

Distribution of flame into the fluidized layer of inert and catalytically active grainy material is explored. The principle distinctions are established. The depth of penetration of flame into a fluidized layer on a few orders is more than in stationary one. Catalytically active layer at the promoted temperatures is more effective, than the inert localizes flame, and under reaching the working temperature of catalyst extinguishes it. The method of flame extinguishing without breaking of stream in flame arresters with the fluidized layer of catalyst is offered.

[1 - 3].

$$q = (\dots)(S/V), \quad (1)$$

$S/V -$; $-$; $-$; $q -$; $($; $R,$; $0,2$; $- 300$; 2 ; 15 ; $- 55$; ~ 20 ; $20 / ^3$; $1 - 2$; $[2, 3],$; $0.60 - 0.85.$

293 573 L T ,

L

L

0,002 ,

$$L = -0,16 + 0,3f + 6,6 \cdot 10^{-5} T - 0,12(1 - \theta (-K_0 (-E/RT))) \quad (2)$$

0,40 < f < 0,6; 293 < T < 783 , f -

, ; - , ; R -

, 8,3 / .

-1 1-2 , ,

$K_0 = 157^{-1}$; $\theta = 35000$ / .

(. .

50%

f . , L, , (2),

f

: 1. Tyulpinov ., Memedlyayev Z., Glikin M. Efficiency and explosion safety of oxidation processes in fluidized catalyst bed /The 7-th International Symposium on Loss Prevention and Safety Promotion in the Process Industry, Taormina, Italy 4-8 May, 1992. 2.

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