

Process for the preparation of crystalline sodium disilicates

- The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of crystalline sodium disilicates having a laminar structure, a molar ratio of SiO_2 to Na_2O of (1.9 to 2.1) : 1 and a water content of less than 0.3% by weight from a water glass solution obtained by reacting sand with sodium hydroxide solution in a molar ratio of SiO_2 to Na_2O of (2.0 to 2.3) : 1 at temperatures of 180 to 240°C and pressures of 10 to 30 bar, having at least 20% by weight of solids, and spray-drying the water glass solution with hot air at 200 to 300°C with the formation of a pulverulent amorphous sodium disilicate having a water content (determined as loss on heating at 700°C) of 15 to 23% by weight and a bulk density of more than 300 g/l.
- German Offenlegungsschrift 4,031,848 discloses a process for the preparation of crystalline sodium silicates having a laminar structure, a molar ratio of SiO_2 to Na_2O of (1.9 to 2.1) : 1 and a water content of less than 0.3% by weight from a water glass solution having at least 20% by weight of solids. In this case the water glass solution is obtained by reaction of quartz sand with sodium hydroxide solution in the molar ratio of SiO_2 to Na_2O of (2.0 to 2.3) : 1 at temperatures of 180 to 240°C and pressures of 10 to 30 bar. This water glass solution is treated in a spray drying zone with hot air at 200 to 300°C with formation of a pulverulent amorphous sodium silicate having a water content (determined as loss on heating at 700°C) of 15 to 23% by weight and a bulk

density of more than 300 g/l. The pulverulent, amorphous, water-containing sodium silicate is introduced into an inclined rotary kiln equipped with devices for moving solids and is treated therein with flue gas at temperatures of more than 500 to 850°C for 1 to 60 minutes in counter-current flow with formation of crystalline sodium silicate. Finally, the crystalline sodium silicate leaving the directly heated rotary kiln is comminuted with the aid of a mechanical crusher to particle sizes of 0.1 to 12 mm.

A disadvantage of the known process is the difficult establishment of a reproducible temperature profile in the rotary kiln because of the variations of the flue gas with respect to its quantity per unit time and its temperature, by which means crystalline sodium disilicate of varying quality is produced.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a process for the preparation of crystalline sodium disilicates in which sodium disilicate of uniform quality is obtained over a relatively long period of time. This is achieved according to the invention by grinding the spray-dried pulverulent, amorphous sodium disilicate; introducing the ground sodium disilicate into a rotary kiln equipped with devices for moving solids, which is heated externally via the wall and which has a plurality of different temperature zones in its interior, and treating the sodium disilicate therein at temperatures

of 400 to 800°C for 1 to 60 minutes with formation of crystalline sodium disilicate.

The process according to the invention can, furthermore, optionally, be designed in such a manner that

- 5 a) the spray-dried, pulverulent, amorphous sodium disilicate is ground to particle sizes of 1 to 50 μm ;
- b) the pulverulent crystalline sodium disilicate, exiting the rotary kiln, having particle sizes of
10 0.1 to 12 mm is ground using a mill to particle sizes of 2 to 400 μm ;
- c) the ground crystalline sodium disilicate is fed to a roller compactor, by means of which it is compressed to give compacted pieces at a roller
15 pressure of 5 to 40 kN/cm of roller width;
- d) the compacted pieces are processed by mechanical comminution to give granules having a bulk density of 700 to 1000 g/l;
- e) the rotary kiln, externally heated via the wall, has
20 at least 4 different temperature zones in its interior;
- f) in the first temperature zone adjacent to the entry

opening 200 to 500°C is maintained, in the second temperature zone 400 to 600°C is maintained, in the third temperature zone 550 to 700°C is maintained and in the fourth temperature zone adjacent to the exit opening 650 to 800°C is maintained.

In the process according to the invention, owing to the external heating of the rotary kiln via its wall, (so-called indirect heating) a uniform transfer of heat into the sodium disilicate via the wall is achieved with better energy utilization.

The temperature control along the length of the kiln, i.e. the temperature profile, can be established exactly in the process according to the invention by means of a plurality of combustion chambers independent of each other, without changing the gas velocity in the rotary kiln. By this means it is possible to adjust more accurately the temperature range in which $\delta\text{-Na}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$ is formed and to hold this constant, so that the danger of production of undesired $\alpha\text{-Na}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$ is minimized.

Since, in the process according to the invention, no flue gas is passed through the reaction chamber of the rotary kiln, the gas velocity in this chamber is substantially lower, as a result of which only a small quantity of dust is discharged from the rotary kiln.

In the process according to the invention the hot waste

gases, at about 700°C, produced from the external heating of the rotary kiln via its wall, since they do not contain any dust, can be utilized for example for drying the water glass solution in the spray-drying tower.

- 5 In the accompanying drawing, a plant for carrying out the process according to the invention is depicted diagrammatically and in section.

Spray-dried, pulverulent, amorphous sodium disilicate is introduced into a rotary kiln 1, externally heated via
10 its wall, via a feed line 2, while at the opposite end of the rotary kiln 1, a discharge line 4 for crystalline sodium disilicate leads to a cooler 3, the cooler 3 being furnished with a filling line 5 for finished product. The double jacket of the rotary kiln 1 is subdivided into a
15 plurality of chambers, into each of which opens a heating gas pipe (6, 7, 8, 9). In this case, each heating gas pipe (6, 7, 8, 9) is connected to an air supply pipe (10, 11, 12, 13) and a fuel supply pipe (14, 15, 16, 17), by means of which the heating gas temperature can be separ-
20 ately adjusted for each chamber of the double jacket of the rotary kiln 1.

From the side of the rotary kiln 1, into which the feed line 2 opens, there leads off an outgoing gas line 18, which opens into a scrubber 19, which is connected via a
25 first line 20 to a waste gas system and via a second line 21 to a waste water treatment plant. Finally, a waste gas

line 22 leads off from the upper side of the rotary kiln 1, which waste gas line can for example lead to a spray-drying tower.

Example 1 (according to the prior art)

- 5 Sand (99% by weight SiO_2 ; particle size: 90% < 0.5 mm) and 50% strength by weight sodium hydroxide solution in a molar ratio of SiO_2 to Na_2O of 2.15 : 1 were placed in a nickel-clad, cylindrical autoclave equipped with a stirring device. The mixture was heated to 200°C by
10 injection of steam (16 bar) with the autoclave being stirred and was held for 60 minutes at this temperature. The contents of the autoclave were then flashed via a stripping vessel into a container and, after addition of 0.3% by weight of perlite as filter aid at 90°C to
15 precipitate the insoluble matter, were filtered via a disk pressure filter. The filtrate obtained was a clear water glass solution having a molar ratio of SiO_2 to Na_2O of 2.04 : 1. A solids content of 45% was established by dilution with water.
- 20 The water glass solution was sprayed into a hot air spray-drying tower equipped with a disk atomizer, which spray-drying tower was heated via a gas-fired combustion chamber and was connected to a pneumatically cleaning bag filter for product separation, the combustion chamber
25 being adjusted in such a manner that the hot gas entering at the tower head had a temperature of 260°C. The rate of

the water glass solution to be sprayed was adjusted in such a manner that the temperature of the silicate/gas mixture leaving the spray-drying tower was 105°C. The residence time was calculated to be 16 seconds from the
5 volume of the spray-drying tower and from the gas throughput through the spray-drying tower. The amorphous sodium disilicate separated off at the bag filter had a bulk density of 480 g/l with a low tendency to dust formation, an iron content of 0.01% by weight, an SiO_2 :
10 Na_2O ratio of 2.04 : 1 and a loss on heating at 700°C of 19.4%; its mean particle diameter was 52 μm .

60 kg of amorphous sodium disilicate was loaded per hour into a direct-fired rotary kiln (length: 5 m; diameter: 78 cm; inclination: 1.2°), which was insulated with
15 multilayered mineral wool and a sheet metal jacket in such a manner that, for a temperature in the interior of the rotary kiln of 730°C, there was a temperature on its exterior shell of at the most 54°C. The crystalline sodium disilicate leaving the rotary kiln, which sodium
20 disilicate contained 15% by weight of $\alpha\text{-Na}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$, and had a water content (determined as loss on heating at 700°C) of 0.1% by weight, was comminuted with the aid of a mechanical crusher to a particle size of less than 6 mm and, after an intermediate cooling, was ground on a disk
25 mill (diameter: 30 cm) at 400 min^{-1} to a mean particle diameter of 110 μm , the iron content of the ground product remaining identical to that of the amorphous sodium disilicate.

The waste gas of the rotary kiln was removed by suction in the entry region for the amorphous sodium disilicate and was fed to a scrubbing tower. 5 kg of sodium disilicate were discharged per hour with the waste gas.

5 Example 2 (according to the invention)

From the water glass solution having 45% solids content was prepared, by analogy with Example 1, in the hot air spray-drying tower, amorphous sodium disilicate having a water content (determined as loss on heating at 700°C) of
10 19.0% and a bulk density of 420 g/l, which, after grinding with the aid of an air jet mill to a mean particle diameter of 35 μ m, had a bulk density of 630 g/l.

25 kg/h of this ground amorphous sodium disilicate were
15 loaded into a rotary kiln (length: 5.3 m; diameter: 40 cm; inclination: 5 mm/m $\hat{=}$ 0.3°) externally heated via the wall via a metering screw, the temperature in the region of the first chamber adjacent to the entry (cf. Figure) being 460°C, of the second chamber being 580°C,
20 of the third chamber being 650°C and finally in the region of the fourth chamber adjacent to the outlet being 690°C. In this case, there were arranged in the entry region mechanical devices, for moving solids, of such a type that encrustation of amorphous sodium disilicate in
25 this region of the interior wall of the rotary kiln was prevented. No encrustation is formed at other parts of

the interior wall of the rotary kiln or on its transport members.

The crystalline sodium disilicate discharged from the rotary kiln contained only 4% by weight of α - $\text{Na}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5$, and
5 had a water content (determined as loss on heating of 700°C) of 0.1% by weight; its further processing was carried out analogously to Example 1 using a crusher and disk mill.

Example 3 (according to the invention)

10 The product having a mean particle diameter of $145\ \mu\text{m}$ obtained according to Example 2 was further comminuted with the aid of a fluidized bed/opposed-jet mill with a built-in mechanical screening device. Depending on the rotary speed set of the screener, a sodium disilicate was
15 obtained, free from abraded particles, having a mean particle diameter of 2 to $15\ \mu\text{m}$ and a water content of 0.14% by weight, the laminar structure remaining unchanged.

Example 4 (according to the invention)

20 The product obtained according to Example 2 was further comminuted with the aid of a porcelain-clad ball mill filled with corundum balls. A sodium disilicate, free from abraded particles, was obtained having a mean particle diameter of 5 to $14\ \mu\text{m}$, depending on the

duration of grinding, the laminar structure remaining unchanged.

Example 5 (according to the invention)

The product obtained according to Example 2 was processed
5 in a roller compactor at a pressure of the 5 cm-wide
compacting roller of 30 kN/cm of roller width with sub-
sequent comminution of the crusts in a sieving granulator
to give dust-free granules having a mean particle
diameter of 750 μm , a bulk density of 820 g/l and high
10 stability to abrasion.

To determine the stability to abrasion, 50 g of granules
were treated in a rolling ball mill (length: 10 cm;
diameter: 11.5 cm; 8 steel balls having a diameter of
2 cm) for 5 minutes at a rotary speed of 100 min^{-1} .

15 After the abrasion test had been carried out, the mean
particle diameter was only 615 μm , which corresponded to
a decrease of 18%.

The lime-binding capacity, given in the following table,
of the crystalline sodium disilicates obtained in the
20 examples was determined by the following procedure: CaCl_2
solution (corresponding to 300 mg of CaO) was added to
1 l of distilled water, so that a water of 30° German
hardness was obtained.

To 1 l of this water, which was heated either to 20 or 60°C, was added 1 g of the crystalline sodium disilicate obtained from the examples and 0 to 6 ml of a 1 molar glycine solution (obtained from 75.1 g of glycine and 58.4 g of NaCl, which were dissolved with water to give 1 l), whereupon a pH of 10.4 was established. The suspension was stirred for 30 minutes at the selected temperature (20 or 60°C), during which the pH remained stable. Finally, the mixture was filtered and the calcium remaining in solution in the filtrate was determined by complexometry. The lime-binding capacity was determined by subtraction from the original content.

T a b l e

Lime-binding capacity of sodium disilicates at pH 10.4
(in mg of Ca/g of Na₂Si₂O₅)

Example	at 20°C	at 60°C
1	82	132
2, 3, 4, 5	84	136



Patent claims:

1. A process for the preparation of crystalline sodium disilicates having a laminar structure, a molar ratio of SiO_2 to Na_2O of (1.9 to 2.1): 1 and a water content of less than 0.3% by weight from a water glass solution obtained by reacting sand with sodium hydroxide solution in a molar ratio of SiO_2 to Na_2O of (2.0 to 2.3) : 1 at temperatures of 180 to 240°C and pressures of 10 to 30 bar, having at least 20% by weight of solids and spray drying the water glass solution with hot air at 200 to 300°C with formation of a pulverulent amorphous sodium disilicate having a water content (determined as loss on heating at 700°C) of 15 to 23% by weight and a bulk density of more than 300 g/l, which comprises grinding the spray-dried pulverulent, amorphous sodium disilicate; introducing the ground sodium disilicate into a rotary kiln equipped with devices for moving solids, externally heated via the wall and having a plurality of different temperature zones in its interior and treating the ground sodium disilicate therein at temperatures of 400 to 800°C for 1 to 60 minutes with formation of crystalline sodium disilicate.
2. The process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the spray-dried, pulverulent, amorphous sodium disilicate is ground to particle sizes of 1 to 50 μm .

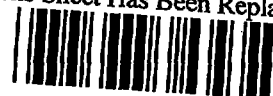


3. The process as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the pulverulent crystalline sodium disilicate having particle sizes from 0.1 to 12 mm exiting the rotary kiln is ground using a mill to particle sizes of 2 to 400 μm .
4. The process as claimed in at least one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the ground crystalline sodium disilicate is fed to a roller compactor, by means of which it is compressed to compacted pieces at a roller pressure of 5 to 40 kN/cm of roller width.
5. The process as claimed in claim 4, wherein the compacted pieces are processed by mechanical comminution to give granules having a bulk density of 700 to 1000 g/l.
6. The process as claimed in at least one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the rotary kiln externally heated via the wall has at least four different temperature zones in its interior.
7. The process as claimed in claim 6, wherein in the first temperature zone adjacent to the entry opening 200 to 500°C is maintained, in the second temperature zone 400 to 600°C is maintained, in the third temperature zone 550 to 700°C is maintained and in the fourth temperature zone adjacent to the discharge opening 650 to 800°C is maintained.



Process for the preparation of crystalline
sodium disilicates

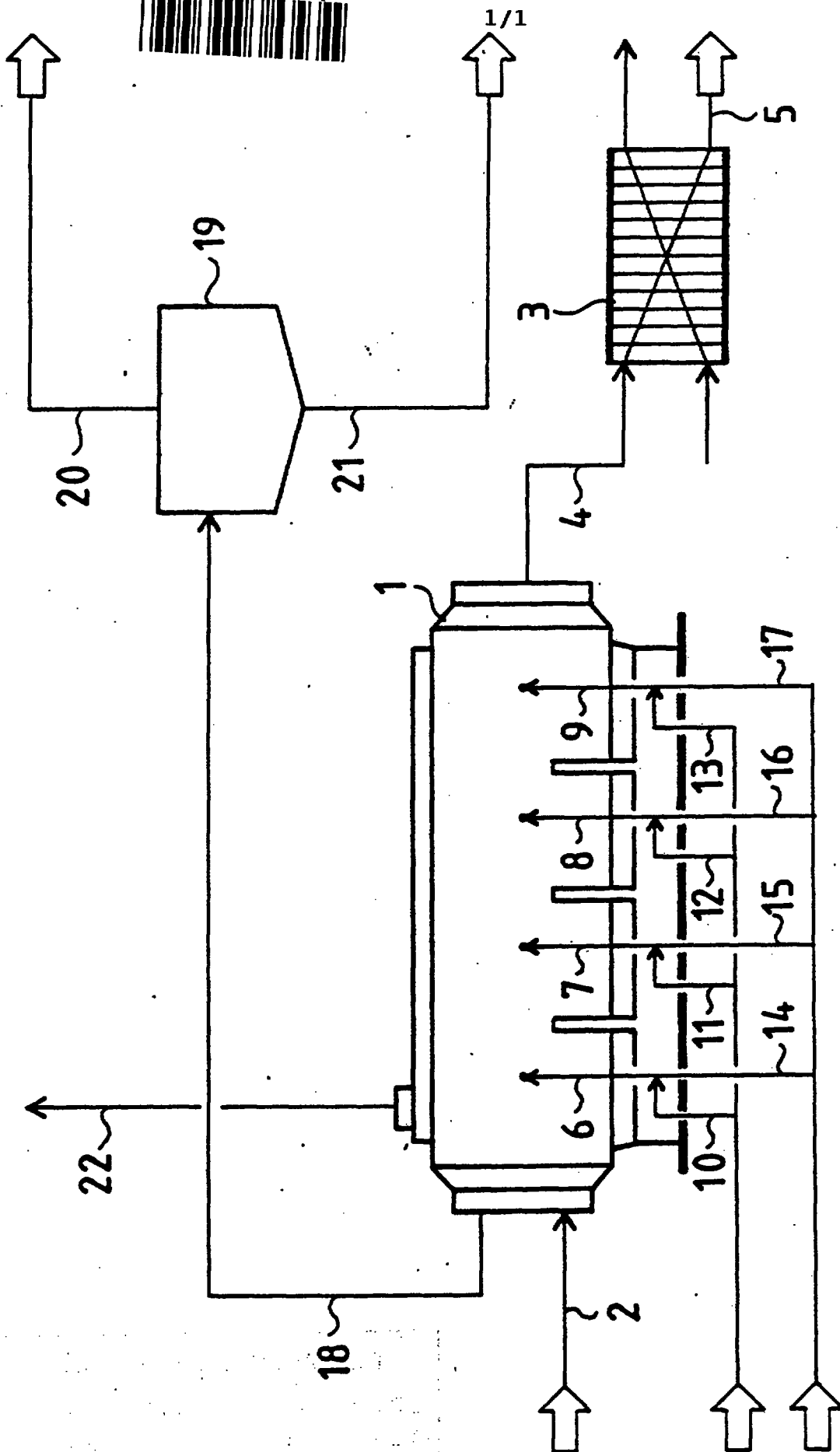
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Abstract of the disclosure

To prepare crystalline sodium disilicates having a
5 laminar structure, a molar ratio of SiO_2 to Na_2O of (1.9
to 2.1): 1 and a water content of less than 0.3% by
weight, a water glass solution is first obtained by
reacting sand with sodium hydroxide solution in a molar
ratio of SiO_2 to Na_2O of (2.0 to 2.3) : 1 at temperatures
10 of 180 to 240°C and pressures of 10 to 30 bar. This water
glass solution having at least 20% by weight of solids is
treated in a spray drier with hot air at 200 to 300°C
with the formation of a pulverulent amorphous sodium
disilicate having a water content (determined as loss on
15 heating at 700°C) of 15 to 23% by weight and a bulk
density of at least 300 g/l. The spray-dried pulverulent,
amorphous sodium disilicate is ground. The ground sodium
disilicate is introduced into a rotary kiln equipped with
devices for moving solids, externally heated via the wall
20 and having in its interior a plurality of different
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and having in its interior a plurality of different
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of 400 to 800°C for 1 to 60 minutes with formation of
crystalline sodium disilicate.

Figure 1

REPLACEMENT SHEETS SG

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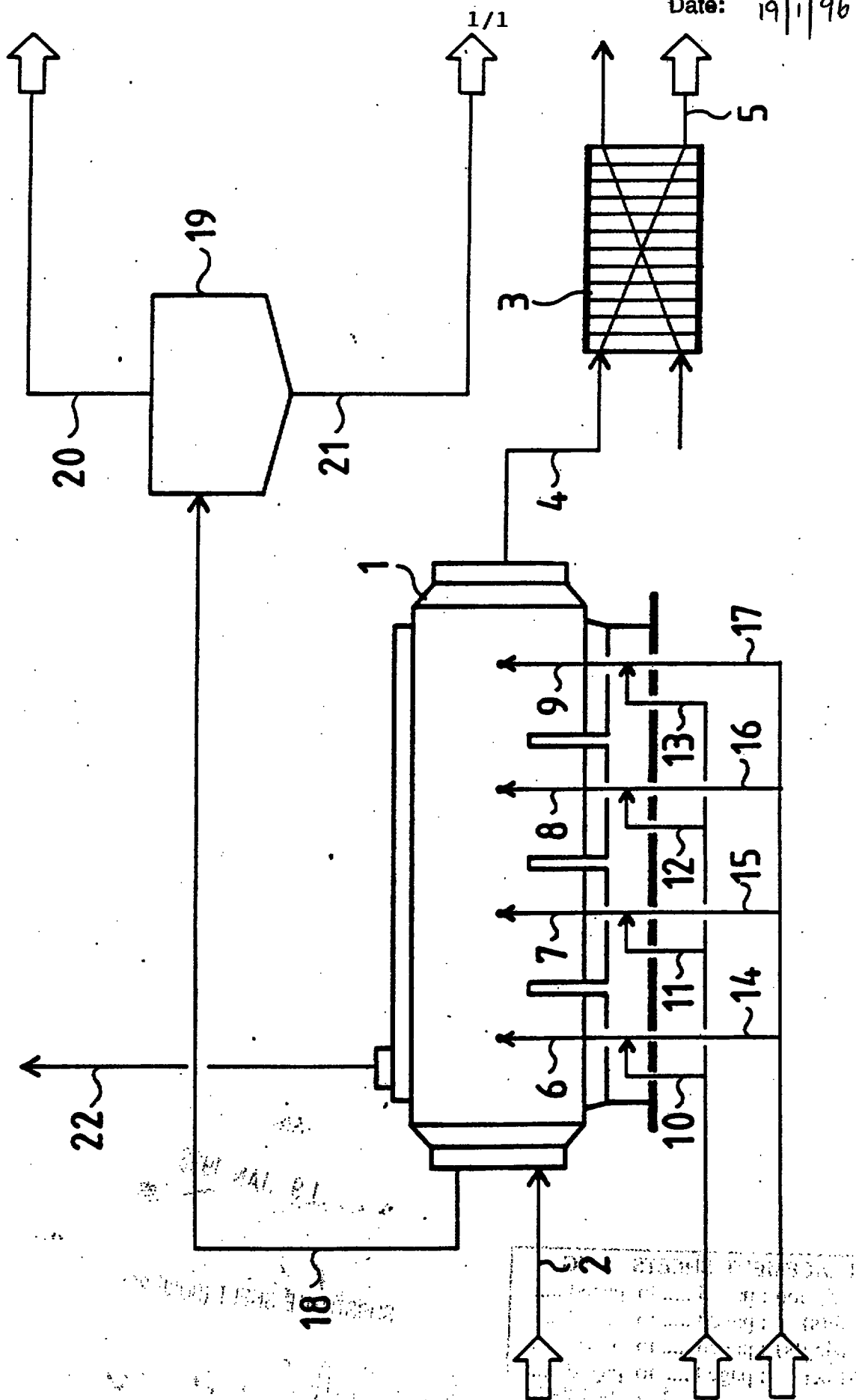


Figure 1