

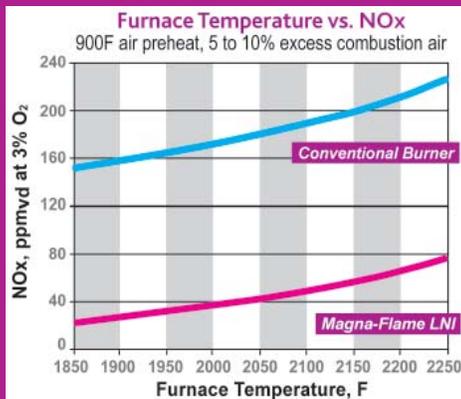
Magna-Flame™ LNI™

The Premier Low NOx Hot Air Burner



Breaking the low NOx barriers without the use of FGR.

- Steel Reheat Furnaces
- Aluminum Melters
- Forge Furnaces
- High Temp Furnaces



Operating Features

- Combustion air temperatures up to 1200F
- Capacities ranging from less than 1 million Btu/hr to over 20 million Btu/hr
- Excellent temperature distribution
- Easy to retrofit on existing installations
- Stable, clean combustion without excess air

LNI Benefits

- Ultra low NOx with preheated combustion air
- Designed for low excess air operation
- Low CO and VOC emissions
- No FGR required
- Cost effective, compact design

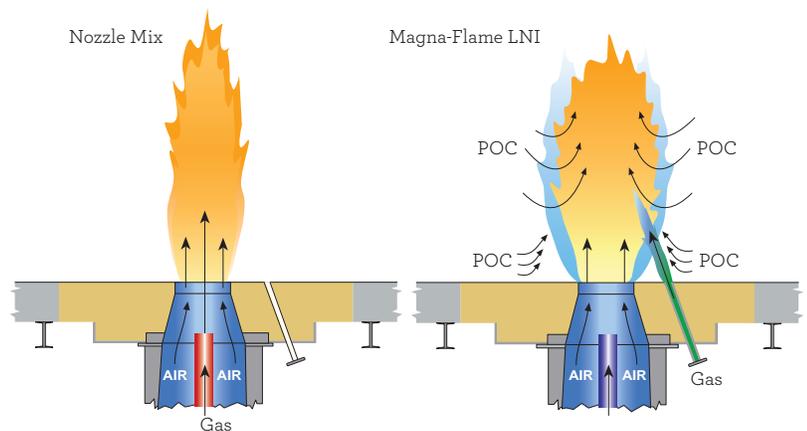
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How LNI Works

All direct NO_x reduction strategies revolve around three basic principles: control of peak flame temperature, reduced in-flame oxygen concentration, and reduced in-flame residence time. The LNI system takes advantage of all three techniques resulting in extremely low NO_x emissions, even for high temperature, high air preheat applications.

The Magna-Flame operates as a conventional nozzle mix burner when the furnace temperature is below 1400F. Above that temperature, fuel is switched to strategically positioned nozzles adjacent to the burner tile port. The fuel and air jets entrain large volumes of products of combustion, greatly reducing the local oxygen concentration. In the flame envelope, these entrained gases limit the maximum combustion temperatures, leveling out temperature spikes that generate high NO_x emissions. All combustion takes place within the furnace volume, not the restricted tile port, providing short high temperature residence times further inhibiting the NO_x production. After combustion, the gases lose their heat through radiation and convective heat transfer to the work. These cooled gases travel throughout the furnace and are again entrained by the burner air and fuel jets, sustaining the NO_x inhibiting process.

Low NO_x Injection (LNI) of the fuel and air into the furnace chamber provides the highest potential efficiency. The LNI system takes advantage of the largest source of “free” FGR, the furnace itself, to produce uniquely low NO_x emissions from high temperature systems.



No External FGR or Efficiency Loss

In many high temperature combustion systems flue gas recirculation is used to reduce NO_x emissions from burners. FGR systems require piping runs and a blower that supply the furnace exhaust gas to the combustion air.

If FGR is added to combustion air after the recuperator, or if the system does not have a recuperator, the thermal efficiency can be reduced by as much as 15%. If FGR is added prior to the recuperator, system efficiency can be maintained, but a larger recuperator may be required to accept the additional volume. In either case, combustion air piping and burner size may increase due to oxidant volume.

LNI is an “in-furnace” direct NO_x control method that maintains the highest possible efficiency without requiring larger size combustion equipment. While other combustion

systems may use up to 50% FGR, LNI offers lower NO_x emissions without any decrease in system efficiency or added equipment costs.

No Complex Refractory (as with staged combustion air)

A very practical advantage of LNI low NO_x technology is the simplicity of construction of the burner and tile. Burners that use air staging to reduce NO_x emissions require complex refractory construction that can be prone to failure. The reduced port tile and in-furnace combustion of an LNI system further protect burner internals as radiation received by burner internals is reduced.



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