

# COURSE OVERVIEW FE0127 Refractories from the Chemical Point of View

CEUS

# **Course Title**

Refractories from the Chemical Point of View

#### **Course Date/Venue**

- Session 1: June 29 July 03, 2025/Glasshouse Meeting Room, Grand Millennium Al Wahda Hotel, Abu Dhabi, UAE
- Session 2: September 21-25, 2025/Glasshouse Meeting Room, Grand Millennium Al Wahda Hotel, Abu Dhabi, UAE

# Course Reference

FE0127

Course Duration/Credits Five days/3.0 CEUs/30 PDHs

# Course Description











#### This practical and highly-interactive course includes real-life case studies and exercises where participants will be engaged in a series of interactive small groups and class workshops.

This course is designed to provide participants with a detailed and up-to-date overview of Refractories from the Chemical Point of View. It covers the refractory materials and the role of refractories in high-temperature industries, historical development of refractory technology and the importance of chemical composition in selection; the refractories based on chemical nature, based on physical form, based on production method and based on usage temperature and application; the key refractory raw materials, basic refractory chemistry, thermodynamics and phase stability and corrosion and erosion mechanisms; and the alumino-silicate refractories, magnesia-based refractories, chromite and spinel refractories, zirconia and high-purity refractories, carbon-containing refractories and bonding mechanisms in refractories.

During this interactive course, participants will learn the chemical attack from slags and fluxes, alkali and sulfur attack in cement and power plants, oxidation and gas phase reactions and hydration and thermal decomposition; the thermal shock and chemical spalling, interaction with molten metals and glass, chemical composition testing and phase identification and microstructure; the refractoriness and softening tests, slag and corrosion testing, thermal and thermochemical tests and chemical durability and lifetime prediction and the refractories in cement and lime industry, refractories in steel and foundry applications, refractories in glass and ceramics, refractories in petrochemical and incineration and refractory failure analysis.

FE0127- Page 1 of 8





# Course Objectives

Upon the successful completion of this course, each participant will be able to:-

- Apply and gain an in-depth knowledge on refractories from the chemical point of view
- Discuss refractory materials and identify the role of refractories in hightemperature industries, historical development of refractory technology and the importance of chemical composition in selection
- Classify the refractories based on chemical nature, based on physical form, based on production method and based on usage temperature and application
- Identify the key refractory raw materials, basic refractory chemistry, thermodynamics and phase stability and corrosion and erosion mechanisms
- Explain alumino-silicate refractories, magnesia-based refractories, chromite and spinel refractories, zirconia and high-purity refractories, carbon-containing refractories and bonding mechanisms in refractories
- Recognize chemical attack from slags and fluxes, alkali and sulfur attack in cement and power plants, oxidation and gas phase reactions and hydration and thermal decomposition
- Carryout thermal shock and chemical spalling, interaction with molten metals and glass, chemical composition testing and phase identification and microstructure
- Demonstrate refractoriness and softening tests, slag and corrosion testing, thermal and thermochemical tests and chemical durability and lifetime prediction
- Discuss refractories in cement and lime industry, refractories in steel and foundry applications, refractories in glass and ceramics, refractories in petrochemical and incineration and refractory failure analysis

# Exclusive Smart Training Kit - H-STK®



Participants of this course will receive the exclusive "Haward Smart Training Kit" (**H-STK**<sup>®</sup>). The **H-STK**<sup>®</sup> consists of a comprehensive set of technical content which includes **electronic version** of the course materials conveniently saved in a **Tablet PC**.

# Who Should Attend

This course provides an overview of all significant aspects and considerations of refractories from the chemical point of view for chemical engineers, materials scientists and engineers, metallurgists, corrosion engineers, quality assurance and qc engineers and other technical staff.

# **Accommodation**

Accommodation is not included in the course fees. However, any accommodation required can be arranged at the time of booking.

# Course Fee

**US\$ 5,500** per Delegate + **VAT**. This rate includes H-STK<sup>®</sup> (Haward Smart Training Kit), buffet lunch, coffee/tea on arrival, morning & afternoon of each day.



FE0127- Page 2 of 8





# Course Certificate(s)

Internationally recognized certificates will be issued to all participants of the course who completed a minimum of 80% of the total tuition hours

# **Certificate Accreditations**

Certificates are accredited by the following international accreditation organizations: -

• **BAC** 

# British Accreditation Council (BAC)

Haward Technology is accredited by the **British Accreditation Council** for **Independent Further and Higher Education** as an **International Centre**. BAC is the British accrediting body responsible for setting standards within independent further and higher education sector in the UK and overseas. As a BAC-accredited international centre, Haward Technology meets all of the international higher education set by BAC.

• The International Accreditors for Continuing Education and Training (IACET - USA)

Haward Technology is an Authorized Training Provider by the International Accreditors for Continuing Education and Training (IACET), 2201 Cooperative Way, Suite 600, Herndon, VA 20171, USA. In obtaining this authority, Haward Technology has demonstrated that it complies with the **ANSI/IACET 2018-1 Standard** which is widely recognized as the standard of good practice internationally. As a result of our Authorized Provider membership status, Haward Technology is authorized to offer IACET CEUs for its programs that qualify under the **ANSI/IACET 2018-1 Standard**.

Haward Technology's courses meet the professional certification and continuing education requirements for participants seeking **Continuing Education Units** (CEUs) in accordance with the rules & regulations of the International Accreditors for Continuing Education & Training (IACET). IACET is an international authority that evaluates programs according to strict, research-based criteria and guidelines. The CEU is an internationally accepted uniform unit of measurement in qualified courses of continuing education.

Haward Technology Middle East will award **3.0 CEUs** (Continuing Education Units) or **30 PDHs** (Professional Development Hours) for participants who completed the total tuition hours of this program. One CEU is equivalent to ten Professional Development Hours (PDHs) or ten contact hours of the participation in and completion of Haward Technology programs. A permanent record of a participant's involvement and awarding of CEU will be maintained by Haward Technology. Haward Technology will provide a copy of the participant's CEU and PDH Transcript of Records upon request.



FE0127- Page 3 of 8





# Course Instructor(s)

This course will be conducted by the following instructor(s). However, we have the right to change the course instructor(s) prior to the course date and inform participants accordingly:



Mr. Michael Linck, MBA, BBA, is a Senior Piping & Mechanical Engineer with over 30 years of practical experience in the Oil, Gas, Petrochemical and Power industries. His expertise covers Refractory Inspection, ASME Post Construction Code, Inspection Planning, Fitness-for-Service, Damage Mechanisms & Repair of Vessels, Tanks, Piping & Process Equipment, Pipeline Pigging, Pipeline Integrity Assessment, Corrosion

Monitoring, Control, Prevention and Inspection, Screw Compressors, Building & Facilities Maintenance Management, Maintenance Planning, Maintenance Auditing & Benchmarking, Risk Management Program (RMP), Reliability, Availability & Maintability (RAM), Material Cataloguing, planning and implementation of small to large boiler projects, insulation, installation, operation and inspection of steel, cement, scaffolding. petrochemical and power industries, both new installations and aftermarket service projects. Currently, he is the VP of Operations for Refractory Repair well as **President** of LINCK Services as the REFRACTORY **INTERNATIONAL SERVICES**, taking full charge of all refractory and mechanical maintenance related operations.

Earlier in his career life, Mr. Linck held numerous significant and challenging positions as the Commissioning Specialist, Maintenance Specialist, Contract Specialist, Site Manager, General Manager, Project Manager, Branch Manager, Construction Manager, Manager and Contract Site Service Representative in several international companies such as Foster Wheeler, NV Gouda Vuurvast, Insultec Ltd., National Refractories Clay Alumina Specialties, Thermo Tech, Turnaround Maintenance Inc., Solar Industries and Anco Industries.

Mr. Linck has a Master's and Bachelor's degree in Engineering from the North Texas University and University of Dallas respectively. He is certified as an API 936 Refractory Personnel, a Certified API 982 Refractory Inspector early in 2003 as well as holds or has held state contracting licenses related to heavy construction and engineering in West Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arizona

# Training Methodology

All our Courses are including Hands-on Practical Sessions using equipment, Stateof-the-Art Simulators, Drawings, Case Studies, Videos and Exercises. The courses include the following training methodologies as a percentage of the total tuition hours:-

30% Lectures20% Practical Workshops & Work Presentations30% Hands-on Practical Exercises & Case Studies20% Simulators (Hardware & Software) & Videos

In an unlikely event, the course instructor may modify the above training methodology before or during the course for technical reasons.



FE0127- Page 4 of 8 FE0127-06-25/Rev.00/29 April 2025





# Course Program

The following program is planned for this course. However, the course instructor(s) may modify this program before or during the workshop for technical reasons with no prior notice to participants. Nevertheless, the course objectives will always be met:

Day 1	
0730 – 0800	Registration & Coffee
0800 - 0815	Welcome & Introduction
0815 - 0830	PRE-TEST
0830 - 0930	<i>Introduction to Refractory Materials</i> Definition and Role of Refractories in High-Temperature Industries • Basic Requirements: Chemical Inertness, Thermal Stability, Mechanical Integrity • Historical Development of Refractory Technology • Importance of Chemical Composition in Selection
0930 - 0945	Break
0945 - 1030	<i>Classification of Refractories</i> Based on Chemical Nature: Acidic, Basic, Neutral • Based on Physical Form: Shaped versus Monolithic • Based on Production Method: Fused, Sintered, Castables • Based on Usage Temperature and Application
1030 - 1130	<i>Key Refractory Raw Materials</i> <i>Alumina, Silica, Magnesia, Chromite, Zirconia</i> • <i>Source, Purity and</i> <i>Reactivity</i> • <i>Role of Impurities and Secondary Oxides</i> • <i>Natural versus</i> <i>Synthetic Raw Materials</i>
1130 - 1215	Basic Refractory ChemistryOxide Bonding and Crystal Structures• Phase Diagrams of Binary OxideSystems• Solid-State Reactions During Firing• Thermochemical Stability ofPhases
1215 – 1230	Break
1230 - 1330	Thermodynamics & Phase StabilityGibbs Free Energy and Equilibrium Reactions• Stability of Refractory Oxidesat High Temperatures• Reaction with Gases and Slags• PhaseTransformation Temperatures
1330 – 1420	<i>Corrosion &amp; Erosion Mechanisms</i> <i>Chemical Attack by Slags, Alkalis, and Acids</i> • <i>Oxidation and Reduction</i> <i>Effects</i> • <i>Reaction Kinetics and Diffusion Mechanisms</i> • <i>Wear Modes:</i> <i>Corrosion, Abrasion, Spalling</i>
1420 - 1430	<b>Recap</b> Using this Course Overview, the Instructor(s) will Brief Participants about the Topics that were Discussed Today and Advise Them of the Topics to be Discussed Tomorrow
1430	Lunch & End of Day One

#### Day 2

0730 - 0830	<i>Alumino-Silicate Refractories</i> <i>Kaolinite and Mullite Formation</i> • <i>SiO</i> <sub>2</sub> – <i>Al</i> <sub>2</sub> <i>O</i> <sub>3</sub> <i>Phase Diagram</i> • <i>Glassy</i> <i>Phase Content and Implications</i> • <i>Refractoriness and Thermal Shock Behavior</i>
0830 - 0930	Magnesia-Based RefractoriesMgO Purity and Reactivity• Periclase Formation and Grain Size ControlMagnesia-Carbon and MgO-Cr2O3 Systems• Resistance to Basic Slags andCO Gas



# FE0127- Page 5 of 8





0930 - 0945	Break
0945 – 1100	Chromite & Spinel Refractories
	Chromite Chemistry and $Cr_2O_3$ Phases • Formation of Spinels (MgAl <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ,
	MgCr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> ) • Stability in Oxidizing versus Reducing Environments •
	Environmental Concerns (Hexavalent Chromium)
	Zirconia & High-Purity Refractories
1100 1215	$ZrO_2$ Polymorphism and Stabilizers (CaO, MgO, $Y_2O_3$ ) • Thermal Expansion
1100 - 1215	Behavior • Application in Aggressive Environments • Phase Stability at High
	Temperatures
1215 – 1230	Break
	Carbon-Containing Refractories
1230 1420	Graphite and Carbon Bonding • Impregnation with Pitch and Resins •
1230 - 1420	Oxidation Resistance Strategies • Chemical Degradation and Protection
	Coatings
	Bonding Mechanisms in Refractories
1330 1420	Ceramic Bonding via Sintering • Chemical Bonding in Phosphate-Bonded
1550 - 1420	Systems • Hydraulic Bonding in Castable • Resin and Pitch Bonding in
	Carbon Refractories
	Recap
1420 1430	Using this Course Overview, the Instructor(s) will Brief Participants about the
1420 - 1430	Topics that were Discussed Today and Advise Them of the Topics to be
	Discussed Tomorrow
1430	Lunch & End of Day Two

#### Day 3

0730 – 0830	<i>Chemical Attack from Slags &amp; Fluxes</i> <i>Types of Industrial Slags (Acidic, Basic, Neutral)</i> • <i>Thermochemical Interaction and Dissolution</i> • <i>Slag Infiltration and Corrosion Modeling</i> • <i>Chemical Compatibility Testing</i>
0830 - 0930	<i>Alkali &amp; Sulfur Attack in Cement &amp; Power Plants</i> Reactions with K <sub>2</sub> O, Na <sub>2</sub> O, SO <sub>2</sub> /SO <sub>3</sub> • Alkali Silica and Potassium-Alumina Reactions • Sulfate Expansion and Structural Damage • Protective Coating and Material Selection
0930 - 0945	Break
0945 – 1100	<b>Oxidation &amp; Gas Phase Reactions</b> CO/CO <sub>2</sub> and O <sub>2</sub> Reaction with Carbon Refractories • Chlorine, Fluorine, and Halogen Attack • Volatile Species Condensation • Role of Oxygen Potential and Partial Pressures
1100 - 1215	Hydration & Thermal DecompositionHydration of CaO- and MgO-Containing Materials• Steam and Water VaporEffects• Decomposition of Carbonates and Hydrates• Formation of Low-Melting Eutectics
1215 – 1230	Break
1230 - 1330	Thermal Shock & Chemical SpallingRole of Expansion Mismatch and Chemical Inhomogeneity• CrackPropagation Due to Chemical Alteration• Repeated Attack from TemperatureCycling• Strategies for Minimizing Thermal Shock



FE0127- Page 6 of 8





1330 – 1420	Interaction with Molten Metals & Glass
	Refractory Wetting and Contact Angle Chemistry • Reactions with Metal
	Oxides and Slags • Chemical Wear in Glass Tanks and Ladles • Redox
	Reactions at Refractory-Metal Interface
1420 - 1430	Recap
	Using this Course Overview, the Instructor(s) will Brief Participants about the
	Topics that were Discussed Today and Advise Them of the Topics to be
	Discussed Tomorrow
1430	Lunch & End of Day Three

#### Day 4

0730 - 0830	Chemical Composition Testing
	X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) and Wet Chemical Analysis • Loss on Ignition
	(LOI) and Volatile Matter • Determining Major and Trace Elements • Impact
	of Chemical Variability on Performance
	Phase Identification & Microstructure
0830 0930	X-ray Diffraction (XRD) for Phase Analysis • SEM/EDS for Morphology and
0050 - 0950	Elemental Mapping • Optical Microscopy and Porosity Distribution •
	Evaluation of Reaction Zones and Wear Layers
0930 - 0945	Break
	Refractoriness & Softening Tests
0045 1100	<i>Pyrometric Cone Equivalent (PCE)</i> • <i>Refractoriness Under Load (RUL)</i> • <i>Hot</i>
0945 - 1100	Modulus of Rupture (HMOR) • Influence of Chemistry on High-Temp
	Strength
	Slag & Corrosion Testing
1100 – 1215	<i>Static Cup and Rotary Slag Tests</i> • <i>Slag Penetration Depth Measurement</i> •
	Chemical Compatibility Rating • Alkali Resistance and Sulfur Test Methods
1215 – 1230	Break
	Thermal & Thermochemical Tests
1220 1330	Thermal Conductivity and Expansion • Thermal Shock Resistance by
1230 - 1330	<i>Quenching</i> • <i>Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA)</i> • <i>DTA and DSC for Phase</i>
	Changes
	Chemical Durability & Lifetime Prediction
1330 1420	Simulation of Operating Environments • Chemical Aging and Degradation
1550 - 1420	Models • Residual life Estimation Using Lab Results • Predictive
	Maintenance Planning
1420 – 1430	Recap
	<i>Using this Course Overview, the Instructor(s) will Brief Participants about the</i>
	Topics that were Discussed Today and Advise Them of the Topics to be
	Discussed Tomorrow
1430	Lunch & End of Day Four

# Day 5

0730 - 0830	<b>Refractories in Cement &amp; Lime Industry</b> Resistance to Alkali, Sulfur, and Coating Formation • Selection for Kiln, Cooler, Preheater Zones • Interaction with Clinker Chemistry • Corrosion and Chemical Wear Mechanisms
0830 - 0930	<b>Refractories in Steel &amp; Foundry Applications</b> Interaction with Basic and Acidic Slags • Chemistry of Tundish and Ladle Linings • Carbon and MgO-C Applications • Hot Metal Desulfurization Effects



FE0127- Page 7 of 8





0930 - 0945	Break
0945 – 1100	<b>Refractories in Glass &amp; Ceramics</b> Silica-Based Refractories and Na <sub>2</sub> O Vapor Attack • Phase stability in Glass- Contact Environments • Chemistry of Glass Corrosion •Defect Generation and Refractory Contribution
1100 – 1215	Refractories in Petrochemical & IncinerationAcidic gas Resistance and Chemical Spalling• Chloride/Sulfate Attack inSecondary Reformers• Low-Porosity and Chemically Inert Materials• Special Binders for Corrosion Resistance
1215 – 1230	Break
1230 - 1300	<b>Refractory Failure Analysis</b> Chemical Mapping of Degraded Sections • Hot Spot and Slag Line Failure Chemistry • Alkali Attack Zone Identification • Strategies for Prevention and Material Redesign
1300 - 1345	Future Trends in Refractory ChemistryNano-Engineered Binders and Additives• Chemically Bonded No-CementCastables• Self-healing and Intelligent Refractory Materials• CircularEconomy: Recycling and Low-Carbon Refractories
1345 - 1400	<i>Course Conclusion</i> Using this Course Overview, the Instructor(s) will Brief Participants about a Topics that were Covered During the Course
1400 – 1415	POST-TEST
1415 – 1430	Presentation of Course Certificates
1430	Lunch & End of Course

<u>Practical Sessions</u> This practical and highly-interactive course includes real-life case studies and exercises:-



# Course Coordinator Mari Nakintu, Tel: +971 2 30 91 714, Email: mari1@haward.org



FE0127- Page 8 of 8

