



KINTEK SOLUTION

Electric Rotary Kiln Catalog

Contact us for more catalogs of [Sample Preparation](#), [Thermal Equipment](#), [Lab Consumables & Materials](#), [Bio-Chem Equipment](#), etc...

KINTEK SOLUTION

COMPANY PROFILE

>>> About Us

Kintek Solution Ltd is one technology orientated organization, team members are devoted to probing the most efficient and reliable technology and innovations in the scientific researching equipment, fields like biochemical reacting, new materials researching, heat treatment, vacuum creating, refrigerating, as well as pharmaceutical and petroleum extracting equipment.

In the past 20 years, we earned rich experiences in this researching equipment field, we are capable to supply both the equipment and solution according to customer's needs and realities, we have also developed lots of customer tailored equipment according to a specific working purpose, and we have lots of successful projects in many universities and institutes from different countries, like Asia, Europe, North and South America, Australia and New Zealand, Middle East, and Africa.

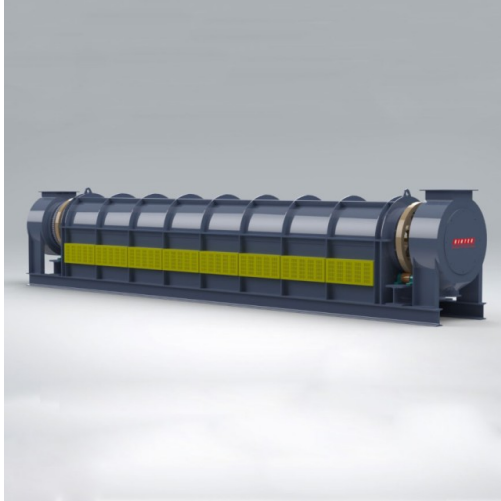
Profession, quick response, hard working, and sincerity is a remarkable label of our team members working attitude, which earn us a sound reputation among our clients.

We are here and ready to service our clients from different countries and regions, and share the most efficient and reliable technology together!



Electric Rotary Kiln Pyrolysis Furnace Plant Pyrolysis Machine Electric Rotary Calciner

Item Number: KT-RKTF



Introduction

Electric rotary kiln - precisely controlled, it's ideal for calcination and drying of materials like lithium cobalate, rare earths, and non-ferrous metals.

[Learn More](#)

Model	KT-RKTF60	KT-RKTF80	KT-RKTF100	KT-RKTF120
Tube diameter	0.6m	0.8m	1m	1.2m
Tube length	7m	9m	10m	12m
Tube material	Nickel based alloy			
Heating zones	4 independent hot zones			
Work temperature	< 1100°C			
Rotary drum angle	0-3 degree			
Insulation material	Polycrystalline ceramic fiber			
Temperature controller	Touch screen PID controller with PLC			
Heating element	Silicon Carbide (SiC)			
Temperature sensor	Armed K type thermal couple			
Electric power supply	AC220-440V,50/60HZ			

Continuous Working Electric Heating Pyrolysis Furnace Plant

Item Number: KT-RFTF



Introduction

Efficiently calcine and dry bulk powder and lump fluid materials with an electric heating rotary furnace. Ideal for processing lithium ion battery materials and more.

[Learn More](#)

Model	Furnace size	Temperature	Heat zones	Power
KT-RFTF2020	Φ200×2000mm	950℃	3	30kw
KT-RFTF3030	Φ300×3000mm	950℃	6	54kw
KT-RFTF4050	Φ400×5000mm	950℃	6	96kw
KT-RFTF5060	Φ500×6000mm	950℃	6	168kw
KT-RFTF6080	Φ600×8000mm	950℃	9	234kw
KT-RFTF8090	Φ800×9000mm	950℃	9	342kw
KT-RFTF1211	Φ1200×11000	950℃	9	648kw

Rotary Biomass Pyrolysis Furnace Plant

Item Number: RBPF



Introduction

Learn about Rotary Biomass Pyrolysis Furnaces & how they decompose organic material at high temps without oxygen. Use for biofuels, waste processing, chemicals & more.

[Learn More](#)

Waste Plastic Pyrolysis Plant

Item Number: WPRE



Introduction

This device is heated by a horizontal rotary heating furnace, which can be used for continuous production and processing capacity; 20-30 tons/day can process tire oil to produce diesel and by-products.

[Learn More](#)

Model	Daily throughput	Continuous
LL-10	10 tons/day	Continuous
LL-20	20 tons/day	Continuous
LL-30	30 tons/day	Continuous
LL-50	50 tons/day	Continuous
LL-100	100 tons/day	Continuous

Sludge Treatment Pyrolysis Plant

Item Number: KSTE



Introduction

Pyrolysis technology is an effective oil sludge treatment method. It is a new type of technical method commonly used in the harmless treatment of oil sludge.

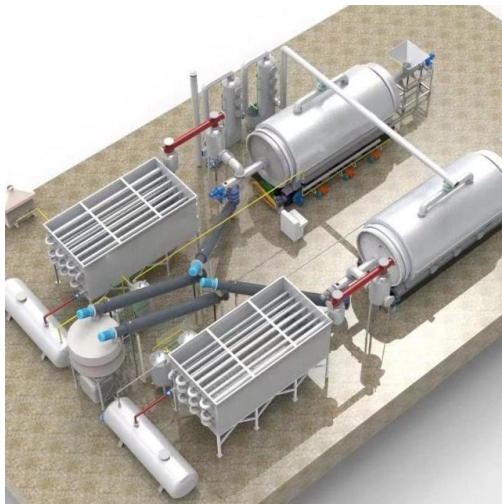
[Learn More](#)

Step 1: Feeding	According to the cause of sludge or the state of existence, liquid or solid-liquid mixed sludge can be injected into the heating host using a suction pump, and solid can be injected into the heating host using a shaftless screw feeder , close the loading door after loading.
Step 2: Heating	Use natural gas and non-condensable gas to heat the reactor evenly, and the temperature will gradually rise to about 260 degrees after heating for about 2 hours. The oil goes into the intermediate tank.
Step 3: Non-condensable gas treatment	Non-condensable gas (C1-C4 components) flows into the oil tank together with the oil, and this part of non-condensable gas passes through 2 water-sealed fire arresting devices and 1 fire arresting device Finally, it goes into the furnace and is fully burned by the burner, which can also save a large part of fuel.
Step 4: Smoke and dust treatment	All the smoke and dust produced by combustion are pumped into the general dust removal system by a special induced draft fan for treatment. The treated smoke and dust are white water vapor without black particles, and then the water vapor will enter industrial purification The device carries out standard emission treatment to ensure that the emitted smoke and dust emissions meet the emission standards required by Huanbai.
Step 5: Slag discharge	After the temperature of the reaction kettle drops below 80 degrees, open the slag discharge door, connect the automatic slag discharge machine to start slag discharge, and the discharged slag is transported to the slag storage bin by the negative pressure air conveying equipment through the pipeline , to ensure that the slag discharge process is dust-free.

Model	Host volume	Daily throughput	total operating power
2600*6000	31.8 cubic meters	9-10 tons	20 kW/h
2600*6600	35 cubic meters	10-12 tons	20 kW/h
2800*6600	40.6 cubic meters	12-14 tons	20 kW/h
2800*7500	46.2 cubic meters	15-18 tons	26 kW/h
2800*8000	49.2 cubic meters	18-20 tons	30 kW/h

Waste Tire Pyrolysis Plant

Item Number: KWRE



Introduction

The waste tire refining pyrolysis plant produced by our company adopts a new type of pyrolysis technology, which makes tires heated under the condition of complete anoxic or limited oxygen supply so that high molecular polymers and organic additives are degraded into low molecular or small molecules compounds, thereby recovering tire oil.

[Learn More](#)

Step 1: Feeding	Put the waste tires into the pyrolysis axe. This process can be fed by manual feeding, flat conveyor feeding and hydraulic feeding machine and other feeding methods. Most factories usually use a hydraulic feeder to feed materials. Because of its high production efficiency, labor cost savings, and safety, it is widely used by many factories. Close the loading door after loading.
Step 2: Heating	You can use tire oil or non-condensable gas (excess non-condensable gas produced during the pyrolysis process of several other equipment) to heat the reactor evenly. When the temperature reaches 80°C, some Gas precipitation (most of the gas at this time is water vapor, the liquefied part is water, and the non-liquefiable gas reaches the combustion chamber through the gas circulation system for combustion). When the temperature reaches 120°C, the combustible gas is precipitated and enters the gas distribution bag. The residual oil (contains part of the residue, which can be used as fuel to heat the main furnace) sinks to the residual oil tank, while the light oil automatically enters the condenser and liquefies. into light oil tanks. In this way, heavy oil and light oil (for heating and heating of the whole project) can be obtained.
Step 3: Non-condensable gas treatment	Non-condensable gas (C1-C4 components) flowing into the oil tank together with the oil, the gas that cannot be condensed, has passed through two safety water seals (one for standby and one for use, water The role of the seal is to prevent the open flame from returning from the combustion chamber to meet the exhaust gas, and to prevent the gas from flowing back), and return to the heating chamber as fuel to heat the furnace. Therefore, at the beginning of equipment operation, the fuel is fuel oil or natural gas. When the temperature continues to rise, the non-condensable gas generated can be used as fuel.
Step 4: Smoke and dust treatment	All the smoke and dust produced by combustion are pumped by the induced draft fan to the general dust removal system for treatment. The treated smoke and dust are white water vapor without black particles, and then the water vapor will enter the industrial purification device Carry out standard discharge treatment to ensure that the emitted smoke and dust discharge meets the emission standards required by environmental protection.
Step 5: Slag discharge	After the slag is discharged, the pyrolysis process is over. The steel wire and carbon black we need are in the main furnace. The equipment adopts a fully automatic sealed slag discharge system. Furnace screw, slag outlet sealer and slag remover are used for slag removal. Carbon black is mainly used for ink, pigment, reinforcing agent, additive, etc.
Step 6: Steel wire	The steel wire is pulled out by the tractor, which saves labor and achieves automatic production of equipment. When the steel wire is discharged, it cooperates with ventilation and dust removal equipment to ensure no dust.

Model	Host volume	Daily throughput	Total operating power
2600*6000	31.8 cubic meters	8 tons	16 kW/h
2600*6600	35 cubic meters	9 tons	16 kW/h
2800*6600	40.6 cubic meters	12 tons	18 kW/h
2800*7500	46.2 cubic meters	15 tons	20 kW/h



Kintek Solution

Head Quarter: No.89 Science Avenue, High-Tech Zone,
Zhengzhou, China

