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औद्योगिक ओवन — रीति संहिता  
( पहला पुनरीक्षण )

Industrial Ovens — Code of Practice  
( First Revision )

ICS 97.100

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## FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Chemical Engineering Plants and Related Equipment Sectional Committee had been approved by the Mechanical Engineering Divisional Council.

This standard was first published in 1985. This revision has been taken up with a view incorporating the modification found necessary as a result of experience gained in the use of this standard. Also, in this revision, the standard has been brought into the latest style and format of Indian Standards, and references to Indian Standards, wherever applicable have been updated.

The composition of the Committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in [Annex A](#).

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

*Indian Standard***INDUSTRIAL OVENS — CODE OF PRACTICE***( First Revision )***1 SCOPE**

**1.1** This standard covers the nomenclature, location, construction, and safety equipment for industrial ovens or furnaces.

**1.2** For the purpose of this standard, an oven shall be any heated enclosure operating at approximately atmospheric pressure, used by industry for the processing of material.

**2 DEFINITIONS**

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions shall apply:

**2.1 After-Burner System** — After-burner system means a separate or independent combustion system usually removed from the processing area of an oven, to entrain the process exhaust vapours or fumes as they are generated, for the purpose of thermal decomposition and/or heat recovery.

**2.2 Air Flow Switch** — A device which is actuated by the flow of air in a duct system.

**2.3 Air Gas Mixer** — A device into which the fuel gas and the primary combustion air are introduced, mixed, and then delivered to the burner nozzle.

**2.4 Atmospheric Inspirator** — A device which utilises the kinetic energy of the fuel gas under pressure, to inject all or part of the combustion air required as primary air from the ambient.

**2.5 Batch Process Ovens** — Ovens into which the work charge is introduced all at one time so that the evaporation of flammable volatiles within the oven is not at a constant rate.

**2.6 Burner (or Nozzle)** — A device through which combustion air and fuel are released into the combustion zone.

**2.7 Burner Turndown** — It is the ratio of maximum to minimum burner fuel input rate.

**2.8 Catalyst Combustion System** — An oven heater of any construction that employ catalysts to accelerate the oxidation or combustion of fuel-air or fume-air mixtures for eventual release of heat to an oven process.

**2.9 Combustion Safeguard** — A safety control which is responsive directly to flame properties, it senses the presence and/or absence of flame and de-energises the fuel safety valve in the event of flame failure within 4 seconds of the loss of flame signal.

**2.10 Continuous Process Ovens** — Ovens into which the work charge is more or less continuously introduced, as by a conveyor, so that evaporation of flammable volatiles within the oven approaches a constant rate.

**2.11 Continuous Vapour Concentration Indicators and Controllers** — Devices which measure and indicate, directly or indirectly in percentage of the lower explosion limit, the concentration of a flammable vapour air mixture.

**2.12 Diaphragm Burner** — A burner which utilises a porous refractory diaphragm as the part so that the combustion takes place over the entire area of this refractory diaphragm.

**2.13 Direct Fired** — Any heating system where the products of combustion enter the oven chamber and come in contact with the work in progress.

**2.14 Enclosed Combustion Burner** — A burner which confines the combustion in a small chamber of miniature furnace and only the high temperature completely combusted gases, in the form of high velocity jets or streams, are used for heating.

**2.15 Explosive Range (Limits of Flammability)** — The range of concentration of a flammable gas in air within which flame is propagated.

**2.16 Ignition Temperature** — The lowest temperature at which a gas-air mixture may ignite and continue to burn.

**2.17 Indirect Fired External Heater** — An oven heater in which burner and combustion chamber are outside the oven chamber and the oven atmosphere is kept separate from combustion gases.

**2.18 Limit Switch (For Use on Oven Doors or Ventilation System Dampers)** — A device consisting of a lever and suitable connecting mechanism to a switch contact.

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**2.19 Mixing Blower** — A motor-driven blower to produce air gas mixture for combustion through one or more gas burners or nozzles on a single zone industrial heating appliance or on each control zone of a multizone installation.

**2.20 Mechanical Mixer** — A mechanical mixer means to mix gas and air, neglecting entirely any kinetic energy in the gas and air, and compressing the resultant mixture to a pressure suitable for delivery to its point of use.

**2.21 Multiport Burner** — A burner which has two or more separate discharge openings or ports. (These ports may be either flush or raised).

**2.22 Oven** — A heated enclosure which is operating at approximately atmospheric pressure used by industry for the purpose of processing of material.

**2.23 Pilot** — A flame which is used to light the main burner.

**2.24 Proportioning Inspirator** — An inspirating tube which, when supplied with gas, will draw into the gas stream all the air necessary for combustion.

**2.25 Suction System** — A system applying suction to a combustion chamber to draw in the air and/or gas necessary to produce the desired combustible mixture.

**2.26 Zero Governor/Atmospheric Regulator** — A diaphragm type regulator which maintains the fuel-gas pressure at atmospheric or zero gauge pressure.

### 3 MARKING

Each oven shall have a nameplate affixed at a suitable place giving the following data:

- a) Solvent used.....;
- b) Solvents and volatiles entering oven .....  
m<sup>3</sup>/batch or per hour;
- c) Purging interval ..... min;
- d) Oven temperature.....°C;
- e) Exhaust blower rated for ..... m<sup>3</sup>/hour or per batch;
- f) At maximum operating temperature of .....°C;
- g) Manufacturer's serial number .....; and
- h) Manufacturer's name and address .....

### 4 LOCATION

**4.1** The oven shall be located with consideration to the possibility of fire resulting from overheating or from the escape of fuel and the possibility of building damage and personnel injury resulting from an explosion.

**4.2** Special consideration shall be given to the location for ovens processing flammable material or when using fuel with a specific gravity greater than air.

**4.3** Industrial ovens and furnaces shall be safely located and protected from exposure to dip tanks, spray booths, storage and mixing rooms for flammable liquids or storage areas used for readily flammable material, or exposure from or to the diffusion of flammable vapour air mixture.

**4.4** The room in which flammable vapours and powder are produced shall be ventilated in such a manner that the atmosphere in the vicinity of the operations shall be kept well below the lower explosive limit. Flow of ventilating air from the room or area shall be away from the oven.

### 5 CONSTRUCTION

**5.1** Ovens shall be constructed of non-combustible material. Where refractory material is used, they shall be adequately supported.

**5.2** Ovens which may contain flammable liquids, vapours or gases shall be equipped with unobstructed relief vents for freely relieving internal explosion pressure.

**5.3** Explosion venting panels or doors shall be arranged so that, when open, the full vent opening will be an effective relief area. In installation, care shall be taken to make sure that the operation of relief vents to their full capacity is not obstructed by low ceilings, piping, building columns, or walls, instrument panels or other fixed equipment.

**5.4** Adequate facilities for access shall be provided to permit proper inspection and maintenance.

**5.5** Where ladders or steps are needed to reach valves or other controls, they shall be non-combustible and provided as an integral part of the equipment.

**5.6** When petroleum oil or other combustible fluids are used for door operation, lifts for work loads, and conveyor systems, the hydraulic system shall be designed to minimise the possibility of fluid release which may result in a fire or explosion.

## 6 HEATING SYSTEM

**6.1** The source of heat may be either internal or external. The unit may be direct fuel fired (when the products of combustion contact the work) or indirect fuel fired. The transfer of heat into and throughout the unit may be through convection, conduction and radiation, or combination of these.

**6.2** Burners, along with associated mixing, valving and safety controls and other auxiliary components, shall be properly selected for the intended application, suitable for the type and pressure of the fuel gases to be used, and for the temperatures to which they are intended.

**6.3** Valves shall be provided to permit turning off the fuel in an emergency and shall be located so that fires, explosions, etc, at ovens/furnaces do not prevent access to these valves.

**6.4** All burner shall maintain a stable flame with neither flashback nor blow off, over the entire range of turn down that are encountered during operation when supplied with combustion air and the designed fuel gases in the proper proportions and in the proper pressure ranges.

## 7 HEATER LOCATION

**7.1** Heaters shall not be located directly under the product being heated where combustible material may drop and accumulate. Neither shall they be located directly over readily ignited materials, such as cotton, unless for controlled exposure time, as in continuous process, where further automatic provisions and/or arrangement of guard baffles preclude the possibility of ignition.

**7.2** External parts of oven heaters which operate at temperatures above 71 °C shall be guarded. Where impractical to guard, warning signs shall be mounted or permanent floor markings shall be provided to be visible to personnel entering the area.

## 8 SAFETY

**8.1** Careful consideration shall be given to the safe removal, dilution or other disposal of flammable vapours or vapour-air mixtures. To do this, all necessary consideration shall be given to temperatures of operation, period of dripping and pre-drying, speed of conveyor travel, safe disposal of flammable drippings, safe control of combustion and the safety of chains, carrier baits, hooks, racks, and carts.

**8.2** Ovens in which flammable or toxic vapours are liberated, shall be mechanically ventilated to outdoor atmosphere regardless of the type of heating equipment employed.

**8.3** Exhaust duct openings shall be located in the area of greatest concentration of vapours.

**8.4** Ovens in which the temperature is controlled by dampers (manual or automatic) which affect the volume of hot air admitted to the oven, shall be designed so that a reduction in the volume of hot air supplied does not result in a reduction of the volume of fresh air supplied to meet the requirements for safety ventilation.

## 9 RATE OF VENTILATION

**9.1** In continuous process ovens, the safety ventilation rate shall be designed and maintained to prevent the vapour concentration in the oven from exceeding 25 percent of the lower explosive limit.

**9.2** Flammable vapour concentration indicators shall be used to test flammable vapours having a flash point below 21 °C unless it is possible to maintain the sampling line and measuring assembly at the temperature of vapours, so that concentration does not occur.

## 10 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

**10.1** Foreign material, parts, and residue shall be removed from recirculation blowers, burner, pilot ports, combustion blowers, duct work and oven interior. Duct work shall be checked for obstructions.

**10.2** Recirculation and exhaust system blowers which are V-belt driven, shall be checked for proper belt tension and excessive belt wear.

**10.3** It shall be the user's responsibility to periodically check the type and amount of solvent entering the oven, to ensure that the solvent loading does not exceed the capacity of the exhaust system.

## 11 FIRE PROTECTION

**11.1** Ovens containing or processing sufficient combustible material to sustain a fire, shall be equipped with automatic sprinklers. This shall include sprinklers in the exhaust ducts when necessary.

### 11.2 Automatic Sprinkler Systems

When oven temperatures are above 241 °C or where flash fire conditions may exist, an open sprinkler system supplied by an approved deluge valve equipped with a hand pull for manual operation, and controlled by heat actuated devices, is recommended within the oven.

**11.2.1** When rapid temperature changes may be anticipated that will result in premature operation of

rate of rise release equipment, fixed temperature controls shall be used.

### **11.3 Water Spray Systems**

Protection system utilising the applications of water in finely divided form may be provided to protect oven enclosures.

Where fire in an oven may involve, other equipment as may be the case in 'on-line' coating or finishing

operations, water spray systems actuated by high speed detection devices shall be provided to protect the oven work openings. Manual controls for these systems shall be provided.

### **11.4 Supplementary Fire Protection**

If desired, permanently installed supplementary protection of an approved type such as carbon dioxide, foam, and dry chemical may be provided. Such protection is not a substitute for automatic sprinklers.

## ANNEX A

*(Foreword)*

## COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

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