

EKATO RMT

EKATO WINGJET

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With integrated wear resistance

EKATO Rühr- und Mischtechnik GmbH
Käppelemattweg 2, 79650 Schopfheim, Germany
Tel. +49 7622 29-0, Fax +49 7622 29-213
e-mail: info@ekato.com

 www.ekato.com



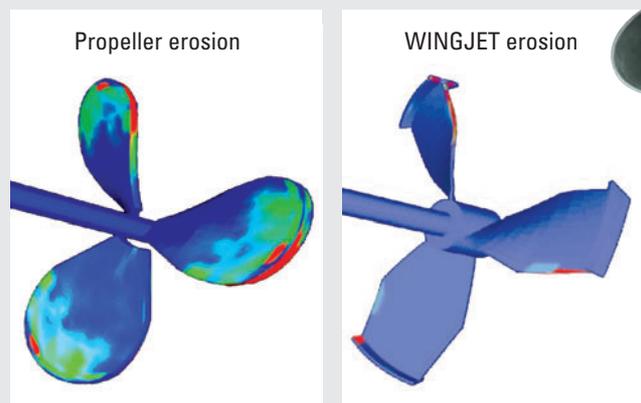
The EKATO WINGJET has been especially developed for use in absorbers of flue gas desulfurization systems. It offers the following advantages:

The »winglet« suppresses vortexing around the tip of the blade. This provides a reduction of impact erosion, longer operational life and reduced maintenance costs.

CFD optimized geometry:

The unique blade shape and pitch of the blade produces increased pumping rates and dramatically reduces vortex generated impact erosion.

The impellers are constructed of abrasion resistant cast materials. The materials selection is based on specific process conditions (pH values, chloride concentration and the concentration of solids).



Comparison of areas exposed to wear on blade tips

Advanced Process Solutions

EKATO gassing systems

in flue gas desulfurization plants.

The trend-setting EKATO technology determines the worldwide standard in this area of application



Forced oxidation lance system with EKATO WINGJET



Rotating lance EKATO WINGJET O₂

The task

Improve the mass transfer of oxygen into the slurry for the oxidation of calcium sulfite to gypsum.

Suspend lime stone, calcium sulfite and gypsum slurries with a solids concentration up to 30% by weight.

Increase the operational life of the impeller thus reducing maintenance costs.

The EKATO solution

The use of EKATO's patented lance gassing system and the EKATO WINGJET O₂ results in a residual sulfite content of < 0.1% in the gypsum.

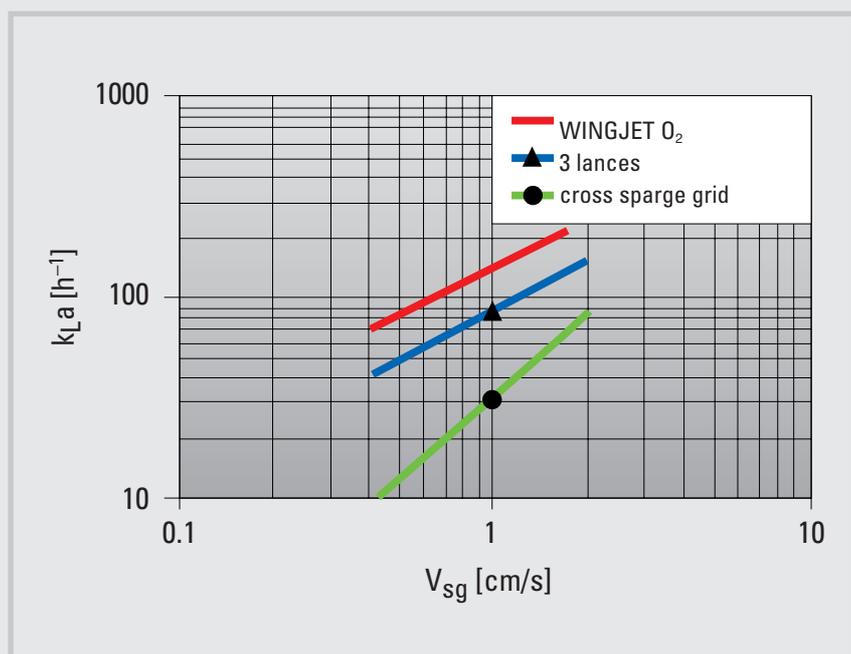
The amount of oxidizing air can be considerably reduced so that smaller compressors are adequate. When the power station is not operating, the air can be turned off since the lances do not plug.

The WINGJET O₂ offers additionally: To facilitate air entry into the rotating lance, the EKATO WINGJET O₂ provides a friction-free transition from the stationary air lance to the rotating lance.

The air dispersion capability is increased, which leads to fewer agitators for applications involving high sulfur coals, resulting in lower capital and operating costs.

Increased mass transfer by efficient predispersion of the oxidation air.

Capital investment and operational savings result because few agitators are required.



Oxygen mass transfer rate: k_{La} -value vs. superficial gas velocity. (Same operating data, agitator power and gassing rates)