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DESCRIPTION

FILTRATION APPARATUS AND METHOD OF CLEANSING FILTRATION MEDIA THEREIN

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a filtration apparatus
that filters liquids such as water, and to a method of cleansing
10 the filtration media therein.

Description of the Related Art

Conventional water purification processes at large scale
water treatment plants involve adding chemicals to untreated
water drawn from rivers, lakes, ponds, or wells to consolidate
15 the suspended matter therein to a size that causes said
consolidated matter to deposit on the bottom. The supernatant
water is skimmed and sent to a filtration reservoir, where it
is passed through filtration media such as filtration sand to
remove the finer suspended matter. This water is then
20 disinfected with chlorine.

However, if water is filtered utilizing filtration media
in this manner over a long period of time, the filtering efficiency
decreases due to the pollutants in the water (contaminants such
as sludge, hereinafter referred to as contaminants) attaching
25 to the filtration media, among other reasons. Therefore, it
becomes necessary to periodically cleanse the filtration media.

As cleansing methods of filtration media, surface cleaning, which washes the surface of a sand layer by hitting it with water sprayed from a nozzle, and backwash, which forces purified water into a filtration reservoir from a lower pressure compartment, thereby
5 floating the filtration sand grains, causing them to rub against each other, were in common use.

However, the surface cleaning and backwash methods described above utilize the effects of stream shear, and cannot cleanse the filtration media with satisfactory efficacy.
10 Problems arise from repeated use over a period of time such as: the reduction of space among the filtration media due to the progressive thickening of particle size from contaminant accumulation thereon, clogging due to the separation of materials that had been attached to the filtration media, and the leaking
15 of the contaminants themselves.

Conventionally these problems were dealt with by, for example, increasing the frequency of the backwash process. However, if the backwash process is repeated over a long period of time, the water pressure thereof influences even the gravel
20 layer which supports the filtration media, creating areas of different thickness in said layer, which is optimally flat and of an even thickness. In this case, it is necessary to perform a regeneration process, which involves: ceasing the total operation of the filtration reservoir, removing the filtration
25 media, correcting the discontinuities in thickness (of the gravel layer), replacing the filtration media with new filtration media,

or with the polluted filtration media which has been cleansed. However, the regeneration process is extremely costly, and as during said process the filtration reservoir is not operating, it leads to a decrease in water treatment efficiency, there is
5 a strong demand on the part of the water treatment plant to space the intervals between regeneration processes as long as possible.

The applicant of the present invention, in order to meet this demand, has developed and proposed a sand cleansing apparatus which cleanses polluted filtration media in a shorter
10 time and with a higher degree of cleansing ability (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publications No. 10(1998)-109051 and 11(1999)-057526), which has been utilized and praised by those in the field. This sand cleansing apparatus comprises: a sand receiving opening for receiving filtration media drawn from a
15 filtration reservoir in its upper portion; an agitation tank which stores sand and cleansing water having a sand extraction opening; a agitating tank erected within said agitation tank having openings on the upper and lower ends thereof; and a screw conveyor which rotates within said agitating tank. The grains
20 of sand are brought upward by the screw conveyor along with the cleansing water. As they are being conveyed upward, said grains of sand rub against each other, and the scrubbing action thereof effectively removes the contaminants that are attached or coated thereon.

25 As opposed to a large scale water treatment plant as has been described above, filtration systems such as those installed

in the filtration tanks of small scale simple plumbing or factories have within a container a filtration tank which holds the filtration media as well as the water to be purified by said filtration media. These filtration systems are structured to expel the water that has been purified by said filtration media from the filtration tank through a filtration floor to the outside of the container. It is common practice to utilize the surface washing or backwash methods for the filtration media of these filtration systems, and they have similar problems as those of the filtration reservoir; that is, the consumption of a large amount of purified water in the backwash process, and that the cleansing effectiveness is insufficient.

Further, as the filtration media in a filtration system is housed within a small container, the contamination thereof progresses at a higher rate than that of a filtration reservoir. Still further, as they perform high-speed filtration, contaminants are more likely to leak, so it can be said that said filtration media is operated under harsher conditions than that of a filtration reservoir. Therefore, it is necessary to replace or regenerate said filtration media on a shorter cycle.

It is conceivable to utilize the above-described sand cleansing apparatus by the present applicant (Japanese Unexamined Patent Publications No. 10(1998)-109051 and 11(1999)-057526) to cleanse the filtration media drawn from the filtration systems. However, compared to the amount of filtration media in a filtration reservoir, the amount of

filtration media in a filtration system is extremely small, and the operational scale of same is also small. Therefore, it is inefficient and impractical to secure the space required to install the above-described sand cleansing apparatus, as well as expending costs for its installation and removal, to cleanse such a small amount of filtration media. As a practical matter, it is generally the case that the filtration media is replaced with new filtration media, as opposed to being reused after cleansing.

10 However, the filtration media to be disposed after being replaced must be dealt with as industrial waste, and the cost of such disposal is high. It is also preferable from an ecological viewpoint to switch from the easy trend of consume-then-dispose to a direction in which resources are recycled and reused.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made in view of the above-described circumstances, and it is an object of the present invention to provide a filtration apparatus that effectively cleanses filtration media in a short period of time using a small amount of purified water without requiring the installation and removal of a cleansing apparatus each time that filtration media is to be cleansed, therefore obviating the occupation of a dedicated space therefor, as well as a cleansing method for said filtration media.

The filtration apparatus and the cleansing method for the

filtration media within the filtration apparatus of the present invention has a filtration media cleansing mechanism installed within the filtration tank. By utilizing said mechanism to cleanse the filtration media in the filtration apparatus, 5 obviates the need to provide a dedicated space for a separate cleansing apparatus, as well as the need to install and remove such apparatus, while cleansing said filtration media in a short amount of time with a sufficiently high degree of cleansing, using a small amount of purified water.

10 The filtration apparatus of the present invention comprises: a container that houses a filtration tank which holds therein filtration media as well as the liquid poured therein to be filtered by said media; and a filtration media cleansing mechanism inside the filtration tank for cleansing the filtration 15 media inside the filtration tank; wherein the filtration apparatus expels the liquid that has been purified by the filtration media to the outside of the container through a filtration floor of the filtration tank.

Here, the liquid to be poured into the container is 20 generally water to be purified by filtration, but it is not limited to this. For instance, waste oil of cutting lubricant may be used as the liquid. Further, when water is used as the liquid, it is preferable to utilize filtration sand as the filtration media, but it is not limited to this. Many different materials may be 25 used as the filtration media.

It is preferable that the cleansing mechanism comprise an

agitation tank and a contaminant expulsion means. The agitation tank is a hollow body erected within the filtration tank; has a plurality of lower openings and an upper opening at a level at least higher than the upper surface of the filtration media in the filtration tank; has provided therein a screw conveyor substantially coaxial with the agitation tank that conveys the filtration media as well as the liquid which flows into the agitation tank upwards from the lower openings to the upper opening thereof while agitating said filtration media and said liquid. The contaminant expulsion means expels the contaminants, separated from the filtration media by the agitation imparted thereon by the rotation of the screw conveyor, to the outside of the container.

As the filtration media and the liquid is conveyed upwards by the screw conveyor, the filtration media is fluidized within the liquid, the grains of the filtration media rub against each other, and the scrubbing action thereof effectively removes the contaminants that are attached or coated thereon. The contaminants removed in this manner floats in the liquid being conveyed upward, is discharged into the filtration tank from the upper opening of the agitation tank, and is expelled outside the container by the contaminant expulsion means.

It is preferable that the contaminant expulsion means comprises a backwash mechanism and an overflow expulsion means. The backwash mechanism discharges filtered or clean liquid during a state when the lower openings of the agitation tank are closed

by an opening/closing means. The discharge of liquid by the backwash mechanism causes the contaminants, which are floating in the liquid surface layer within the filtration tank to be expelled through the overflow expulsion means. This is because
5 it is possible to effectively expel the contaminants, which have been separated from the filtration media, that remain in the filtration tank by utilizing the backwash mechanism equipped on the filtration apparatus to cleanse the filtration media therein.

Further, if the filtration apparatus is of the type that
10 does not have a water retention means to retain the liquid that has been poured into the container within the filtration tank, it is preferable to provide the cleansing mechanism with a retention means with a water retaining function. This is because it is possible to perform cleansing efficiently utilizing only
15 the retained water.

With regard to the filtration apparatus of the present invention, it is preferable to further provide a switching mechanism for switching between the operations of "cleansing" by the filtration media cleansing mechanism and "filtration" of
20 liquids within the filtration tank. This is because it is possible to efficiently perform each of these operations by switching the switching mechanism to "filtration" when filtration of the liquid is to be performed, which precludes "cleansing" from being performed, and by switching the switching
25 mechanism to "cleansing" when cleansing is to be performed, which precludes filtration from being performed.

As to the switching mechanism, it is preferable to utilize one that is equipped with a door that is of a sufficient size to close the lower openings of the agitation tank and an opening/closing means for opening and closing same. This is
5 because by the opening and closing operation of said door, it is possible to allow the filtration media and liquid to flow into the agitation tank during a cleansing operation, and to positively prevent the filtration media from flowing into the agitation tank during a filtration operation, thereby positively
10 switching between the two operations (filtration and cleansing). Further, the operations of the screw conveyor and the lower and upper openings formed in the agitation tank combine to provide the effect that the filtration media within the filtration tank progressively circulate within the filtration tank and the
15 agitation tank. This circulation makes thorough cleansing of the filtration media possible in a short time.

It is preferable to utilize a door, which is movable along an outer or inner periphery of the outer wall of the agitation tank. This is to reduce the resistance of the filtration media
20 accumulated within the filtration tank during an opening/closing operation. Similarly, it is also preferable to utilize a structure for the opening/closing means that easily overcomes the resistance of the filtration media. For example, a structure may be utilized such that a worm wheel is fixed on the outer
25 peripheral surface of the door, and a motor or the like rotates the worm that engages said worm wheel. By this structure, the

rotation of the worm scrapes out the filtration media, which had entered the spaces between the teeth of the worm wheel, and the resistance of the filtration media can be reduced during an opening/closing operation.

5 Note that of the filtration apparatus of the present invention, the filtration media cleansing mechanism and the switching mechanism that switches between "cleansing" of the filtration media by the cleansing mechanism and "filtration" as necessary provided in the filtration tank of the filtration
10 apparatus, can be provided as a cleansing apparatus, attachable to an existing filtration apparatus. By this, it becomes possible to customize an existing filtering apparatus to a filtering apparatus of the present invention that has the function of cleansing the filtration media, thereby providing
15 an effect of controlling the installation cost.

 Further, the filtration apparatus of the present invention may be of a construction in which filtration media is housed in the agitation tank at all times; the agitation tank has a plurality of lateral surface openings that extend in a vertical direction
20 on a lateral surface thereof; said lateral surface openings have a plurality of lateral surface doors opened and closed by a plurality of drive means; wherein the liquid poured into the filtration apparatus flows into the agitation tank through the lateral surface openings, which are open in a normal operating
25 state, thereby performing filtration within the agitation tank as well.

The contaminant expulsion means may comprise a backwash mechanism. The backwash mechanism discharges filtered or clean water from the filtration floor into the filtration tank to float the filtration media during a closing operation of the lateral surface doors, performed in order for the screw conveyor to
5 agitate the filtration media.

Further, it is preferable that the lateral surface doors are closed during rotation of the screw conveyor.

The backwash mechanism of the contaminant expulsion means
10 is structured to discharge filtered or clean liquid from the filtration floor into the filtration tank during an opening operation of the lateral surface doors, performed when the agitating operation is completed. Further, the contaminant expulsion means may be equipped with an overflow expulsion means
15 that expels the contaminants caused to float in the liquid surface layer, by the discharge of liquid within the filtration tank by the backwash mechanism, to be expelled therethrough.

The filtration media cleansing mechanism may further be equipped with a retention means for retaining the liquid poured
20 into the container within the filtration tank.

When the filtration tank is filled with liquid, the liquid becomes pressurized. It is possible to filter said pressurized liquid through the agitation tank, as the filtration media is housed in the agitation tank at all times.

25 The filtration media cleansing method of the present invention is a cleansing method for filtration media within a

filtration apparatus comprising a container that houses a filtration tank which holds therein filtration media as well as the liquid poured therein to be filtered by said media; wherein the filtration apparatus expels the liquid that has been purified
5 by the filtration media to the outside of the container through a filtration floor of the filtration tank. A filtration media cleansing mechanism is provided in advance inside the filtration tank that cleanses the filtration media inside the filtration tank, and the filtration media cleansing method is characterized
10 by the self cleansing of the filtration media within said filtration apparatus by the filtration media cleansing mechanism.

Here, the liquid to be poured into the container is generally water to be purified by filtration, but it is not
15 necessarily limited to this. For instance, waste oil of cutting lubricant may be used as the liquid. Further, when water is used as the liquid, it is preferable to utilize filtration sand as the filtration media, but it is not limited to this. Many different materials may be used as the filtration media.

20 With regard to the filtration media cleansing method of the present invention, it is preferable to utilize a cleaning mechanism comprising an agitation tank and a contaminant expulsion means, as in the filtration apparatus of the present invention. The agitation tank is a hollow body erected within
25 the filtration tank; has a plurality of lower openings and an upper opening at a level at least higher than the upper surface

of the filtration media in the filtration tank; has provided therein a screw conveyor that conveys the filtration media as well as the liquid which flows into the agitation tank upwards from the lower openings to the opening in a higher position
5 (referred to as the upper opening or the upper edge opening) thereof while agitating said filtration media and said liquid. The contaminant expulsion means expels the contaminants, separated from the filtration media by the agitation imparted thereon by the rotation of the screw conveyor, to the outside
10 of the container. At cleansing time, it is preferable to control the process so that: the driving of the screw conveyor is initiated; the filtration media as well as the liquid that flows into the agitation tank from the filtration tank through the lower openings of the agitation tank is conveyed upwards while being
15 agitated; the grains of the filtration media fluidized within the agitation tank rub against each other, the scrubbing action thereof effectively removing the contaminants that are attached or coated thereon; the scrubbed filtration media as well as the liquid having the removed contaminants mixed therein are
20 discharged into the filtration tank from the upper (upper edge) opening of the agitation tank; and after substantially all of the filtration media in the filtration tank has been circulated through the agitation tank, and all of the filtration media as well as the liquid that remain in the agitation tank has been
25 discharged into the filtration tank, the driving of the screw conveyor is ceased, and the contaminants are expelled outside

the container by the contaminant expulsion means.

Further, it is preferable that the contaminant expulsion means comprises a backwash mechanism and an overflow expulsion means. The backwash mechanism discharges filtered or clean liquid during a state when the lower openings of the cleansing agitation tank are closed by an opening/closing means. The discharge of liquid by the backwash mechanism causes the contaminants, which are floating in the liquid surface layer within the filtration tank to be expelled through the overflow expulsion means. At the time when the contaminants are to be expelled in the cleansing process described above, it is preferable to discharge purified liquid into the filtration tank through the filtration floor by the backwash mechanism, cause the contaminants to float in the liquid surface layer within the filtration tank, and expel said floating contaminants outside of the container by the overflow expulsion means.

Further, if the filtration apparatus is of the type that does not have a water retention means to retain the liquid that has been poured into the container within the filtration tank, it is preferable to further provide the cleansing mechanism with a retention means. This is because it is possible to perform cleansing efficiently utilizing only the retained water.

With regard to the cleansing method for the filtration media within the filtration apparatus of the present invention as well, it is preferable that a switching mechanism as has been described above be provided in advance within the filtration tank.

This is because it is possible to efficiently perform each of the filtration and cleansing operations by switching between the filtration and cleansing operations. As to the switching mechanism, it is preferable to utilize one that is equipped with
5 a door that is of a sufficient size to close the lower openings of the agitation tank and an opening/closing means for opening and closing same. This is because by the opening said door by the opening/closing means prior to or after the initiation of the driving of the screw conveyor, thereby switching to a
10 cleansing operation, it is possible to allow the filtration media and liquid to flow into the agitation tank and effectively performing just the cleansing operation. By closing said door after the cleansing operation, prior to the cessation of the driving of the screw conveyor, filtration media as well as liquid
15 is prevented from flowing into the agitation tank, and it is possible to effectively perform just filtration.

It is preferable to utilize a door, which is movable along an outer or inner periphery of the outer wall of the agitation tank to overcome resistance during an opening/closing operation.

20 It is preferable that the operation of each of the steps described above be performed automatically by sequence control.

Further, with regard to the filtration media cleansing method of the present invention, the filtration media cleansing mechanism may comprise an agitation tank and a contaminant
25 expulsion means. The agitation tank is a hollow body erected within the filtration tank; has a plurality of lower openings

and an upper opening at a level at least higher than the upper surface of the filtration media in the filtration tank; has a plurality of lateral surface openings that extend in a vertical direction on a lateral surface thereof; said lateral surface openings have a plurality of lateral surface doors opened and closed by a plurality of drive means; has provided therein a screw conveyor substantially coaxial with the agitation tank that conveys the filtration media as well as the liquid which flows into the agitation tank upwards from the lower openings to the aforementioned upper opening thereof while agitating said filtration media and said liquid. The contaminant expulsion means expels the contaminants, separated from the filtration media by the agitation imparted thereon by the rotation of the screw conveyor, to the outside of the container. The cleansing operation may comprise the steps of: closing the lateral surface doors; initiating the driving of the screw conveyor; conveying the filtration media as well as the liquid that flows into the agitation tank from the filtration tank through the lower openings of the agitation tank upward while agitating said filtration media and said liquid, whereby the grains of the filtration media fluidized within the agitation tank rub against each other, the scrubbing action thereof effectively removing the contaminants that are attached or coated thereon; discharging the scrubbed filtration media as well as the liquid having the removed contaminants mixed therein into the filtration tank from the upper opening of the agitation tank; and after substantially

all of the filtration media in the filtration tank has been circulated through the agitation tank, ceasing the driving of the screw conveyor, opening the lateral surface doors, and expelling the contaminants outside the container by the
5 contaminant expulsion means.

The filtration apparatus of the present invention is equipped with a backwash mechanism that discharges filtered or clean liquid into the filtration tank through the filtration floor. During a cleansing operation, it is preferable that the
10 lateral surface doors be closed after the filtration media is caused to be in a suspended state by said backwash mechanism.

Further, the contaminant expulsion means described above can be configured to expel the contaminants caused to float in the surface layer of the liquid to the outside of the container
15 by the discharge of filtered or clean liquid by the backwash mechanism after the agitating operation is complete and the lateral surface doors are opened.

Still further, the filtration media cleansing mechanism may retain the liquid poured into the container. The agitating,
20 scrubbing, and expelling operations may be performed using solely said retained liquid.

According to the filtration apparatus and the filtration media cleansing method of the present invention, by adopting a structure in which a filtration media cleansing mechanism that
25 self cleanses the filtration media is provided within the filtration tank, the need for the installation of a cleansing

mechanism separate from the filtration apparatus is obviated. Therefore, problems associated with the installation space and installation/removal costs for such a cleansing mechanism are solved. In addition, in the case that a switching mechanism is
5 further provided and "filtration" is selected thereby, the cleansing mechanism is not operated, and a conventional filtration operation is secured. In the case that "cleansing" is selected by the switching mechanism, the cleansing mechanism is operated to perform the cleansing of the filtration media
10 utilizing only the liquid retained within the filtration tank, thereby suppressing the amount of liquid required to a minimum. Finally, if the contaminants separated and removed from the filtration media are expelled to the outside of the container by the backwash cleansing operation of the backwash mechanism
15 provided in the filtration apparatus, the filtration media can be cleansed efficiently and with a high degree of cleansing, as compared to conventional backwash cleansing.

As a result, the need to replace the filtration media with new filtration media is obviated; thereby suppressing the costs
20 associated with the introduction of new filtration media. Also, the need to dispose of the used filtration media is obviated, and it becomes possible to maintain environmental protection standards (such as ISO14000) by the control of industrial waste, as well as reduce the costs associated with industrial waste
25 disposal.

Further, as the intervals between the cleansing of the

filtration media can be extended longer than with conventional systems, longer continuous filtration times can be secured, while decreasing the total time during which filtration is ceased for cleansing operations.

5 Still further, even if multiple cleansing operations are performed, contaminants do not accumulate within the filtration tank. Therefore, replacement of the filtration media and the cleaning of the filtration tank become unnecessary, thereby lowering the costs and labor associated with maintenance thereof.

10 Furthermore, in the case that the filtration apparatus of the present invention is structured so that the agitation tank houses filtration media therein at all times; the agitating tank has vertically extending lateral surface openings; the lateral surface openings have lateral surface doors opened and closed
15 by a plurality of drive means; the liquid poured into the filtration apparatus enters the agitation tank through the lateral surface openings, which are opened in a normal operating state; and filtration occurs in the agitation tank as well, during a filtration operation, the filtration area is expanded, thereby
20 improving the filtration efficiency. Also, as liquid flows into the agitation tank at all times, stagnation of liquid therein is precluded. Therefore, contamination of liquid due to stagnation and the seeping out of said contaminated liquid from the agitation tank into the filtered liquid and mixing therewith
25 is prevented.

Further, in the case that the contaminant expulsion means

is provided with a backwash mechanism that discharges filtered or clean water into the filtration tank through the filtration floor to cause the filtration media to float at the time when the lateral surface doors are closed in order for the screw conveyor to agitate the filtration media, the opening and closing of the lateral surface doors are not prevented by the filtration media. That is, the lateral surface doors do not encounter much resistance by the filtration media, which eases the opening and closing operation, and the load on the drive means for opening and closing the lateral surface doors can be reduced.

Further, in the case that the lateral surface doors are closed during the time that the screw conveyor is rotating, agitating of the filtration media is efficiently performed.

In the case that the contaminant expulsion means is further provided with an overflow expulsion means that expels the contaminants caused to float within the surface layer of the liquid by the discharge of liquid from the backwash mechanism into the filtration tank through the filtration floor at the time when the lateral surface doors are opened at the completion of the agitating operation, not only is the opening of the lateral surface doors eased, but the contaminants can be efficiently discharged from the lateral surface doors as well.

In the case that the filtration media cleansing mechanism is further provided with a retention means for retaining the water poured into the container within the filtration tank, the effects of said means combine with those of the lateral surface openings

to more efficiently cleanse the filtration media.

If the filtration apparatus is structured so that filtration media is housed in the agitation tank at all times, the liquid under pressure by the filling of the filtration tank can also be filtered by the agitation tank. In this case, because the liquid is under pressure, said liquid permeates the filtration media quickly, and because the filtration area is expanded, filtration is performed more efficiently.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a first embodiment of the filtration apparatus of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view showing the essential elements of the filtration apparatus of Fig. 1

Figs. 3A to 3C are detailed views showing the filtration floor and the filter.

Figs. 4A to 4C are detailed views showing the opening/closing door of the agitation tank's lower openings and the opening/closing means therefor.

Fig. 5 is a view that describes the cleansing operation.

Fig. 6 is a view that describes the contaminant expulsion operation.

Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view similar to Fig. 2, of a second embodiment of a filtration apparatus of the present invention.

Fig. 8 is a partially magnified sectional view of a lateral surface door of the filtration apparatus of Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a partially magnified front view of a lateral surface opening of the filtration apparatus of Fig. 7.

Fig. 10 is a partially magnified sectional view taken along the line 10-10 in Fig. 9 of the agitation tank of the filtration apparatus.

Fig. 11 is a magnified view of the essential elements of the drive means utilized in the filtration apparatus of Fig. 7.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The first embodiment of the filtration apparatus of the present invention, as shown in Fig. 2, comprises a main container 12 that houses a filtration tank 11 for housing therein filtration media 51 and water 52, poured therein to be filtered by said filtration media 51, structured to expel purified water 52' filtered by filtration media 51 to the outside of the main container 12 through a filtration floor 13 of the filtration tank 11; a filtration media cleansing mechanism within filtration 11 for cleansing filtration media 51; and a switching mechanism for switching between "cleansing" by the filtration media cleansing mechanism and "filtering". The specific construction of the filtration media cleansing mechanism and the switching mechanism will be described later.

As shown in Fig. 3A, a plurality of short columnar filters 14, made of micro-apertured ceramic, are positioned on the filtration floor 13. These filters 14, as shown in the sectional view Fig. 3B as well as the plane view Fig. 3C, have a cross shaped hollow portion, and while maintaining strength against

accumulating filtration media 51 and water 52', efficiently allow only the purified water 52' to penetrate to the pressure chamber 15 formed beneath filtration floor 13.

5 A water collection pipe 16 is fixedly attached to pressure chamber 15 to expel the purified water that has penetrated thereto to the outside of container 12. The water collection pipe 16 is equipped with an electromagnetic valve 17 (second electromagnetic valve) that opens and closes the inner portion thereof, a purified water collection pump 18 for drawing the
10 purified water 52' from the pressure chamber 15, and a backwash water supply pump 18' for pumping purified water 52' to pressure chamber 15.

A supply pipe 19 that supplies water 52 to be purified by filtration to filtration tank 11 is fixedly attached on an upper
15 lateral surface of container 12. The supply pipe 19 is equipped with an electromagnetic valve 20 (first electromagnetic valve) that opens and closes the inner portion thereof, an untreated water supply pump 21 for supplying water 52 to filtration tank 11, and a contaminated water overflow expulsion pump 21' for
20 drawing water 52 having contaminants 53 floating therein to be described later from filtration tank 11.

The filtration media cleansing mechanism comprises an agitation tank 22 which is a columnar hollow body with a plurality of lower openings 22a and upper opening 22b erected within the
25 filtration tank 11; a screw conveyor 23 that conveys the filtration media 51 as well as the water 52 which flows into the

agitation tank 22 from the filtration tank 11 upwards from the lower openings 22a to the upper opening 22b thereof while agitating said filtration media 51 and said water 52; a contaminant expulsion means that expels from the container 12 the contaminants 53 which have been separated from the filtration media 51 by the agitating operation performed thereon within agitation tank 22; and a retention means that retains, to a certain degree, the water 52 supplied to container 12 therein.

The upper end of screw conveyor 23 is linked to a motor 23a disposed above the container 12, and the lower end of said screw conveyor is supported by a bearing 23b disposed below said container 12. Further, there is an appropriate amount of space between the spiral wing that is fixedly attached to the rotational axis of the screw conveyor and the inner surface of the agitation tank 22, and it efficiently conveys the filtration media 51 to the upper opening 22b. If this space is too wide, then the amount of filtration media 51 that falls during the upper conveyance thereof becomes large, and if this space is too narrow, it causes the filtration media 51 to be ground and crushed, as well as causing wear of the wing. Therefore, it is preferable to adopt a structure in which either the screw conveyor 23 or the agitation tank 22 are replaceable to maintain an appropriate amount of space therebetween, according to the particle size of the filtration media 51.

As shown in Fig. 4A, the switching mechanism comprises a door 24 movable along the outer peripheral wall of agitation tank

22 of a sufficient size to close the lower openings 22a thereof;
an opening/closing means to operate said door 24; and the
above-described second electromagnetic valve 17 which acts as
a retention means for retaining the water of container 12 within
5 filtration tank 11 to a certain degree. Note that the
opening/closing means comprises a worm wheel 25 fixedly attached
along the outer peripheral surface of door 24; a worm 26 (see
Fig. 4B) that engages said worm wheel 25; a rotation shaft 27
upon which said worm 26 is fixed; and a motor 28 that rotates
10 said rotation shaft 27. As shown in Fig. 4A and Fig. 4C, it is
also possible to utilize an opening/closing means comprising a
hook 29 with an aperture 29a therethrough fixedly attached to
the outer peripheral surface of door 24; a reciprocating shaft
31 that penetrates said aperture 29a, a pair of push-pullers
15 (sleeves fitted on said shaft 31) disposed so as to sandwich said
hook 29 therebetween; and an air cylinder 32 to impart
reciprocating motion to the reciprocating shaft 31. Note that
the air cylinder 32 may be provided in the vicinity of door 24
within the filtration tank 11.

20 The contaminant expulsion means comprises a backwash water
supply pump 18' that discharges filtered water 52' into the
filtration tank 11 from pressure chamber 15 through filtration
floor 13 while the lower openings 22a of the agitation tank 22
are closed by the opening/closing means; a supply pipe 19 that
25 acts as an overflow expulsion means for expelling the
contaminants 53 which are caused to float in the water 52 within

the filtration tank 11 by the discharge of purified water 52' by the backwash mechanism; and a contaminated water overflow expulsion pump 21'. Also, as the retention means, the second electromagnetic valve 17 performs the function thereof.

5 With regard to the filtration apparatus 10 of the first embodiment, an inclined plane 12a to assist the flow of the accumulated filtration media 51 and water 52 on the floor of the filtration tank into the lower openings 22a of the agitation tank 22. However, a means to eject a stream in order to pressure the
10 accumulated filtration media 51 and water 52 into the lower openings 22a can also be adopted. Further, without providing these specialized assistance mechanisms, the accumulation of filtration media 51 on the floor of filtration tank 11 can be prevented by discharging purified water 52' from the filtration
15 floor 13, thereby causing a convection current in said filtration media.

Next, the operation of the filtration apparatus of the first embodiment will be described.

First, a normal filtration operation will be described with
20 reference to Fig. 2. The lower openings 22a of the agitation tank 22 within container 12 are closed by door 24, and the accumulated filtration media 51 as well as water 52 supplied by the supply pipe 19 is prevented from flowing into the agitation tank 22.

The first electromagnetic valve 20 of supply pipe 19 is
25 open, and dirty water 52 sent pressurized by the untreated water supply pump 21 flows in said pipe 19. This water 52 passes through

the first electromagnetic valve 20 and is supplied to filtration tank 11. The water 52 supplied to filtration tank 11 is purified by the filtering action of filtration media 51 accumulated therein. The purified water 52' passes through filters 14 of the
5 filtration floor 13 and enters pressure chamber 15. The second electromagnetic valve 17 provided in the water collection pipe 16 that communicates with pressure chamber 15 is open. By operation of the purified water collection pump 18, the purified water 52' in pressure chamber 15 passes through water collection
10 pipe 16 and is expelled out of the filtration apparatus 10, where it is provided for various uses.

Next, the switching of the apparatus to the "cleansing" operation as well as the filtration media cleansing operation will be described with reference to Fig. 2 and Fig. 5.

15 First, the operation of untreated water supply pump 21 is ceased, and the supply of water 52 is stopped. The first electromagnetic valve 20 is closed to prevent the spray of water 52 from entering the supply pipe 19 during the cleansing operation. At this time, the supply of water 52 is stopped so that the upper
20 surface (surface of the water) thereof within the filtration tank 11 is not higher than the upper opening 22b of the agitation tank 22. Note that the amount of filtration media 51 is set so that the top surface thereof is at a level below the upper opening 22b of agitation tank 22, as well as below the supply pipe 19
25 that acts as the overflow expulsion means. It is often the case that if the weight ratio of filtration media 51 to water 52 is

set high at this time, a higher cleansing effect is obtained.

Next, the operation of the purified water collection pump 18 is ceased, and the second electromagnetic valve 17 is closed. By this, water 52' ceases to flow into the pressure chamber 15 via the filters 14, and the dirty water 52 supplied by the supply pipe 19 is retained in the filtration tank 11.

Also, operation of the motor 23a of the screw conveyor 23 is initiated, and the screw conveyor 23 rotates in the direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 5. Further, the door 24 is caused to move along the outer peripheral wall of agitation tank 22 by the opening/closing means, and the lower openings 22a of the agitation tank 22 are opened. Note that the order of the opening of the door 24 and the initiation of the screw conveyor 23 rotation may be reversed.

By the opening of door 24, the filtration media 51 and water 52 at the floor portion of filtration tank 11 is urged into the floor portion of agitation tank 22 through the lower openings 22a thereof by the weight of filtration media 51 and water 52 accumulated above. Then, the filtration media 51 and water 52 that flows into the floor portion of agitation tank 22 is progressively conveyed upwards by the spiral wing of screw conveyor 23 rotating inside agitation tank 22. During this time the filtration media 51 is caused to be in a floating state by the upward force of the screw conveyor 23. At the floor portion of agitation tank 22, the filtration media 51 is pushed upward in a state where it is restrained between the spiral wing of the

screw conveyor 23 and the inner wall surface of the agitation tank 22. Therefore, relative movement between the particles of filtration media 51 is suppressed. However, as this restraint decreases from an area above the upper edge of lower openings 22a along the screw conveyor 23, the water 52 and the filtration media 51 are conveyed upwards while being violently agitated. This agitation causes the particles of filtration media to rub against each other, and this action separates and removes from the filtration media 51 the contaminants attached or coated thereon by the filtration of water 52, thereby cleansing the filtration media 51.

The cleansing effect of the particles of filtration media 51 conveyed by screw conveyor 23 is improved by the increased opportunities that said particles have to rub each other. Further, above the water's surface, the contact opportunities amongst said particles increase, so the cleansing effect is further improved. Also, with regard to the upper portion of the screw conveyor 23, a portion of the filtration media 51 falls through the space between the outer peripheral edge of the spiral wing and the inner surface of the agitation tank 22, then is repeatedly conveyed upward by the wing at a lower level, so that the scrubbing process is substantively extended, improving the cleansing effect.

Note that it is necessary to set the rotation speed of the screw conveyor 23 to a high speed, to enable both the filtration media 51 and the water 52 to be conveyed to the upper edge of

the spiral wing of the screw conveyor 23. Also, as to the water 52 poured in, an amount sufficient to fluidize the filtration media 51 therein at the upper opening 22b is necessary. However, if an excessive amount of water is poured in, the particle density of filtration media 51 on the screw conveyor 23 decreases. Consequently, the opportunities that said particles have to rub each other also decrease, and the cleansing effect is reduced. Further, within filtration tank 11, if the height difference between the upper opening 22b and the water 52 as well as the filtration media 51 is small, the cleansing effect of filtration media decreases. On the other hand, if said height difference is excessively large, the absolute amount of the filtration media 51 to be cleansed decreases, so that the cleansing efficiency deteriorates. Accordingly, all of these factors must be considered when setting parameters such as the amount of water 52 to be poured in and the height of the agitation tank 22.

The filtration media exhibits the effect that the particles thereof rub against each other as they are conveyed upward by the spiral wing of screw conveyor 23. However, as there is virtually no action in which said particles collide with structural components such as the spiral wing, no excessive forces act thereon, and there is no fear that said particles will be crushed. Furthermore, as water 52 always exists among said particles, the contaminants 53 separated therefrom are mixed in the water 52, precluding re-attachment to the particles due to the rubbing action therebetween. Also, with regard to the middle

to upper portions of the screw conveyor 23, as the filtration media 51 only contacts the upper surface of the spiral wing, there is little wear of the screw conveyor.

The fluidized filtration media 51, along with water 52
5 having contaminants 53 mixed therein, is conveyed to the upper opening 22b of agitation tank 22 is progressively discharged into the filtration tank 11. The cleansed filtration media 51 progressively accumulates atop uncleansed filtration media 51 in the filtration tank 11. However, as the filtration media 51
10 accumulated on the floor portion of the filtration tank is progressively urged into the agitation tank 22, the cleansed filtration media 51 repeatedly enters agitation tank 22 through the lower openings 22a and is cleansed therein with the passage of cleansing time. Therefore, the filtration media 51 within
15 filtration tank 11 is thoroughly cleansed.

Note that the filtration media 51 accumulated on the outer peripheral portion of the filtration tank 11 floor is urged toward the center of filtration floor 13, that is, towards the lower openings 22a of agitation tank 22, by the weight of filtration
20 media accumulated atop it. Of this weight, the urging is caused by the components that are in a direction along the inclined plane of inclined board 12a. Therefore, there is no case that the filtration media 51 accumulated on the outer peripheral portion does not circulate, and is excluded from cleansing because it
25 remains in said area; all of the filtration media is thoroughly cleansed.

After the filtration media 51 within filtration tank 11 has been thoroughly cleansed, the opening/closing means is operated to close the door 24 thereby closing the lower openings 22a. This prevents additional filtration media 51 and water 52 prevented from entering the agitation tank 22. Then, rotation of the screw conveyor 23 is continued for a predetermined amount of time to expel the filtration media 51 and the water 52 having contaminants 53 therein that remain in the agitation tank 22 out to the filtration tank 11.

By the operation described above, the cleansing of filtration media 51 itself is completed, and the contaminants 53 have been separated and removed therefrom. However, aside from the cleansed filtration media 51, the contaminants, which have been separated and removed therefrom, still remain in the filtration tank 11; therefore it would be inappropriate to perform further filtration on water 52 in this state.

So next, in order to perform a backwash operation, which acts as the rinsing process to expel the contaminants 53 that remain in filtration tank 11 out of the container 12, the second electromagnetic valve 17 provided in water collection pipe 16 is opened. At the same time, purified or cleaned water 52', provided from outside the container 12, is sent by pressure into pressure chamber 15 by the backwash water supply pump 18' (see Fig. 6). In addition, the first electromagnetic valve 20 provided in supply pipe 19 is also opened. The purified water 52' which has been sent by pressure to pressure chamber 15 is

backwashed into the filtration tank 11 via filters 14 of the filtration floor 13 by the force of the pressure by which it was sent. By the upward force of the backwashed water 52', the filtration media 51 and the contaminants 53 accumulated therebetween rise violently in the water. At this time, contaminants 53 which are lighter than the filtration media 51 are propelled further upward than the filtration media 51, and are caused to float in the vicinity of the upper surface (surface of the water) of the water 52 (as well as 52'). As a result, the contaminants 53 are removed to within a range higher than the level where the filtration media 51 is propelled.

In this manner, by continuing the backwash discharge from the pressure chamber 15, the amount of water in filtration tank 11 increases. Consequently, the surface of the water (water level) gradually rises. Accordingly, the suspended contaminants 53 also rise within the filtration tank 11. When the surface of the water reaches the level of supply pipe 19 of container 12, the water 52 having contaminants 53 therein flow into said pipe. Here, the contaminated water overflow expulsion pump is operated to draw the water having contaminants 53 mixed therein out of supply pipe 19 and to be expelled outside of the container 12. By continuing the above described backwash operation for a predetermined amount of time, all of the contaminants 53 that remain in the filtration tank 11 are removed.

When the backwash operation is completed, the operations of contaminated water overflow expulsion pump 21' and the

backwash water supply pump 18' are ceased. After the cleansed filtration media 51 which had been propelled upward sinks and accumulates in the filtration tank, the untreated water supply pump 21 provides new untreated water 52 to the filtration tank 11 to be filtered. At the same time, the purified water collection pump 18 expels the purified water 52' that has collected in the pressure chamber 15 out of the container 12, and filtration processes can be performed anew.

It is preferable from the viewpoint of saving labor that the series of operations described above be performed automatically by sequence control utilizing a predetermined control apparatus, thereby excluding an operator's trouble.

According to the filtration apparatus 10 of the first embodiment as described in detail above, due to the provision of the filtration media cleansing mechanism and the switching mechanism within the filtration tank, there is no need to provide a filtration media cleansing apparatus separate from the filtration apparatus. That is, installation of equipment for removing filtration media 51 that has been dirtied by "filtration" from container 12, cleansing it, and returning it to the filtration tank 11 (such as a sand conveyance apparatus, a separate cleansing apparatus, etc.) is obviated, and the tremendous amount of labor associated therewith can also be reduced. As a result, the installation space, as well as the cost and labor associated with installation/removal of a separate filtration media cleansing apparatus is greatly reduced.

Furthermore, when switched to the "filtration" mode by the switching mechanism, as the cleansing mechanism is not operated, a conventional filtration operation is secured. Also, because the retention means enables cleansing of the filtration media 51 with just the water 52 that is retained in filtration tank 11, the amount of water required can be kept to a minimum. Finally, by expelling the contaminants 53, which have been separated and removed from filtration media 51 but still remain in filtration tank out of container 12 by backwash, in comparison to conventional backwash or surface washing, the filtration media 51 can be cleansed more efficiently and with a higher degree of cleansing.

Next, the second embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figs. 7 through 11. Fig. 7 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 2, showing the main components of the second embodiment of a filtration apparatus of the present invention. Fig. 8 is a partially magnified sectional view of a lateral surface door of the filtration apparatus of Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a partially magnified front view of a lateral surface opening of the filtration apparatus of Fig. 7. Fig. 10 is a partially magnified sectional view taken along the line 10-10 in Fig. 9 of the agitation tank of the filtration apparatus. Fig. 11 is a magnified view of the essential elements of the drive means utilized in the filtration apparatus of Fig. 7. Note that in the description, the same reference numbers will be utilized for elements that are the same as in the previously described first

embodiment.

First, as shown in Fig. 7, the filtration apparatus 110 of the second embodiment houses filtration media 51 within the agitation tank 122 even in a state of normal use, and differs from the first embodiment in that filtration is performed within 5 agitation tank 122 as well as in the main filtration tank 111. Another point of difference between the two embodiments is that in the second embodiment, lateral surface doors 160, opened and closed by drive means 182, are mounted on the agitation tank 122. 10 Each of these lateral surface doors 160 are linked to an operating rod (hereinafter referred to as rod) 162 that extends to the outside of container 112. A link 164, which is linked to the rod 162, and an air cylinder 166 that drives said link 164 are mounted on the outer surface of container 112. This rod 162, link 164, 15 air cylinder 166 as well accessories therefor will be collectively referred to as the drive means 182. The air cylinder 166 is provided on the outside of container 112 for each lateral surface door 160. Note that in Fig. 7, for the sake of simplicity in the description, only one pair of lateral surface door 160 and drive means 182 is shown. 20

A detailed description of the lateral surface door 160 will be given with reference to Figs. 8 through 10. As shown best in Fig. 9, a thin rectangular lateral surface opening 172 that extends from the vicinity of the filtration floor 13 to the upper 25 edge 170 of the agitation tank is formed on the lateral surface 168 of the cylindrical agitation tank 122. This lateral surface

opening 172 is formed in four positions along the circumference of agitation tank 122, at 90° intervals. A thin rectangular lateral surface door 160 that matches the lateral surface opening in shape is hingedly attached to a hinge portion 174 so as to
5 be able to open and close the lateral surface opening 172.

Lateral surface door 160 is formed to have substantially the same curvature as the outer form of cylindrical agitation tank 122. However, the lower edge of said door 160 is formed as a straight line, and hinge portion 174 is formed thereon. The
10 lower edge of the lateral surface opening is similarly formed as a straight line, and constitutes a part of the hinge portion 174. During a filtration operation, the lateral surface doors are in an open state so as to evenly distribute the water 52 through the filtration media 51. The water 52 that flows into agitation
15 tank 122 permeates and is filtered by filtration media 51 therein, and flows out into the filtration tank 111 through cutouts 178.

Also, rectangular cutouts (lower openings) 178 are formed along the lower edge of agitation tank 122 in the space between adjacent lateral surface openings 172. These cutouts 178 are
20 formed in four positions along the circumference of agitation tank 122, in evenly spaced intervals. Cutouts 178 perform the same function as the lower opening 22a of the previously described first embodiment, however, there is no cover for said cutouts 178 and they remain open at all times.

25 Next, the drive means 182 that opens and closes lateral surface doors 160 will be described with reference to Fig. 11.

A fixed bracket 184 is attached to the upper outer surface of lateral surface door 160 by screws or by welding. The distal end of this fixed bracket 184 is formed to be a vertically extending plane. On the other hand, a two pronged linkage member 186 is
5 attached by screws or the like on the distal tip of the rod 162 that is positioned within the container 112. The fixed bracket 184 and the two pronged linkage member 186 constitute a rotatable yet integral linkage portion 190 by being attached by a pin 188. The outside of this linkage portion 190 is covered by a metal
10 bellows 192 capable of compression and expansion constructed from stainless steel or the like, to protect said linkage portion 190 from the water 52 and filtration media 51. With regard to Fig. 11, lateral surface door 160 is shown in its open state by solid lines, and in its closed state by broken lines. The rod 162 and
15 its parts are also drawn by solid lines and broken lines in positions that correspond to the open and closed states thereof. Note that with regard to Fig. 11, the end of rod 162 that extends into the container 112 will be omitted except for the linkage portion 190.

20 A support member 196 that supports the rod 162 is mounted in the attachment aperture 194 formed in a lateral surface of container 112. The support member 196 comprises a bearing 200; a support body 198 that supports said bearing 200 mounted within the aperture 194; a holding member 202 that holds said bearing
25 200 from outside the container 112 attached on a lateral surface of the support body 198; and a bellows attachment member 206 fixed

by the support body 198 inside the container 112 that fixes a bellows 204 to be described below.

The support body 198 is a metal disc with a circular aperture 214 in the center thereof, and is welded to the container 112. On the inner edge of the aperture 214, that is, on the side that is inside the container 112, is formed an annular flange. The inner surface of bearing 200 is curved, and structured to hold rotatably therein a ball joint 208 having a similar curvature. The bearing 200 is positioned within the aperture 214 of support body 198. The holding member 202 is fixed on the outside of support body 198 by screws. The holding member 202 is a disc-shaped metal member having a circular aperture, and an annular rib 220 is protrusively formed on the inner edge of said aperture. The bearing 200 is held by this rib 220 and the aforementioned flange 212 of support body 198. The ball joint 208 is a spherical metal member having a penetrative aperture 210 in the center thereof through which rod 162 is inserted. Said ball joint 208 is supported by bearing 200 in an angularly variable manner. The rod is slidably supported within this penetrative aperture 210, while being supported in an angularly variable manner with respect to the container 112.

A metal bellows 204, similar to the aforementioned bellows 192 is fitted on the inside of container 112 in the vicinity of the rod support member 196. This bellows 204, like bellows 192, is capable of compression and expansion in an axial direction of rod 162. The front end of bellows 204 is welded to a cylindrical

member 219 fixedly fitted onto rod 162, and the rear end is welded to the bellows attachment member 206. The cylindrical member 219 is secured to the rod 162 by a nut 221 engaged to same. Also, within said cylindrical member 219 is disposed packing 223 that
5 presses against the periphery of rod 162. This structure protects the bearing 200 from liquids such as water and from filtration media 51.

A protrusion 224 is protrusively formed on the proximal tip portion 222 of rod 162. Said protrusion 224 is engaged by
10 an opening 235, formed at one end of L-shaped link 164. Link 164 is supported by shaft 228, and the other end of link 164 is linked to the operating shaft 230 of air cylinder 166. The shaft 228 of link 164 is mounted on a bracket 232 mounted on the outer surface of container 112. This structure enables link 164 to convert the
15 compression/expansion motion of the operating shaft 230 to a horizontal motion of the rod 162 as shown in Fig. 11, thereby opening and closing lateral surface door 160.

Next, the method of cleansing the filtration media 51 by the second embodiment will be described. First, as in the
20 previously described first embodiment, operation of the untreated water supply pump 21 is ceased, thereby stopping the supply of water 52. The first electromagnetic valve 20 is closed to prevent the spray of water 52 from entering the supply pipe 19 during the cleansing operation. At this time, the supply of
25 water 52 is stopped so that the upper surface (surface of the water) thereof within the filtration tank 111 is not higher than

the upper opening 122b of the agitation tank 122. As in the previously described first embodiment, the amount of filtration media 51 is set so that the top surface thereof is at a level below the upper opening 122b of agitation tank 122, as well as
5 below the supply pipe 19 that acts as the overflow expulsion means.

Next, the operation of the purified water collection pump 18 is ceased, and the second electromagnetic valve 17 is closed. By this, water 52' ceases to flow into the pressure chamber 15 via the filters 14, and the dirty water 52 supplied by the supply
10 pipe 19 is retained in the filtration tank 111.

Then, the second electromagnetic valve 17 is opened, and purified or cleaned water 52', provided from outside the container 112, is sent by pressure into pressure chamber 15 by the backwash water supply pump 18'. The water 52' is backwashed
15 into filtration tank 111 and causes the filtration media 51 to be in a suspended state. At this time, air cylinder 166 is driven so as to close lateral surface doors 160, and operation of the motor 23a of screw conveyor 23 is initiated. It is preferable to close lateral surface doors 160 and initiate the operation
20 of screw conveyor 23 while the filtration media 51 is in a suspended state. This is because in this state, the load on the air cylinder 166 and screw conveyor 23 by filtration media 51 can be minimized. After lateral surface doors 160 are closed, operation of the backwash water supply pump 18' is ceased.

25 As the screw conveyor 23 rotates, the filtration media 51 within agitation tank 122 is pushed upward while the grains

thereof scrub against each other. Meanwhile, as in the previously described first embodiment, filtration media 51 is urged into the bottom portion of agitation tank 122 through the open cutouts 178. The filtration media 51, as well as water 52, that flows into the bottom portion of agitation tank 122 is progressively conveyed upward by the spiral wing of the screw conveyor 23 to the upper opening 122b. The mode in which the contaminants 53 that are attached to or cover the filtration media 51 is separated and removed therefrom is the same as in the first embodiment.

The rotation speed of screw conveyor 23 is set similarly as in the previously described first embodiment. The fluidized filtration media 51 and the water 52 having contaminants 53 therein are conveyed to the upper opening 122b of agitation tank 122 and progressively discharged into filtration tank 111. The cleansed filtration media 51 progressively accumulates atop uncleansed filtration media 51 in the filtration tank 111. However, the cleansed filtration media 51 repeatedly enters agitation tank 122 through the cutouts 178 and is cleansed therein with the passage of cleansing time. This process is similar to that of the first embodiment, in which filtration media repeatedly enters agitation tank 22 through lower openings 22a and is cleansed therein.

After the filtration media 51 within filtration tank 111 has been thoroughly cleansed, the lateral surface doors 160 are opened by the drive means 182. Before lateral surface doors 160

are opened, it is preferable that filtration media 51 be caused to be in a suspended state. This can be accomplished by opening the second electromagnetic valve 17 , and sending purified or cleaned water 52', provided from outside the container 112, by
5 pressure into pressure chamber 15 by the backwash water supply pump 18'. As stated previously, this is to reduce the load of the filtration media 51 on the air cylinder 166. At this time, filtration media 51 remains in the agitation tank 122.

Next, a rinsing process is performed by sending purified
10 or cleaned water 52', provided from outside the container 112, by pressure into pressure chamber 15. At this time the screw conveyor 23 can be stopped, but it can also be kept in an operating state for a predetermined amount of time to efficiently discharge the contaminants 53 of filtration media 51 from within agitation
15 tank 122. Then, the first electromagnetic valve 20 provided in supply pipe 19 is opened, and the water 52 having contaminants 53 therein is expelled to the supply pipe 19 that acts as the overflow expulsion means. Note that at this point, filtrate discharge is performed for a short amount of time during an initial
20 filtration step.

The filtration apparatus 110 of the second embodiment has the same operational effects as that of the first embodiment, without the need to install a separate cleansing apparatus. In addition to the advantageous effects of the first embodiment,
25 the second embodiment further improves filtration efficiency by performing filtration in the agitation tank 122 as well, thereby

utilizing the entire filtration tank for filtration. Also, as water flows through agitation tank 122 at all times, the seepage of dirty water from agitation tank 122 can be prevented.

Further, it is also possible to perform filtration through agitation tank 122 in a state wherein water 52 in filtration tank 111 is pressurized by the filling thereof. In this case, as filtration occurs under pressure, the permeation of water 52 is averaged, and combined with the filtration that occurs in agitation tank 122, the filtration efficiency improves, and provides the effect that the processing ability is increased. In the case that filtration is performed under pressure, the lateral surface doors 160 may be closed. Even in the case that filtration is performed under pressure, before a cleansing operation, the pressure is removed, and a cleansing operation as described above is performed in a state where the water level is lowered. Also, if the apparatus is to be used under pressure, it is preferable to provide stays (linkage members) to link the agitation tank 122 with container 112 so as to prevent the deformation of agitation tank 122 as well as bloating of container 112.

Further, one air cylinder 166 is provided for each lateral surface door 160, but a structure may be adopted in which one air cylinder is driven to open and close all of the lateral surface doors 160 via links. In addition, it need not be said that the number of lateral surface openings 172 as well as lateral surface doors 160 is not limited to that of the present embodiment, and

can be set as appropriate.

The present invention has been described in detail, but the spirit of the present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiments. For example, the diameter of the
5 agitation tank can be formed to be larger or smaller according to the degree of contamination of the liquid. Alternatively, the agitation tank and the screw conveyor may be made larger to abbreviate the cleansing time.