

Wear-Resistant Refractory Spray Coating For Blast Furnace Roof

Our Product Introduction

Basic Information

- Place of Origin: Zhengzhou, China
- Brand Name: Rongsheng Xinwei
- Certification: ISO9001
- Model Number: Rongsheng
- Minimum Order Quantity: 1 Ton
- Price: 200-800USD
- Packaging Details: Packed on wooden pallets, with water-proof cover, and tightened with plastic/steel bandages
- Delivery Time: 10-20 Days
- Payment Terms: TT; L/C
- Supply Ability: 2000 tons/month



Product Specification

- Highlight: **Wear Resistant Refractory Spray Coating,
Blast Furnace Roof Refractory Spray Coating,
Roof Refractory Spray Coating**

Product Description

Product Description of Wear-Resistant Refractory Spray Coating For Blast Furnace Roof

The furnace top, or gas sealing cover, typically uses metal anchors combined with wear-resistant refractory spray coating.



Rongsheng refractory spray coatings can be made from various refractory raw materials and can be classified by material type as follows:

Corundum-based Spray Coating: Uses corundum as the raw material with an Al_2O_3 content generally above 90%.

Aluminum-Silicon Spray Coating: Depending on the aluminum content and raw materials used, it can be further divided into:

Mullite-based spray coating (using electro-fused or sintered mullite as the raw material),

High-alumina spray coating (using bauxite clinker as the raw material),

Clay-based spray coating (using kyanite as the main raw material).

Silica-based Spray Coating: Uses silica as the raw material with an SiO_2 content of over 90%.

Magnesia-based Spray Coating: Made with sintered or fused magnesia, with MgO content typically greater than 80%.

Additionally, spray coatings using magnesia as aggregate, magnesia powder, and chromite powder as the matrix are called magnesia-chrome spray coatings. If the matrix consists of magnesia powder and bauxite powder, it is known as magnesia-alumina spray coating. Spray coatings using bauxite clinker, mullite, or corundum as aggregate, with the addition of a suitable amount of zircon powder in the matrix (or in the fine particle part), are called alumina-zircon spray coatings. Other types include silicon carbide spray coatings, spinel-based spray coatings, etc. The binders used include materials such as aluminate cement, phosphates, polyphosphates, metaphosphates, magnesium sulfate, magnesium chloride, sodium sulfate, and sodium silicate. To achieve good application performance, a certain amount of plastic clay is usually added. Compared to other monolithic refractories, the main differences lie in particle distribution, minor additives, and the amount of water added.

Spray coating is a type of monolithic refractory applied manually or mechanically to the surface of other refractory materials. It consists of refractory aggregate and fine powder with a specified particle size distribution, along with an appropriate binder and additives (e.g., setting agents, plasticizers, and expansion agents), mixed with water or other liquid binders. This material has a certain plasticity and appears in a paste form. Typically, these materials are required to have high strength, excellent resistance to erosion by melts or gases, good coating properties, adhesion to the protected material, thermal shock resistance, and chemical stability. They should not crack, peel, or chemically react with the substrate material during use.

The YM blast furnace top wear-resistant refractory spray coating produced by Rongsheng Refractories meets the application requirements across various industries.

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