INNOVATION AND EXPERIENCE FOR EFFICIENT SOLUTIONS IN

TEXTILE CARE

QUALITY, COSTS, ENVIRONMENT ...

are central tasks in the field of textile care

ABZ systems for:

- improved quality
- reduction of hair and fluff in the washing solvent
- reduced water consumption
- COD reduction
- heat exchanger protection
- energy recovery
- fine dust reduction

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Circulation filtration in the wash tunnel

Fluff, hair and other such contaminants are a persistent problem in laundry operations.

A continuous filtration of the washing solvent in the rinsing zone of the wash tunnel ensures that the fluff, which is released in the prewashing stage and transported along with the laundry, is also collected and removed. The early removal of fluff by means of the ABZ system not only improves the quality of the washing process but also demonstrably **reduces dust pollution throughout the entire laundry premises.**

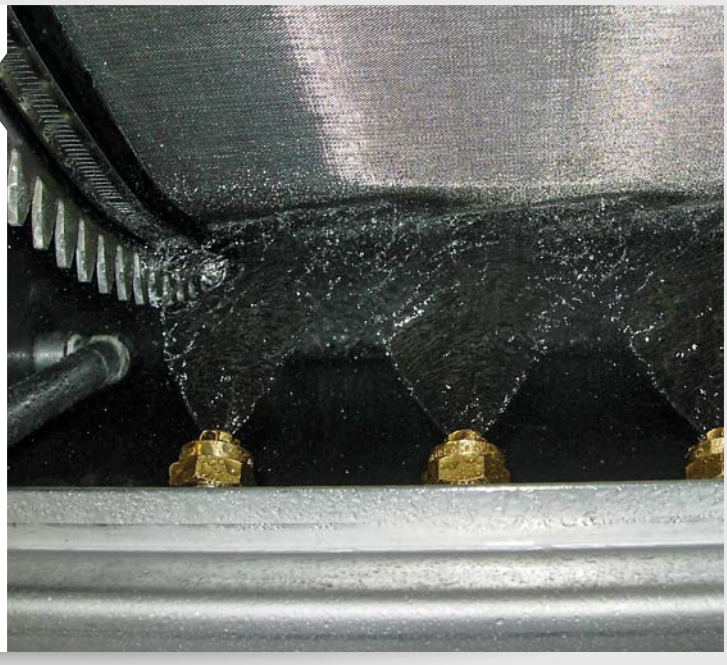
Water recycling

Consumption-optimised laundering processes focus on water consumption and primary energy. When the input of fresh water is reduced, problems can arise due to an accumulation of fluff or other contaminants.

Such optimisation is first made possible with the ABZ fluff filter, as a reutilisation of the various water flows within a washing procedure (solvent overflow, press water etc.) require that such media be filtered out.

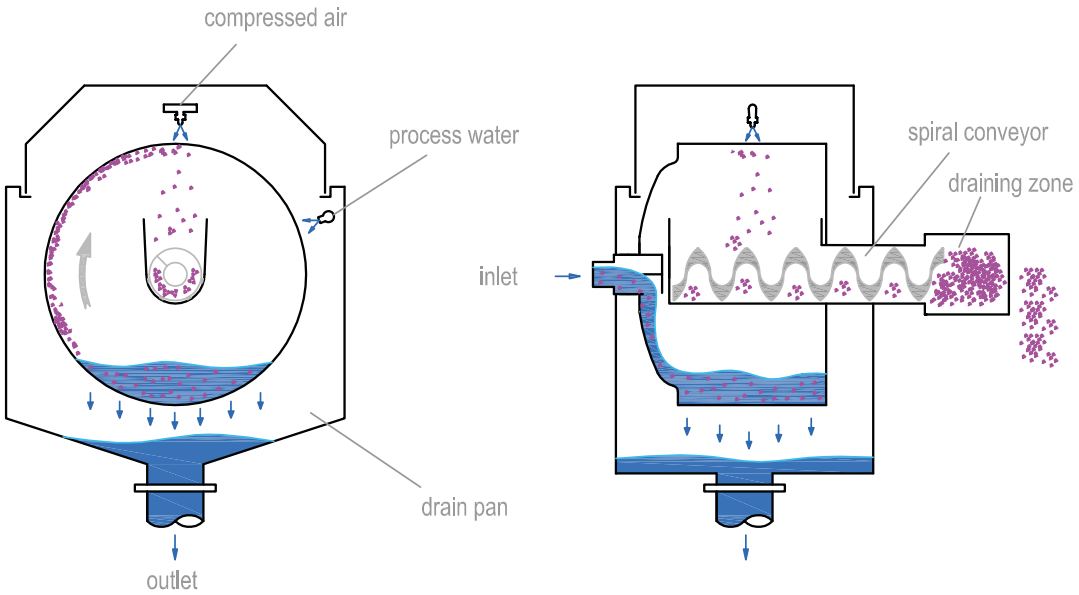
Wastewater filtration and energy recovery

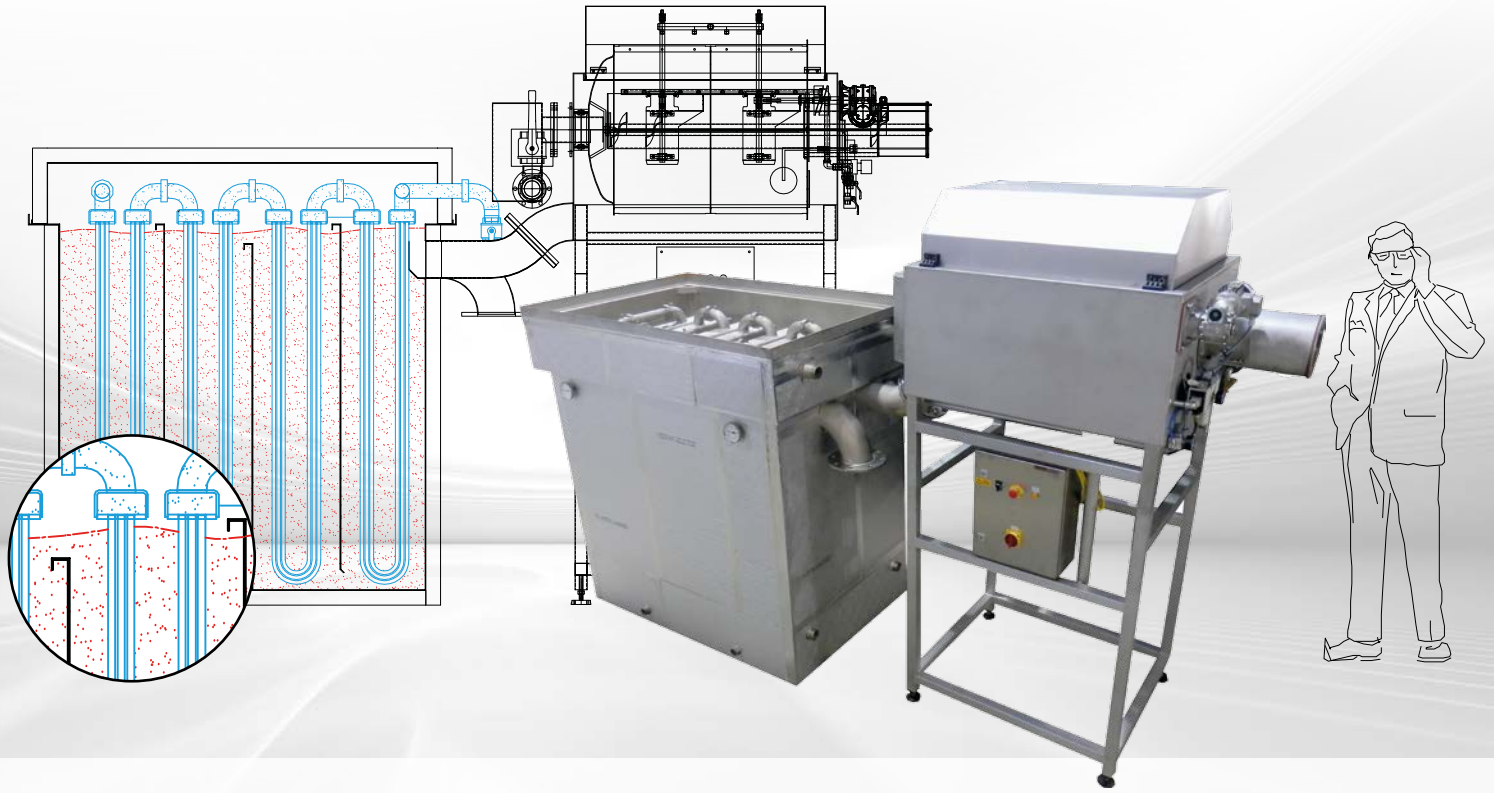
When the wastewater accumulated in a laundry is discharged into the drainage system, various threshold values regarding COD, temperature and the like, are often laid down by the authorities and must be respected. The ABZ wastewater filtration system, in combination with the ABZ heat exchanger system, not only enables an adherence to such statutory threshold values but also the recovery of thermal energy which would otherwise be lost.



Functional Description ABZ Fluff Filter

The liquid to be cleaned is fed into the rotating filter drum by means of a centrally installed inlet connection. Under atmospheric conditions, it flows through the filter mesh and either returned to the process cycle or drained into the sewage system. The accumulating solid particles which are larger than the nominal mesh size of the filter are held back by the mesh and a filter cake is formed. At this point, deep-bed filtration comes into effect, enabling significantly smaller particles to be separated than through the nominal mesh size. The cake adhering to the filter slowly conveyed upwards and dewatered through the rotating drum. At the crest of the drum, the cake is blown off with compressed air, and discharged out of the MDF and compacted, by means of a spiral conveyor.

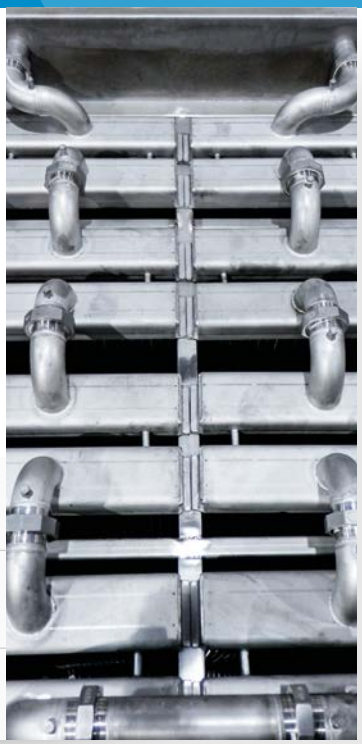




ABZ HEAT EXCHANGER

Functional Description ABZ Heat Exchanger

The warm water is fed into a tank, and conducted through a weir construction. The weirs, in a cascading arrangement and the big cross-section, reduce the flow velocity of the wastewater and ensure an optimal distribution of the thermal energy throughout the entire length of the exchanger. The cold water to be heated is conducted, according to the counter flow principle, through an optional number of tube bundles, which are recess mounted in the tank.



- High retention period of the wastewater
- Energy recovery even with impact loads
- Extremely large exchanger surface due to tube bundle system

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