

Vacuum Belt Press

Product Description:

The Vacuum Belt Filter is a relatively simple, yet highly effective and continuous solid-liquid separation equipment with a new technology. It has a better function in the sludge dewatering filtration process. And the sludge can be easily dropped down from the belt filter press because of the special material of filter belt. According to different materials, the belt filter machine can be configured with different specifications of filter belts to achieve high filtration accuracy.

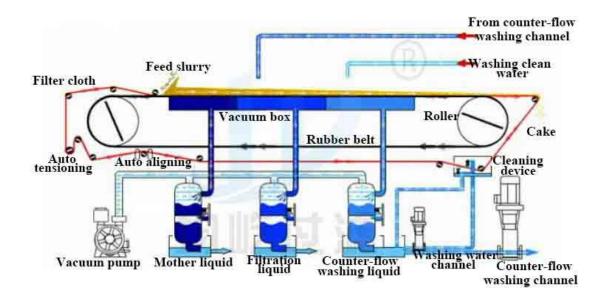




| Filter Press Model Guidance | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| Liquid name | Solid-liquid ratio (%) | Specific gravity of solids | Material status | PH value | Solid particle size (mesh) |
| Temperature (°C) | Recovery of liquids/solids | Water content of filter cake | Working hours/day | Capacity/day | Whether the liquid evaporates or not |
| | | Juliyi I | пс | | |

Working principle:

The **Vacuum Belt Filter Press** uses a screen cloth and rubber vacuum carrier belt in combination. As the fishtail feeder deposits slurry onto the surface of the filter cloth, the belt moves in a horizontal linear direction under the dam roller to form a cake of varying thickness. As the belt travels, negative vacuum pressure draws free filtrate out of the slurry, through the cloth, along the grooves in the carrier belt and through the center of the carrier belt into the vacuum box. This process continues until the slurry has formed a solid filter-cake, which is then discharged at the head pulley end of the belt filter.



Application:

It is widely used in sludge dewatering treatment of urban domestic sewage, textile printing and dyeing, electroplating, papermaking, leather, brewing, food processing, coal washing, petrochemical industry, chemical industry, metallurgy, pharmaceutical industry, ceramics and so on, and it is also suitable for solid separation or liquid leaching process of industrial production.



Features:

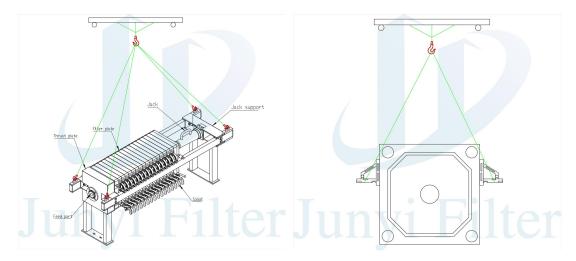
- * Higher Filtration rates with minimum moisture content.
- * Lower operating and maintenance costs due to efficient & sturdy design.
- * Low friction advanced air box mother belt support system, Variants can be offered with slide rails or roller decks support system.
- * Controlled belt aligning systems results in maintenance free running for a long time.
- * Multi stage washing.
- * Longer life of mother belt due to less friction of air box support.
- * Drier filter cake output.

Belt filter parameter table

| Model | treatment capacity | | leather bandwidth | Slurry feed | Discharge slurry | Overall dimensions | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | m ³ /h | KW | mm | concentration (%) | concentration (%) | Length mm | Width mm | Height mm |
| JY-BFP -500 | 0.5-4 | 0.75 | 500 | 3-8 | 25-40 | 4790 | 900 | 2040 |
| JY-BFP -1000 | 3-6.5 | 1.5 | 1000 | 3-8 | 25-40 | 5300 | 1500 | 2300 |
| JY-BFP -1500 | 4-9.5 | 1.5 | 1500 | 3-8 | 25-40 | 5300 | 2000 | 2300 |
| JY-BFP -2000 | 5-13 | 2.2 | 2000 | 3-8 | 25-40 | 5300 | 2500 | 2300 |
| JY-BFP -2500 | 7-15 | 4 | 2500 | 3-8 | 25-40 | 5300 | 3000 | 2300 |
| JY-BFP -3000 | 8-20 | 5.5 | 3000 | 3-8 | 25-40 | 5300 | 3500 | 2300 |
| JY-BFP -4000 | 12-30 | 7.5 | 4000 | 3-8 | 25-40 | 5800 | 4500 | 2300 |

Hoisting diagram of filter press

Filter board hoisting diagram



Requirements for use of filter presses

1. According to the process requirements to make pipeline connection, and do water inlet test, detect the air tightness of the pipeline;

2. For the connection of the input power supply (3 phase + neutral), it is best to use a ground wire for the electric control cabinet;

3. Connection between control cabinet and surrounding equipment. Some wires has been connected. The output line terminals of the control cabinet are labeled. Refer to the circuit diagram to check the wiring and connect it. If there is any looseness in the fixed terminal, compress again;

4. Fill the hydraulic station with 46 # hydraulic oil, the hydraulic oil should be seen in the tank observation window. If the filter press operates continuously for 240 hours, replace or filter the hydraulic oil;

5. Installation of cylinder pressure gauge. Use a wrench to avoid manual rotation during installation. Use an O-ring at the connection between the pressure gauge and the oil cylinder;

6. The first time the oil cylinder runs, the motor of the hydraulic station should be rotated clockwise (indicated on the motor). When the oil cylinder is pushed forward, the pressure gauge base should discharge air, and the oil cylinder should be repeatedly pushed forward and backward (the upper limit pressure of the pressure gauge is 10Mpa) and air should be discharged simultaneously;

7. The filter press runs for the first time, select the manual state of control cabinet to run different functions respectively; After the functions are normal, you can select the automatic state;

8. Installation of filter cloth. During the trial operation of the filter press, the filter plate should be equipped with filter cloth in advance. Install the filter cloth on the filter plate to ensure that the filter cloth is flat and there are no creases or overlaps. Manually push the filter plate to ensure that the filter cloth is flat.

9. During the operation of the filter press, if an accident occurs, the operator presses the emergency stop button or pulls the emergency rope;

| Fault phenomenon | Fault Principle | Troubleshooting | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Severe noise or unstable | 1, The oil pump is empty | Oil tank refueling, solve | |
| pressure in the hydraulic | or the oil suction pipe is | suction pipe leakage | |
| system | blocked. | | |
| | 2. The sealing surface of | Clean sealing surfaces | |
| | the filter plate is caught | | |
| | with misc. | | |
| | 3、 Air in the oil circuit | Exhaust air | |
| | 4、 Oil pump damaged or | Replace or repair | |
| | worn | | |
| | 5 The relief value is | Replace or repair | |
| | unstable | | |
| | 6、Pipe vibration | Tightening or reinforcing | |
| Insufficient or no pressure | 1、Oil pump damage | Replace or repair | |
| in the hydraulic system | 2. Pressure adjusted | recalibration | |
| | incorrectly | | |
| | 3、Oil viscosity is too low | Replacement of oil | |
| | 4. There is a leak in the oil | Repair after examination | |
| | pump system | | |
| Insufficient cylinder | 1. Damaged or stuck high | Replace or repair | |
| pressure during | pressure relief valve | | |
| compression | 2 Damaged reversing | Replace or repair | |
| | valve | | |
| | 3 Damaged large piston | replacement | |
| | seal | | |
| | 4 Damaged small piston | replacement | |
| | "0" seal | | |
| | 5、Damaged oil pump | Replace or repair | |
| | 6 , Pressure adjusted | recalibrate | |
| | incorrectly | | |
| Insufficient cylinder | 1, Damaged or stuck low | Replace or repair | |
| pressure when returning | pressure relief valve | | |
| | 2 Damaged small piston | replacement | |
| | seal | | |

Main faults and troubleshooting methods

| | 3 Damaged small piston | replacement | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | "0" seal | | |
| Piston crawling | Air in the oil circuit | Replace or repair | |
| Serious transmission noise | 1. Bearing damage | replacement | |
| | 2, Gear striking or wearing | Replace or repair | |
| Serious leakage between | 1. Plate and frame | replacement | |
| plates and frames | deformation | | |
| | 2 Debris on sealing | Clean | |
| | surface | | |
| | 3. Filter cloth with folds, | Qualified for finishing or | |
| | overlaps, etc. | replacement | |
| | 4 , Insufficient | Appropriate increase in | |
| | compression force | compression force | |
| The plate and frame are | 1, Filter pressure too high | turn down the pressure | |
| broken or deformed | 2 , High material | Appropriately lowered | |
| | temperature | temperatures | |
| | 3. Compression force too | Adjust the compression | |
| | high | force appropriately | |
| | 4、Filtering too fast | Reduced filtration rate | |
| | 5、Clogged feed hole | Cleaning the feed hole | |
| | 6. Stopping in the middle | Do not stop in the middle | |
| | of filtration | of filtration | |
| The replenishment system | 1. The hydraulic control | replacement | |
| works frequently | check valve is not tightly | | |
| | closed | | |
| | 2. Leakage in the cylinder | Replacement of cylinder seals | |
| Hydraulic reversing valve | Spool stuck or damaged | Disassemble and clean or | |
| failure | | replace the directional | |
| | | valve | |
| The trolley can't be pulled | 1,Low oil motor oil circuit | adjust | |
| back because of the back | pressure | | |
| and forth impact. | 2 The pressure relay | adjust | |
| | pressure is low | | |
| Failure to follow | Failure of a component of | Repair or replace | |
| procedures | the hydraulic system, | symptomatically after | |
| | electrical system | inspection | |
| Diaphragm damage | 1, insufficient air pressure | Reduced press pressure | |
| | 2, Insufficient feed | Pressing after filling the | |
| | | chamber with material | |
| | 3 A foreign object has | foreign matter removal | |
| | punctured the diaphragm. | | |
| Bending damage to main | 1 Poor or uneven | Refurbish or redo | |
| beam | foundations | | |

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