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Final Report for:

United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Energy Conservation and GHG Emissions Reduction in Chinese TVEs

Project No: EG/CPR/99/G31

Phase II

Contract No: P.16001274

On-site Demonstration of Project Best Practices
and Forum on Sustainable Development of Foundry
TVEs in China

Submitted By
Hongyuan Energy and Environmental Protection Technology Co. Ltd
November 28, 2006.

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For

On-site demonstration of project best practices and forum on sustainable development of foundry TVEs in china

Of

Energy Conservation and GHG Emissions Reduction in Chinese TVEs

Phase II

Project No: EG/CPR/99/G31

Authorized Representative:

Zhao Lixin

Chairman of the Board

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Signature of the authorized representative

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Date of signature 8th Dar 2006

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1.0 Forward

This document is the final report of the subcontract of "On-site demonstration of project best practices and forum on sustainable development of foundry TVEs in china" (Contract No. 16001274). The report summarizes the progress of the forum during Nov 15-17, 2006 September 2006, which Hongyuan Energy and Environmental Protection Technology Co. Ltd. (hereafter the Contractor), submitted to the UNIDO HQs in response to the substantive Terms of Reference date November 2006 to provide services to execute the Demo/Forum in Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province, China.

2.0 Background

The Project entitled "Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction in Chinese Township and Village Enterprises (TVEs) — Phase II" is funded by the Global Environment Facilities (GEF) and implemented by The United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The Project is jointly executed by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture (MOA). The project is aimed at reducing GHG emissions in China from TVEs in cement, brick, metal casting and foundry sub-sectors by increasing the utilization of energy efficient (EE) technologies and products. Project objectives include creating institutional mechanisms for barrier removal at the national, county, and enterprise level, building technical capacity for energy efficiency and product quality improvement in TVEs, and facilitating access to commercial financing for TVEs in the four sectors.

Since the inception of the project in 2001, remarkable results have been achieved. The project innovatively created a series of institutions, including the Revolving Capital Fund (RCF), Policy Implementation Committee (PIC)/Local Policy Implementation Committee (LPIC), Hongyuan Energy and Environmental Protection Co. Ltd. (formerly PTPMC), which are playing a significant role in assisting TVEs in these four sub-sectors to remove market, policy, technological and financial barriers to energy efficiency.

Seven of the eight pilot TVEs using advanced, practical and high-value EE technology in the four sectors have completed their technical renovations while the other one is under construction. By now, the pilot TVEs have reduced 196,600 tons/yr of CO2 emissions, far beyond the projected indicator, i.e. 85,000 tons p. a of CO2 emissions reduction for the eight pilot projects by the project end. Demonstration technology and successful experience are being duplicated and promoted in 118 replication projects.

Among the completed pilot projects, one foundry pilot project has been replicating in 31 foundry TVEs.

The project is on track to achieve direct project savings greater than those projected in the project's design documents. The positive results and their impact have attracted a great deal of

attention both locally and internationally.

3.0 Objectives

As one of the on-site demo activity and sustainable development forum in the 4 sub-sectors of brick making, cement, foundry and foundry planned by the PMO, the foundry onsite demo/forum is to summarize, publicize and disseminate project outcomes and to provide a platform for publicizing latest polices and strategies related to energy efficiency and environmental protection, so as to enhance energy conservation and raise environmental awareness of foundry TVEs, thus promoting technical renovation in the sub-sector.

4.0 Introduction

4.1 Organization

Sponsor:

TVE Bureau of MOA, UNIDO

Co-sponsor:

Project Management Office of TVE project

SME Bureau of Nanjing City

Supporting Agency: Hongyuan Energy and Environmental Tech. Co. Ltd.

Nanjing Foundry Association Nanjing Moling Foundry

4.2 Date and Venue

According to consultations with the PMO, the 2-day activity was organized in Nanjing during the 15th - 17th of November 2006. The agenda of the activity is attached as Annex 1.

4.3 Topics and Lectures

The globalization of economic development results in the general tendency of energy conservation and environmentally friendly. Foundry sub-sector is under the same track of sustainable development. It is expected that foundry sub-sector will have the double increase of the GDP. In the following 5 years, along with more and more strict policies of energy efficiency and environment protection, Chinese foundries are facing keen competition domestically and internationally. Therefore, energy efficiency and sustainable development have become the key issues facing foundry entrepreneurs. Topics and Lectures of this forum include:

TOPIC A: SUSTAINABLITY OF CHINESE FOUNDRY TVEs, which covered the latest domestic policies, technologies strategies related to foundry development and energy efficiency.

Best practices of the TVE project

- Sustainable Development of Chinese Foundry TVEs
- Energy Conservation and Energy Audit

TOPIC B: FOUNDRY ENERGY EFFICIENCY, introduced the latest energy efficiency technology, equipment and products.

- Iron Foundry Energy Conservation Innovation Practice
- Foundry Energy Efficiency Technologies

TOPIC C: BEST PRACTICES OF THE TVE PROJECT, demonstrates project mechanism innovation, pilot enterprise construction and replication of best practices of the project.

- Best Practice of Nanjing Moling Foundry Pilot Project
- Best Practice of Nanjing Foundry Replication Activity
- Best Practice of Shanxi Foundry Replication Activity
- Best Practice of Dalian Foundry Replication Activity
- Best Practice of Tianjin Foundry Replication Activity

TOPIC D: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FACING CHINESE FOUNDRY TVES, cover the latest international foundry development and how to market in Marketing in Europe – Opportunities and Challenges of Chinese Foundry

- The Latest International Foundry Development
- Marketing in Europe Opportunities and Challenges of Chinese Foundry TVEs

4.4 Participants

More than 250 announcements have been sent to various institutions, foundries and governmental as well as non-governmental organizations. Totally 152 participants joined the forum while 12 resource persons presented their lectures and speeches.

4.5 Forum Materials

The forum proceeding is compiled covered 10 lectures delivered by speakers at the forum. See Annex?.

5.0 Summary of the Forum

5.1 Session I: Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony was chaired by Ms Wang Guiling, Deputy Director of the PMO of TVE Project. Ms. Wang Guiling expressed her warm welcome and sincere wish to a success of the forum on behalf of the host. VIPs from central and local governments made

their opening remarks and expressed their wishes to a success of the forum. Deputy Director Mr. Wang Bo'an, on behalf of the Nanjing TVE Bureau, expressed his appreciation and thanks to the successful implementation of the TVE project. He highly appraised the successful results of the project achieved to date and put in great expectations on the sustainability of the project.

5.2 Session II: Sustainable Foundry Development

Prof. Huang Tianyou – Vice Secretary-general of Chinese Foundry Association presented a comprehensive lecture on sustainable development of Chinese foundry. He pointed out that China is still not the strong one in foundry production although China has been the biggest foundry provider for the past 6 years. The main barriers fettering the development of Chinese foundry are as follows:

- lower technology
- lower product quality
- heavy pollution
- higher energy consumption
- short of qualified technicians

Average energy consumption of Chinese foundries is more than twice as much as industrialized countries because more than 85% of metal was melted by low efficiency equipments. For instance, most of domestic cupolas are working with the proportion of coke and iron of 1:5 to 1:6, few devices can work higher up to 1:8 to 1:10 stably. The main reason is 80% of melting devices are quietly small - 1t/h to 2t/h, and less than 5% of cupola equipped wit heat recovery and exhaust purification systems.

According to the Eleventh Five-Year National Development Plan, China will transform from a county with large quantity of castings to a powerful foundry nation. The national development strategy in foundry sub-sector is as follow:

- Transform the development concept from to (or adopting a new development concept)
- Make innovation of development pattern
- Improve the development quality
- Insist on economical development and clean development
- Improve the capability of independent innovation and core comparativeness of foundries China
- Master key technologies and improve the transforming capability from theory to practice
- Wash out the old fashion techniques and close enterprises which destroying resources, polluting environment and not possessing safe conditions of production.

Essential fields of foundry technology innovation are:

- Casting technologies of light metals like Al, Mg and Ti Alloy
- Huge and key castings for power equipments
- Energy conservation, environment protection
- Digital casting technologies

The challenges facing Chinese foundry are scarce of recourses and severe environmental pollution. Therefore, we should focus on following points to create the sustainable development capacity.

- Apply advanced technologies and improve quality of castings
- Reduce energy consumption
- Decrease environmental pollution and promote working conditions
- Improve management level and human resources establishment
- Increase the benefit and profit

Finally, Mr. Huang suggested that all foundries should:

- use good material
- improve technology
- produce excellent castings
- get profitable price
- and make use of national beneficial policies

A report on Enterprise Energy Audit was given by Prof. Meng Zhaoli — who is the pioneer of Chinese energy efficiency industry. He pointed out according to the national strategy of energy efficiency, the energy consumption of unit GDP by the end of Eleventh Five-Year Plan will decrease 20% comparing to the figure of the end of Tenth Five-Year Plan. It means that the energy consumption of unit GDP will drop from 1.22tce in 2005 to 0.98tce in 2010.

In the next 5 years, Chinese government will establish energy audit and energy conservation planning mechanism. The legal system of it including Energy Conservation Law, Enterprises Energy Audit Regulations, design standards for energy conservation, energy standards and enterprises energy audit implementing regulations. Therefore, it is a development trend for Chinese foundries to master the energy audit theory and establish their own energy audit system.

The contents of Enterprise Energy Audit are:

- Energy balance
- Energy measurement, equipment efficiency and energy statistic
- Energy conservation plan

- Economic evaluation of technology
- Environment assessment of energy efficiency renovation

The framework of energy audit report is as follow:

- Introduction of enterprise products and techniques
- Energy statistic and potential analysis on energy conservation
- Energy conservation renovation project
- Energy conservation amount, economic benefit and environmental impact
- Audit conclusion and suggestion
- Attachments

5.3 Session III: Energy Efficiency Improvement Technologies

Prof. Qian Li and Prof. Zhu Jilu presented technology lectures on foundry energy efficiency technologies and practices. They mentioned that main energy density procedures in foundries are melting, mode baking and heat treatment. Resource persons provided a comprehensive introduction of theories and detailed calculation behind in each procedure, and suggested as follow:

- Reduce melting energy consumption by adopting new melting techniques, introducing high efficiency devices and / or renovating old devices to improve its efficiency.
- Adopt advanced molding techniques like resin sand and lost form technique replacing old green sand technique
- Improve yield and avoiding scrap is another important measure for energy conservation.

5.4 Session IV: Best Practices of TVE Project

Reports and presentations given by the following speakers summarized the progress and the best practices of the TVE project particular in foundry sub-sector.

Ms. Wang Guiling, PMO Deputy Director of PMO, briefed the project background and implementation, and introduced results achieved, best practices and experiences accumulated and the work plan for the next step. She summarized in her report that the project replication in foundry sub-sector has resulted in positive social benefits in terms of energy conservation, GHG emissions reduction, and helped to generate remarkable profits in foundry TVEs. She pointed out that Chinese TVEs contribute significantly to local and global environmental problems, whilst also accounting for a significant share of Chinese economic production and social welfare (one third of the national total in the same trade). The TVE Phase II project was launched in 2001 under such context aiming at reducing GHG emissions in China from the TVE sector by increasing the utilization of energy efficient technologies and products in the brick, cement, metal casting and foundry

sub-sectors, and removing key market, policy, technological, and financial barriers to the production, marketing and utilization of energy efficient technologies and products in these industries. It has been very successfully implemented to date since its inception and has been beyond the original objectives set in the Prodoc.

The project facilitates saving energy in foundry TVEs by updating the production technology, setting up or improving the existing management and decreasing the reject rate. Within the project implementation, four strategies have been applied including "project mobilization", "government lead", "market direness" and "pilot". Four fundamental activities/works were carried out including sub-sector survey, establishment and capacity building of pilot TVEs, replication of demonstration mechanisms and technologies, and personnel training as well.

In addition, Ms. Wang Guiling summarized successful experiences obtained from the project implementation.

- Plan and design project activities in line with rules and regulations of the market;
- Encourage local governments and enterprises to participate in the project actively;
- Strengthen capacity building of project teams both at national and local levels;
- Keep a pace with times and make necessary innovation and adjustments under preconditions of unchanged project framework and objectives;
- Enhance information exchange and cooperation among stakeholders.

Mr. Liang Xinbao, the General Manager of pilot – Moling Foundry presented their renovation story since 10 years ago it was selected as pilot. Mr. Liang mentioned that under the project encourage, Moling Foundry has grown from a 3,000 t/a small foundry up to a 20,000 t/a big foundry. The project shows him the right vision of development – energy conservation and environmental friendly.

Subcontractors of 4 foundry replication activities also presented lectures and reported their progress, experiences, lessons learned and best practices. By providing services as follow, the 4 subcontractors helped foundry replication TVEs obtained significant benefits in energy efficiency improvement and environment protection.

- Evaluate production techniques and equipments
- Establish renovation feasibility studies
- Establish energy efficiency management mechanism
- Build up capacity by providing training and study tours
- Help TVEs to implement to optimize techniques, introduce advanced measuring devices and controlling system, renovate their old and low efficiency equipments and/or purchase new high efficiency equipments.

The initial objectives of energy efficiency improvement and GHG reduction can be-

achieved without a doubt. By reducing the energy consumption and improving the production capability, those TVEs also achieved sound economic benefits.

Lessons learned from those replication projects are as follows:

- Good communication with local government and objective TVEs is very important during the implementation of subcontracts.
- Adequate investigation and survey is also important as situations of those foundries are various one from each others.
- Strong supports of local government are quietly helpful for the project negotiation and local activity organization.
- Various and interactive training activities are necessary for capacity building.
- Close cooperation equipment suppliers, and maximize their contributions.

5.5 Session V: New Development of Foundry Trend and Marketing in Europe

Mr. Gustaaf Henderickx, senior international foundry expert was invited from the Netherlands and presented 2 lectures, one is the New Development of Foundry another is Marketing in Europe.

In lecture New Development of Foundry, he pointed out the following trends:

- Rapid prototyping from digital drawing to patterning (resin or foam)
- Molding With No Baking higher strength, less pollution, more reclaimable, easier shake out and better surface
- Molding Lost Foam mostly for serial production, no resin in sand
- Core Making better surface, less energy, shooting technique, easier shake out
- Melting higher melt rate, more flexible, computer controlled and less energy consumption
- Melting Equipment high power input electrical melting, cokeless cupola, rotary furnace
- Fettling robotic, high speed grinding, laser or water cutting techniques
- Process control decrease final inspection and scrap rate, improve know how
- Testing Equipment spectrometer, carbon equivalent meter, sand test equipment,
 RT, UT, MT PT

As for the report of marketing in Europe, Mr. Staf covers the following points:

SELLING PROCESS INTRODUCTION

 For the first contact, foundries should pay more attention to the language they speak to the customers, especially relevant to the techniques. It is suggested that the foundries should use the language of customers, at least English. In addition,

- our foundries should give the customer the most beneficial price and never make them bargain with us.
- In the performance, foundries should make sure of their casting quality, better with certificates to prove this. Delivery time is also an importance factor for foundries.
- After delivery, it is very useful for foundries to evaluate the performance and thus to get the next order. If foundries can assure of the quality and delivery time of castings, they will gain profit and new orders.

ACTION PLAN FOR SELLING

- Preliminary action in certificate, testing equipments and the best products preparation
- Participate fair
- Get and deliver the first order and make sure of the quality
- Participate the second fair

SELLING PROCESS

- Communication Foundries should let the decision makers who have foundry know-how, can apply the technical knowledge and can speak English to contact with customers. There are various of contact tools, such as websites, assistance of embassies, publications in magazines, direct letters and e-mails, fair participation and visits. All the advantages and disadvantages were analyzed in the report.
- Price The price is composed by production cost, transport cost, import tax, selling cost, repair cost of customers and penalties from customer. Foundries should try to control the selling cost and avoid the repair cost and penalties from customers.
- Quality The quality includes: legal quality, production quality, customer quality and emotional quality. The production quality is the most important and must be assured to the customers by testing, and even better with relevant certificate.
- Delivery time Leave enough time for each process and deliver castings in time.

Mr. Staf pointed out that Chinese foundries should attach great importance to the above factors, set up win-win relation with European customers and get orders and then the profit of castings.

5.6 Session VI: Onsite Visit

The onsite visit was arranged at the Moling Foundry in the afternoon of Nov 17th. Participants visited the foundry in Jiangning District of Nanjing City and had deep impression on their rapid development and well organized production.

In the beginning of the visiting, Mr. Liang Xinbao, the general manager of Moling foundry introduced the history and current situation of this enterprise. He mentioned that during the past years, TVE project encourage him to develop this enterprise under energy conservation and environment friendly way. Without the support of TVE project, his enterprise may not developed so good.

Mr. Liang Xinbao guided visitors to the pattern workshop, fettling workshop, moulding workshop, casting workshop and labs. The focus of this visiting is their new resin sand process line which is the core part of their renovation directly supported by TVE project. He mentioned the renovation will save 500 tee a year compare to the previous technique. Higher yield and better quality will bring the enterprise more profit when the renovation is finished.

Mr. Gustaaf Henderickx, joined this visiting and contributed some valuable recommendations to Mr. Lianx Xinbao and mentioned that the Foundry do have potentials to be better.

6.0 Recommendations and Suggestions

Although the project replication has achieved a remarkable success in foundry sub-sector, there is still a long way to go. Therefore, the following recommendations and suggestions concerning speeding up energy conservation and GHG emissions reduction to a larger extent were presented at the Forum.

6.1 Strengthen the Project Propaganda

Energy conservation has been rated among the national development strategy now; the project should further strengthen the dissemination of its best practices and experiences thereby building up such an atmosphere in the whole society to save resources and energy. As a result, more attention on EE will be paid on by officials and TVEs, more support will be provided by governmental authorities, more public participation can be solicited and sound monitoring by the media.

6.2 Facilitate TVEs to Establish Their Energy Audit System

The National Eleventh Five-Year Plan pointed out that the energy consumption of unit GDP by the end of Eleventh Five-Year Plan will decrease 20% comparing to the figure at the end of Tenth Five-Year Plan. The legal framework of enterprise energy audit has been established. As a high energy density industry, foundry couldn't stay out of national energy audit mechanism. Therefore, help the project TVEs to establish their energy audit system ASAP is quite important to let them follow the national strategy.

6.3 Help project TVEs Tracing the World New Development

As we know that the old fashioned technologies and equipments will absolutely lead to high energy consumption, high scraps and low yield, it is very important for us to help Chinese foundries continue with their improvement on techniques and equipments. In addition, it is also an essential factor to keep up with the development trend all over the world and trace the most advanced technologies so as to make China a powerful nation in foundry.

7.0 Conclusion

The Demo/Forum has gained in general the projected objective. Not only did it further build up links among governmental authorities, technical supporting agencies and TVEs, but also made contributions to the sustainability of the TVE Phase II project as well as the replication of the demonstration technologies. It provided an opportunity for all participants to gain insight into existing problems, opportunities and challenges facing TVEs in the foundry sub-sector, as well as the latest industrial policies and technologies, knowing better the project.

Annex 1

Energy Conservation and GHG Emissions Reduction in Chinese TVEs

On-site demonstration of project best practices and forum on sustainable development of foundry TVEs in china

AGENDA

November 16, 2006 Date: Chairman: Ms. Wang Guiling, PMO Deputy Director of PMO Venue: Lake View A Session I: Opening Ceremony 09: 00-09: 15 Introduction of VIPs Welcom Speech, Mr. Wang Bo an, Vice Director of TVE Bureau of Nanjing Sustainable Foundry Development Session II: 09: 15-09: 30 TVE Project and Foundry Energy Conservation Ms. Wang Guiling, PMO Deputy Director of PMO 09: 30:10: 30 Sustainable Development of Chinese Foundry Prof. Huang Tianyou, Vice Secretary-general of Chinese Foundry 10: 30-10: 45 Tea Break 10; 45-11; 40 Enterprise Energy Audit Prof Meng Zhaoli, Tsinghua University Session III: Energy Efficiency Improvement Technologies 11: 40-12: 00 Best Practice of Nanjing Moling Foundry Pilot Project Mr. Liang Xinbao, General Manager of Moling Foundry 12: 00-14: 00 Lunch Break Iron Foundry Energy Conservation Innovation Practice 14: 00-14: 45 Prof. Qian Li, Hebei Industry University 14: 45-15: 30 Foundry Energy Efficiency Improvement Technologies Prof. Zhu Jilu, National Machinery Institution Session IV: Session IV: Best Practices of TVE Project 15: 30-15: 50 Best Practice of Nanjing Foundry Replication Activity Mr. Song Wenzhong, Chief Jiangsu Metallurgy Design Academy 15: 50-16: 10 Best Practice of Shanxi Foundry Replication Activity Mr. Liu Xin, General Manager of EED 16: 10-16: 20 Tea Break

Best Practice of Dalian Foundry Replication Activity

16: 20-16: 40

Mr. Lu Shaoyang, Chief Research Dep. of Blue Sky Consulting Co, Ltd

16: 40-17: 00 Best Practice of Tianjin Foundry Replication Activity

Mr. Cheng Bo, Director of EA Dep. of EPI, MOA

17: 00-17: 45 Discussion17: 45-18: 00 Conclusions

Date:

November 16, 2006, Morning

Chairman:

Ms. Wang Guiling, PMO Deputy Director of PMO

Venue:

Lake View A

Session V:

New Development of Foundry Trend and Marketing in Europe

09: 00-10: 30

New Development of Foundry

Mr. Gustaaf Henderickx, GIETECH

10: 30-10: 45

Tea Break

10: 45-12: 00

Marketing in Europe

Mr. Gustaaf Henderickx, GIETECH

Date:

November 16, 2006, Afternoon

Chairman:

Mr. Wang Hai, General Manager of Hongyuan Company

Venue:

Moling Foundry

Session VI;

Onsite Visit

14: 00-18: 00

Visit Moling Foundry

Energy Conservation and GHG Emissions Reduction in Chinese TVEs

Phase II

Project No: EG/CPR/99/G31

Contract No: P.16001274

On-site Demonstration of Project Best Practices and Forum on Sustainable Development of Foundry TVEs in China

PROCEEDINGS

Submitted By

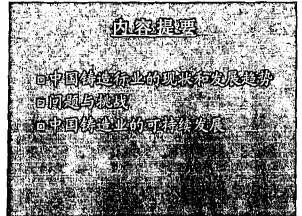
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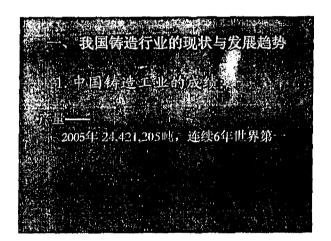
November 28, 2006

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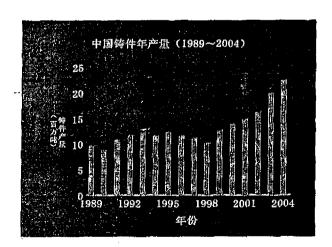
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- Enterprise Energy Audit
 Prof Meng Zhaoli, Tsinghua University
- Iron Foundry Energy Conservation Innovation Practice Prof. Qian Li, Hebei Industry University
- 4. Foundry Energy Efficiency Improvement Technologies
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- New Development of Foundry
 Mr. Gustaaf Henderickx, GIETECH
- Marketing in Europe
 Mr. Gustaaf Henderickx, GIETECH



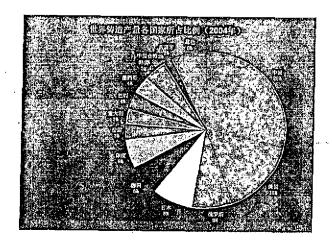


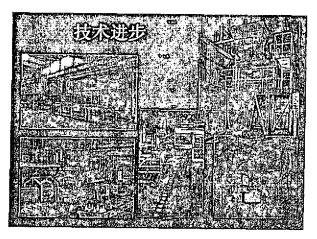


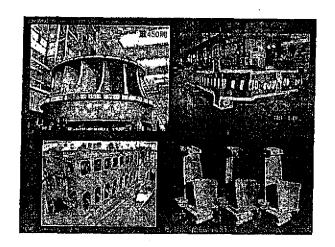
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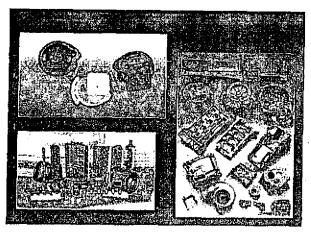


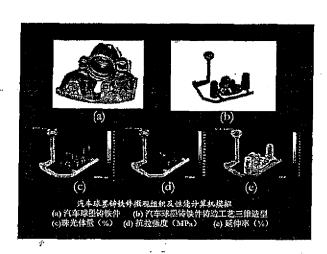
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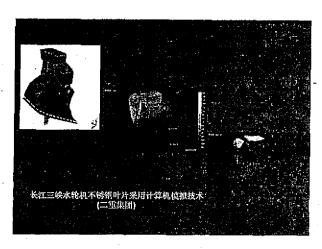


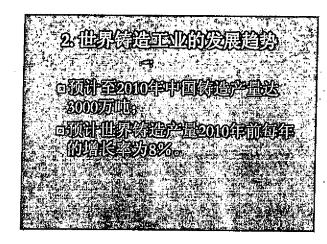


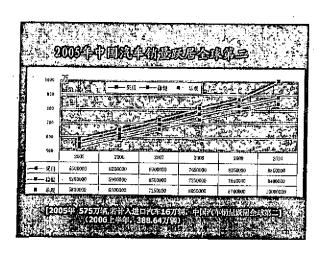


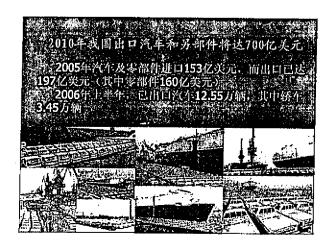


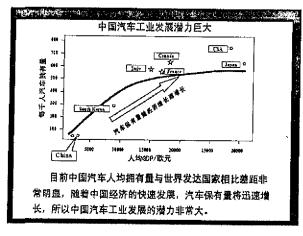


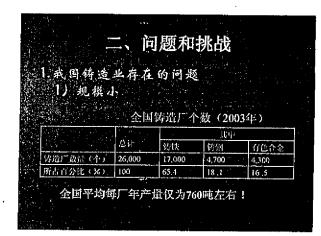


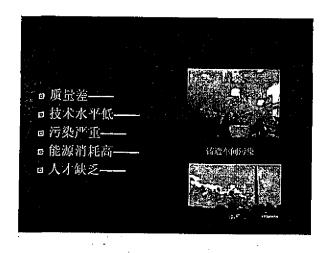












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企业经营的正确理念: 用好原材料;提高 技术含量,做出高质量 铸件,卖出好价钱!

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2. "十一五"规划的要求

- 应 发展必须是科学发展,坚持以人为本,<u>转</u> 变发展观念、创新发展模式、提高发展质 量;
- 既要有较快的增长速度,更要注重提高增 长的质量和效益;
- 每 转变经济增长方式,把节约资源作为基本 国策,发展循环经济、保护生态环境、加快建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会。走 新型工业化道路、坚持节约发展、清洁发展、安全发展,实现可持续发展。
- 口提高自主创新能力。把增强自主创新能力作为科学技术发展的成略基点和<u>钢整产业结构、转变增长方式</u>的中心环节;
- D 大力提高原始创新能力、集成创新能力和引进消化吸收再创新能力。

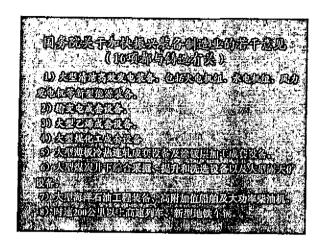
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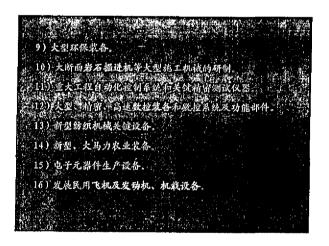
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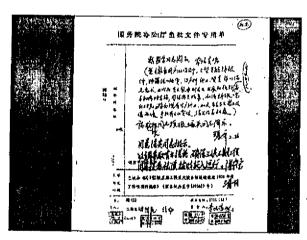
BALLERANANA ARABANA

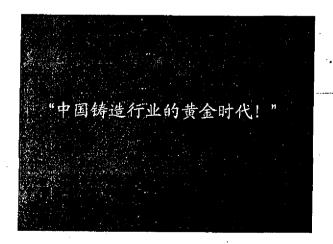
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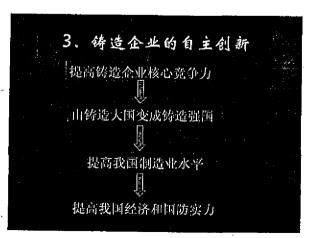
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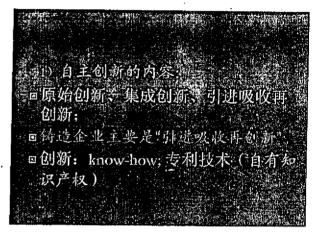






中国的企图公安之际的员的会员。 一方是否认为中国方面协会。 G. 1990年4届全省方面协会。 G. 1990年3年4日19月10日 1990年3日19日本创办。 在企业的工事创办。

(二)企业经验介绍: 1) 重庆庆龄铸造公司:引进消化吸收再创新 增强国际生产 竞争力 2) 上海机床铸造总厂: 互足市场,坚朴创新。不断增强企业交争力 3) 上海发铜铸银公司: 实行"3+1"体景管理、走自主创新、科学发展之路 4) 苏州兴业有限公司: 紧贴市场的自主创新是企业持续发展的必由之路 5) 苏州明志科枝有限公司: 建立铸造技术创新的孵化器 6) 济南圣泉集团股份有限公司: 创 新 铸 造 未 東

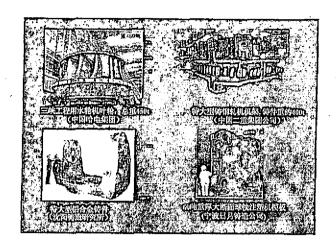


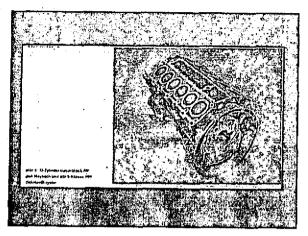
创新的内容

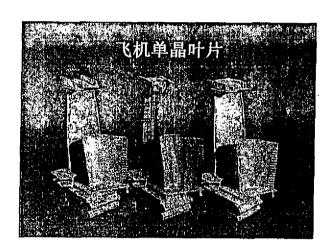
- □技术创新
- □机制创新
- □制度创新

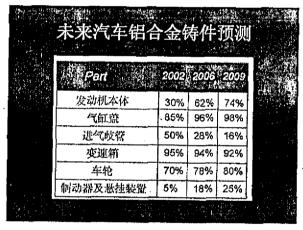
2) 技术创新的重点

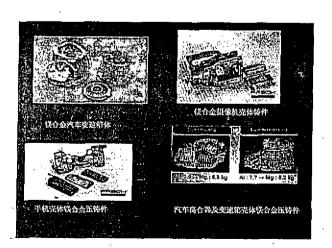
- 好金周铸造技术——铝、镁、钛合金铸造;
- □ 重大关键铸件——电力设备铸件(水电、 火电、核电、风电);
- 市能、环保——降低吨铸件的能源消耗、 改善铸造企业内外环境条件、应用和进一 步开发环保型铸造材料;
- □数字化铸造技术。

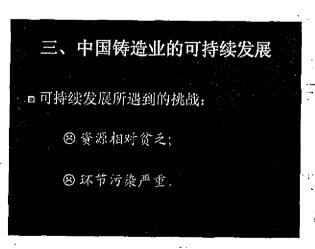




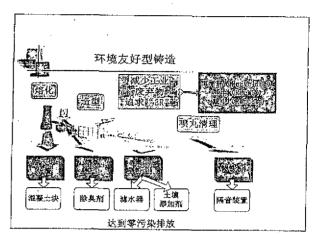


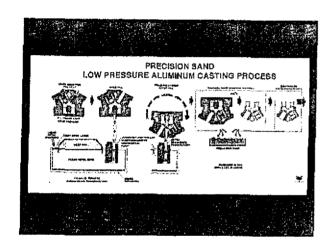








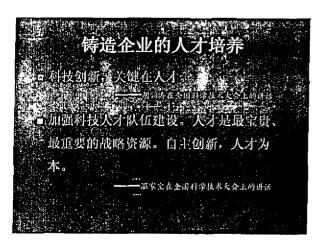




- 口运用行业的各项交流、展览和其他信息渠道、加强节能、节材新技术、新工艺、新设备的宣传和经验交流。为广泛开展节能、节材提供经验。
- 加强疲弃物的四收和再利用的技术研究,广泛宣传转造行业循环利用各种原辅材料的成功经验。
- 申取国家支持,选择一批不同类型节能、节初好的转送企业,适当再加以充实和完善,建成行业的节能、节村示范祥板,以引领更多企业步。
- p 铸造企业的准入制度。

中小铸造企业的自主创新

- 1. 创新意识的重要性:
- 2. 加大资金投入(多渠道融资);
- 3. 建立以企业为主体的产、学、研结合的自 主创新体系;
- 4. 人才: 引进、吸引、培养,特别重视培养:
- 5. 国家政策扶植:增值税先征后退政策、准 入制度,等等。



全面提高铸造从业人员的素质,从董事长到工人的素质是一个很重要的问题,它不仅是铸造业的当务之急,也是百年大计。

如何解决铸造企业人才短缺问题?

- 引进——留住——培训;
- 口各种层次(博士、硕士、本社、专科、技校)
- ●全员素质的提高至关重要:
- ■培训——各协会的作用、企业自己的培训※(例子: 苏州勒美达——按德国模式)

回以中国铸造协会教育培训工作委员会为例,从1994年挂靠清华大学后,与清华大学联合办各种长、短铸造学习班,累计共137期,培训人员约7000人次。

可学员们返厂后很多次已成为企业的 董事长、厉长《经理》。主管技术 的副厅长、技术科长、主要车间的 主任、技术员等。企业反映学习效 果好。

实得别是"想造技术和管理者"和P它 办25期。参加人型IOE人、形成方 先进实用而科学的数学模式和数学。 内容。 容易华大等第审报告,2004。 年起,该处平均分入作为以生的学 员、能获得清华大学加发的"专业"技术

四为使中国铸件更好更快的走入国际市场,急需培养铸造外贸英语人才,教培委与清华大学国际英语培训中心合作推出"铸造外贸英语培训班",第一期学员正在校学习。

- 在中国铸造协会"教育培训专项基金"支持下, 2005年首先启动了用于大学、大专层次的铸造 专业系列教材,它也可供各厂技术管理人员使用。
- 系列教材共八本《铸造工艺学》、《造型材料》、《特种铸造》、《灰铸铁、球墨铸铁及 其熔炼》、《铸钢及其熔炼》、《铸造非铁合 金及其熔炼》、《铸造设备》、《铸造企业管理》,现已出版四本,其余正在编写出版中。

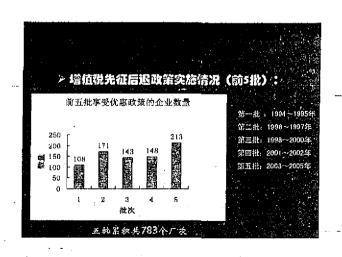
用好国家有关扶植政策

- a 增值税先征后退政策
- 申中小企业技术创新基金

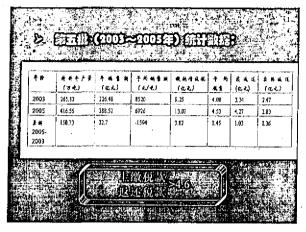
例:2006年科技部、财政部第一批项目公告

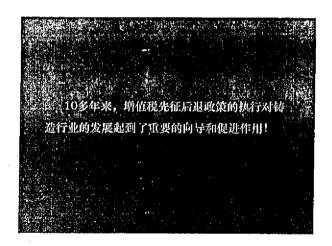
- 1) 负压实型(消失模) 铸造汽车发动机曲轴箱格工艺技术。 南川市天宝特种铸造有限责任公司 无偿贷助50万元。
- 2) 镁合金新型挤压铸造设备的开发及应用、重庆硕 允科技有限公司 无偿资助50万元。

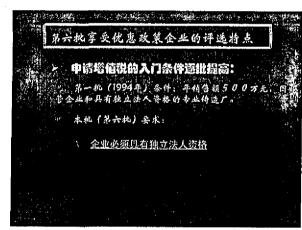
(材料來源:《中国科技产业》杂志2006,7)

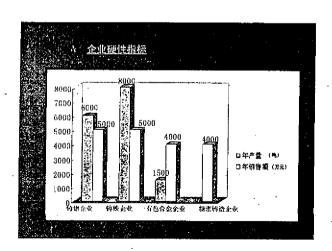


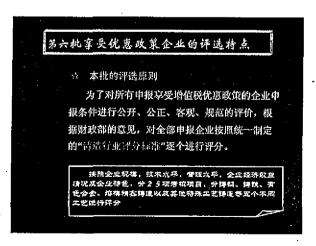


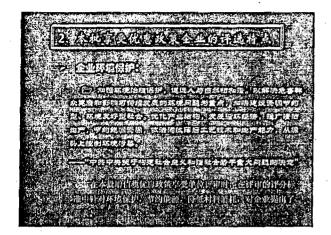


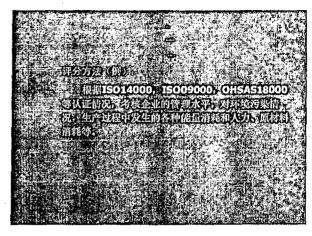






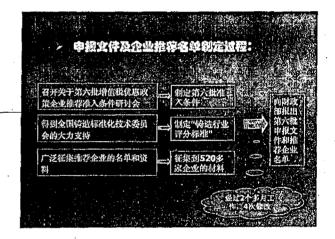






> 的政策制得级市局的出来国家:

- 1、根据目前行业发展的情况。亚新制定增值税先征后退 的准入条件。
- 2、制定权重申报企业的综合指标的评分标准;
- 3、对包括已经批准享受优惠政策的企业在内的申报金
- 业, 每年进行动态调整, 以便适应行业发展的实际情况。



抓住机遇,坚持可持续发展、 全面提高铸造企业素质、尽快把中 国变成世界铸造强国! 谢 谢!

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COESTACIO ED COLO CECO

25下家企业的能源动制到。

厚(1)至业是我国能源消费大户营其他源消费账占全国 ADMITOWAS DEPARTMENT

(2) 2004年 6 3 2月 6 3 12 6 7 2 6 3 5 全 月 6 **数据取**的33% 是自己业能规范规据47%。

((3)) 目标资报高能源利用率。主要产品(单位)。他托达到 国内同行先进水平。部分企业达到国际先进水平或行业领 开。实现与他们Zice目标

(I) manufactor e sun a completo de la finalista de la finalist

(4) 开展维密所行。如制节能规划。并由各次政府等能主下部门市核。将于安全业划《本地区节能监划项点、考单位产品 能耗于降指标模成准能放。这类到企业、加强考核、积极排行 事能自愿协议等。

(4)加入投入;加快节能技术改进。

(5),建立当他被房机制也

企业能源自然活动。

是企业自己或量计单位依据国家的能法规和相关的 国家标准《企业能源集计技术通则》(GB/T) 17.1660次1企业人也有其它用单位企业使用企业的物 制定的能规划方案。无规实施

企业能源审计方法

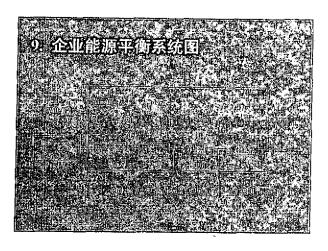
市计是。但科学管理主义与方法多为节能管理提供

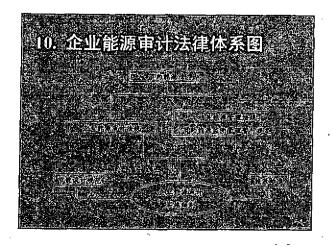
(0)能源可针是一种专业性审计活动专具有监查、公

等。(2)。政府通过能划单计划用能大户。(不业)多行监管 合理使用资源。市的能源。保护应该、特殊发展至济。 (3)。企业实行。(学用能管理、非的能源、净低成本、)

加经济效益、提高自身的竞争能力。









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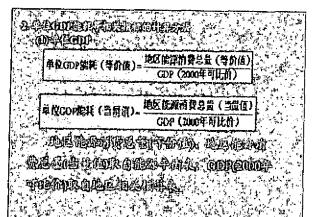
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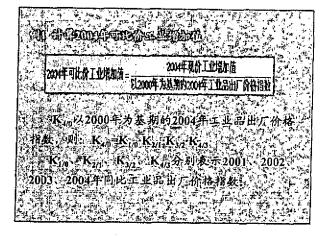
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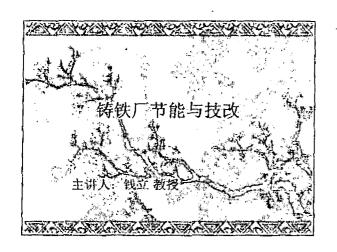


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熱烈祝贺:
中国乡镇企业节能与温室气体
减排项目铸造行业示范成果
推广会议园满成功



在文文

- 一十年来、我国工业化进程加快、费赛和能源消耗急增、容率和能源记成为我国经济和社会国特量发展中的航领。十二次规划"再算想调整产业结构、改变经济增长方式列为战略、重点 在这次严重结构调整中。高额技术、列列型企业。以及环保等能型企业特别强强动。而加加生产手的、设备和主要高信的企业省级共强级、为此、国家解制订产省的环境循环、水坑、资源综合利用和安全、承星、技术、规模等系列标准、提高准令人自推。这其中、高效、长周加量约是重要的标准。
- 我国转遣业发展的内部和外部环境良好。不少企业产能扩 涨。为避免产能低水平扩涨导致能耗居高不下。就铸铁车间 按徵中与节能相关的一些认识提出来。共同患考。

一、把降低熔炼能耗放在首位

- 每 铁熔炼消耗者大量能源。就冲火炉单增而容。在手工作业车间里、冲火炉能耗约占车间总能耗的80%左右。在现代化车间里、则占45~55%。因此、把降低熔炼能耗置于产置要地位是不容而輸的。
- 神天护应选用先进的护型。如两律大问题冲天炉、股州多 重胆武热风冲天炉、泰皇岛的风冷炉繁单排龙卷风供风冲 天炉等。配合适当的工艺制度。强化炉内燃烧和热交换。 以获得战性简稳定的铁液温度。要从炉料管理。焦袋质量、 和选证制度等方面入手。确保炉况顺利。杜绝栅料和底能 亏机现象发生。要合理利用炉气的物理热与化学集。用于 手热适风和余热锅炉。在炉缸、过格和前炉处采用必要的气 绝热措施。以减少炉体散热。

一、把降低熔炼能耗放在首位

- 延长冲天好时间。国诚少好体虚热损失和。更热损失的混乱分解。所谓中护验冲大炉。它在采用较好的护衬村针后,可能炉龄达到15~20h。在有条件的现数生产车间口采用长炉龄冲天炉。实现冲天炉连续作业或两班开炉。再过炉作业。长炉龄冲天炉可节能20~30%。
- > 感应炉熔炼在热能传递、熔炼品项、作业环场等方面有当
 多优势、采用感应炉单培成性大炉一绝应炉及联目益支管人们重视。

一般の大型の大型を使用されている。 ・ 1000年度の大型の大型の大型の大型の大型の大型の大型の大型である。

TO THE SECOND SE

一、把降低熔炼能耗放在首位

- ◆ 中類總应护应该有磁轮,有炉流,有高的比功率(吨容量 的功率km/t)。这样的炉子。獨磁模失少,功率传递能力 電、惟热模失小、电效率和热效率都高、熔填速度快。车 间打算到一定产量,应采用双炉体供电。理论上讲此时功率利用系数可达100%。同时,电护生产率最多可提高 30%。
- * 良好的感应炉,如果再有合理的筑炉烧结、科学的炉料和。 格殊管理、精确的终点控制、那未单耗电能降低30%是完了 全可能的。

1.

· 多铸造车间的护常包括约署、热处理护定和锁针护等 · 四中温标塞简注、构建领热报道策略、除了经师按相

大型化社区1200年度1200年

二、不能忽视炉窑改造

◆ 每中温炉窑前言,炉壁绝热摄重要。除了轻质质和。由膨 形度珠岩层外。最好还加购运纤维。燃煤炉采用机械加煤 化手工煤管煤15~20%。空气比增超在1.07~1.20为佳。电 加熟退火炉炉温均匀易控。退火成。率离。节能电退火炉 在设计和筑炉等方面。考虑较为周全,值得推广。

1318

二、不能忽视炉窑改造

- 《 妙理度高改为明大后提法可靠媒15~25%。 若望若拱主深 用远红每主载技术,可靠电30~40%。
- 振动时效和转态球里铸铁技术等的出现。这对热处理炉留的投头挑战。抵动时效治除转造应力。与热时效相比。可节能80%以下,生产转态球率转续则从根本上取消了热处理工具。

And a selected to the contract of the contract

三、采用先进、适用的造型(制芯)方法

- 落后降用的粘土砂干型必须淘汰。以冷硬材脂砂代替粘土 砂干型、环仅有明显的节能效果、而且铸件的尺寸精度 高、设面光结。
- 總型等造是最普遍的方法。但繁实方式很多。在规模生产 条件下、应根据特件特点选用高压、静压、射压和气冲等 先进造型技术。每手工造型和废语造型相比。它们自生产 率高、场件通通高和废品率低的河高量低优点。因此不愧 为争能的造型方法。还领指用这些先进的造型方法。所获 得特种较为我近于另件和最终形状。属于近净性制造工一字 之。由于加工会量的减少、降低了每件单重。多出产了转 件、从而提高了能源利用率。飞边、错褶的克服和加工资金。 量的减少。大人减少了另件清整和机加工的工时与能耗缺乏。

三、采用先进、适用的造型(制芯)方法

※ 防子以上的矩律性工艺外、金属型转道、铁模设验转道和 立字消失模转造也属于近净用工艺范畴。真空消失模转 点、上述是型频点与"核实、取消子混砂、简纯工造型、落 。 如少子的回用和清整的工作量。

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四、提高铸件成品率是最大的节约

- 有資料對件成品率提高1°。,相当于青燦5-7kg(注:此数据仅供参考)。目前因內特供作成品率平均为7~10%。 好的在1~2°。以下。差的高到20%以上。因此、提高铸件成品率大有作为。现料若干措施列举如下。
- 高压、静压、射压等造型技术,比压高、繁实度高、积砂水分组、铸件气孔、转眼、火砂等缺陷其少。缺陷沿锋了、铸件精度可达CT7-8级,次而相糙度为 Ramax3.2~12.5mm。由于铸件紧э度高、加快了凝固冷却速度、铸件组织精密力学性能提高。

四、提高铸件成品率是最大的节约

ě,

- 设法提高铁液的温度和纯净度,可减少洗不足、气孔、夹杂(資)、網份和液漏等缺陷。
- 均前用热分析发速光调分析效。准确学提供液化学成分。 均治产生成分缺陷。
- ※ 平川投定的球化和蜗化处理方法如盖方法、喂丝法等,防止球化不良和蜗化不良现象。
- 受用活而的享有技术。提高石墨化核心数量、物理自由领 。

四、提高铸件成品率是最大的节约

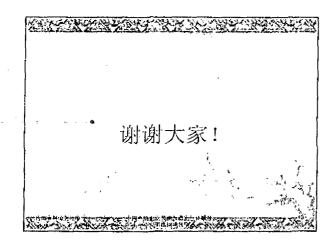
● 通过使用除渣剂和过滤网(器)等方法。其服渣孔和液台 孔。

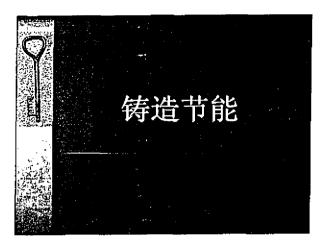
- 采用炉温均匀。保温性良好的退火炉、防止出现热处理缺陷。
- 本 选用适用的铸造工艺软件, 預測铸件缺陷, 优化铸造工 と。

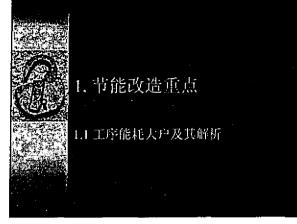
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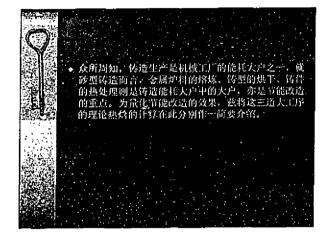
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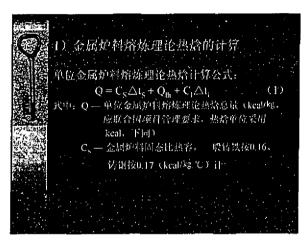
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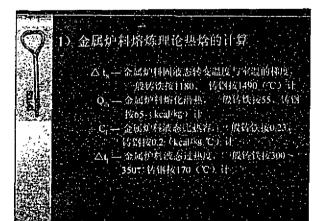


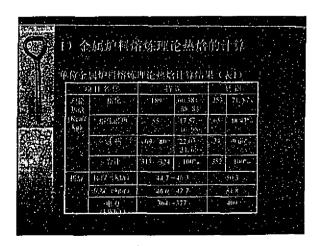


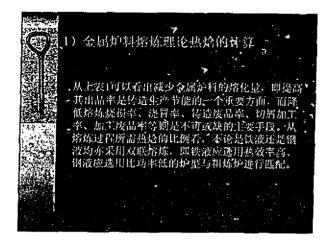


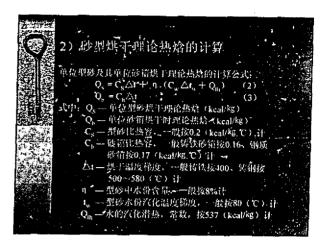


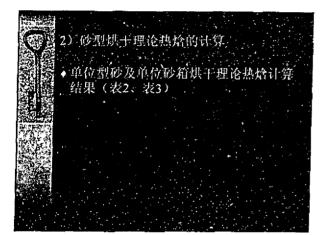


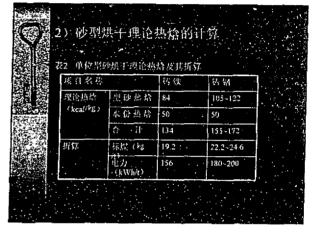


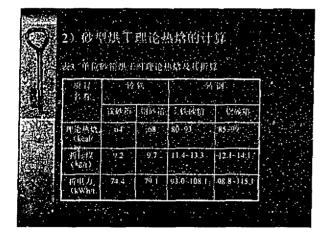


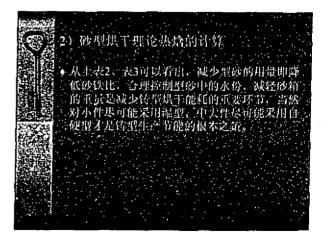


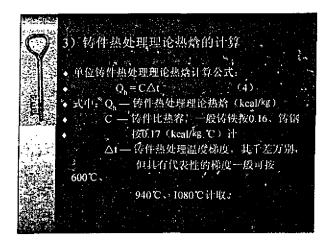


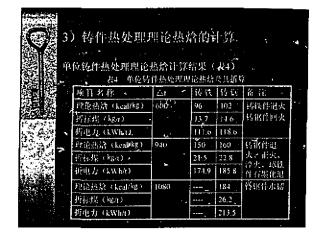




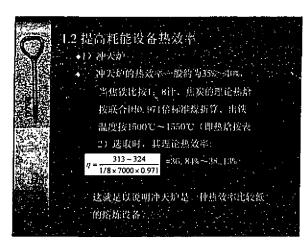




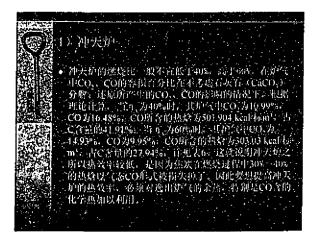














1) 冲天炉

项目名称	热烧 比 (%	co,	CO	合建	比例 (%)
か"(容积比 (%)	40	10,99	16,48	27,47	-
死分子员 (mol/br		4.906	7.357		
機原子派量 (g/wm²)		58.875	88.286	147.161	
理原子無焓 (keal/kő		479,095	718,425	1197.520	100

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1) 冲天炉

项目名称	燃烧比 (%)	CO2	CO	合计	比例 (%)
EXECTES F 等焓 (keal/drm²)	40	479,695	216 521	695,616	58.09
環境子末科熱焓 (kcal/l/m))		<u></u> '	501,904	501,904	41.91
#*(容別比(%) ;	60)	14.93	9,95	24 88	~
沒分字是(mol/4)		6 665	4.442		
提供于所谓(g/lā		79,982	53.304	133,286	
以前子供は Cheal/行 m ¹³		650,855	433,758	1084,613	F00
漢原子に移動数 (kent/参加)		650 855	130,727	781.582	72.05
際原子素性利益 (keal/fim*)		- .	303,037	303.031	27,94



1) 冲天炉

神共和於德州華原政主要集成主新海南區高溫度。一般於國邦天也不為 中国6000、共國和天於平派于19000と,於「德國神天中可言选21000才 石,楊楊德原等和完建,神天伊内的理论选及温度即最高温度Tmax可用 下式表达。

$T_{\max} = \frac{Qc + Qa - Ql}{Vo.C}$

(5)

下のC 表中: Qc - 無寒整陰的炎熱量(keal/kgh) Qa - 助成立(常人的熱量(keal/kgh) Qi - 急的基環火(keal/kgh) Vo - 生成完全熱熱理论立(採用(採加)/kgh) C - 七十十月比熱質(keal/kgh)で) 根据(5)式判別四天的炎州和(全地的石美華信港採集動物立行。 資 無線的的固定域を由皮肤合併有美術运行等为83.52785计算例。 助燃空(下向日本場場との理论基效果如表7所示。



1) 冲天炉

• 表6 助燃室气不同预热温度的理论热效果

類热温 度で	热空气比热客 kcal/标m*.C	理论热焓 keal/kg组	热焓增加 率2%	节原本 %
100	0.3117 .	231.823	3.411	3.298
200	0.3128	465,280	6.846	6 407
300	0 3 1 4 8	702,398	10.335	9,367
400	0.3177	945.129	13,906	12 208
500	0.3210	1173,716	17.563	14 939
600	0.3244	1447,541	21.298	17:559



1) 冲天炉

从(5)式还可以看出。减少焦耗量还可以通 过脱去空气中的水份。以减少其汽水热损失; 增加空气中氧合量即富氧送风。以相应降低级 气含量即减少助燃空气量等方式来加以实现。



2) 感应电炉

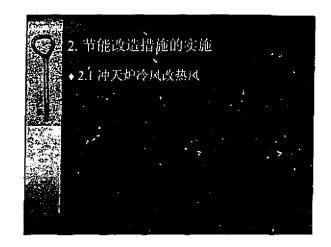
• 极据电磁感应理论推导。感应电炉的控制原 理可用下式进行表达。

 $(2\pi f)^{2}LC = \cos \phi$

- 式中:了一感应电炉逆变器谐振频率。
- 上一感应电灯放载电感
 - C—感应电炉谐振问路补偿电容
 - cos中一感应电炉讲报回路功率因数



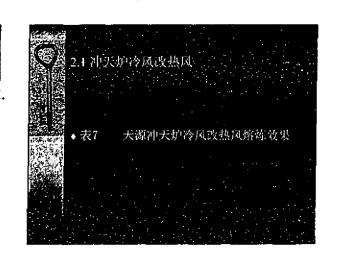
2) 感应电炉





2.1 冲天炉冷风改热风

,身近同时,"工中65岁到黑海水黑黑灰层域 力学条件受到一定辅制。即减少20的生成量。 仅大量的最热,连出炉外造成大量的化学热损 比外还增添加气净化系统,以减少对环境的影 之一改造措施实施后的具体效果详见下表7。





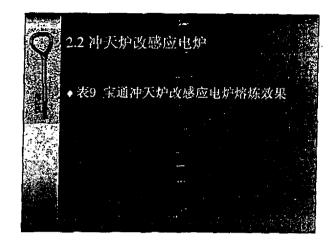
			·	_
- 项目名称	改造前	改造后	- Wansiste.	
净天炉熔化率。	30/h/\$/4	SI, KUMIN, Is	·	
好伸作作员员	3000	3000		
北铁湖度(T)。	<1400	11/00~1/00	· .4-50~100	
推准曲曲率	he :	.G	+.i)	
● # 11 # 16 #.	$-i\theta^i k t$	1500	-500	
加田比	1. (. Ia 9:		
Billish Cery	12%)	100	-7ā0	
Brantan wa	ñi.	21	÷-3a	
MANUAL STREET	· 91667	19890	-75017	
16 1 15 11 12 11 1		16650	"1:16650.	
MICHEN II	1249	499	− 750	
事位产品能托 Cite.	. 416	166	 250 · · ·	



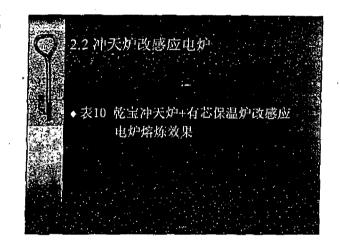
2.2 钟天炉改感应电炉

- 連及护改感应电和实施于茂降实业有限公司、京通公司、党市铁价有限公司以及天源时机的后经改造。而三个企业主要建供电象件好、产品质量总进高。为采用支额中项层应电扩送物质等级超过条件。
 加足依实公司已接进入护士有些工频域应电炉进行者据。由于这三个企业的基础条件不一样。因此背优级某略有差量。分别是表的工程。
- 按片冲关炉改感应电炉拾炼效果

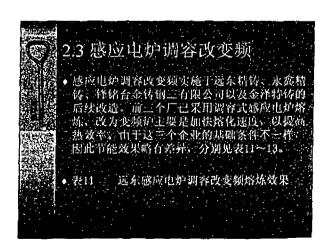
	项目名称	PARE M	改造后	改造前后有
	指地设备	at 海外关	11.更频感 应护	
	榜件年产量(ロ)	1500	1500	
	BREEFE (C)	1400	≥1500	+>100
	療化出品率(*)。	60	68	+8
	金属加利格化量。	5200	2200	-500
114	能抵抗症	無铁比1:	520 kWh-t	
	無抵罪(()	625		— 625
	elect (Mh)	14200	1144000	+1129800
	所标准数(1)	612	138	-174
	单位产品能托。	408	292	-116.



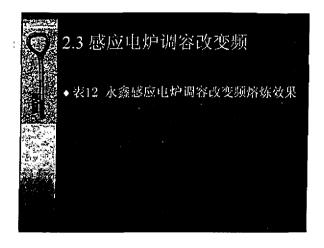
from the sale	d .				
	项目名称	改造前	改造症	设设的启封	
	基格拉路		工作更额感应		
	MINOR CO		1650		
	- 出售品度(C)	1400	≥1500	+>100	
	指化出品率(5)	47	66	+19	
	金属炉料熔化量	3509	2500	-500	
	telétets	焦铁比1: 6	520 kWa/1		
	施制 (1)	583	-	583	
1	电极 (kWh) · .	19800	1300000	+1280200	
	. 拆标准煤(()	574	198	-76	
	单位/高级化/08	A10	356	-51	•



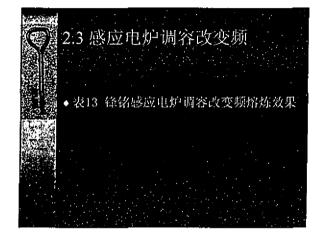
Annak a		
项目名称。 改造前	改造所。改造前原列	•
A MARCA MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE	2.51支統立。改造資物的 中心學院的一個主權制的基 。 一般的學院的一個主權制的基	
STATE OF THE STATE	5000	
1500 (500)	(and —	
是 据比出品率(%)	70 10	::
	7(40 - (190)	41
the form 1 (1000, first 10) is as	500 kWh/t Lass	
4 11 16 66 51 14 11 61000 (APA) 351000 打扮的政府的 6890 1500	3570008 3570008 1367139	
0 (2 / b) 15 41 (kg 30)	27328	



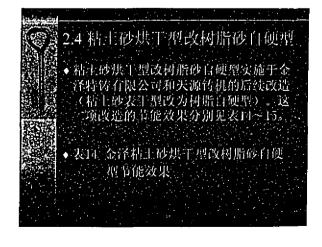
	项目名称	改造前	改造店	改造前后 对比
	熔炼设备	0. 251 调音 式中頻炉。	0. 25t 变颠 式中頻度	
	年产品(1/4)	485	485	_
	据化出品书 (%)	*** 55	57	+2
	金属炉料熔化 射(1/a)	880	850	-30
	熔化热效率 (%)	. 55	61	+99
illus Sad	.单位钢液电耗 '量(kWh/t)	745	640	-105
. 4.4	. 故 电 耗 硫 (k\/h/a)	655600	544000	-11160a
	折标煤(t/a) ────	80	67	-13
	单位转件耗标 准煤(kg/i)	166	138	28



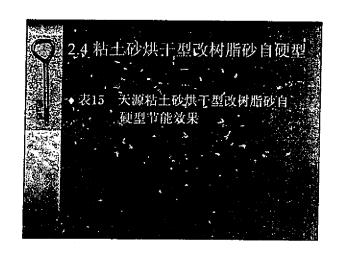
25/20/20	The second second		11.10.0	of 246 Mare
	项目名称	改造前	改造后	改造前后 対比
V	熔炼设备	0.41 副容式。 中炉炉	0. 4. 变频式 中频炉	
	年产量(t/n)	L500	1500	=
	熔化出品率	73	75.	+å
	金周炉料熔化 量(1/a)	2050	2000	-50
	熔化热效率 (5)	57	66	+9
1	单位的液电框 量(kWh/t)	720	620	— [00
(V	总 电 耗 抗 (kWh/a)	1476000	1240000	-236000
	折标煤 (1/a)	181	152	-29
	单位转件托标。 排煤 (4g/c)	121	101	-20



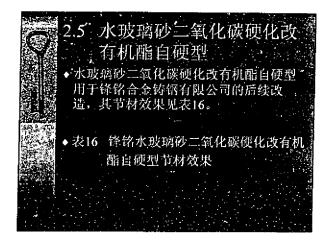
400		
V	到11名称 改建的 改造的 改造的分	
1.0	引。中類應模數語。 0.25t 關符 3t 地區雙	
	109 10 55 75 75 75 75 75 75 7	
	作(27)* 新名: july 2000 1818 182 : 近年は(C)	
-)	
	1	
	00 (72) 2 3 12 16 1490 1001 -300	<u> </u>
	19 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	



					j.
	项目名称	RUM	改造后	राज्य क्षेत्र हो। स	
	特型工艺。	W. J. 1984	村田江原 -		نه .
S	19 19 P* 用	. 3000	3000		
	MIEH-(va)	1305	-	-1305	٠,
	新 砂 狂 bb (t/a) ア	3600	450 -	-3150	
12.13	附出 压抗 (t/a)	* 720	- 1	-720	·
44.0	H Mi di ia (Ua)	.— •	90	+90	
	能比抗标准煤 (t/a)	840		-840	
	.単位产品能托 ((((())	280		-280	



项目存款	改造前	ikiddi	改造前后对。	
杨烈1.2	精美工型	网络真斑		
(1/0)	30,00			
现46元((/a)	3000	450	-2550 ·	
新 (0 和 ht	540 -		-540	
四上 北 kk		90	-90	
相 脂 括 弧;	565	_	- 565	
能耗折标准谋 (1/a)	363		-363	
単位产品能耗 (kg/t)	121		-121	



a and	
	项目名称 改造的 改造的 改造前后对
	水族精政理化 "加化碳" 於[]題
	(1/a)
	77. 16 16 1. 1000 450 -2550.
	形 波 46 年
	10 10 (m'a) 180 - 180
	在机器和 — 31.5
	[-] (m).

联合国 UNIDO、UNDP、GEF 联合资助实施 "中国乡镇企业节能与温室气体减排项目二期"

南京市铸造行业能效推广项目实施情况报告

合同编号: 16001007

项目编号: (EG/CPR/99/G31)

工程编号: 0548

中国江苏省冶金设计院有限公司项目组二 00 六年十一月

I、项目开展概况

从今年三月我们作为项目分包商中标开始,已工作了七个月,项目已进入尾声。六家企业围绕节能和减排都在进行技术改造、项目实施、人员培训、加强企业管理等工作。正在实施的项目已有三个进入试生产阶段,其余也都在安装调试过程中,预见 2006 年年底大部分都能完成。

II、南京市六家铸造企业节能减排项目主要内容和预见效果 (见六家企业能效表)

Ⅲ、项目实施、验收和总结工作安排

江苏省冶金设计院有限公司按照 UNIDO 关于本项目的分包合同,特别是任务书(TOR)中的要求以及经 UNIDO 和中国农业部项目办确认的项目开题报告中的项目实施工作计划,于 2006 年 3 月 8 日开始对南京市 6 家铸造行业推广企业进行技术改造。在整个项目运行中,公司按照已确定的总体实施计划,将合同任务分为两部分,共计六个主要活动实施,预期将在 24 周时间完成全部合同任务。

具体进展情况如下:

1.前期进度报告简介

, ,

通过前两个阶段的通力合作,我们向联合国工业发展组织、农业部 GEF 项目办公室、六家试点企业等递送了第一阶段进度报告,并均己获得认可。在上两个阶段工作中,我们完成了如下工作:编写了项目总进度计划及技改项目可行性研究报告,并根据向六家试点企业采集的可靠数据提供了企业节能基准潜力测算能源总表、企业节能经评表、工程设计资料、设备采购列表。经过前阶段紧锣密鼓的筹备,为我们下一阶段技改方案的实施及其他相关配套工作的开展奠定了坚实的基础。

2.本期进度主要内容

2006年8月底我们起草了第三阶段即后期进度报告,并于2006年10月14日召开六家试点企业全体会议,商讨并通过了该后期进度报告内容。在接下来的阶段中,我们将协助企业全面实施技改方案并力争按要求达到预期验收效果。

(1) 技改方案的实施包含以下内容: 完成了六家试点企业技改工程

的设计,并向企业提供了详实的施工图,派专员协助项目施工,在现场进行监督。

- (2) 对以上改造和采购都到位的设备,我们已派专人进驻现场指导安装。

针对企业管理层我们培训的内容范围有企业能源、环境、质量管理,以降低能耗为中心,通过节能降耗,提高产品合格率,采用先进工艺、加强经济核算,达到既定目标;针对操作技术人员我们培训的内容范围有岗位节能技术、工艺操作技术、经济核算知识、环境保护知识等。培训的内容力图通俗易懂又不失时代性,具体有:项目可行性研究报告和初步设计内容;项目经济分析、风险分析、敏感性分析;节能、降耗、环保要求和知识;项目新工艺、新设备操作要点和规程;加强企业管理和提高产品质量的措施和方法;项目节能、降耗数据收集、测试和评价等。培训的过程力争互动,及时地解决疑难问题。

(4) 技改方案实施完成后进入设备调试与试生产、正式生产阶段及 巩固验收阶段。

设备安装完毕后需进行调试,调试工作由我们派设备和工艺专家协助 六家试点企业共同完成。一旦调试过程中出现问题全力检查问题的来由, 直至合理解决。调试成功后在正式生产前需安排试生产,试生产过程一 切顺利后即进入正式生产。为了检验正式生产的可靠性,我们需测试运 行参数,并依据该参数得出结论。为了配套生产系统高效节能地运行, 我们在企业内部建立节能等重点管理体系,并相应地提供技术管理培训。

(5) 生产正式运行后进入投产运行与节能效果评估阶段。

在保证生产正常运行的前提下,我们对项目的新工艺、新设备跟踪验证节能效果,验算节能指标符号性,并全面总结评价项目实施情况。

- (6)验收阶段,我们会派出工艺专家、能效专家、设备专家和经济专家,对六家试点企业进行生产过程实地动态检测、观察、数据采集、计算和总结,最后协同企业共同讨论撰写总结验收报告。
- 3.后期工作进度表如下:

后期工作进度表

			4							
	三月	(馬)	2 3		_					<u> </u>
	+		7	<u> </u>	<u> </u>					'-
			4		_			<u> </u>	1	1
	H -	(C)	~			1		İ	1	1
	十一月	(周)	7						, 1	I
			1			1	1	1	1 1	<u> </u>
			4			1 :	1	1	1	
		(周)	3		1	1	1	1		
	+		1 2	1			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>	
			4	1	1	<u>'</u>				
l	町		<u>.</u> س					<u> </u>		
	4	(B)	7	!	<u>'</u>					
	7		_				ļ			
女	į	村		. 图 工場			企 高制度、标准等	人员培训及 教材		场目总报告
ジュードを一分女	,	参加人		宋文中、于宏朋、 韦春丹、孟庆桂、 陈少燕、杨锡红、		宋文中、于宏朋、韦泰丹、孟庆桂、陈少燕、王伟鸣、向 华	宋文中、于宏朋、 韦春丹、徐宁峰、 张子萍	宋文中、于宏朋、 韦春丹、徐宁峰、 张子萍	宋文中、于宏朋、韦春丹、徐宁峰、张子萍	专家组全体成员 和六家试点企业 负责人
(任务和活动		项目检查,施工图设计;设备 对改造、采购和安装	成立培训专家组,对企业管理 是 层和操作技术人员进行培训	完成设备调试,进行试生产与 丰正式生产,测试运行参数 B	建立管理节能等重点管理体系。并	完成技术管理培训	保证生产正常运行,验证节能 指标	项目总结、编制项目总报告 乔
	阶段技技方案实施				设备调试与试生产、正式生产		投产运行与节能效	来华华		
	<u> </u>	平子		<u>-</u> -			۲)

4.要点和结论

4.1 要点

目前我们正按照后期工作进度表顺利地实施着,并将完成进度表中的其余工作。

- (1) 后期进度的主要内容有 7 项。其中第一项施工图设计是项目好坏的关键,只有好的设计,才有好的效果。
- (2)及时解决设备安装、调试、试生产中发现的问题,是我们分包 商应尽的义务,这一阶段,我们将派专人在现场服务,帮助乡镇企业圆 满实施项目建设。
- (3)人员培训应在江苏省冶金设计院有限公司内进行,以便组织多方面专家进行讲课。改进和加强企业管理工作在现场和企业领导人及管理人员共同进行。
- (4)项目验收,邀请南京市政策协调委员会、企业和我们共同进行。 4.2 结论

在农业部项目办和南京市政策委员会指导下,第一、二阶段工作已取得成功,后期阶段是出成果的阶段,我们江苏省冶金设计院有限公司一定把工作按进度计划并根据合同要求做好。

山西铸造节能推广最佳实践

中国乡镇企业节能与温室气体减排 第二期项目

刘昕 2006年11月17日 南京

建设性线电路线物料设置

: **=**

主要内容

- ■項目概况
- ■特造节能推广实例
- 雪项目取得的成效
- ■项目实施过程体会
- ■对项目实施的建议
- ■节能率的计算

北京中华何是春尚有關公司

1 项目背景

- 为了促进中国乡镇企业水泥、铸造、制砖、炼热图个行业的节能,协助相 实企事实服在此过程中遇到的技术、市场、政策和融资方面的障碍,从而 战终建少退来气体的推放,全球环境基金(GEF)资助市中国开展"中国乡镇企业节能与漏窑"(体破梯工型项目"。"中国乡镇企业省企业市场"最近与漏窑"体减推第二即项目"中的"转进行业能效推广项目(4)"合同产项。选择由两省10家转造企业作为推广企业进行技术改造,从而提高企业的能效和产品质量以达到减少能耗和温至气体推放的目的。
 □ 市场公司经营业的能效和产品质量以达到减少能耗和温至气体推放的目的。
- 山河铭选行业对国民经济的发展发挥者巨大作用。但技术水平却相对比较 低、造成的污染也相当严重。

比如中共创办教育有明公司

3 E 2

2 项目目的

- 口 本项目的目的是在非试点铸造企业中推广试点企业开展技术革新。 提高能效和产品质量的成功经验。
- 口 特此、联合国工业发展组织(UNIDO)和农业部项目办公室 (PMO)已选定了山西省10家有意取且符合推广条件的铸造企业 作为本项目在山西省铸造行业的潜在推广企业。

化农中环经运费海有牵公司

3 项目任务

- □ 本项目包括两部分任务。
- 口 咨询服务。包括:
 - 对企业进行的评估。
 - 准备项目计划形和可行性研究报告。
 - 建立在电管理系统。
- 〇 工程技术服务。包括:
 - 工程设计和施工、设备采购和安装。
 - 人员培训。

REPORTS WARREST

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4 推广企业现状

- 口。以项目团队中专家目前对本项目10家铸造企业的生产经营、设备、
 - 工艺等问题的调查结果来看。10家企业普遍存在如下问题:
 - 1) 企业能從申计手段落后
 - 2) 主要设备老化、造成能耗过高;
 - 2) 由于设备和管理手段落后、造成产品质量不稳定;
 - 3) 生产过程中生铁、废钢普遍没有进行回收。造成资源浪费和环境 约勒。

Record to 6 President

技改情况——以山西汤荣为例

原生产工艺存在的问题

 \Box 成分對定

(A.7) 研究 护前对铁水质量的控制数乏必要的检测手段,对铁水温度和成分是否合格 仅集给验判断,因此直接影响后续铁水净有处理的效果以及铸件的力学性能和 耐磨性能。

由于不能即时了解沪前铁水温度和成分的波动情况。也就不能正确地判断冲天炉内工况变化的情况,并即时采取必要的调整措施,从而影响铁水冶金的质量稳定性。

对于快水净化和保湿工作量视不够。对前炉内快水的保温和快水包内液面 的保温和聚造措施不落实,这样不只增加了前炉的热量损失。也加快了铁水包 内铁水的温降,导致似邦电耗偏高。也增加了杂质进入特型的可能性,直接影 喇姆件质量的稳定性。

身心由既私是水粉有限公司

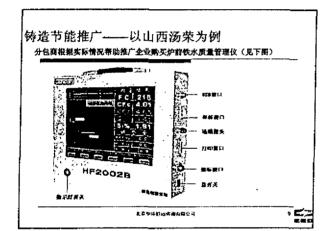
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铸造节能推广——以山西汤荣为例

- 技术改造方案
 1、增强护前检测手段
 2、改进炉体结构设计参数
 (1) 将现有的直筒型炉版这为曲模型。
 (2) 风口堆独南原来的二排改为三排
 (3) 风口度独由等径改为例至。
 (4) 水平风口设置改为大斜度设置且风口数量适当。
 (5) 采用峰风。可省去密筋炉照。增加有效高度。
 (6) 采用垂直进风以代替侧面进风。
 3、资进工艺操作参数。

- (4) 宋川縣且以內以下(平四田) (4) 3. 淡进工艺操作参数 (1) 控则风量、研究出最佳递风强度。 (2) 研究出合适的风口比,获得较佳风速。 (3) 总结出合理的熔炼操作工艺。

北京中年神运费需有展公司



铸造节能推广情况——以山西汤荣为例

炉前铁水质量管理仪用途

- 口 在炉前能迅速测得铁水的温度、碳含量、硅含量和碳当量等参数。
 - 即时了解铁水的主要成分和温度与预期目标值的差值。
 - 判断增化炉的工况是否正常,以有效的支持生产现场炉前、炉后的正常作业、使熔化工艺得到优化。
 - 避免生产的盲目性所带来的损失,提高燃料利用率。
 - 降低产品的废品率。

北京中級所述各海有政公司

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铸造节能推广情况——以山西汤荣为例

项目实施前后原材料消耗对比

ry t	科科名称	規條(解号)	低吨红 (吨)	技改后晚起(吨)
1	黄色	70~14011	0.8	D.:
2	似 啊;		0.2	0.04
3	#Sad t:	Na U.	0.2	0.04
4	生物	18#. 22#. 76#	0.86	0,63
5	an tri		0.44	0.42
6	सस्	SI≽70~80%	0.0025	0.0023
7	铸铁	Cr>60%	0.0046	0.0044
8	144	Cu+Ag≥99.9%	0.005	0.0647
9	go.	Mn≥60%	0.013	0.012

铸造节能推广情况——以山西汤荣为例

项目实施前后污染物含量对比

污染物名称	水型和外水町	斯污染物含量	改进后污染物含是
冲天护战生	1-1-150mg/m³	小)-220mg/m	† /*130 mg/m²
沙人が味声	小于80分 块	大 ! 90 号 !!	1-18099
体世門初生	-∮) 150mg/m³	사년180 mg/m³	Intr120 mg/m²
治學粉化	₼ T-150 mg/m³	- ቀ 1 170 mg/m¹	ት) 120 mg/m³
苏姆特生	-ф-150 mg/m³	4-1-200 mg/m²	4- 1:120 mg/m²

5 项目取得的成效

口 推动了推广企业的节能技改

通过技改,10家企业生产能力提高了10%-53%。产量达到3600-38500吨特件/年。单位能耗减至0.133-0.289吨标煤/吨铸件。平均下降了16.80%。总能耗平均降低754.593吨标煤。其中能耗降低最多的达1715.5吨标煤。CO2年减排最达到18812 吨。

北京中野和東美術育開公司

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5 项目取得的成效

□ 提高了企业的经济效益和管理水平

通过技议,企业平均节能量达754.59吨标煤/年,产量增加了10%以上,取得了明显的经济效益。通过培训,企业增强了在安全生产、产品质量、节能管理、环境保护等方面的意识,建立了相应的制度,综合管理水平不断提高。

北京中环州区各省有限公司

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技改前后对比

	投資司 単位輸送	位を の 位 を は に に に に に に に に に に に に に	等所配 (吨保佐/年)	(102編排 量(吨/年)	ተ ያነፃ ል ቸ	強攻前产 量(略)	拉攻斯产 量(吨)	ア単松為
	0.328	0.389	505.02	1259.02	11, 89%	8500	1:5000	52, 94117
- ;	0.27	0.237	t/A t	1,727.65	12 16%	15000	21000	11
7.	0.150	0.146	462	1.131.77	7,64	3 \$660	38500	1
-1	0 207	0133	1,332.00	3,120 68	36.084	15000	19000	9
3	0.249	U,217	kob	1994.4	17, 064	20000	25000	2
- 6	0,207	0 16	1715.5	4,276,74	22.924	71500	36500	[6, 8730]
	0.207	0.243	319	795.27	15, 5.5%	4300	11986	19.66521
	0.178	0.144	860.2	2144 48	19, 245	22000	25300	
-,	0.31	P. 25a	197.2	466.69	15, 978	3000	3600	21
1/1	0.338	0.268	672	1675.3	18, 404	\$900	9690	21
7:11	2.452	2.1115	7645.92	18812) fait, 04%	167200	201500	75
433	0.2645	0.2015	754 523	BY .2	16,80%	!		23.4

身以中国和拉索特有联合的

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5 项目取得的成效

口 带动了其它企业节能技改

- 本推广项目覆盖了督山、陈荷文两地。由于项目和顺利实施。推广企业在进行技术改造方线等了明显的市场发展者的最高。
 市场了共和党市场的职业性。市晚发来有对表点项目的进一步推广。地区的其他传统企业对节能设置分布。出极文多、企品则明显计了了深入的探讨。在各项工艺水平、降低、价值炉炉的铁水质量整理观众等)。提高生产工艺水平、降低产品能够。
- 同时, 当地政府为了支服企业技改的障碍, 开阔塑路, 准备委托市中小企业局组织当地转选企业的员工到国内先进的铸造企业进行参观、访问和学习。

北京中年紀紀寺海有県公司

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5 项目取得的成效

- 和項目的技术培训为各企业提供了与国内行业专家进行交流的机会、使得企业对于国际国内房选业发展趋势以及最新技术有更深刻的了源、使企业工程间里解和指展了思路、对于制定企业行业发展战略起到了很好的触动作用。
- 项目分包商与当地政府积极配合、组织当地大部分传资企业参与 了出油、管理扩充业外其他企业得到了解项目背景和项目成员的 机会、非独与和广企业共同部间的机会。其他企业还了解项目分 负海为用广企业购买资条的使用情况、进一步了解设备广海、为 升展技改量明方向。

建业型性检验表面自服务可

17 **(**(.))

6 项目实施过程中的困难

- 口 与两地专家配合。
- 自一与企业所在地距离较远。
- 与设备商之间的配合。

北京中州和福野衛有聯合司

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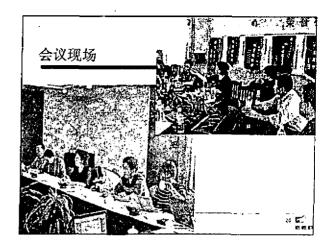
7 实施该项目取得的经验

大力宣传、全方位多角度沟通,使地方政府和企业深刻理解项目

在项目实施过程中合同承包商通过专家培训、调研考察、参加 其他分包商的活动符各种机会宜传项目。积极与推广企业和所 在地的政府进行全方位、多角度的交流沟通。使地方政府和企 业对该项目有了深刻的认识和理解。

北京中野和运存物質限行用

19 E. ...



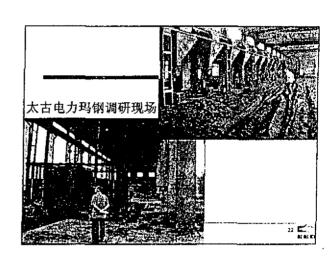
7 实施该项目取得的经验

口 技改过程中开展充分的调研

在项目实施的过程中,由于当地铸造行业的特殊性,生产水平和管理水平差别较大。充分开展实地调研,分析各企业的实际情况,发现企业在生产工艺、技术、设备、管理水平等各方面切实存在的问题,结合项目要求和企业需求制定有针对性的技改方案。同时对企业的能耗水平也应等超第一手资料,为技改工作的积极下层打下坚实的基础,也保证了技改结束后计算节能减排水平的能确性。

北京中央制造教育自衛公司

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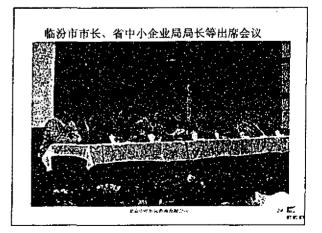
7 实施该项目取得的经验

口 地方政府给予积极支持

- 在项目实施的过程中、项目分包商积极与当地政府合作、临汾市中小企业局和晋中市中小企业局在项目协调。配合现场调研以及组织统治测会议等工作中给与了极大的帮助。

医电性性的心态效应的公司

23 **25**,5



7 实施该项目取得的经验

- 口 采取灵活多样的方式开展技术培训
 - 方式:互助式缝道

课堂授课、

实例流示:

课程讨论、

一句 一个流流

内容:丰富多样

铸造业发展历程和前景、 国际国内最新的特选生产工艺、

节能设备使用、

先进的管理运营体制等等。

北京中野和高春海有限公司

25



7 实施该项目取得的经验

□ 充分调动设备厂商和推广企业的积极性

- 项目分包商根据企业实际情况以及极助资金额度为企业选择了合适的生产设备。在项目实施的过程中,充分调动了设备厂家的织板性。例如在增调过程中穿插设备厂家的设备调示讲解。
- 由于培训过程几乎涉及当地所有的转流企业,所以为设备厂家提供了有付对性的免费官特机会、又使得推广企业和其他企业利约了进一步了解设备用途和报查的机会。同时,通过推广企业现身 试进一促进企业间的技商经验交流,对于项目推广起到了事举功 后的效果。

化有中基射应等海白限公司

8 对项目实施的建议

- 口 通过推广企业的辐射作用带动更多企业进行节能技改 通过当地政策指导委员会为企业落实各项优惠政策,进一步发挥 推广企业的辐射作用,吸引更多企业应用节能减排技术,从而提 高该地区行业整体旅效,减少温室气体排放。
- 口 为推广企业进一步提供技术服务和指导 合同承包商与企业建立长期联系,在其进行进一步的节能技术应 用和新产品开发过程中提供技术上的服务和指导,使得项目在推 动地方节能被排方面具有可持续性。

教育中縣相談养養有關公司

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节能率的计算

- 、关于冲天炉节能率的计算

- 二、感应炉节能率的计算
- □ 改造消耗打电耗为K_g = Kwh/t_h, 定差出品率为a, 成品率为b_g。则除合格性能耗分k_b, / a,b_g
 □ 改造后除利期扩为K_b = Kwh /t_h, 定差出品率为a, 成品率为b_g。例晚合格性能扩为K_b / a b_g = Kg_g/t_h
 □ 算能率=(K_g b_g K_b b_g) / K_g b_b

> **⊑**∑

- 计算实例 -以山西华尔为例,包括电炉、冲天炉。 *** 技技能 か特別ではQ (20000t) かんか15000t. 態度か5000t 194117- 4Q (25000t) (2) 跨天扩张集代6.5:1 的作成基本为80% እስስተ፣ ንትሊት! ዜ 1/1/5 ዓ. 164 - ሁ_ብ ተባ. 8 ዜ 1/1/70 ዓ. 191 - ነር ተባ. 85 (ዜ_ብታ_ብ – ዜ_ብታ_ብ) / ዜ_ብታ_ብ 1- ዜ_ብታ_ብ / ዜ_ብታ_ብ ፡ L - ሩር (43 %ር አ/ር (154 %ር አኝን ተ 12,6% 9 健康 ≠ 12.6% PROSTELLING KWIN/t # PETE IL PSU KWIT $\begin{array}{lll} \mathfrak{M}_{\mathbf{B}}(\mathbf{x}_{1}) & \mathbf{e}(\mathbf{x}_{1}^{\mathsf{M}}) ##y#### 13.05% 化异性对抗运动强力增加的 30

中国乡镇企业节能和温室气体减排项目二期 铸造行业节能改造推广项目 (大连)

项目目标

- ◆特造行业的节能推广项目(失连)是联, ○国正业发展组织(UNIDO)-发起的"中 国乡镇企业节能和温室气体减排项目二、 期"计划下的子项目。
- 该子项目的最终目的是在大连金州地区 "推广应用前期示范经验,对八家传造企 业开展节能技术改造。

主要任务

蓝天公司的任务就是为保证实现项目目标 提供必要的工程咨询服务。分两个阶段进行:

- 第一阶段:咨询服务。即为八家推广企业 提供咨询服务,包括对企业用能进行审计评估,准备项目建议书和可行性研究报告,以及建立企业管理系统。
- 第二阶段: 王程服务。即为八家企业技改项目的实施提供工程技术服务,包括工程设计和施工、设备采购和安装,以及人员培训。

三、进展情况

1、服务合同的签定

- 2005年12月7日,蓝天公司应联合国工业发展组织(UNIDO)的邀请,正式提交实施方案建议书和其他有关的投标文件。
- ◆ 2006年2月20日,蓝天公司收到UNIDO的传真, 称蓝天公司已被选定提供上选工程咨询服务。
- 2006年3月20日。藍天公司收到UNIDO寄来的 正式合同。并及时签署寄回。双方合同正式签

三、进展情况

2、咨询服务

- ●项目启动陈述——2006年3月15日和16 日,蓝天公司项目组在北京河南大厦向 农业部项目办公室汇报工作措施和计划。
- ●企业现场调研和评估——2006年4月3日 至14日。蓝天公司项目组赴大连金州地 区对八个节能改造企业进行现场调研

进展情况

2、咨询服务

 編制可行性研究报告——从2006年4月下旬月 始到5月底。蓝天公司项目组完成八个企业的 节德技术改造可有性研究报告编制工作。 项目设计指标。

લાના **આ**વા માત્રવા સામાર્જિક જો એટ

投资总额 1256,67万元

节能率 28.38.%

有能量。 2010 吨标煤

减少CO。排放量 5012 吨

三、进展情况

2、咨询服务

本阶段提供的工作成果有:

- "能效检测和估算表"
- "节能技术改造项目可行性研究报告"

三、进展情况

- 3、工程咨询
- 完成图纸设计
- 设备采购

采购设备

16 台(套)

采购费用

-969.35 万元

●建筑安装和竣工验收(7月31日)

完成总投资

1248.69 万元

三、进展情况

3、工程咨询

• 完成生产线的试运行

节能效果数据测试结果

节能率

25, 26 % .

节能量

1789· 吨标煤

减少C0,排放量

4661 吨

达到设计指标

89%

四、结论

项目成果

截止2006年9月30日:

全部项目按测完成并通过试生产验收; 节能量和温室气体减排量符合项目任务 书的规定,企业投入的配套资金达到项 目任务书规定的比例,全部项目获得当。 地政府和关部门的批准,并得到企业管 理层的认可。

四、结论

。成功经验

- 农业部项目办公室、弘远公司的正确指导。
- 大连金州区地方指导委员会的积极协调
- 蓝天公司的周密计划和精心组织
- 各企业的主动参与和紧密配合

四、结论

o项目影响

推动地方政府高度重视加快循环经济发展, 加大资金投入力度和对高耗能高污染行业的管制治理力度

使参与技术改造的八家企业在新的竞争环境下赢得先机,处于有利的竞争地位

四、结论
一点教训问题:付款延迟原因:UNIDO 财务部门付款系统。对策:强化沟通,及时反馈

谢谢!

中节蓝天投资咨询管理有限责任公司!

北京市阜成路115号北京印象1号楼2门10层、

电话: (8610)88142001/2/3

传真: (8610) 88142004

网址: //www.cecic-consulting.com.cn

邮编: 100036

只靠街道节能组广景伯突服

程 波 农业部环境保护科研监测所

一、天津地区铸造企业特点

■规模总量大,产品品类齐全↓

■经济规模差,专业化程度低↓

■工艺技术装备基础条件差↓

目管理粗放,节能潜力高↓

天津市转运企业产量在全国大中城市申耕在第二位:现有年产量在2000吨以上的乡镇企业传造厂家300余家。4产量80万吨。传进产品主要特征国内市场,出口量约占年总产量的30%。其中黑色铸件70万吨。产品包括市政公用设施、铸管、机床及汽车用铸件、各种机械设备配件、价客产品及民用品等。转进结质有灰铁、非铁和铸钢;有色铸件10万。1

平均规模不足3000t,年卢5000t以上企业 只占1/5, 专业化程度不足40%。 1

用于熔炼大多数采用非连续作业的短炉龄 冷风冲天炉; 造型、制芯多采用粘土干型 农区式造型机造型或手工造型,工艺设计 多凭经验,采用CAD/CAM很少,铸件流冒 〇大,加工余量大。 1

节能意识普遍谈荐,能源管理重视不足, 多数企业既没有建立能源管理机构、缺少 从事能源管理、节能技术推广的专门管理 人员。 <u>1</u>

二、节能措施确定原则

- ■选择符合地区行业特点的节能技术,针对 企业生产规模、技术基础、经济实力及企。 业态感安排节能技术措施
- ■挖掘管理措施节能潜力,"建立企业节能管" 理制度,推动企业节能培训制度化、长期 化

三、拟选择的技改技术措施

因嫁化工部。

采用冲天炉专用的高压离心鼓风机 熔陈时采用富氰送风,预热送风、。 利用余点,以热水形式回收的理热 中频炉双联络化

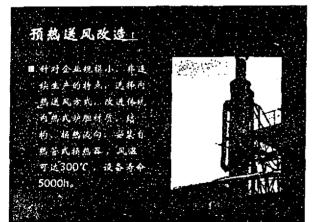
日造型、制芯:

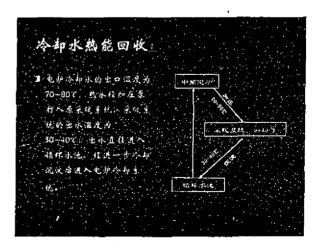
粘土砂湿型工艺

□落砂清理与热处理 税丸清理设备代替喷丸清理设备 电液压清砂 代替水力清砂、人工风铲 皿工艺设计 采用均衡凝固理论与有限补缩原则;引入 CAD/CAM/CAE技术

四、技改方案

- ■白糖口特造厂等兴家企业冷风护预热送风夜造↓
- 但字通阀门有限公司电炉冷却水热悠回收↓
- □鑫海造纸机械有限公司2×50h冲天护改造





五、管理措施

- ■建立能效管理体系,设置能源管理部门和专门从事能源管理和技术推广的管理人员
- ■确立、完善节能培训制度,强化新进人员培训和 在职、转览和特殊技能培训及培训效果评估
- 3 加强采购管理和日常设备的维修与保养
- 11 合理安排生产,加强生产过程控制

六、投资情况

程产企业	改造内容	计划投资 (万元)
自括口传进	热风炉,造型机	52.4
湖海州门	热风炉,请环冷却水热能回收	90.0
大益刊行	热风护	55.8
在海边纸机械	2座51炉改一台7t炉,草棚	123.4
并无第三同行	热风炉	58.4
聚源传造	热风护,广唐	47.4
汇漆金属制品	热风炉, 造型机	45.4
合计	473.8	

七、技改效果

		技技技器	
拉广企业	能比拉拉。	CO2 排放指标	经济指标
ப் த்	单依能托: 0.149→0.126t	半 佐排放指标: 0.371→ 0.3131	投资回收期4.0年
件进厂	节性97.6 t标准/李	.#.at243.3 t / ⊈	内部收益率25.82%
治谷某国字	・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・	单位排放指标: 0.570-+ 0.4721	投资回收期4.4年
建闪门会司	节数2411数程/ 李	*.416011/4	内部收益率21.45%

	拉广企业		枝改纹梁	
Ė	427 22 34	龙龙指标:	CO2相放指标	经济指标
	大站问题	单位电报: 0.239~0.2111	单在排发指标: 0.60→ 0.53t	技术回收期4.0年
	<i>B,T</i>	节结156 t标准/率	减排3901/年	内部收益率 31.72%
	汇保金属制	单位能统: 0.1930.165t	单位排放指标: 0.48~ 0.4针	投资四秋期3.4年
	≈ .r	节花1211张缪/年	减加3021/平	内部收益率 36.59%
L	泵源件造有	单位总统: 0.132—0.110t	单位排放指标: 0.330.27(投资回收期4.1年
	限公司	४ % 6614: अ/ ‡	減排165 t/季	南部收益率 18 02%

٠.				
	植产企业		,技改技术。	
	A) 2.2	能纯指标	CO2 维兹指统	设济损热
	开源第三州	≠在意刊: 0.165-+0.141t	・ 使削 状形 (1) 0.41 0.351	校签回校所4.2年
	月有限公司	t € 9614 #/#	.≰.iii 240t / ≢.	内邦政监事 19.76%
	12164	+ 6. tb. (6. .0.2770.215)	《注机技术社》 .0.69 · 0.541	14. Cw x 215.29 年
	机有阻分醇	## 1241 # A/A	本有30917年	内部收益率 18.47 %
	维含	# # 902tH # /#	或非二多.化聚2247t/	年,ずた・18%。

