The importance of design & specification for the forehearth & distributor

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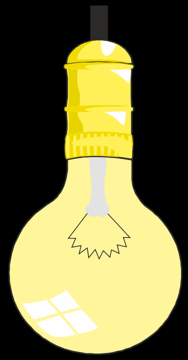
4 design elements

1. Residence time
2. Head loss
3. Cooling capacity
4. Automation

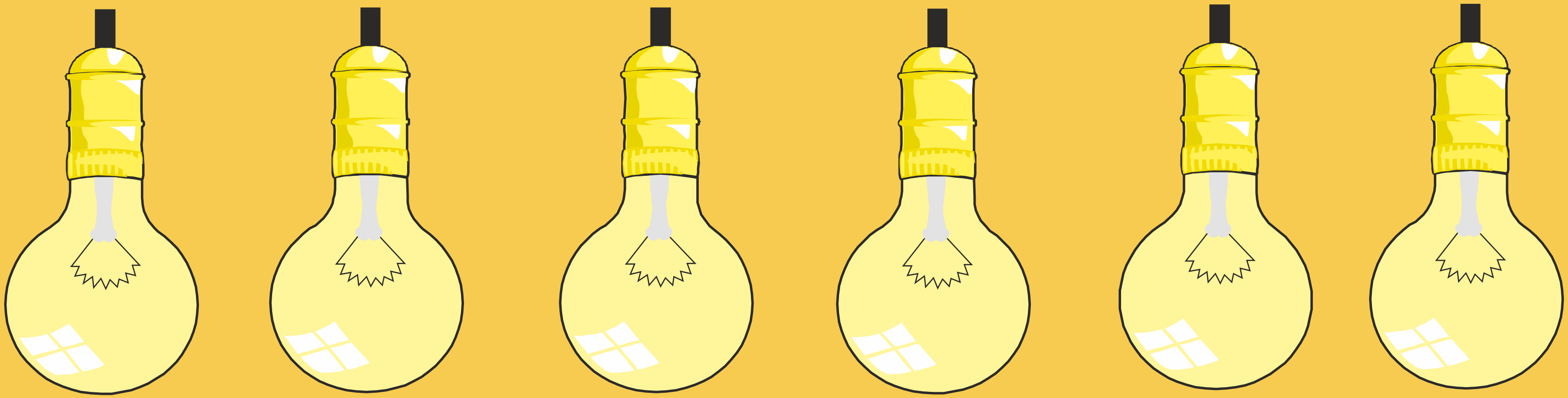
These 4 design elements can make a big difference to the successful operation of a forehearth/distributor system.



Ignorance of these design elements is like designing in darkness.

<u>Result</u>

- **poor production efficiency**
- **inconsistent gob weight**
- **inability to meet required range of gob temperatures**
- **inability to meet required range of tonnages**
- **poor fuel economy**
- **poor glass quality**



With good design the outcome can be clearly seen.

<u>Result</u>

- **good production efficiency**
- **consistent gob weight**
- **ability to meet required range of gob temperatures**
- **ability to meet required range of tonnages**
- **good fuel economy**
- **good glass quality**

1st design element - Residence time

- A simple design tool useful for guidance.
- A calculation of how long the glass takes to pass through the forehearth.
- For flint glass typical residence times should be between 40–120 minutes.
- For coloured glass typical residence times should between 50–120 minutes.

Residence time

- Too little residence time means that the glass cannot be properly cooled and conditioned for the required tonnage.
- Too much residence time means that energy has to be put back into the forehearth/distributor to maintain the required temperature.

However residence time takes no account of the heating or cooling capability of the forehearth or distributor system.

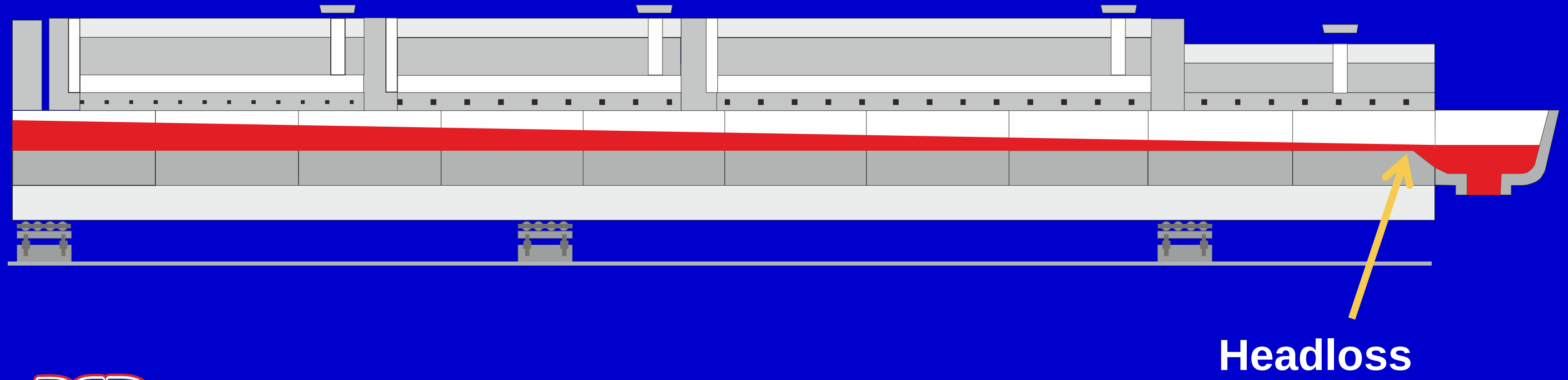
2nd design element - Headloss

Headloss is the loss of glass level along the forehearth from the entrance to the spout. It is a function of the following:

•Forehearth length, width & depth

•Tonnage

•Glass temperature and hence glass viscosity



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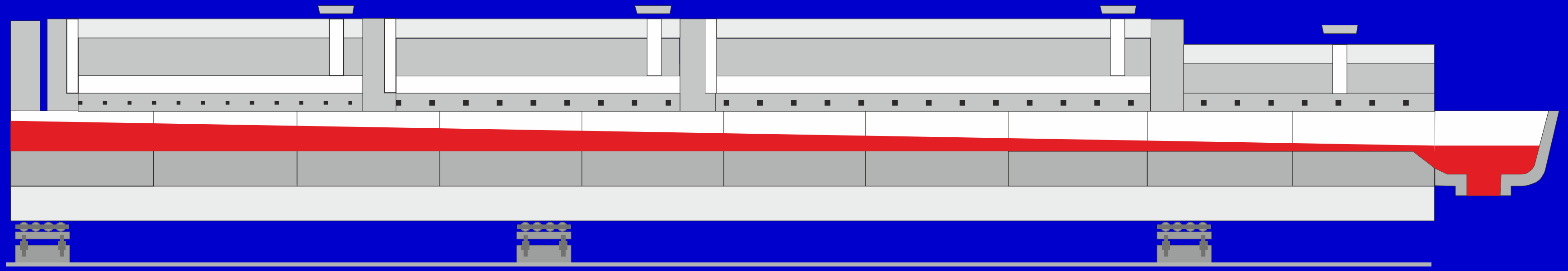
Headloss – do not ignore it

Do not ignore this important design element!

It may only be more noticeable at higher tonnages but excessive glass headloss can result in gob weight instability and an inability to obtain the required gob weight.

<u>We recommend that head loss should not exceed more than 25mm.</u>



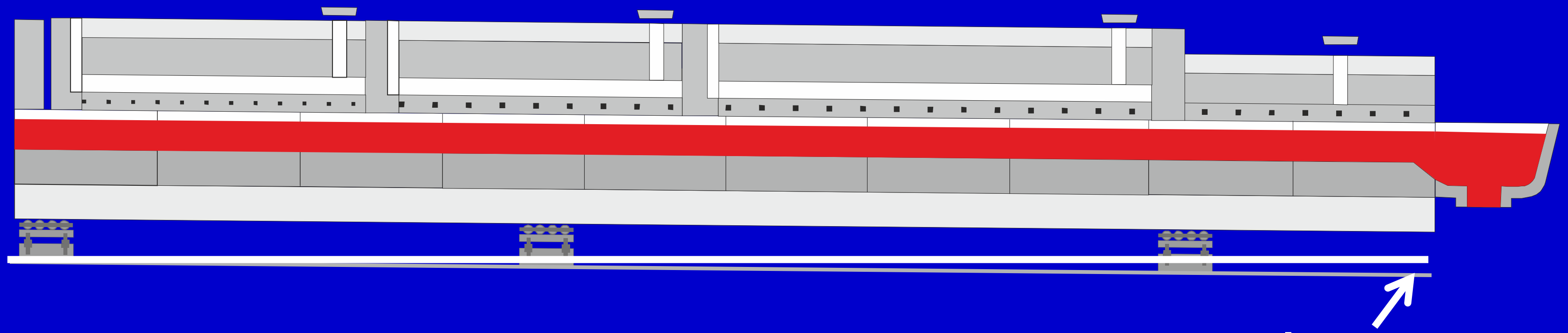
Headloss – sloping the forehearth

Head loss can be partially alleviated by sloping the forehearth.

PSR recommend a maximum incline of 19mm.

Too much incline can result in the glass flowing over the top of the channels when tonnage is reduced.

Frequent changes to forehearth incline should be avoided so as not to damage the channel joint at the forehearth entrance.



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Headloss – fix it at the design stage

Headloss can also be alleviated by correct specification of the forehearth at the design stage.

This involves correctly specifying forehearth length, width & depth so as to achieve the best combination for the required temperatures and tonnages.

3rd design element – Cooling Capacity

Cooling capacity is the ability of the forehearth or distributor to remove heat from the glass taking into account the following:

- **The glass entry temperature**
- **The required gob (or exit) temperature range**
- **The required tonnage range**
- **The required glass colour(s)**

Cooling Capacity – maximum load condition

When evaluating cooling capacity it should be calculated under the maximum load condition.

This is the situation where:

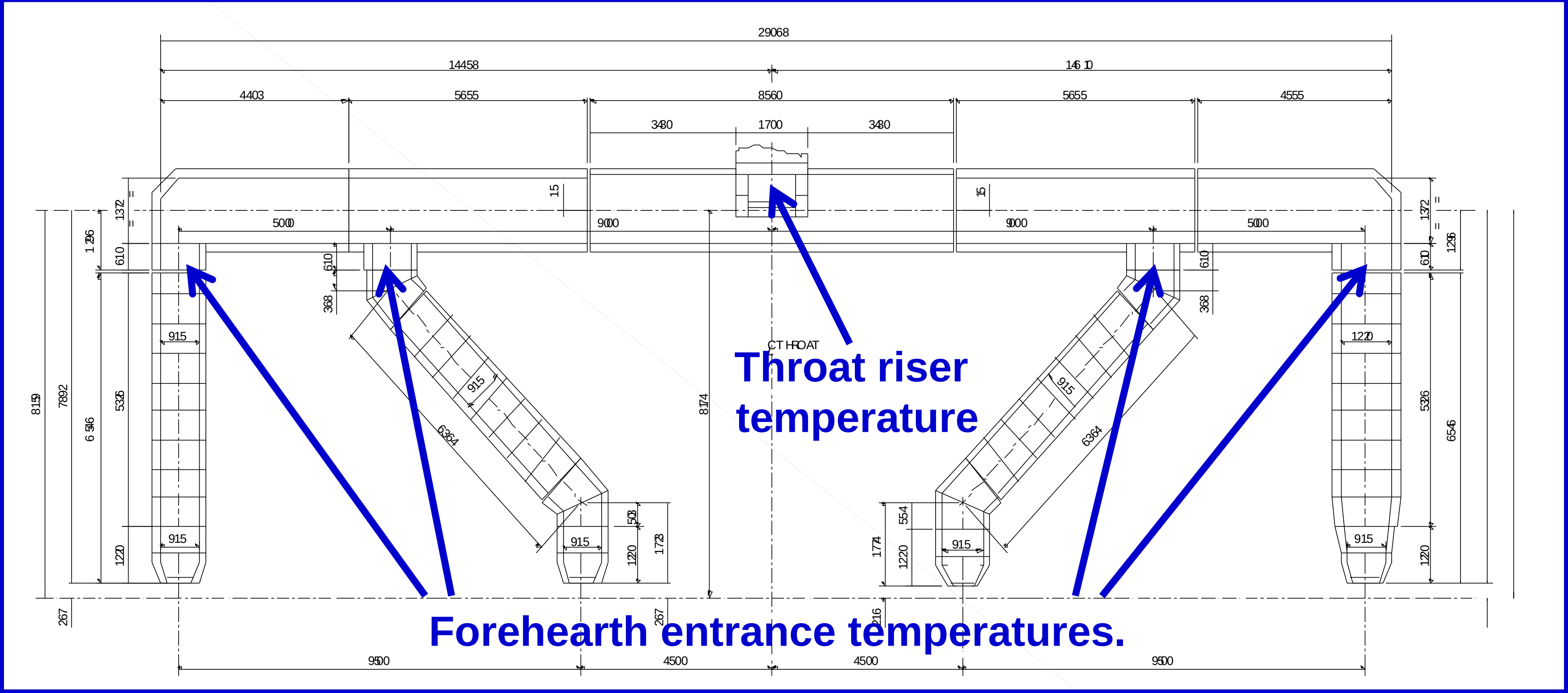
1. The entry temperature is highest.
2. The gob (or exit) temperature is lowest.
3. The tonnage is at maximum.

This is then evaluated for all required glass colours taking into account (in general terms) that:

- Heat transfer for amber glass is approximately 16% less than white flint glass
- Heat transfer for green glass is approximately 28% less than white flint glass
- Heat transfer for dark green glass is approximately 34% less than white flint glass

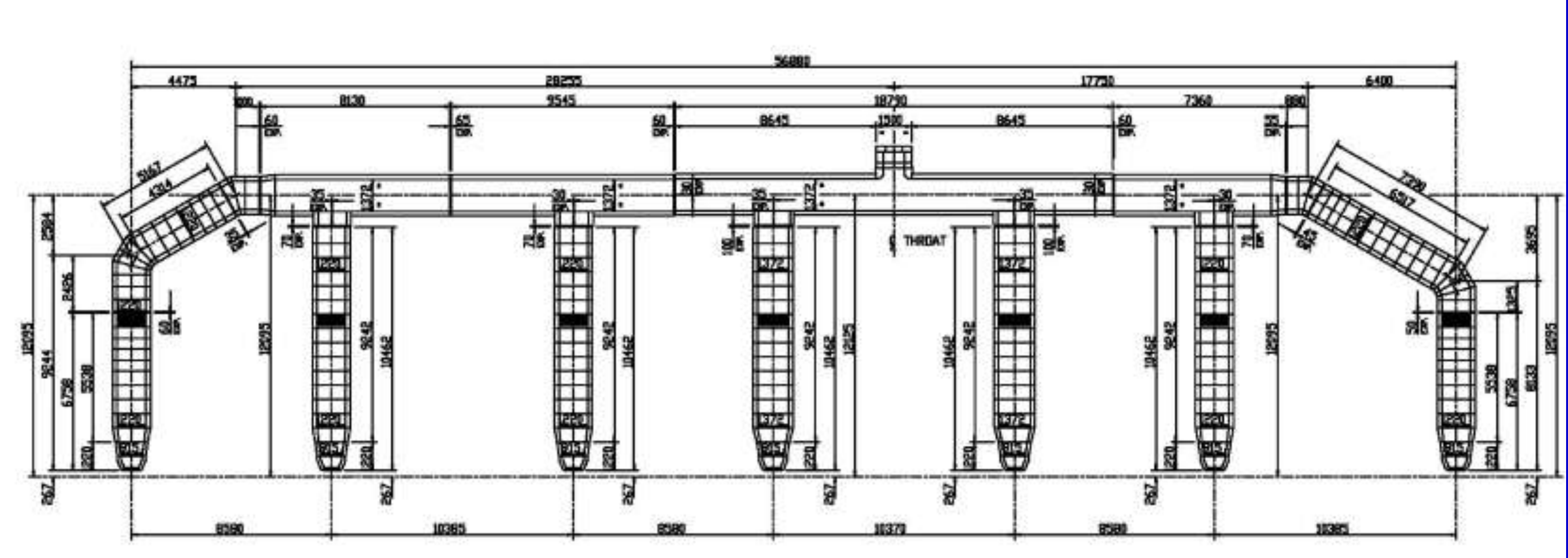
Cooling Capacity – maximum load condition

In the distributor the throat riser temperature is the critical design factor. Each individual forehearth entrance temperature must be calculated separately based upon the maximum combined load between it and the throat riser.



Cooling Capacity – maximum load condition

Once the minimum possible entrance temperature has been calculated for each forehearth then the cooling capacity of each forehearth must be calculated so that the minimum required gob (or exit) temperature can be achieved at the maximum forehearth entrance temperature and with the maximum forehearth tonnage.



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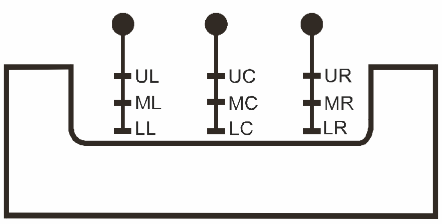
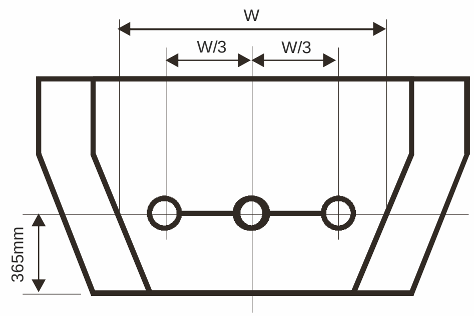
Cooling Capacity – thermal homogeneity

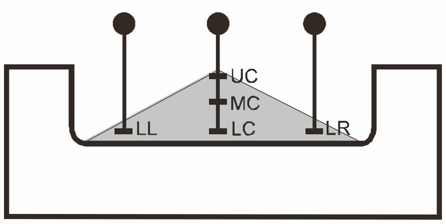
The cooling capacity calculation must also take into account that the exit temperature must be steady, and must have an acceptable degree of glass thermal homogeneity as measured by either the 9-point or the 5-point thermocouple grid. This requires proper care and attention to the cooling capacity requirements of the forehearth.



9-point grid



PSR standard thermocouple positions



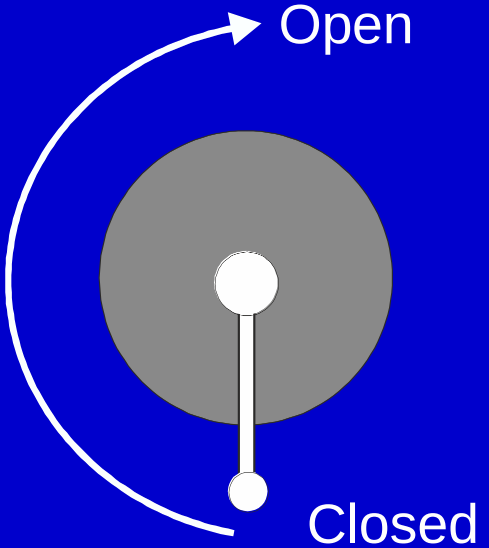
5-point grid

4th design element - Automation

We can take for granted that most modern forehearth systems have automatically controlled combustion systems.

However many still rely on manual operation of the damper movement and cooling system.

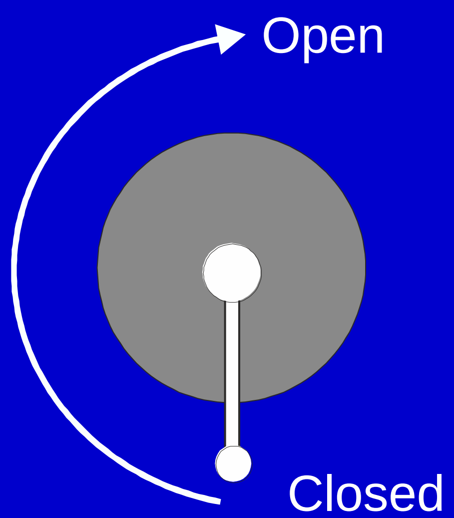
Automation of the cooling system and damper movement has a massive influence on the operation of the forehearth and distributor.



Automation – fuel savings

In recent years a number of clients have reported to us that they have achieved fuel savings as high as 50%, and sometimes more, following conversion from a manually controlled damper and cooling system to the PSR automatic System 500 cooling system.

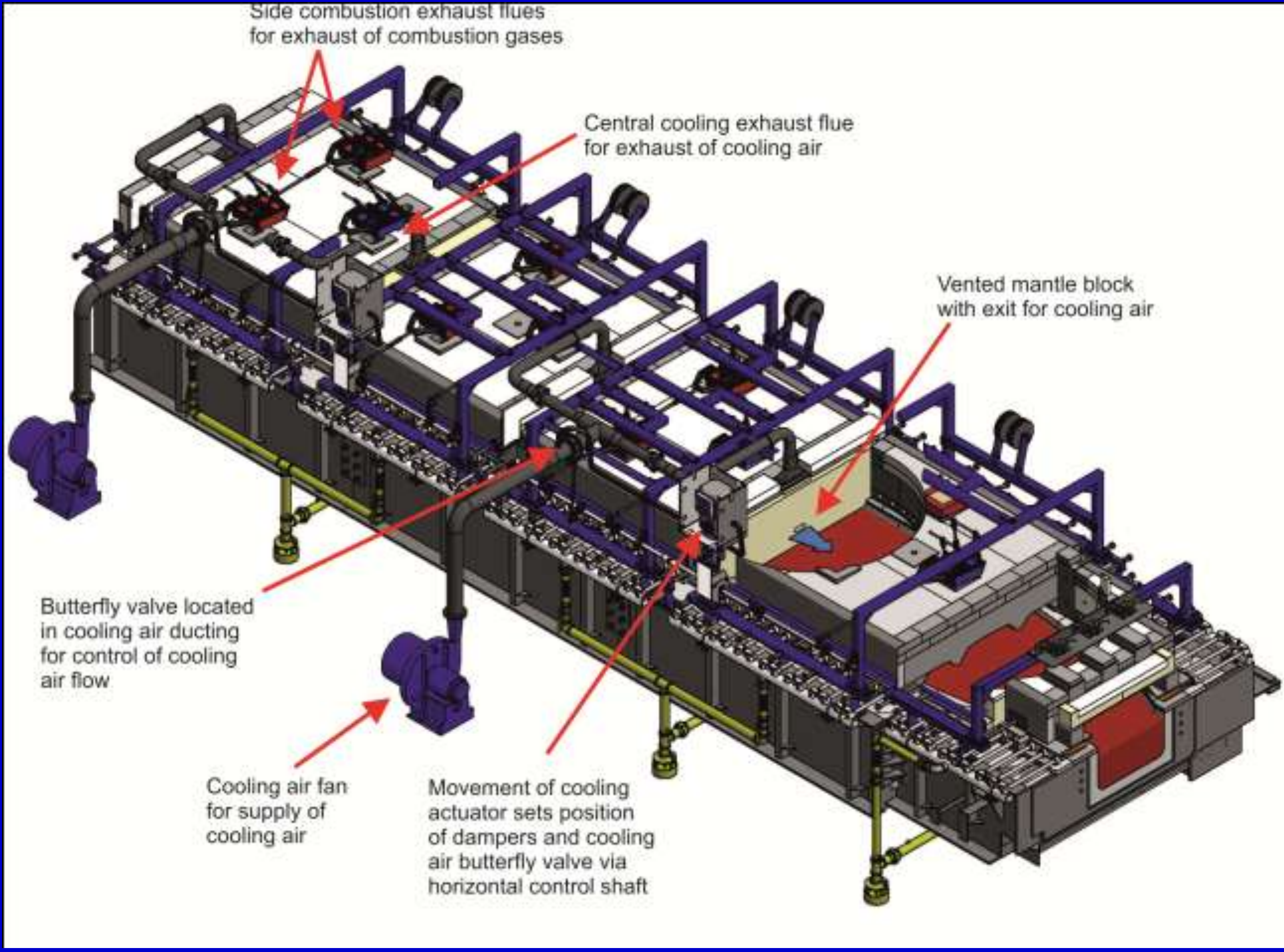
And this has taken place without any significant modification to the combustion system.



There is an explanation for this.

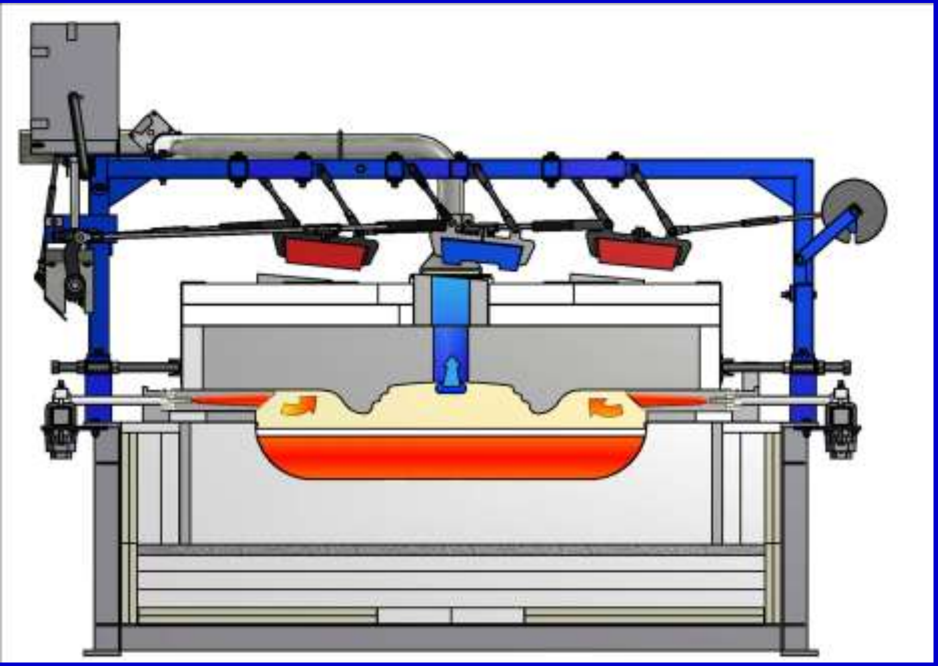
Automation – the PSR System 500 Forehearth

The PSR System 500 forehearth incorporates longitudinal forced air cooling passed under the central area beneath the roof blocks. The glass is cooled by radiation to the cooler refractory surface.



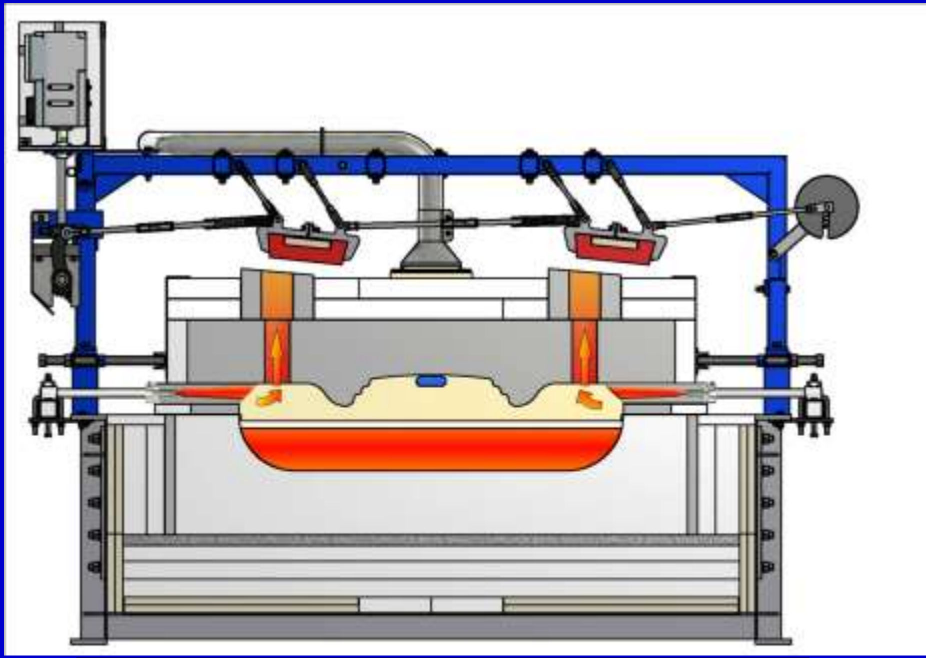
System 500 Forehearth In Cooling Mode.

Cross Section At Central Cooling Flue.



- Cooling air regulated by automatically controlled butterfly valve.
- Air Exhausts through automatically controlled central flue.

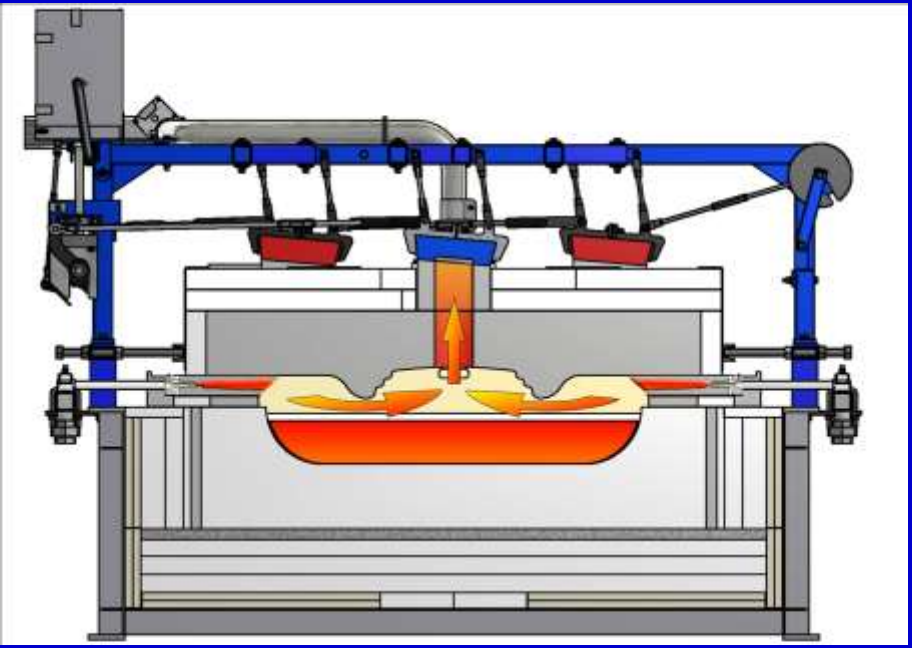
- Combustion damper blocks are simultaneously controlled.
- All combustion gases are exhausted through side combustion flues.



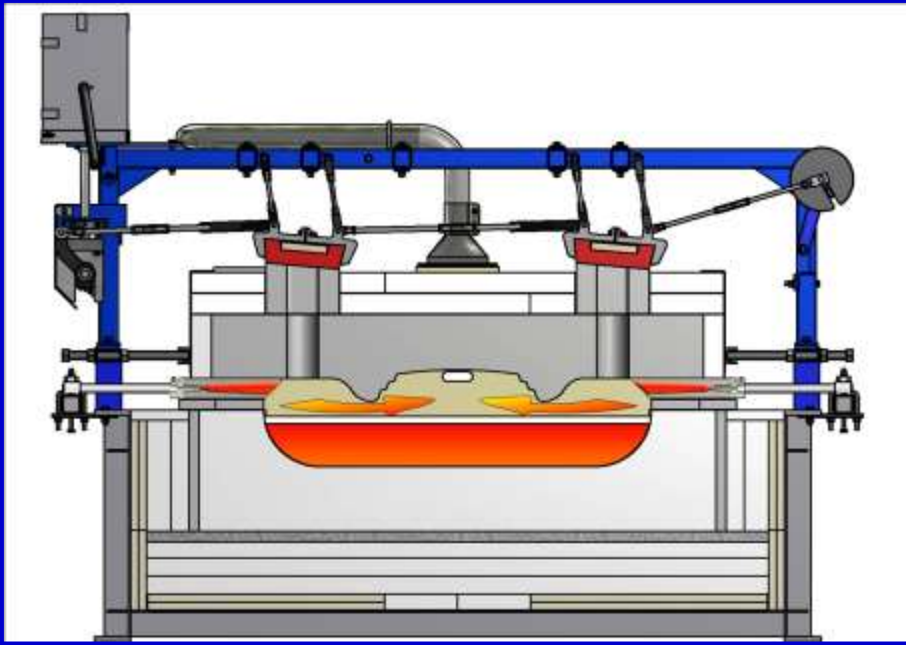
Cross Section At Side Combustion Flues.

System 500 Forehearth In Heating Mode.

Cross Section At Central Cooling Flue.



- All three dampers are shut and the cooling air is reduced to a minimum purge.
- A small notch in the central cooling damper block allows exhausting of combustion gases.



Cross Section At Side Combustion Flues.

- Combustion dampers are completely shut, reducing heat loss at the sides and forcing all gases to exhaust through the central cooling flue.

Automation – the PSR System 500 Forehearth

- By separating the combustion and cooling functions within the forehearth and targeting where they are required we can increase glass homogeneity and reduce fuel consumption.
- By automatically controlling the cooling and combustion systems in unison the System 500 controls the internal pressure of the forehearth.

Results: Optimise glass thermal homogeneity and therefore production.

Minimise fuel consumption by separation of the cooling and combustion and control of the internal forehearth pressure.

Automation – manual damper control

Compare this to a typical forehearth with manual damper control as illustrated by Fig ‘C’.

The dampers are opened and closed manually.

The flues are also used for cooling the glass by radiation from the glass surface to the cooler damper block or factory atmosphere depending upon the position of the damper.

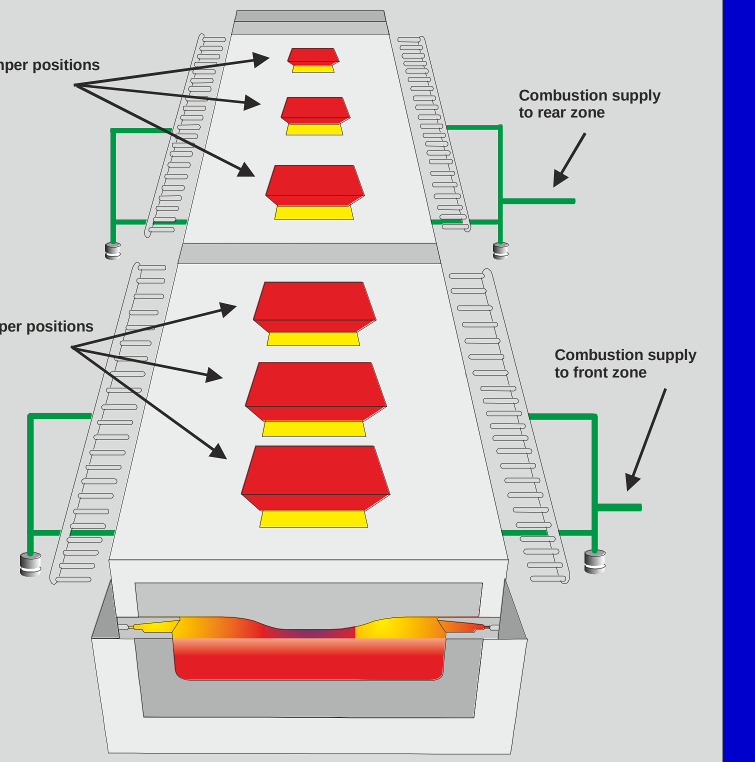
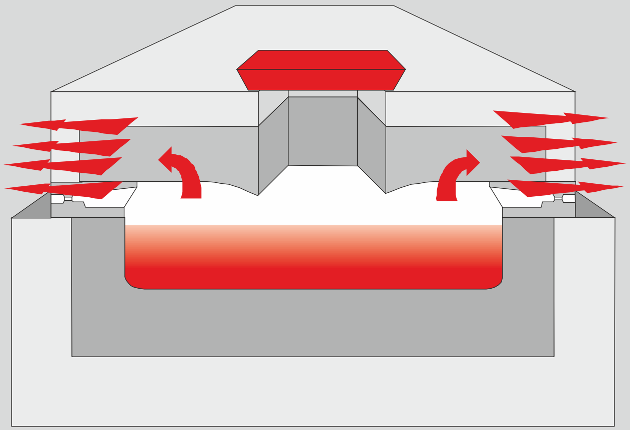


Fig C) Typical forehearth with manual damper control

Automation – manual dampers too low

If the dampers are set too low the pressure inside the forehearth will be too high and the combustion products will be forced out through gaps and peepholes in the forehearth superstructure.

In extreme circumstances the pressure inside the forehearth could exceed the pressure of the firing system, leading to back-firing down the combustion pipework.



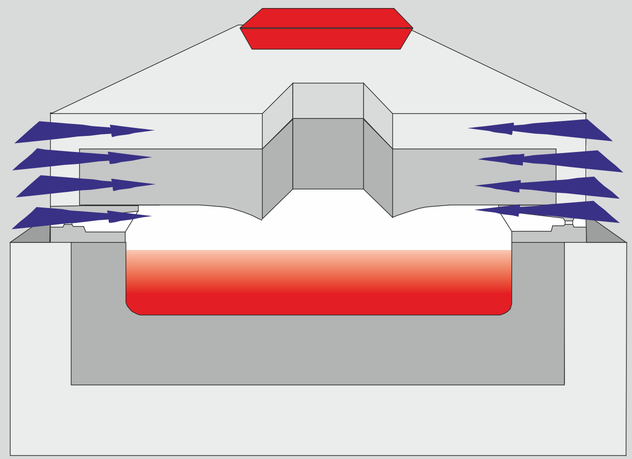
Damper too low - internal pressure too high.
Combustion products forced out through gaps and peepholes

Automation – manual dampers too high

If the dampers are set too high then there will be a loss of internal pressure inside the forehearth and cold air will be sucked in through the forehearth brickwork and peepholes.

This will cause the side temperatures to fall with a consequent loss of temperature control.

The firing rate will therefore need to be set higher to compensate for the ingress of cold air and to compensate for the unwanted cooling effect.



Damper too high - internal pressure too low. Cold air sucked in through gaps and peepholes

Automation – manual dampers too high

Because the firing will modulate to achieve the required temperature, manually controlled dampers will in reality never be set at the right position and will always be set higher than necessary. Therefore the internal pressure inside the forehearth will be too low, the firing rate will automatically be higher to compensate for the ingress of cold air, and energy consumption will suffer.

According to customer feed back energy consumption can be as much as 50% higher.

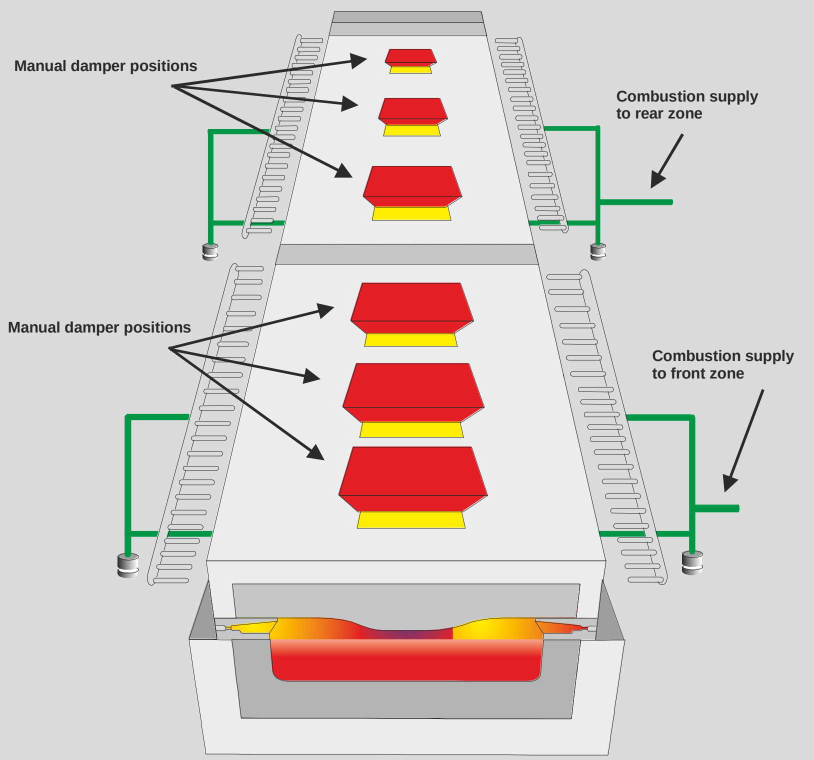


Fig C) Typical forehearth with manual damper control

Automation – manual dampers too high

Example: Glass re-boil blisters in amber glass production.

- Ingress of cold air through the forehearth structure.
- Excess air in the forehearth is overcome by increase in gas.
- However this gas does not burn at the burner tips but out of the top of the forehearth, seen as excessive sting out of the flues.
- Can cause up to 3 times more fuel consumption.

Conclusion

I have identified 4 important design criteria.

1. Residence time
2. Head loss
3. Cooling capacity
4. Automation

Failure to satisfy the first 3 may not make the forehearth or distributor inoperable but at certain times and under certain conditions production efficiency will suffer.

Failure to satisfy the 4th will be an expensive and ongoing mistake for the life of the forehearth and distributor.

Conclusion

In my personal opinion I believe that many glassmakers tolerate the inadequacies of excessive head loss or lack of cooling capacity, possibly because the effects are only encountered at high tonnages or under certain conditions.

But in today's competitive manufacturing environment it is often the last incremental percentage of production efficiency that is the difference between profit and loss.

Fixing such problems at the design stage is relatively easy and the benefits continue for subsequent campaigns as well as the current one.

Conclusion

The problem is that too often projects are driven by short term budgetary constraints rather than consideration of longer term production efficiencies.

•Capital costs can be instantly compared.

•Long term production efficiencies cannot.

And when one considers the cost of a new IS machine and complete production line, ignorance of these basic design elements can be a compromising and costly mistake.