Coal Powder Briquetting Machine

This machine processes various powder materials with high efficiency and promotes energy saving and environmental protection. It plays a critical role in reusing powdery materials like anthracite and lignite for power generation, gas production, and heating.

Overview

High-Efficiency Coal Powder Briquetting

This industrial briquetting machine is designed to process various powder materials, including anthracite, soft coal, and peat, into uniform briquettes. It serves a critical role in reducing powder pollution and minimizing raw material volume for easier transportation and storage. Characterized by low power consumption and a compact structure, it is an ideal solution for maximizing the value of coal resources in metallurgy, chemical, and heating industries.

Key Features

Main Benefits	High Efficiency, Energy Saving, Environmental Protection, Compact Structure, Low Power Consumption

Technical Specifications

Performance Range

2 t/h	28 t/h	1000 mm
Min Capacity	Max Capacity	Max Roller Diameter

Model Specifications

Model	Roller Diameter (mm)	Theoretical Yield (t/h)	Matching Reducer	Motor Power (kw)
QD290-2	290	2	ZQ350A	5.5
QDJ360-2	360	4	ZQ350A	7.5
QDJ430-A	430	7	ZQ400A	11
QDJ500-1	500	10	ZQ650A	37
QDJ650-1	650	12	ZQ750A	45
QDJ750-1	750	17	ZQ850A	50
QDJ850-1	850	20	ZQ1000A	55
QDJ1000-1	1000	28	ZQ1250A	75

Applications

Compatible Raw Materials

- Anthracite
- Soft Coal
- Peat
- Coking Coal
- Lignite
- Ore Powder
- Refractory Materials

Industrial Applications

- Power Generation
- Gas Making
- Metal Smelting
- Industrial Heating
- Boiler Burning

Technology

The robust roller assembly designed for high-pressure cold press molding of coal fines.

Cold Press Molding Process

The equipment utilizes cold briquetting technology, which can be configured for both binder and non-binder molding. The standard powdered coal process typically employs a medium and low-pressure technology involving the addition of a binder followed by cold press molding without the need for immediate drying.