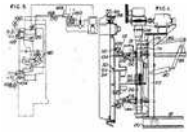
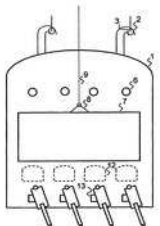
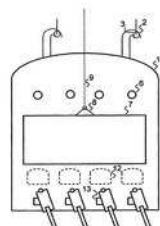
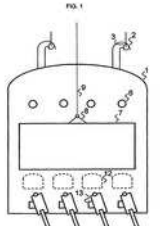
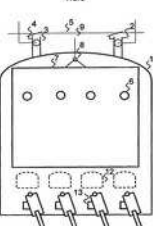
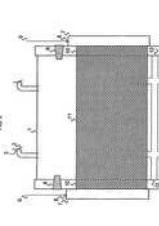
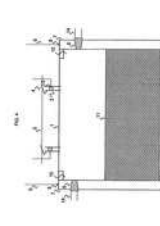
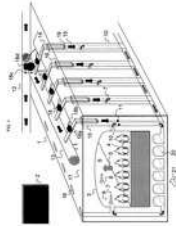
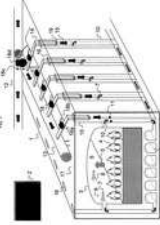
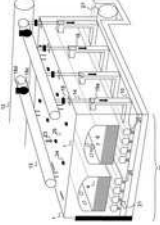
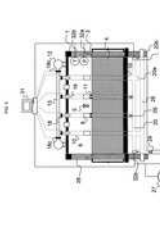
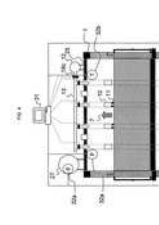


Patent families - 4 results

#	Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee	
1.	Improvements in or relating to coke oven door handling apparatus	GB611524	1948-11-01	KOPPERS	100 %
611,524. Coke-oven doors. KOPPERS CO., Inc. Jan. 1, 1946, No. 90. Convention date, July 21, 1945. [Class 55(i)] In coke-oven door handling apparatus comprising a door head mechanism 15 for supporting and moving a door 54 into and out of a frame 72 at the end of an oven, hydraulic pistons operate the cam levers of door and frame engaging latches 100, valve mechanism being adapted to provide fluid pressure on the pistons when moving the levers into locking position. The door head is supported upon a mast 22 on a carriage 16 moving across a track 20 on a car which moves to and fro in front of the battery, the handling mechanism being operated as described in Specification 557,498. A door gripping member 24 having hooks 50 arranged to project through openings 52 in the door is raised by rotation of a supporting column 26, a threaded portion of which engages a nut 36 mounted in the gripping member. When by means of a motor 74 acting through levers 78, 88, and links 86, 90, carriage 16 brings mechanism 15 against a door spring-pressed buffers on member 24 press the door against the frame, a flexible plate 94 around the inner face being held in sealing contact with the frame by compression pins 98, at a pressure determined by a spring in flexible link 90, while the sealing latches are operated. The sealing mechanism includes double-acting hydraulic cylinders 118, 120 for operating a pushing jaw 122 to engage a lever 104 integral with the latch or cam face 108 of which in the locking position shown in full lines engages a block 110 on the door. The latch ends rest in sockets in the door frame and are lifted out by jaws 112 when the door is raised. For operating the hydraulic mechanism a lever 150 co-operating with pump motor switches 154 directs fluid through a control valve 148 and lines 168 or 170 to the rear or front end of cylinders 118 and when the piston stroke is completed increasing fluid pressure causes a valve 180 to set a distributing valve 186 to direct fluid to cylinders 120. Specification 557,502 also is referred to.					
					
2.	Coke oven and method for feeding combustion air or gases influencing the coking process into the top zone of coke ovens	EP2185668	2010-05-19	THYSSENKRUPP INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS KRUPP UHDE THYSSENKRUPP UHDE UHDE	66 %
The invention relates to an apparatus for feeding primary combustion air or a gas into an oven used for coking coal. Said apparatus comprises nozzle-shaped openings, the inlets of which are made of a fire-proof material. The openings are located above the door region or within the upper door region of the coke oven and have no adjusting mechanism for the air or gas throughput. Some of the primary air or a gas is conducted through said openings. Additional openings, through which some more of the primary air or a gas is conducted, are mounted in the ceiling region of the oven. Said additional openings are equipped with control units that are composed of a flap mechanism, a threaded spindle, or a conical closure and are connected to a mechanical positioning device. Said openings in the ceiling region are designed as pipes that penetrate the ceiling wall and are designed as U-shaped pipes or as a syphon, for example, to provide protection against external influences. The invention also relates to a method for coking coal. Said method makes use of the apparatuses for feeding primary air or gases. The nozzle-shaped openings above the door region can be closed after the starting phase of the coking process.					
					
     					
3.	Method and apparatus for automatic removal of carbon deposits from the oven chambers and flow channels of non-recovery and heat-recovery coke ovens	EP2614127	2013-07-17	THYSSENKRUPP INDUSTRIAL SOLUTIONS THAISENKRUPPY HDGGBHH THYSSENKRUPP UHDE UHDE	66 %
The invention relates to a method for the automatic removal of carbon deposits from the oven chambers and flow channels of non-recovery and heat-recovery coke ovens, where a coke oven battery, composed typically of a plurality of adjacently arrayed coke oven chambers, is utilized for the cyclical coking of coal, and where an air metering device which operates with superatmospheric pressure is used in order to remove, by combustion, carbon deposits in the flow cross-sections of the oven system and thereby to counteract a reduction in oven performance. The invention also relates to an apparatus with which this method can be performed, this apparatus being integrated into the coke oven battery and at least one coke oven chamber wall, allowing the carbon deposits to be removed during operation without a change in any arrangement.					
					
   					

4. Charging car for charging the chambers of a coke oven battery

EP0903393

1999-03-24

UHDE

66 %

THYSSEN KRUPP ENCOKE 44789
BOCHUM

THYSSENKRUPP ENCOKE

Coal wagon for filling coking chambers of a coke oven battery has horizontally moving screw conveyor housing under the bottom outlet of the wagon. The housing (5) of the screw conveyor (2) is horizontally movable below the bottom outlet (1) of the coal wagon. It is provided with a positioning drive (11) which moves it between two positions. In the exit position the outlet connection (6) of the housing is offset from the filling hole (10) of the coking chamber, while in the filling position it is substantially aligned with the filling hole. The conveyor housing (5) is provided with a top cover plate (17) which in the exit position of the conveyor closes the wagon outlet (1) so that no coal is spilled on the covering of the coking chambers. The outlet connection is provided with a blocking element (18) which operable by means of a cylinder unit (19) attached to the conveyor. The telescopic pipe (9) is operated by a mechanism (20) attached to the circumference of the outlet connection (6). The conveyor housing is movable on rails (12). The lid lifting mechanism (3) is movable along rails (14) running parallel to the rails (12). The steel substructure of the wagon carries a hydraulic or an electromechanical for positioning the conveyor housing and the lid lifting mechanism. A vertically movable mechanism at the end of the conveyor housing serves for cleaning the filling hole frame and its lid.

