

Hours Continuous Filtration Municipal Sewage Treatment 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. As a professional belt filter press manufacturer, Shanghai Junyi Filter Equipment Co.,Ltd will provide the customers with the most suitable solutions and best belt filter press price according to customers' material.





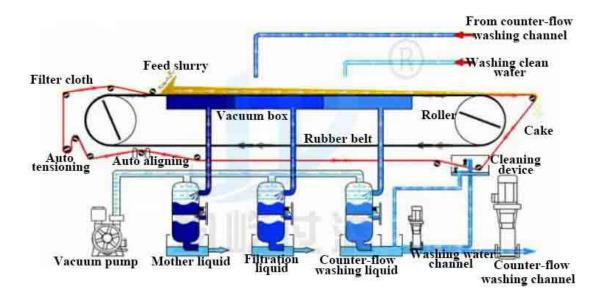
Features:

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

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	

Feeding process

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 Industries

- 1 Coal, Iron ore, Lead, Copper, zinc, Nickel, etc.
- 2 Flue Gas Desulphurization
- 3 FGD washing of gypsum cake
- 4 Pyrite
- 5 Magnetite
- 6 Phosphate Rock
- 7 Chemical Processing



Filter press ordering instructions

1. Refer to the filter press selection guide, filter press overview, specifications and models, select the model and supporting equipment according to the needs.

For example: Whether the filter cake is washed or not, whether the effluent is open or close, whether the rack is corrosion-resistant or not, the mode of operation, etc., must be specified in the contract.

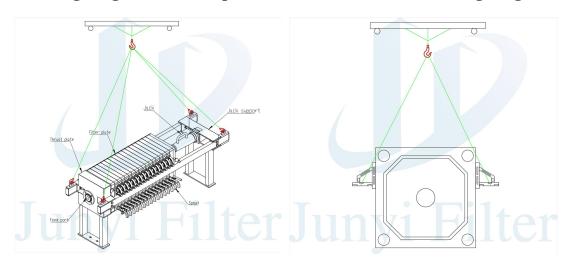
- 1. According to the special needs of customers, our company can design and produce non-standard models or customized products.
- 3. The product pictures provided in this document are for reference only. In case of changes, we will not give any notice and the actual order will prevail.

Belt filter parameter table

Model	treatment	Motor	leather bandwidth	Slurry	Discharge slurry	Overall	dimension	ıs
	m³/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;

Main faults and troubleshooting methods

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 valve 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	

Insufficient during compression 1		pump system	
compression 2	Insufficient cylinder		Replace or repair
Valve 3	pressure during	pressure relief valve	
3	compression	· ·	Replace or repair
"0" seal 5		3 Damaged large piston	replacement
Insufficient cylinder pressure when returning			replacement
incorrectly Insufficient cylinder pressure when returning Insufficient cylinder pressure when returning Insufficient cylinder pressure relief valve 2		5. Damaged oil pump	Replace or repair
pressure when returning pressure relief valve 2		=	recalibrate
Seal 3	,	O	Replace or repair
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 plates and frames 1. Plate and frame deformation 2. Debris on sealing surface 3. Filter cloth with folds, overlaps, etc. 4. Insufficient compression force The plate and frame are broken or deformed 2. High material temperature 3. Compression force too high temperatures 3. Compression force too high force appropriately lower temperature 3. Compression force too high force appropriately 4. Filtering too fast Reduced filtration rate 5. Clogged feed hole 6. Stopping in the middle of filtration The replenishment system 1. The hydraulic control replacement		•	replacement
Serious transmission noise 1. Bearing damage replacement 2. Gear striking or wearing Replace or repair Serious leakage between plates and frames 1. Plate and frame replacement deformation 2. Debris on sealing surface 3. Filter cloth with folds, overlaps, etc. replacement 4. Insufficient compression force The plate and frame are broken or deformed 1. Filter pressure too high turn down the pressure temperatures 3. Compression force too high force appropriately lower temperature 3. Compression force too Adjust the compression force appropriately 4. Filtering too fast Reduced filtration rate 5. Clogged feed hole 6. Stopping in the middle of filtration The replenishment system 1. The hydraulic control replacement		•	replacement
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Serious leakage between plates and frames 1. Plate and frame deformation 2. Debris on sealing surface 3. Filter cloth with folds, overlaps, etc. replacement 4. Insufficient compression force The plate and frame are broken or deformed 2. High material temperature 3. Compression force too high force appropriately lower temperature 3. Compression force too high force appropriately 4. Filtering too fast Reduced filtration rate 5. Clogged feed hole 6. Stopping in the middle of filtration The replenishment system 1. The hydraulic control replacement	Serious transmission noise	1. Bearing damage	replacement
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surface 3			replacement
overlaps, etc. 4		_	Clean
The plate and frame are broken or deformed The plate and frame are broken or deformed 1. Filter pressure too high turn down the pressure temperature 2. High material Appropriately lower temperature 3. Compression force too high force appropriately 4. Filtering too fast Reduced filtration rate 5. Clogged feed hole Cleaning the feed hole 6. Stopping in the middle of filtration The replenishment system 1. The hydraulic control replacement replacement 1. The hydraulic control 1. The hydraulic control replacement 1. The hydraulic control 1. The hy		•	`
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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 of filtration The replenishment system 1 The hydraulic control replacement	broken or deformed	2 . High material	Appropriately lowered
high 4. Filtering too fast 5. Clogged feed hole 6. Stopping in the middle of filtration The replenishment system 1. The hydraulic control replacement		temperature	temperatures
4. Filtering too fast Reduced filtration rate 5. Clogged feed hole Cleaning the feed hole 6. Stopping in the middle of filtration The replenishment system 1. The hydraulic control replacement		3. Compression force too	Adjust the compression
5. Clogged feed hole Cleaning the feed hole 6. Stopping in the middle of filtration of filtration The replenishment system 1. The hydraulic control replacement		high	force appropriately
6. Stopping in the middle of filtration of filtration The replenishment system 1. The hydraulic control replacement		4. Filtering too fast	Reduced filtration rate
of filtration of filtration The replenishment system 1. The hydraulic control replacement		5. Clogged feed hole	Cleaning the feed hole
The replenishment system 1 . The hydraulic control replacement			Do not stop in the middle
		of filtration	of filtration
works frequently check valve is not tightly	The replenishment system	1. The hydraulic control	replacement
	works frequently	• •	
closed			
2. Leakage in the cylinder Replacement of cylind seals		2. Leakage in the cylinder	

Hydraulic reversing valve failure	Spool stuck or damaged	Disassemble and clean or replace the directional valve	
The trolley can't be pulled back because of the back	1 Low oil motor oil circuit pressure	adjust	
and forth impact.	2 The pressure relay pressure is low	adjust	
Failure to follow procedures	Failure of a component of the hydraulic system, electrical system	Repair or replace symptomatically after inspection	
Diaphragm damage	1. insufficient air pressure Reduced press pressu		
	2. Insufficient feed	Pressing after filling the chamber with material	
	3 . A foreign object has punctured the diaphragm.	foreign matter removal	
Bending damage to main	1 Poor or uneven	Refurbish or redo	
beam	foundations		

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