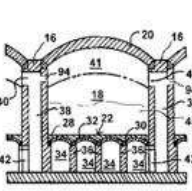
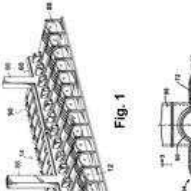
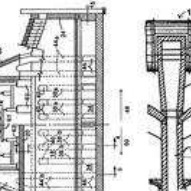
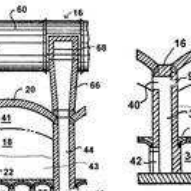
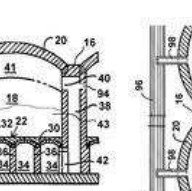
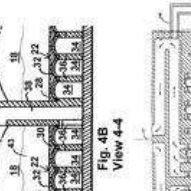
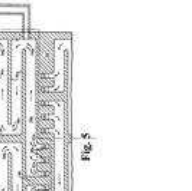
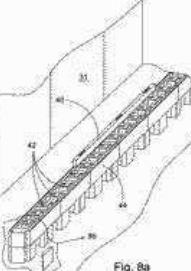
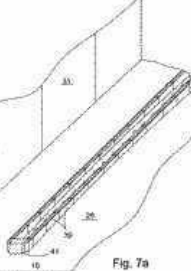
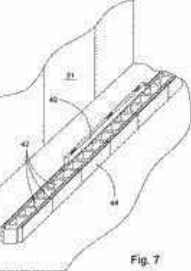
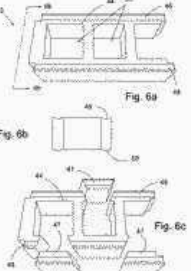
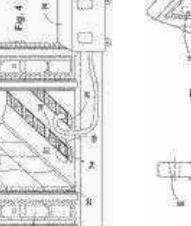
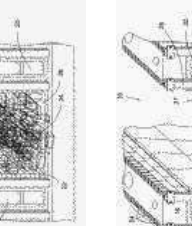
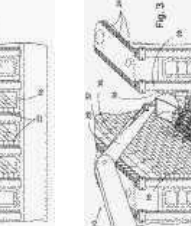
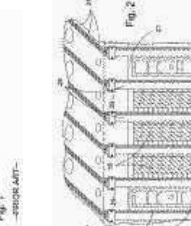
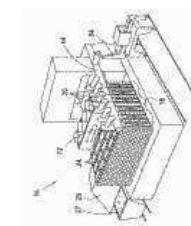
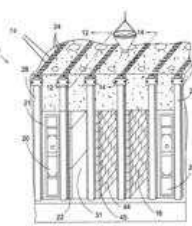


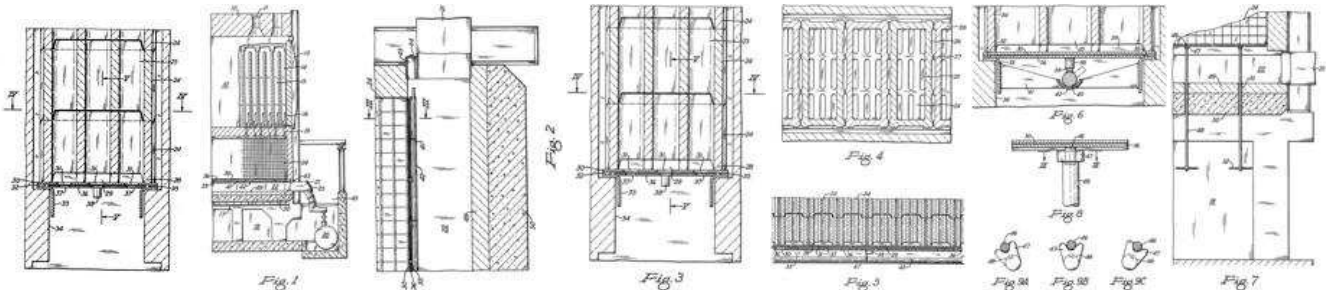
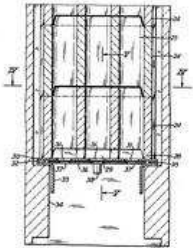
6 results for Cited Patents In category X or Y - Collection: FAMPAT

#	  Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Method for decreasing gas flow rates in a sole flue gas system	WO02065018	2001-02-14	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK RESIGNING LINE CAULKS SAN CORK SUN COKE SUNCOKE TECHNOLOGY*	2002-08-22	2002-08-22
The invention provides a method and apparatus for decreasing gas flow rates in a sole flue gas system for a coke oven during at least an initial coking operation after charging a coking oven with coal (43). The method includes providing a duct system (96, 98) between a first coke oven having a first coking chamber (18) and a second coke oven having a second coking chamber (18) to direct at least a portion of gas from a gas space (41) in first coking chamber (18) to the second coke oven thereby reducing a gas flow rate in the first sole flue gas system of the first coke oven. Reduction in sole flue gas flow rates has a beneficial effect on product throughput, the life of the coke oven and environmental control of volatile emissions from coke ovens.						
      						
2.	Coke oven reconstruction	GB0800676	2007-01-16	VAN NUOKE REFRACTORIES VANOCUR REFRACTORIES*	2008-02-20	2008-02-20

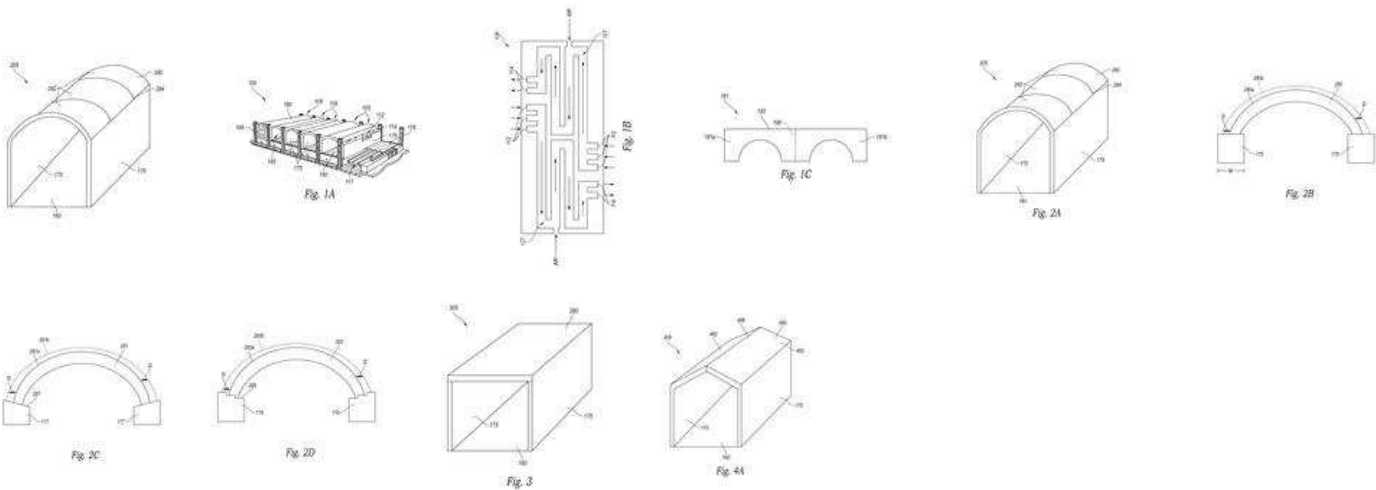
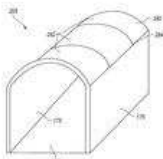
A new, faster and more efficient process to replace heating walls and ceilings in coke oven batteries. Thus, when replaced, at least one heating wall is constructed of thermally stable non-expanding large size modular cast modules from end to end and the ceiling adjacent the heating wall is constructed of thermally stable non-expanding large modular cast blocks.



In a horizontal coke oven, the regenerators therefore include columns of superimposed checkerbricks supported at their lower ends on horizontal partitions forming stationary ports that conduct gaseous media between an underlying sole flue and the various sections of the regenerator. Movable plates with portal openings contiguous with the stationary ports are adjustable in the direction of the length of the sole flues for determining the extent to which the stationary ports are masked by the plate. Grooves are formed at the underside of the stationary ports for guiding the side edges of the movable plates. Pegs extend from the lower surface of the plates. In one embodiment, trough-shaped support members in the sole flue carry an adjusting rod that extends along the flue from the coke discharge side of the oven. Fingers extend radially from the rod to engage the pegs to move the plates in an adjustable manner. In a second embodiment, vertically-arranged rods extend from the cellar of an underjet fired oven through the roof of the cellar into the sole flues where the end of the rods carry forked guide members to engage the pegs projecting from the undersurface of the movable plates.



The present technology is generally directed to horizontal heat recovery coke ovens having monolith crowns. In some embodiments, an HHR coke oven includes a monolith crown that spans the width of the oven between opposing oven sidewalls. The monolith expands upon heating and contracts upon cooling as a single structure. In further embodiments, the crown comprises a thermally volume-stable material. In various embodiments, the monolith and thermally-volume-stable features can be used in combination or alone. These designs can allow the oven to be turned down below traditionally feasible temperatures while maintaining the structural integrity of the crown.



The invention relates to a coke oven of a non-recovery horizontal type of construction, known as a non-recovery or heat-recovery coke oven, in which the coke oven floor is made up of at least two layers and each layer is formed from the same or different silica materials, wherein the first layer, seen from the oven space, is formed from a solid refractory material and the second layer comprises a multiplicity of openings, gaps, apertures or the like, the gas spaces of these openings, gaps, apertures or the like being in communication with the gas space of the flue gas duct running under them.

