



## **Course Objectives**

- 1. Describe the purpose and function of a fuel-fired furnace.
- 2. Identify the components of a fuel-fired furnace.
- 3. Describe common applications for fuel-fired furnaces in chemical processing.
- 4. Describe the types of furnaces by category including classification by draft, fuel, geometry, heat transfer, and application.
- 5. Identify typical operating parameters associated with controlling a furnace.
- 6. Describe common performance issues related to furnaces and their causes and indicators.

## **Key Terms** (Define the following)

burner management system (BMS)
damper
flame impingement -
flame impingement
flue
High Heating Value (HHV)
Low Heating Value (LHV)
Low reading value (Lift)
pilot

refractory -			



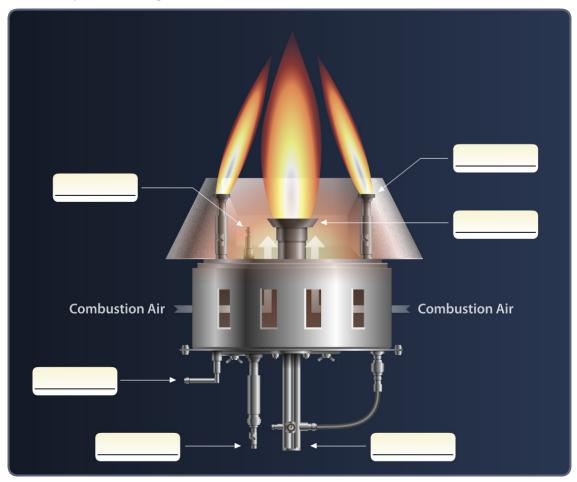
## **Furnace Classifications**

Draft	Fuel	Geometry	Heat Transfer	Application	
natural	gas	cabin	indirect	heater provides indirect heat	
forced	oil	box	direct	to process fluids	
induced	solid	cylinder		reactor charge fluids react inside the furnace	
balanced				incinerator/kiln waste solids or fluids are burned for disposal	





- What percent of air is oxygen? b. %Mass a. \_\_\_\_\_\_ %Volume
- Label the parts of this gas fuel burner. 2.



Describe the functions of a burner management system. 3.

- A furnace draft configuration in which a fan is located before the inlet and pushes air through the furnace is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ furnace.
- List three types of solid fuel burners. 5.

•	Describe tube arrangements in a cylindrical furnace.
•	What is the difference between direct and indirect heat transfer?
•	What is the purpose of flue gas recuperation?
•	List equipment used to control flue gas emissions.
0.	What is the disadvantage of too much combustion air?
1.	What is the disadvantage of too little combustion air?
2.	What is the purpose of purging during the startup of a furnace?
3.	List four conditions that can affect the efficiency of a furnace.  1)