat of the gaseous fuel fed in the gaseous fuel feeding step.

**[0047]** As described above, the reason for the improvement of quality characteristics of sintered ore and productivity even if the carbonaceous material is reduced in the amount equivalent to or more than the combustion heat of the diluted gaseous fuel fed, consequently, even if the total combustion heat of the gaseous fuel and the carbonaceous material is reduced, is considered to be as follows. As is evident from Figs. 11 and 12 described above, the diluted gaseous fuel fed into the sintering bed is burned at the upper side of the combustion position (combustion zone) of coke, i.e., in the region through which the combustion zone has already passed and in which the temperature has started to decrease, and the region is reheated. As a result, the temperature in the sintering bed at the time when the gas combustion/melting zone passes does not increase to a temperature exceeding 1,380°C, which decreases the strength of coke, and the time in which the temperature is retained at 1,200°C or higher, which is effective for sintering, is greatly extended.

**[0048]** However, if the amount of carbonaceous material is excessively reduced, i.e., if the replacement ratio B/A is excessively increased, the total combustion heat of the gaseous fuel and the carbonaceous material excessively decreases, resulting in degradation of quality characteristics of sintered ore and productivity. Furthermore, the effect of feeding the gaseous fuel is recognized even at a replacement ratio B/A of 10 or more, and the upper limit thereof is about 15, as described later in Examples. Consequently, the amount of carbonaceous material in the sintering raw material is reduced in accordance with the gaseous fuel to be fed such that the replacement ratio B/A is in the range of 1.5 to 10, and preferably in the range of 2 to 6.

**[0049]** As described above, according to the present invention, since the carbonaceous material can be reduced in an amount equivalent to or more than the combustion heat of the gaseous fuel fed, quality improvement of sintered ore and productivity improvement can be achieved at low cost, and in addition, the amount of carbon dioxide generated by combustion of the carbonaceous material can be greatly reduced. Consequently, the present invention is considered to be an earth-conscious, environmentally friendly technique.

## EXAMPLES

**[0050]** A sintering experiment was carried out, in which, using an actual sintering machine provided with gaseous fuel feed equipment as shown in Fig. 14, under the conditions shown in Table 8, the gaseous fuel was blown in and at the same time, the amount of carbonaceous material in the sintering raw material was reduced, and the influence on the quality (tumbler strength and reducibility) of sintered ore was confirmed.

**[0051]** Note that the tumbler strength is most widely used as an index of strength of sintered ore obtained by an actual sintering machine, and is strongly correlated to shatter strength. The tumbler strength TI was determined, in accordance with JIS M8712, by a method in which the sample was tumbled in a rotary drum and screened with a 6.3-mm sieve, and the ratio between the mass of the sample tested to the mass of +6.3 mm sample after testing was calculated. Furthermore, reducibility was determined, in accordance with JIS M8713, by a method in which 500 g of sintered ore sample screened to 19.0 to 22.4 mm was reduced, at 900°C, using a reducing gas containing 30% by volume of CO and 70% by volume of N<sub>2</sub> for 180 minutes, and the percentage of the amount of reduced oxygen relative to the amount of reducible oxygen before reduction was calculated.

**[0052]** The results of the actual machine test are shown in Table 8. Furthermore, the relationship between a replacement ratio B/A and quality (tumbler strength TI and reducibility RI) of sintered ore is shown in Fig. 15, the replacement ratio being defined as a ratio of B to A, where A is the combustion heat of the gaseous fuel fed, and B is the combustion heat equivalent to the amount of carbonaceous material reduced. The results show that it is possible to obtain sintered ore having enhanced strength and reducibility at a replacement ratio B/A in the range of 1.5 to 10, the replacement ratio

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being the ratio of combustion heat B equivalent to the amount of carbonaceous material reduced to the combustion heat A of the gaseous fuel in the pot test.

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Table 8

No.	Amount of coke breeze (t/min)	Coke breeze ratio (%)	Combustion heat of coke breeze (Mcal)	Reduction in amount of coke breeze (Mcal) B	LNG blowing conditions			Combustion heat of LNG (Mcal) A	B/A	Sintering time (min)	Production amount (t/hr)	Quality characteristics of sintered ore			Productivity (t/hr·m <sup>2</sup> )	Remarks
					LNG concentration (%)	LNG amount (Nm <sup>3</sup> /hr)	Blowing time (min)					Tumbler strenght (%)	Product yield (%)	Reducibility (%)		
1	0.546	4.20	112498	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	780	64.9	75.0	60.4	1.73	Comparative Example
2	0.533	4.10	109819	-2679	0.40	600	10	980	2.73	30	807	67.3	78.0	64.0	1.79	Invention Example
3	0.520	4.00	107141	-5357	0.60	1000	10	1633	3.28	30	807	67.5	77.5	64.5	1.79	Invention Example
4	0.507	3.90	104462	-8036	0.80	1200	10	1960	4.10	30	816	68.0	78.4	64.5	1.81	Invention Example
5	0.540	4.15	111159	-1339	0.48	150	10	245	5.47	30	816	67.8	78.4	64.0	1.81	Invention Example
6	0.494	3.80	101784	-10714	0.60	1000	10	1633	6.56	30	821	68.2	78.7	65.3	1.82	Invention Example
7	0.507	3.90	104462	-8036	0.40	600	10	980	8.20	30	821	68.5	78.9	67.0	1.82	Invention Example
8	0.533	4.10	109819	-2679	0.64	200	10	326	8.22	30	816	68.0	78.4	65.0	1.81	Invention Example
9	0.533	4.10	109819	-2679	0.48	150	10	245	10.93	30	812	67.9	78.0	66.4	1.80	Comparative Example
10	0.533	4.10	109819	-2679	0.40	125	10	204	13.13	30	807	67.8	77.8	67.4	1.79	Comparative Example
11	0.527	4.05	108480	-4018	0.40	125	10	204	19.70	30	789	65.0	76.0	63.0	1.75	Comparative Example

## Claims

## 1. A method for producing sintered ore comprising:

a charging step of charging a sintering raw material including fine ore and a carbonaceous material onto a moving pallet to form a sintering bed;  
 an ignition step of igniting the carbonaceous material in the surface of the sintering bed with an ignition furnace;  
 a gaseous fuel feeding step of feeding a gaseous fuel into the air above the sintering bed so that the gaseous fuel is fed as a diluted gaseous fuel having a concentration of a lower flammable limit concentration or less; and  
 a sintering step of sucking the diluted gaseous fuel and air with a wind box disposed under the pallet into the sintering bed, combusting the carbonaceous material in the sintering bed and combusting the diluted gaseous fuel in the sintering bed in which the carbonaceous material has been combusted, to thereby perform sintering, wherein the amount of carbonaceous material in the sintering raw material is reduced in comparison with the case where the gaseous fuel is not fed,  
**characterized in that** the amount of carbonaceous material is reduced at a replacement ratio in a range of 1.5 to 10, the replacement ratio being defined by the following expression:

$$\text{Replacement ratio} = B/A,$$

where A is the combustion heat of the gaseous fuel fed, and B is the combustion heat equivalent to the amount of carbonaceous material reduced.

2. The method for producing sintered ore according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the replacement ratio is in a range of 2 to 6.

## Patentansprüche

## 1. Verfahren zur Herstellung von gesintertem Erz, umfassend:

einen Beschickungsschritt des Beschickens eines Sinter-Ausgangsmaterials, beinhaltend Feinerz und kohlenstoffhaltiges Material, auf einen sich bewegendenden Rost um ein Sinterbett zu bilden;  
 einen Zündschritt des Zündens des kohlenstoffhaltigen Materials in der Oberfläche des Sinterbetts mit einem Zündofen;  
 einen Gasbrennstoff-Zuführungsschritt des Zuführens eines gasförmigen Brennstoffs in die Luft über dem Sinterbett, so dass der gasförmige Brennstoff als ein verdünnter gasförmiger Brennstoff, der eine Konzentration einer unteren Explosionsgrenze oder weniger aufweist, zugeführt wird; und  
 einen Sinterschritt des Einsaugens des verdünnten gasförmigen Brennstoffs und der Luft mit einem unter dem Rost angeordneten Windkasten in das Sinterbett, Verbrennen des kohlenstoffhaltigen Materials in dem Sinterbett und Verbrennen des verdünnten gasförmigen Brennstoffs in dem Sinterbett, in dem das kohlenstoffhaltige Material verbrannt wurde, um hierdurch Sintern durchzuführen, wobei die Menge an kohlenstoffhaltigem Material im Vergleich zu dem Fall, dass gasförmiger Brennstoff nicht zugeführt wird, reduziert ist,  
**dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass**  
 die Menge an kohlenstoffhaltigem Material in dem Sinter-Ausgangsmaterial um ein Ersatzverhältnis in einem Bereich von 1,5 bis 10 reduziert wird, wobei das Ersatzverhältnis durch den folgenden Ausdruck definiert wird:

$$\text{Ersatzverhältnis} = B/A,$$

wobei A die Verbrennungswärme des zugeführten gasförmigen Brennstoffs ist und B die der Menge an reduziertem kohlenstoffhaltigem Material äquivalente Verbrennungswärme ist.

2. Verfahren zur Herstellung von gesintertem Erz gemäß Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Ersatzverhältnis in einem Bereich von 2 bis 6 liegt.

## Revendications

## 1. Procédé de fabrication d'un minerai fritté comprenant :

une étape de chargement consistant à charger une matière première de frittage incluant un minerai fin et un matériau carboné sur une palette mobile pour former un lit de frittage ;  
 une étape d'allumage consistant à allumer le matériau carboné dans la surface du lit de frittage avec un four d'allumage ;  
 une étape de fourniture de combustible gazeux consistant à fournir un combustible gazeux dans l'air au-dessus du lit de frittage de sorte que le combustible gazeux soit fourni comme un combustible gazeux dilué ayant une concentration d'une concentration de limite inférieure d'inflammabilité ou moins ; et  
 une étape de frittage consistant à aspirer le combustible gazeux dilué et l'air avec une boîte à vent disposée sous la palette dans le lit de frittage, à brûler le matériau carboné dans le lit de frittage et à brûler le combustible gazeux dilué dans le lit de frittage dans lequel le matériau carboné a été brûlé, pour ainsi réaliser le frittage, dans lequel la quantité de matériau carboné dans la matière première de frittage est réduite en comparaison avec le cas dans lequel le combustible gazeux n'est pas fourni,  
**caractérisé en ce que** la quantité de matériau carboné est réduite à un taux de remplacement dans une plage allant de 1,5 à 10, le taux de remplacement étant défini par l'expression suivante :

$$\text{Taux de remplacement} = B/A,$$

où A est la chaleur de combustion du combustible gazeux fourni, et B est la chaleur de combustion équivalente à la quantité de matériau carboné réduit.

2. Procédé de fabrication d'un minerai fritté selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** le taux de remplacement est dans une plage allant de 2 à 6.

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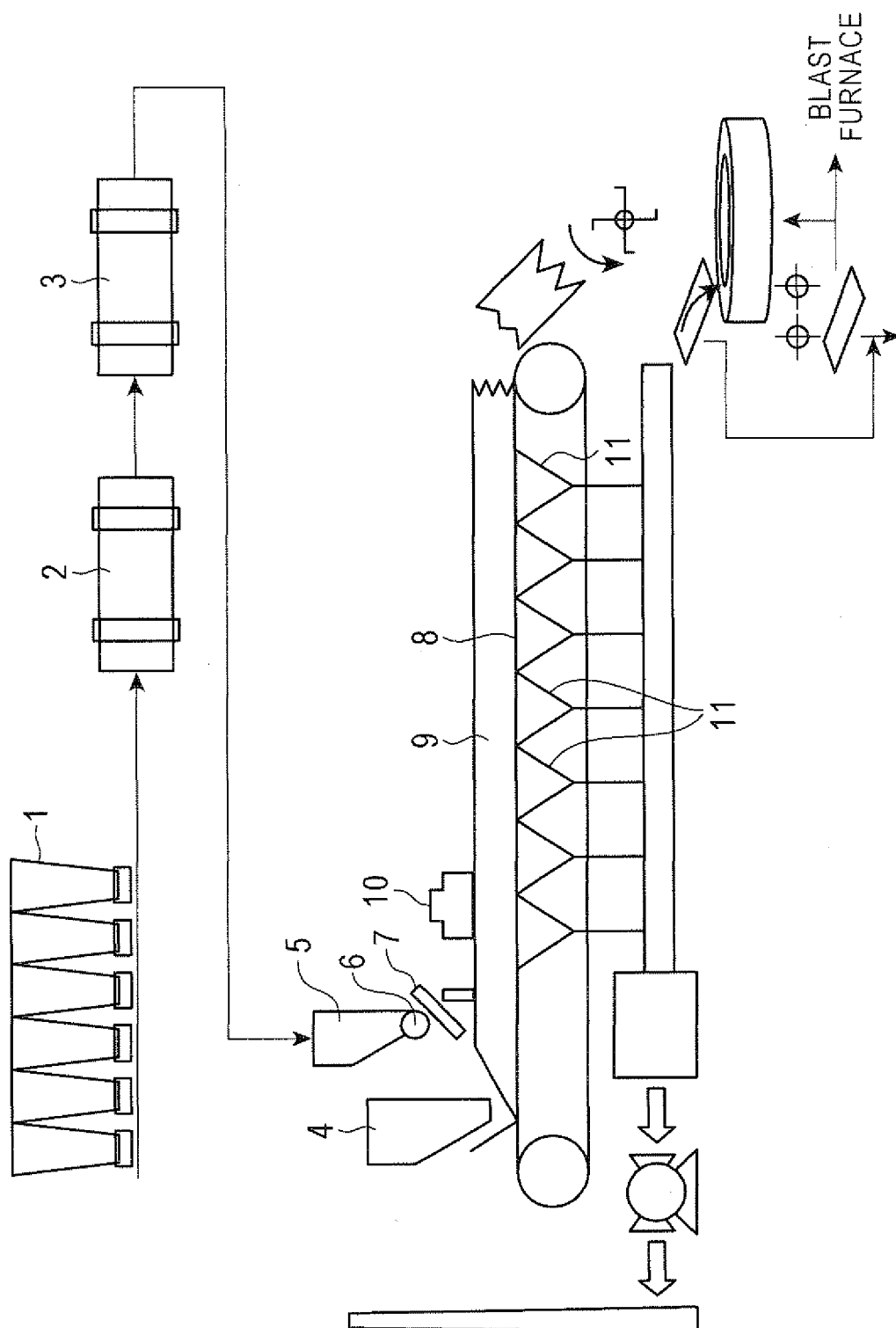


FIG. 2

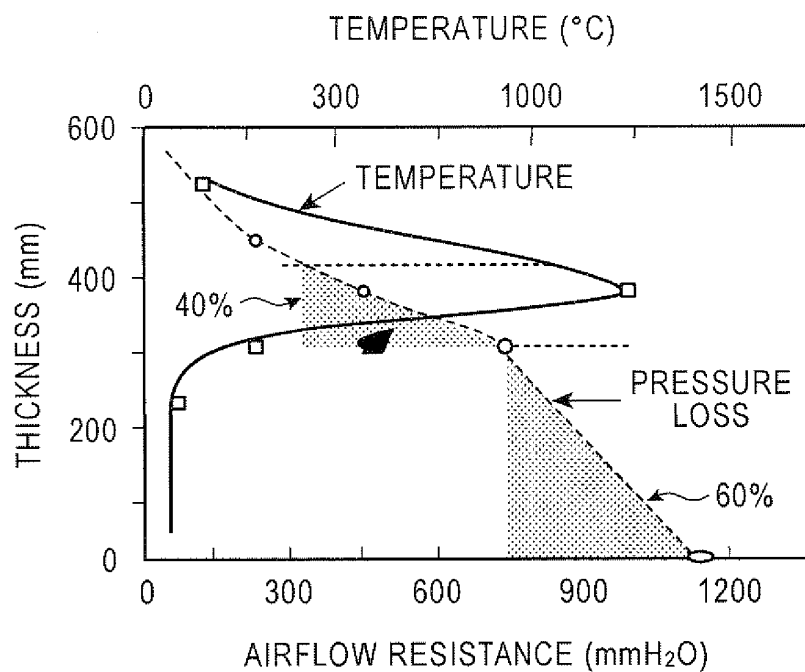


FIG. 3

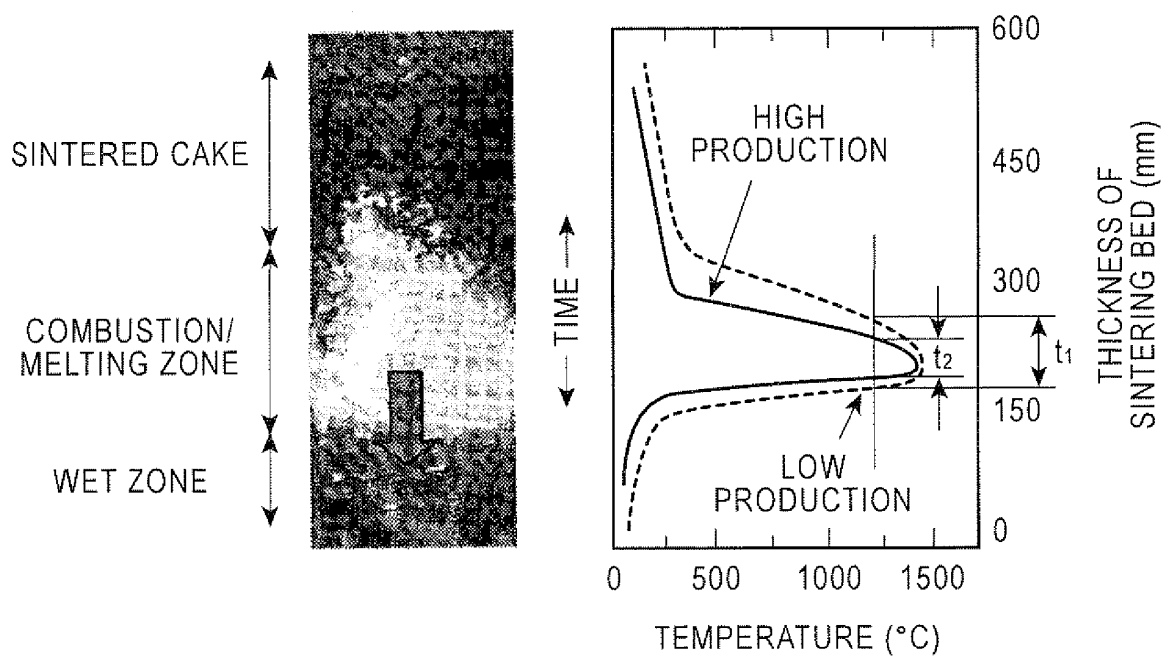


FIG. 4

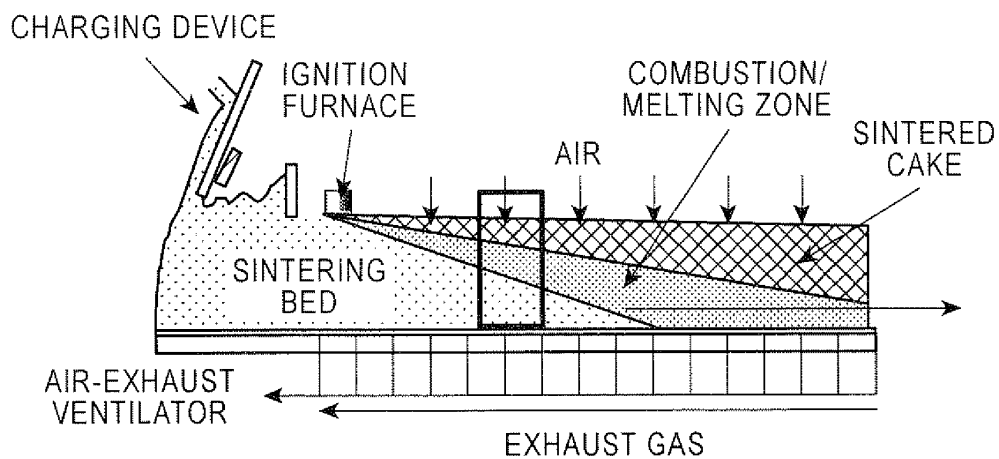


FIG. 5

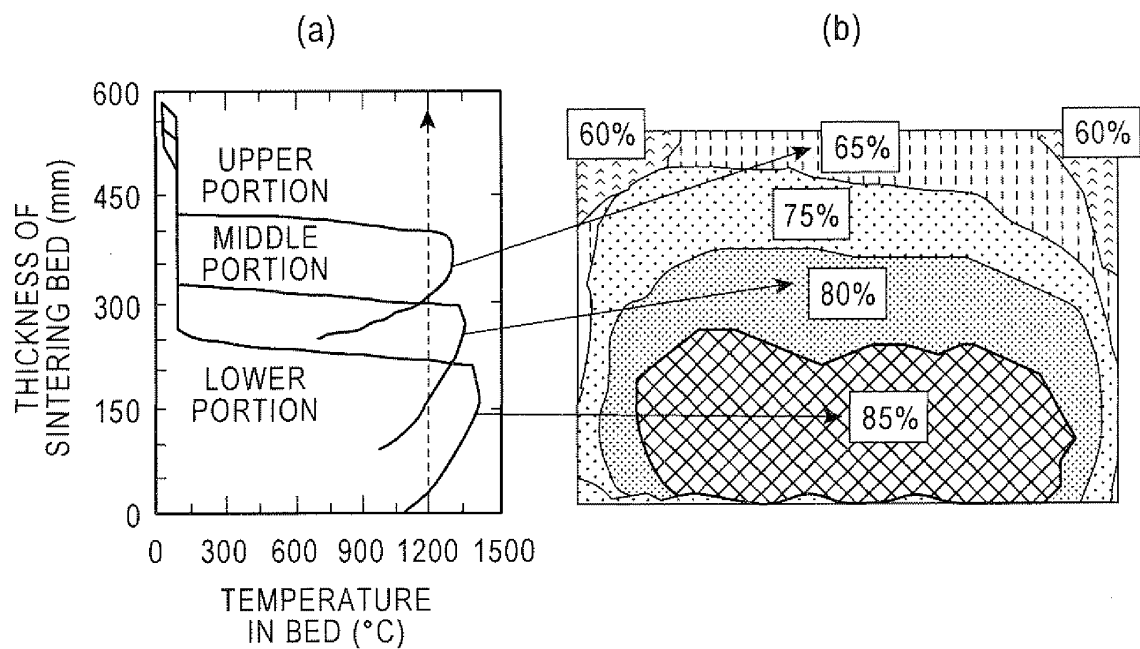


FIG. 6

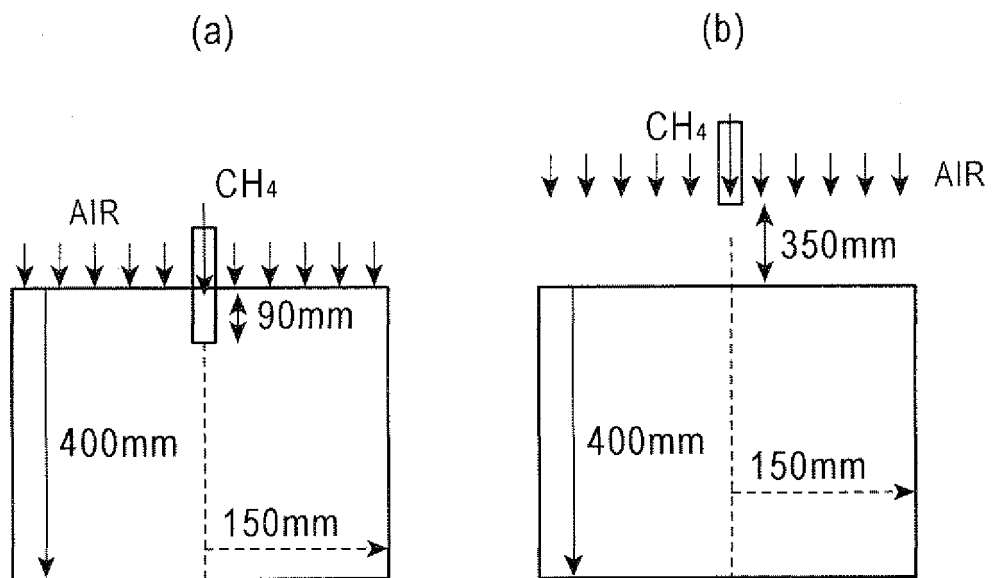


FIG. 7

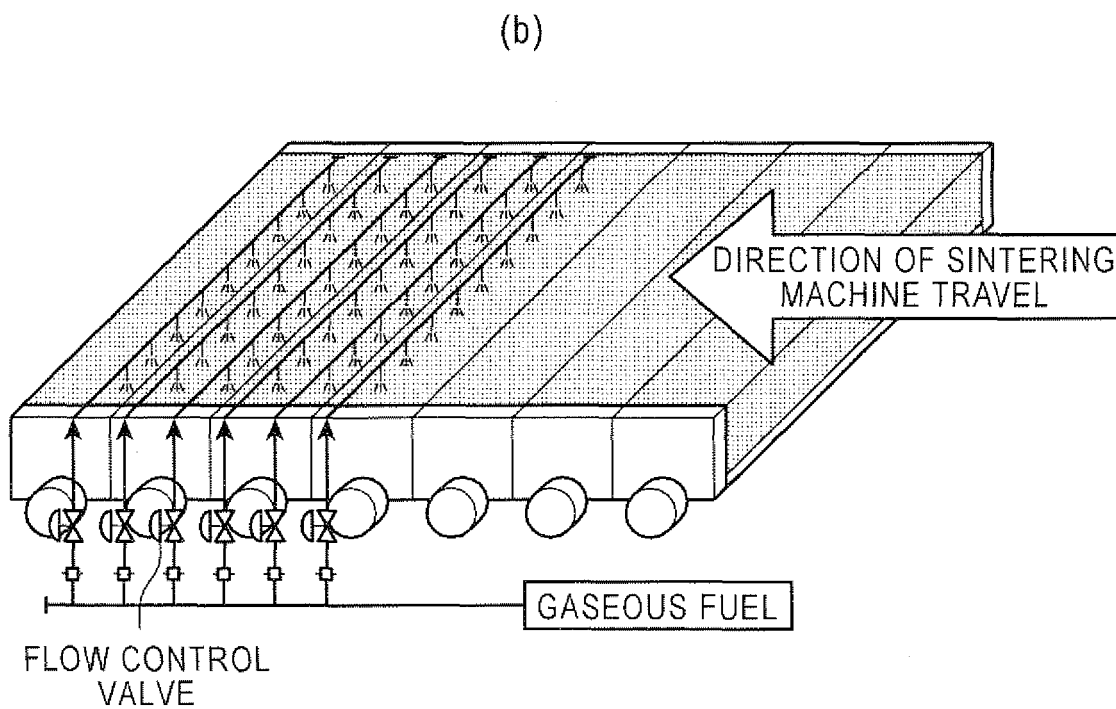
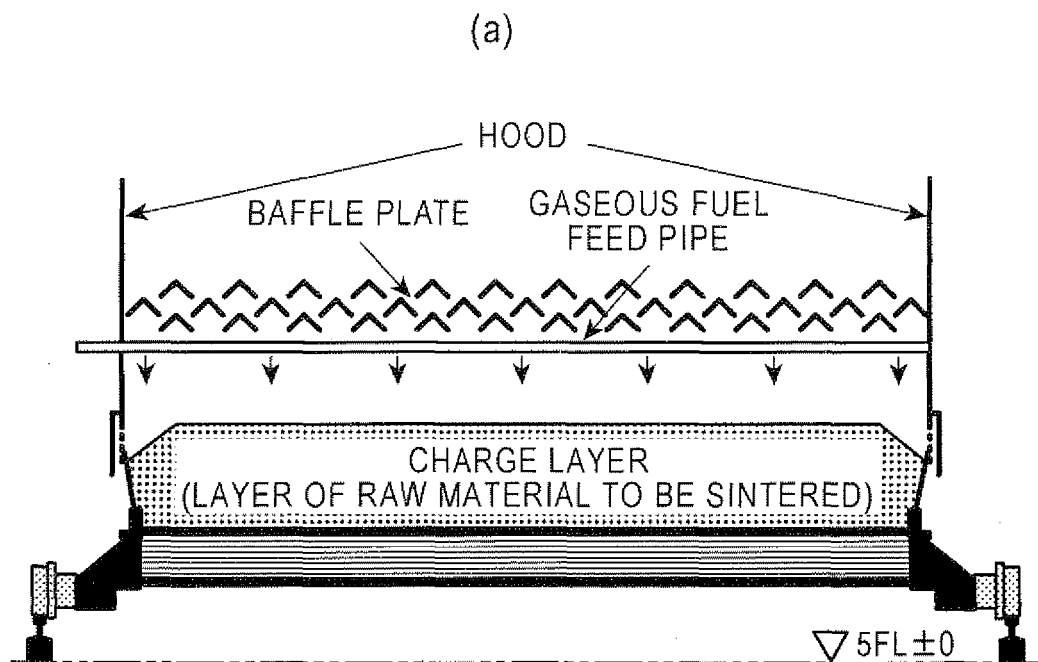




FIG. 8

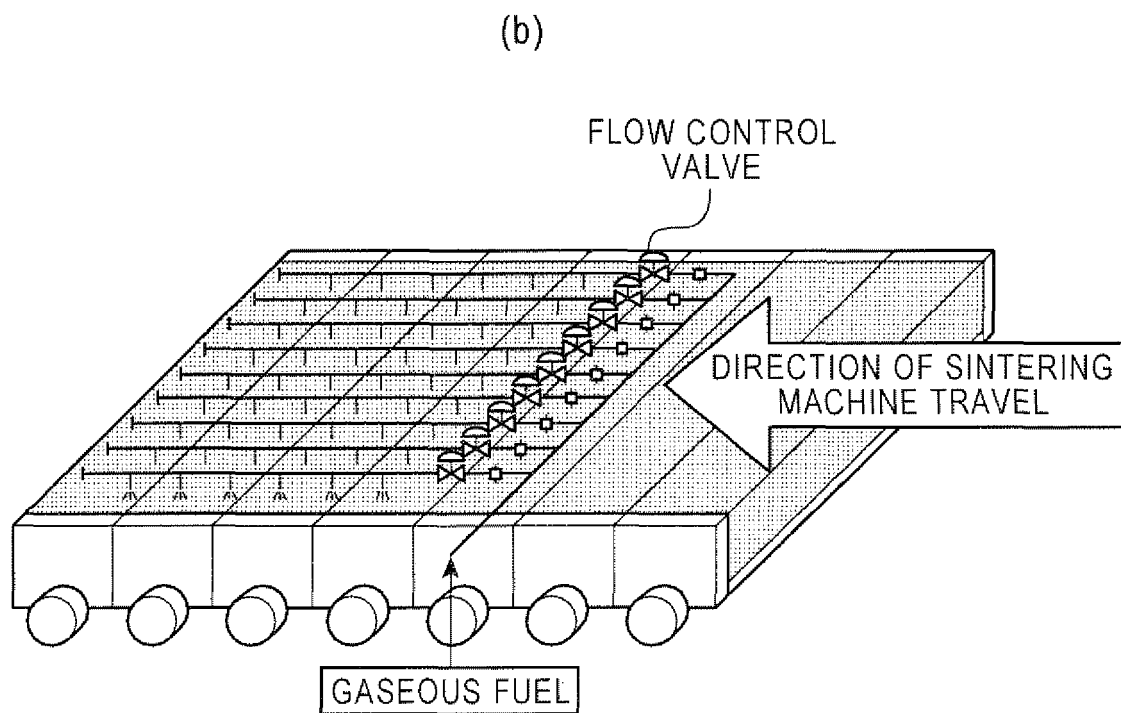
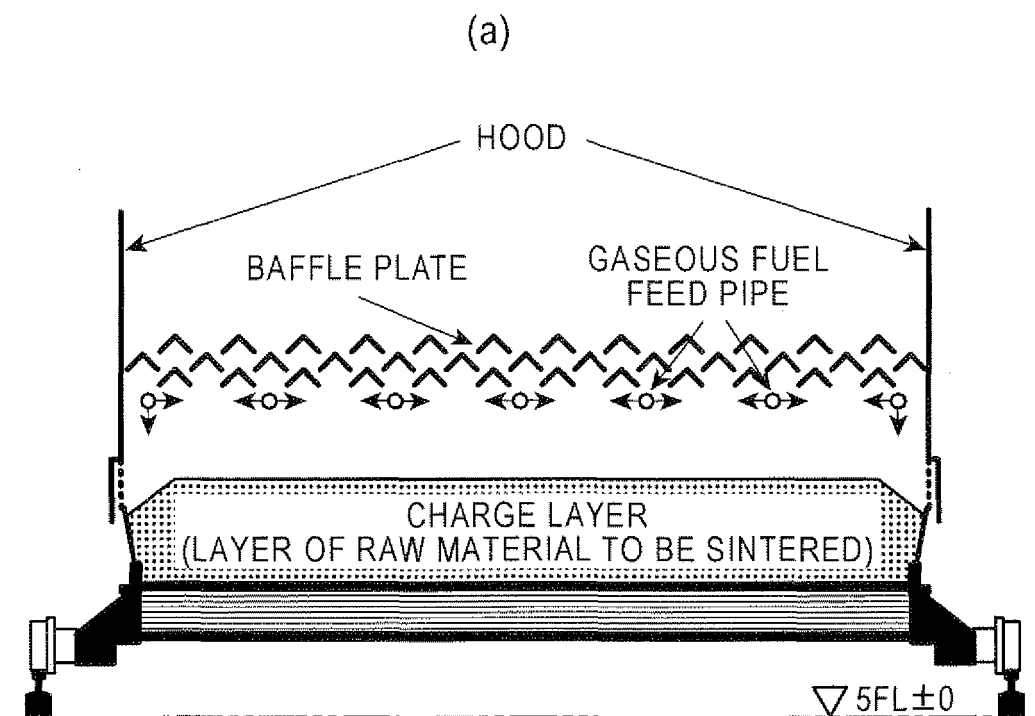


FIG. 9

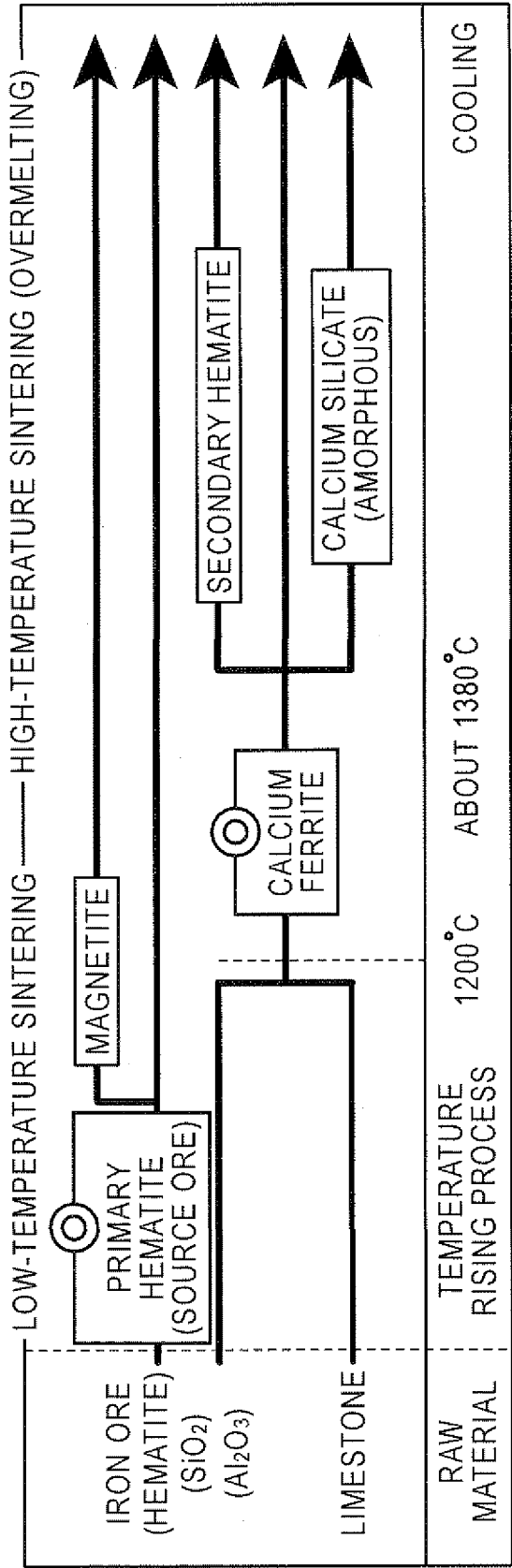


FIG. 10

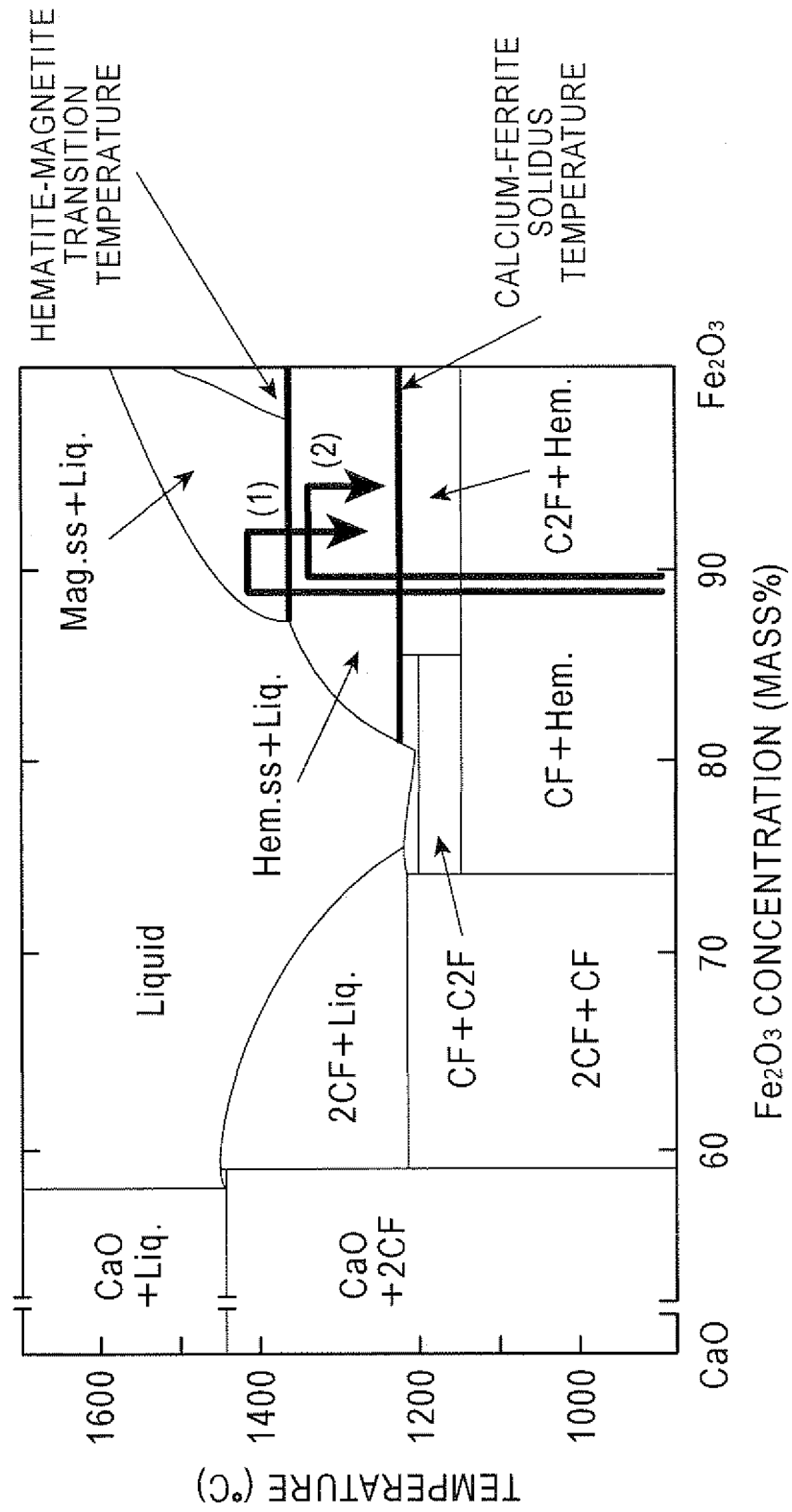


FIG. 11

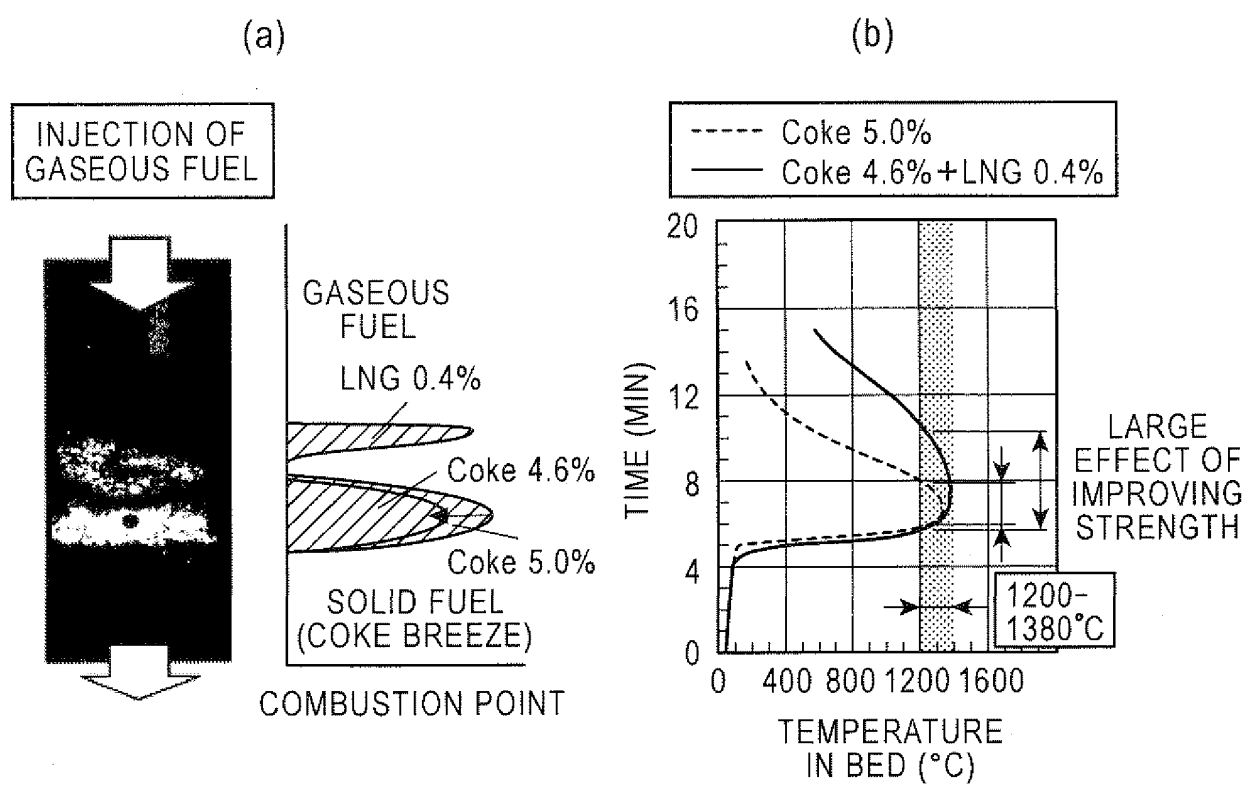


FIG. 12

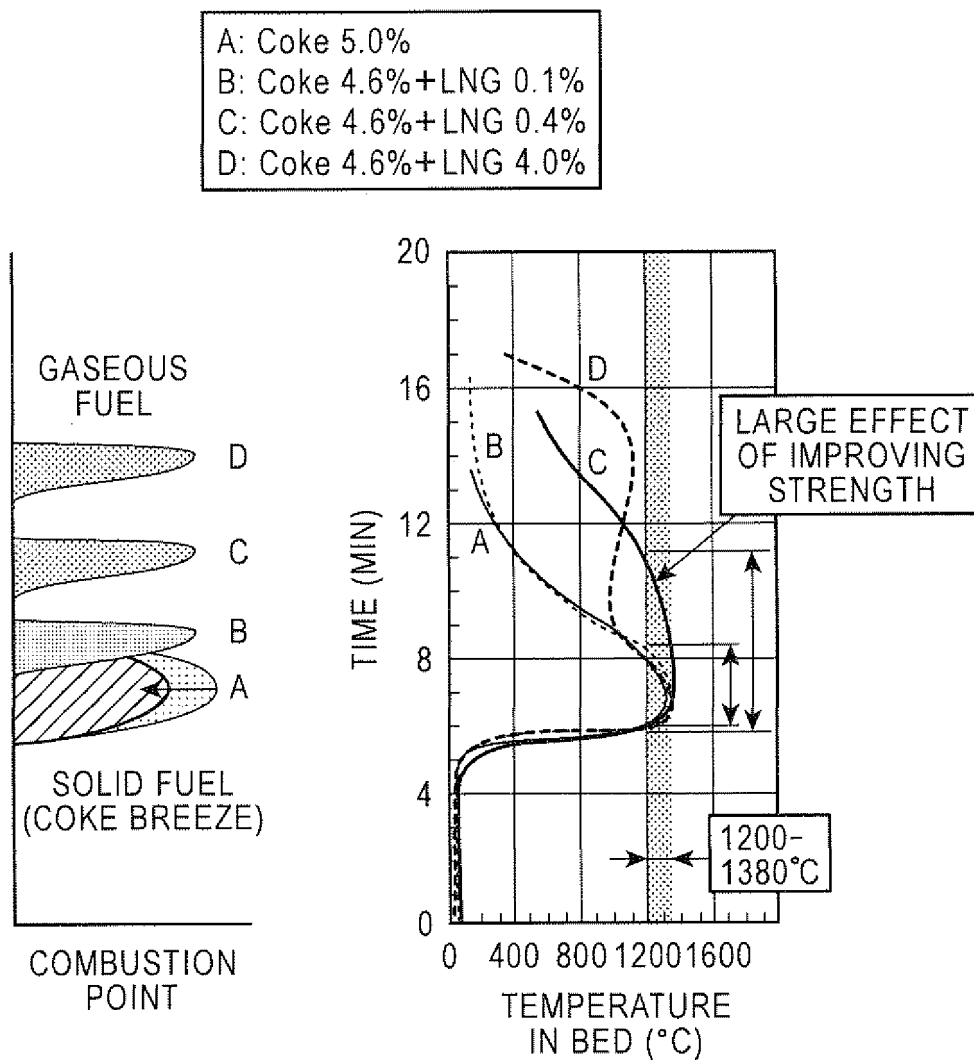
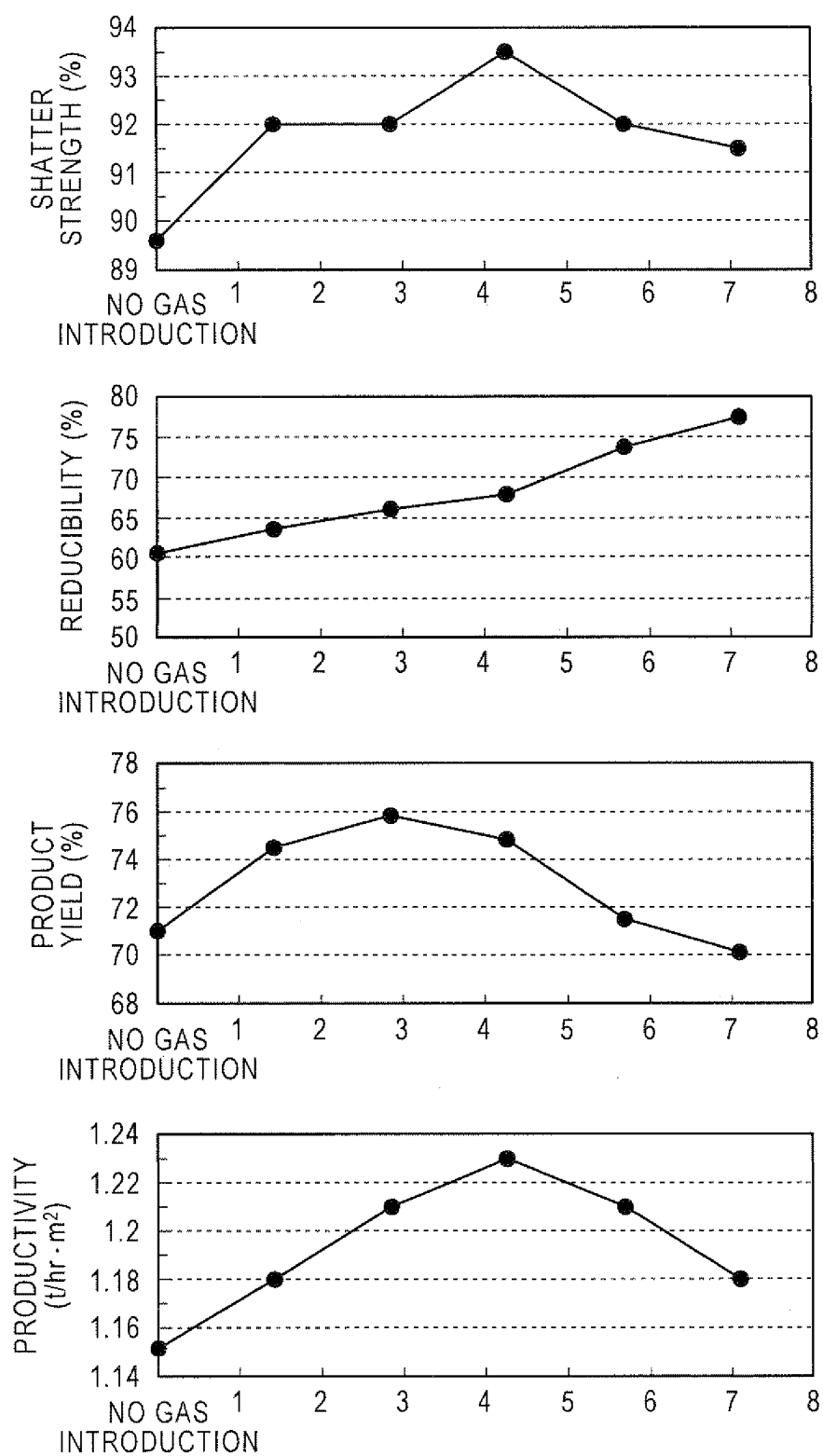


FIG. 13



COMBUSTION HEAT EQUIVALENT TO AMOUNT OF  
CARBONACEOUS MATERIAL REDUCED B  
/COMBUSTION HEAT OF GASEOUS FUEL FED A

FIG. 14

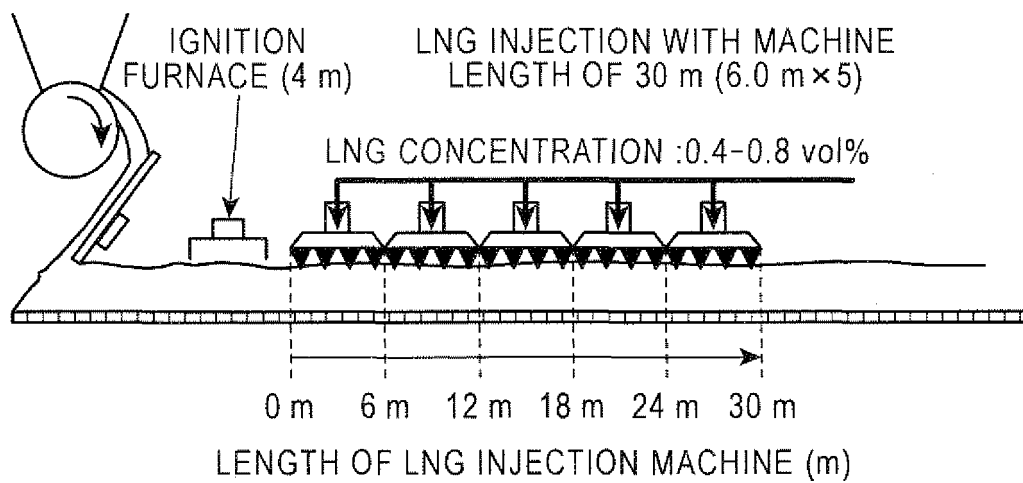
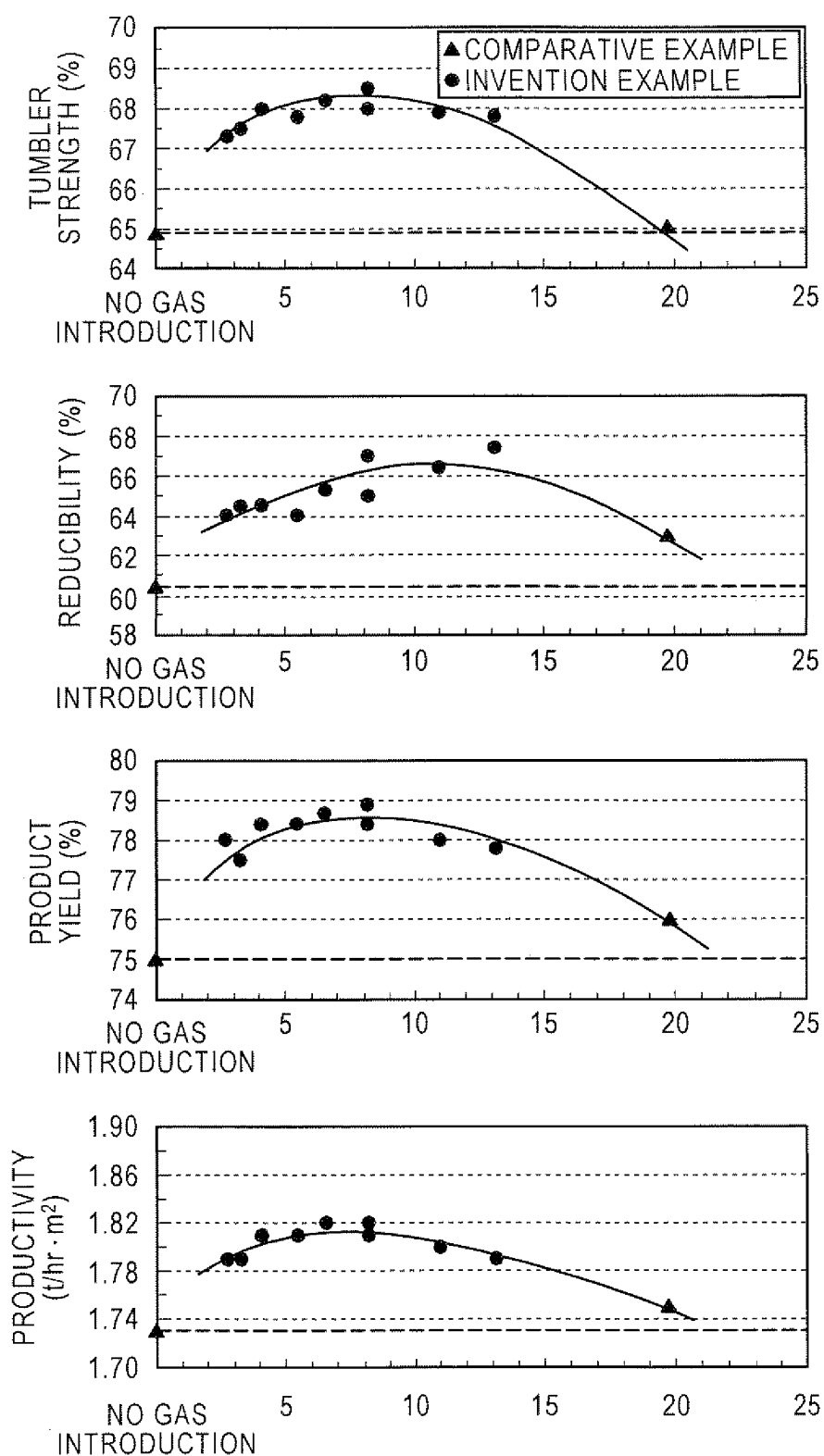


FIG. 15



COMBUSTION HEAT EQUIVALENT TO AMOUNT OF  
CARBONACEOUS MATERIAL REDUCED B  
/ COMBUSTION HEAT OF GASEOUS FUEL FED A



## REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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