

A method for sintering producing metallurgical raw material, in which sludges are used as the original metallurgical raw material – waste of steel production, which is mixed with the grinded solid fuel – peat-carbon mixture, and after the total charge stacking the briquettes are formed from it, which laid as a layer on the bed, formed on the working surface of the continuous transporting unit, after which the briquettes after drying and preheating are subjected to the reducing heating in the atmosphere of the combusted gas with the coefficient of air excess $\alpha = 0.55-0.8$, and outgoing gases are afterburnt with their removing from the zone of reducing heating and the formed heat energy is recovered in the zone of drying and preheating the feedstock. The received agglobriquettes are subjected to the strengthening heating at the temperatures of 1200-1300 °C by the influence of infrared radiation. At that after the thermal action agglobriquettes are cooled by the contact heat exchange with incoming raw metal, after which they form three technological streams: one of which is metallurgical raw materials, the trade agglobriquettes, which are sent to the warehouse, the second stream is dehydrated input raw metal, directed for charge formation, and the third stream is the returns of the sintering process directed as the bed component, which bed is formed on the surface of continuously transporting unit.