Small waste incinerator

Small waste incinerator, using advanced Japanese incineration technology and equipment to deal with all kinds of animal carcasses, feces, medical solid waste, laboratory solid waste.

Catalog

 1. Performance characteristics

2. Executive Standards

3 . Safety index

4. Structural composition

5 . Technological process

1. Performance characteristics

**(1). Technical principle**: small garbage incinerator adopts advanced Japanese incineration technology and equipment to treat all kinds of animal corpses, faeces, medical solid wastes and laboratory solid wastes. The equipment has the following characteristics: excellent design, small floor area; simple operation and convenient maintenance; energy saving, safety and reliability; low price and long operation life. The process of the equipment is advanced and the quality of the equipment is excellent. It can realize the "harmless, non quantitative and stable" treatment of solid waste treatment.It can be used in all kinds of farms and animal farms.

**(2). design life**: the incinerator can meet the needs of all-weather operation, and can operate continuously and intermittently. The annual operation time is not less than 8000 hours, and the design life is more than 10 years. The shell of furnace body is steel structure, the inner wall is made of refractory casting materials of different properties, the inner layer is high temperature resistant casting material, which can withstand high temperature of 1790 ℃, and the middle is light refractory material, which can not only ensure sufficient combustion temperature in the furnace, but also keep the shell low temperature to prevent scalding. The refractory material is cast as a whole, which is not easy to fall off and corrode. Treatment capacity: 30-50kg.

1. Executive standard

National Environmental Protection Bureau HT / t18-1996 pollution control standard for small incineration.

**(1).** Diesel fuel is used for combustion

**(2).**  Ignition mode: automatic ignition

**(3).** Operation mode: continuous operation

**(4).** Waste gas treatment mode: high temperature + high temperature jet vortex combustion + secondary combustion + cyclone dust collector + chimney.

**(5).**  Incineration temperature: 600-900 ℃ (adjustable temperature control)

**(6).** Furnace pressure: negative pressure design, no reverse fire

**(7).** Design average calorific value: 2500kcal / kg

**(8).** Total floor area: 10 m \*10 m, equipment area 10 m × w 5 m × h 2.8 m (floor type chimney)

**(9).** Simple rainproof shed is adopted

3. Safety indicators

**(1).** Before stopping operation, the device detects the cooling program of combustion chamber, so that when the temperature of combustion chamber drops to the set temperature, the incinerator will stop all operation.

**(2).** There is a connection protection device between the control cabinet and the control equipment to avoid leakage. When the relative humidity is 85%, the insulation resistance of the electrical circuit is not less than 24m Ω, and the earth wire is used to transmit the leakage power. There is metal hose protection outside the wiring.

**(3).** The equipment has been verified by the technical department before leaving the factory. The oil circuit and circuit are installed firmly, and there is no leakage after pressure test.

4. Structural composition

 Furnace body primary combustion chamber, secondary combustion chamber, cold and heat exchanger, bag filter, chimney, flue, pipeline system, high pressure blower, auxiliary pressure induced draft fan, primary burner, secondary combustion machine, electric control cabinet, temperature display device, etc.

5.Technological process

The waste is manually put into the primary combustion chamber of the furnace body, and the primary combustion is started by automatic temperature control. According to the combustion three T (temperature, time, eddy current) principle, the waste is fully oxidized, pyrolyzed and burned in the furnace body combustion chamber. The flue gas from incineration enters the secondary combustion chamber, and the unburned harmful substances in the flue gas are further destroyed in the secondary combustion chamber. In order to decompose the unburned materials thoroughly and meet the emission requirements, the secondary combustion chamber is equipped with a burner to support combustion and a unique secondary air supply device to ensure that the flue gas is fully contacted with oxygen at high temperature, and the residence time of flue gas in the secondary combustion chamber is ensured. The air supply volume is adjusted according to the oxygen content of the flue gas at the outlet of the secondary combustion chamber. The temperature in the secondary combustion chamber is controlled and the dust with large particles is removed by dust collector, so that the incineration efficiency and destruction removal rate can reach more than 99%, so as to achieve the effect of no odor, no odor and smoke-free, and meet the national emission standards. Then, it enters the chimney and is discharged into the atmosphere. The ash generated after combustion is manually taken out, screened, transferred and buried.

