

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PERFORMING MULTIPLE CLEANING
AND VACUUM DRYING OPERATIONS IN ENCLOSED VESSELS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention relates to method and apparatus
for performing wet clean, dry clean, vacuum heat drying,
and vacuum freeze drying in one process without using
a vacuum system, and capable of recovering low-pressure
10 gas used in dry clean, and recovering cleaning solution
and waste solution to achieve environment protection
and energy saving. The apparatus includes at least one
drain-to-vacuum apparatus, at least one vacuum vessel
produced from the drain-to-vacuum apparatus, at least
15 one heat control unit for vaporizing or sublimating
cleaning solution, at least one heat egress unit for
condensing vapors of the cleaning solution, and other
auxiliary instruments, including a plurality of
connection pipes. A low-dissolved-air cleaning
20 solution is used and a drain-to-vacuum process is
performed on the drain-to-vacuum apparatus, such that
a cleaning vessel, which is not fully filled with the
cleansing solution, becomes a vacuum vessel having very
low internal air pressure and vapor pressure from the
25 cleaning solution, enabling a minimized influence of
any air pressure on any operation performed on the
cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus. The present
invention employs physical features that boiling points
of general liquids lower with reduced pressure, that
30 liquid saturated vapor pressure reduces with lowered

temperature, and that two vacuum vessels of different working temperatures would have a pressure differential between their saturated vapor pressures, so that the enclosed cleaning vessel in a sealed state can be directly used to perform vacuum heat drying or vacuum freeze drying after dry and wet cleans have been completed therein. Therefore, wet clean, dry clean, vacuum heat drying, and vacuum freeze drying can be completed in one process, and low-pressure gas used in dry clean and cleaning solution and waste solution can be recovered to achieve environment protection and energy saving.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In a general cleaning and drying process, there is usually provided one or multiple clean working vessels, at where a workpiece is cleaned before being transferred to a next work platform for drying. For a finished product subject to heat deterioration, vacuum drying is particularly needed. When a cleaned finished product is moved in and exposed to atmosphere, it would be contaminated by particles again. Thus, it is desirable to develop a method to complete cleaning and vacuum drying of a workpiece in the same one cleaning vessel without the need of using an expensive vacuum system and to largely reduce related manufacturing costs.

It is a common practice in a cleaning process to use

chemical solutions to clean off residual substances on the workpiece surface, such as particles, oxides, metal impurities, oil films, etc. It is possible that hazardous substances leak due to vaporization during the cleaning process. Such hazardous substances tend to explode and cause fires, resulting in serious damages and losses and adversely affecting operators' health. Therefore, a cleaning system using enclosed vessels has advantages of reduced consumption of chemical solutions and pure water, and reduced emission of waste gases and reduced draining of waste water, as compared with a conventional open cleaning system.

In a known cleaning process using enclosed vessels, an amount of cleaning solution is introduced into an enclosed cleaning vessel that is sealed in a predetermined manner, and auxiliary equipment of the cleaning vessel removes contaminants from the surface of the workpiece. After the cleaning is completed, the cleaning solution is drained and the cleaned workpiece is removed from the cleaning vessel and transferred to another work platform for drying.

In a known dry clean process, a vacuum system is employed to draw air out of the cleaning vessel to produce vacuum therein. Thereafter, a type of gas is introduced into the vessel to chemically react with the workpiece to be cleaned, so that oxides on the surface of the workpiece are reduced. The cleaning gas is then drawn, and the workpiece is washed with pure water to create very clean,

particle-free surface having a layer of natural oxide film. However, the use of vacuum system considerably increases the cleaning cost.

- 5 In a known vacuum heat drying process, a vacuum pump is employed to draw a working vessel to produce proper degree of vacuum therein. The vacuumized working vessel is then heated at a low temperature, so that moisture and volatile matters in the workpiece to be
10 dried vaporize into vapors that are drawn out with the vacuum pump to dry the workpiece. To protect equipment included in the vacuum system from too much heat and vapors produced during heating and vaporization, it is necessary to install refrigerant compressor system
15 and other equipment on the working vessel leading the vacuum pump, so as to condense the gaseous vapors into liquid water. This prevents the existing vacuum heat drying process from being a good design.
- 20 In a known vacuum freeze drying process, a workpiece to be dried is first frozen until moisture in the workpiece is frozen into solid state. Thereafter, a vacuum drying vessel is drawn to produce vacuum and reduce internal pressure thereof, so that the
25 solid-state water in the workpiece to be dried is sublimated and drawn to produce vacuum in the drying vessel. This process is disadvantageous because it uses a refrigerant compressor to freeze the workpiece to be dried and uses a vacuum pump to draw the vacuum
30 drying vessel to produce vacuum therein at the same

time. At this stage, liquid water in the workpiece to be dried has not yet been frozen into the solid state, and gas drawn out of the vacuum system contains saturated vapors from the vaporized liquid water. The saturated vapors tend to condense into drops in the vacuum system to damage parts and components thereof. Although it is possible to install a freezing system before the vacuum pump to freeze the saturated vapors contained in the air drawn out of the vacuum drying vessel, the drying cost would increase accordingly. Therefore, the existing vacuum freeze drying process is not a perfect design.

With the existing processes, cleaning operation and vacuum drying operation are separately conducted in different working environments. Therefore, a workpiece or a product could not be cleaned and vacuum dried in the same one cleaning vessel, resulting in largely increased operating cost and considerable inconvenience in handling the cleaning and vacuum drying operations.

It is therefore tried by the inventor to develop improved method and apparatus for performing multiple cleaning and vacuum drying operations to eliminate disadvantages existing in the above-mentioned conventional cleaning and vacuum drying techniques.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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A primary object of the present invention is to provide cleaning and vacuum drying method and apparatus for performing multiple operations of wet clean, dry clean, vacuum heat drying, and vacuum freeze drying in enclosed vessels in one process without using a vacuum system, and capable of recovering low-pressure gas used in the dry clean and recovering cleaning solution and waste solution to achieve environment protection and energy saving.

10 The cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention includes at least one drain-to-vacuum apparatus, at least one vacuum vessel created via the drain-to-vacuum apparatus, at least one heat control unit for vaporizing or sublimating the cleaning solution, at least one heat egress unit for condensing vapors, and other auxiliary apparatus, such as connecting pipes. The heat control unit vaporizes or sublimates the liquid or solid-state cleaning solution in the vacuumized cleaning vessel, and the heat egress unit condenses the gaseous cleaning solution in the vacuumized cleaning vessel into liquid or solid-state cleaning solution. The drain-to-vacuum apparatus uses low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and a drain-to-vacuum process to produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel, so that the cleaning vessel becomes a vacuum vessel having very low internal air pressure and vapor pressure from the cleaning solution to minimize the influence of air pressure on the whole process. Meanwhile, the present invention uses the

physical features that boiling points of general liquids lower with reduced pressure, that liquid saturated vapor pressure reduces with lowered temperature, and that two vacuum vessels of different
5 working temperatures would have a pressure differential between their saturated vapor pressures, and uses heat control unit and heat egress unit to regulate temperature and vapor pressure inside the vacuumized cleaning vessel, so that the heat control unit may
10 introduce low-temperature heat energy or waste heat for the cleaning solution left on a workpiece to absorb heat of vaporization and be vaporized into gas. With these arrangements, dry and wet cleans, vacuum heat drying, and vacuum freeze drying can be completed within
15 the same one cleaning vessel; and the recovery of low-pressure gas used in dry clean and the recovery of cleaning solution and waste solution can also be achieved.

20 Another object of the present invention is to provide cleaning and vacuum drying method and apparatus that increases the degree of vacuum of cleaning vessel by using a general drawing pump to reduce the pressure in a sealed lower vessel instead of using a vacuum system.
25 When vacuum has been produced in the cleaning vessel, the cleaning vessel becomes a vacuumized cleaning vessel having very low internal air pressure and vapor pressure produced by the cleaning solution in the cleaning vessel. Therefore, the influence of air
30 pressure on vacuum heat drying and vacuum freeze drying

is minimized to effectively reduce costs of the cleaning and drying process.

The present invention relates to cleaning and vacuum
5 drying method and apparatus for performing multiple
operations of wet clean, dry clean, vacuum heat drying,
and vacuum freeze drying in enclosed vessels in one
process without using a vacuum system, and capable of
recovering low-pressure gas used in the dry clean and
10 recovering cleaning solution and waste solution to
achieve environment protection and energy saving.

The cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present
invention includes at least one drain-to-vacuum
15 apparatus, at least one vacuum vessel created via the
drain-to-vacuum apparatus, at least one heat control
unit for vaporizing or sublimating the cleaning
solution, at least one heat egress unit for condensing
vapors, and other auxiliary apparatus, such as
20 connecting pipes. The heat control unit vaporizes or
sublimates the liquid or solid-state cleaning solution
in the vacuumized cleaning vessel, and the heat egress
unit condenses the gaseous cleaning solution in the
vacuumized cleaning vessel into liquid or solid-state
25 cleaning solution. The drain-to-vacuum apparatus
employs the principle that a liquid height is maintain
under pressure to drain the cleaning solution in the
cleaning vessel, so that the cleaning vessel becomes
a vacuum vessel having very low internal air pressure
30 and vapor pressure from the cleaning solution. The very

low internal air pressure exists because air dissolved in the cleaning solution diffuses through vacuumized volume in the cleaning vessel when the liquid is drained from the enclosed cleaning vessel to produce vacuum therein. Therefore, the use of such low-dissolved-air cleaning solution as the cleaning solution in the drain-to-vacuum process is helpful in minimizing the influence of air pressure on the whole process. Meanwhile, the present invention uses the physical features that boiling points of general liquids lower with reduced pressure, that liquid saturated vapor pressure reduces with lowered temperature, and that two vacuum vessels of different working temperatures would have a pressure differential between their saturated vapor pressures, and uses heat control unit and heat egress unit to regulate temperature and vapor pressure inside the vacuumized cleaning vessel, so that the heat control unit may introduce low-temperature heat energy or waste heat for the cleaning solution left on a workpiece to absorb heat of vaporization and be vaporized into gas. With these arrangements, dry and wet cleans, vacuum heat drying, and vacuum freeze drying can be completed within the same one cleaning vessel; and the recovery of low-pressure gas used in dry clean, the producing of medium vacuum vessels, and the recovery of cleaning solution and waste solution can also be done to achieve environment protection and energy saving.

In brief, by using the low-dissolved-air cleaning

solution and the drain-to-vacuum process on the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention, operations of 1) wet clean and vacuum heat drying, 2) wet clean and vacuum freeze drying, and 3) wet and dry cleans can be linked to perform on the same one apparatus; and, by using heat control unit and heat egress unit, operations of 4) vacuum heat drying, 5) vacuum freeze drying, 6) recovering cleaning solution and waste solution, and 7) producing a vessel of medium vacuum to recover the low-pressure gas used in the dry clean can be continued directly on the same apparatus.

Cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus

The cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention includes at least one drain-to-vacuum apparatus, at least one vacuum vessel created via the drain-to-vacuum apparatus, at least one heat control unit for vaporizing or sublimating the cleaning solution, at least one heat egress unit for condensing vapors, and other auxiliary apparatus, such as connecting pipes. Wherein, a cleaning vessel included in the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus 1) may be separated from the drain-to-vacuum apparatus to serve as an independent vacuum vessels; 2) may serve as a vessel for dry clean, wet clean, vacuum heat drying, vacuum freeze drying, recovering cleaning solution and waste solution; 3) may be equipped at proper positions with other auxiliary equipment, such as heat control unit and heat egress unit, depending on actual needs;

4) may be connected to the vacuum vessels through connection pipes; 5) may be connected to a recovery container having normal internal pressure; and 6) may be connected to a cleaning vessel included in another drain-to-vacuum apparatus. With a saturated vapor pressure differential due to a temperature difference between the vacuumized cleaning vessel and the vacuum vessel, the solution in the vacuumized cleaning vessel is caused to absorb heat of vaporization and produce vapors that flow toward the vacuum vessels. The heat egress units are provided on the connection pipes between the vacuumized cleaning vessels and the vacuum vessels at proper positions to condense gaseous cleaning solution into liquid cleaning solution that is then recovered and stored in the vacuum vessels. The vacuum vessels may also be used to recover low-pressure gas used in the dry clean. In performing the operations of vacuum heat drying, recovering cleaning solution or waste solution, using low-dissolved-air cleaning solution, and producing medium vacuum vessels, the heat control unit provides a temperature range on a gas-liquid equilibrium curve of the cleaning solution. And, in performing the operation of vacuum freeze drying, the heat control unit and the heat egress unit provide temperature ranges on a gas-solid equilibrium curve of the cleaning solution.

When the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus includes a plurality of cleaning vessels, these cleaning vessels

can be interconnected by means of vacuum valves, and workpieces can be transferred among these cleaning vessels by means of conveyers, so that a serial multi-vessel cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus is
5 provided.

Drain-to-vacuum apparatus

The drain-to-vacuum apparatus provides a link pipe
10 having valve control function. The link pipe is connected at two ends to a cleaning vessel and a lower vessel that have a relative height difference between them. Both the cleaning vessel and the lower vessel are enclosed vessels and can be sealed in a predetermined
15 manner. The lower vessel can be sealed and has increased volume and liquid surface cross-section area. The lower vessel is not fully filled with the cleaning solution, and has internal pressure that is set according to many factors, including the relative
20 height difference between the cleaning vessel and the lower vessel, the specific gravity of the cleaning solution used in the cleaning and drying operations, the volume of the cleaning vessel, and the volume of the lower vessel. For the cleaning solution in the
25 cleaning vessel to be completely drained into the lower vessel when the cleaning solution has very low specific gravity and the relative height difference between the cleaning vessel and the lower vessel is very small, the lower vessel usually has internal pressure that
30 is much lower than the atmospheric pressure. The lower

vessel is connected to a drawing pump for drawing the cleaning solution out of the lower vessel into a recovery container having normal internal pressure or a rear treatment vessel. When the lower vessel is in a sealed state, starting the drawing pump will cause the internal pressure of the lower vessel to reduce with the lowered liquid level in the lower vessel.

Drain-to-vacuum process

The drain-to-vacuum process of the present invention is based on the Torricelli vacuum producing principle, namely, a liquid level is maintained under pressure. The lower vessel has internal pressure that is set according to the relative height difference between the cleaning vessel and the lower vessel, the specific gravity of the cleaning solution, the volume of the cleaning vessel, and the volume of the lower vessel, and is regulated by means of the drawing pump. After the cleaning vessel is fully filled with the cleaning solution and then sealed, and a valve on the link pipe is opened, the cleaning solution in the cleaning vessel flows through the link pipe into the sealed lower vessel, and the pressure in the sealed lower vessel rises with the increasing cleaning solution. When the cleaning solution stops flowing, a still height thereof is the height of the cleaning solution that could be maintained by final liquid surface pressure in the sealed lower vessel 31. Thereafter, the valve on the link pipe is closed and the drawing pump is started again to draw

the cleaning solution out of the sealed lower vessel into the recovery container or the rear treatment vessel. Meanwhile, the internal pressure of the sealed lower vessel is regulated to facilitate next cycle of the operation.

Linked wet clean and vacuum heat drying

When the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention is set for the operation of wet clean, the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process are used to produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel depending on actual needs. The vacuumized cleaning vessel is then used to perform the operation of vacuum heat drying, so that any residual moisture or organic solvent in the cleaning vessel is vaporized and recovered to the vacuum vessel, and the cleaned and dried workpiece is free of water mark and contamination by particles.

Linked wet clean and vacuum freeze drying

The low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process are used on the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention to produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel, so that the vacuumized cleaning vessel may be directly used to perform the next operation of vacuum freeze drying. Thus, the operations of wet clean and vacuum freeze drying could be performed in one process without using

a vacuum system.

Linked wet clean and dry clean

5 After vacuum is produced in the cleaning vessel of the
cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present
invention through the drain-to-vacuum process, a valve
connecting the vacuumized cleaning vessel and a gas
10 vessel for the dry clean operation is opened for cleaning
gas in the gas vessel to flow into the vacuumized cleaning
vessel via a connection pipe. The valve is then timely
closed for the vacuumized cleaning vessel to have low
gas pressure therein. After the dry clean is completed,
15 a valve connecting the cleaning vessel and the vacuum
vessel is opened, and the cleaning solution is
introduced into the cleaning vessel via a bottom side
thereof. While the liquid level in the cleaning vessel
rises, the low-pressure cleaning gas is gradually
20 recovered and stored in the vacuum vessel. After the
cleaning vessel is completely filled with the cleaning
solution, the valve connecting the cleaning vessel to
the vacuum vessel is closed to complete the recovery
of the low-pressure gas used in the dry clean.

25 Low-dissolved-air cleaning solution

When the drain-to-vacuum process is used on the cleaning
and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention
to produce vacuum in a part of volume of the cleaning
30 vessel, the liquid level of the cleaning solution

becomes still in the cleaning vessel and covers the heat control unit provided in the cleaning vessel. When heat energy is continuously introduced into the cleaning solution, the liquid surface of the cleaning solution becomes boiled. At this point, air dissolved in the cleaning solution diffuses into the vacuumized volume of the cleaning vessel. The cleaning vessel is now in a normal pressure state, and the recovery container having normal internal pressure is used to collect from the cleaning vessel the air-diffused cleaning solution.

The temperature range of the heat control unit is on the gas-liquid equilibrium curve of the cleaning solution. Since the boiling point of the cleaning solution lowers with the reduced pressure in the cleaning vessel, the present invention may introduce low-temperature heat energy or waste heat to vaporize the cleaning solution. The cleaning vessel may be a vessel having a large cross-section area at the liquid surface in order to provide an increased vaporization area.

Vacuum heat drying

When the drain-to-vacuum process is implemented on the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention, the cleaning vessel can become a vacuumized cleaning vessel having very low internal air pressure and vapor pressure from the cleaning solution.

Utilizing the principle that temperature difference results in saturated vapor pressure differential, the vacuum vessel is connected to the cleaning vessel, and the heat egress unit is mounted at a proper position on the connection pipe between the cleaning vessel and the vacuum vessel to condense the gaseous cleaning solution flowing toward the vacuum vessel into liquid that is then recovered and stored in the vacuum vessel.

10 The heat control unit of the cleaning vessel provides heat of vaporization to vaporize the cleaning solution left on the workpiece being cleaned. When the temperature of the heat control unit keeps unchanged and the internal pressure of the cleaning vessel does not change any longer, it means the temperature and the internal pressure of the cleaning vessel are on the gas-liquid equilibrium curve of the cleaning solution. If the internal pressure of the cleaning vessel does not reach the saturated vapor pressure at that temperature, the workpiece to be dried could absorb the heat of vaporization from the heat control unit to vaporize the cleaning solution left on the workpiece. To continuously vaporize the cleaning solution left on the workpiece to be dried, the above-mentioned principle of pressure differential is utilized to drive vapors to flow toward the heat egress unit on the connection pipe connected to the vacuum vessel, so that the gaseous cleaning solution is condensed into liquid and then recovered and stored in the vacuum vessel.

30 In this manner, the internal pressure of the cleaning

vessel is always maintained lower than the saturated vapor pressure at the vaporization temperature. Since general liquid has a boiling point that lowers with reduced pressure, the heat control unit may introduce
5 low-temperature heat energy or waste heat to vaporize the cleaning solution.

When the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution is used as the cleaning solution in the drain-to-vacuum process,
10 the operation of vacuum heat drying is not influenced by the air pressure, enabling a more stable pressure differential between the vacuum vessel and the vacuumized cleaning vessel and the use of heat energy of lower temperature.

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Vacuum freeze drying

By using the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process on the cleaning and vacuum
20 drying apparatus of the present invention, vacuum can be produced in the cleaning vessel for the same to become a vacuumized cleaning vessel having very low internal air pressure and vapor pressure from the cleaning solution. The heat control unit and the heat egress
25 unit of the cleaning vessel provide temperature ranges are on the gas-solid equilibrium curve of the cleaning solution. The heat control unit controls the temperature of the workpiece to be dried. That is, the heat control unit is able to lower the temperature of
30 the workpiece to be dried to a preset temperature and

provides heat of sublimation to sublimate solid-state cleaning solution inside the workpiece. The heat egress unit controls the pressure inside the vacuumized cleaning vessel. That is, the heat egress unit is able to condense the sublimated cleaning solution into solid-state cleaning solution and to provide heat of sublimation to sublimate the solid-state cleaning solution left in the vacuumized cleaning vessel.

10 In the course of vacuum freeze drying a workpiece to be dried in the cleaning vessel, when the temperature of the heat control unit in the cleaning vessel keeps unchanged and a rate of sublimation equal to a rate of condensation, the internal pressure of the cleaning vessel would not change any longer. That is, the temperature and the internal pressure of the cleaning vessel are on the gas-solid equilibrium curve of the cleaning solution. When the heat control unit is at the sublimation temperature set for it, and if the pressure inside the cleaning vessel does not reach the saturated vapor pressure at that temperature, the workpiece to be dried could absorb the sublimation heat from the heat control unit to sublimate the solid-state cleaning solution on the workpiece to form the gaseous cleaning solution. To continue the sublimation while there is very low air pressure in the cleaning vessel, the heat egress unit is used to condense the previously sublimated cleaning solution into solid state, so that the internal pressure of the cleaning vessel is always maintained lower than the saturated vapor pressure at

the sublimation temperature.

The heat control unit is able to freeze the workpiece to be dried to the lowest eutectic point of the compositions of the workpiece. In the course of freezing the workpiece to be dried with the heat control unit, it is necessary to prevent the internal pressure of the whole cleaning vessel from reducing with lowered temperature and resulting in incompletely frozen workpiece. Thus, the heat egress unit must vaporize or sublimate the cleaning solution left in the cleaning vessel for the internal vapor pressure of the cleaning vessel to be larger than the saturated vapor pressure at the temperature set for the heat control unit until the workpiece to be dried has been frozen to a temperature lower than its lowest eutectic point.

After the workpiece to be dried has been frozen, it is expected the liquid inside the workpiece has big crystal size to form eye-visible coarse crystals. The coarse crystals leave big voids in the workpiece after they have sublimated, allowing crystals at inner side of the workpiece to keep sublimating and therefore enabling an enhanced drying efficiency. Thus, the workpiece to be dried is pre-frozen under normal pressure and the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process are used to produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel before performing the vacuum freeze drying.

30

When the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution is used as the cleaning solution in the drain-to-vacuum process, there will be only the vapor pressure from the cleaning solution existing in the vacuumized cleaning vessel.

5 Thus, the operation of vacuum freeze drying is not affected by the air pressure, and both the sublimation and the condensation of the cleaning solution inside the workpiece to be dried are controlled by temperature. In the case the heat egress unit includes means for

10 speeding up the flowing of the gaseous cleaning solution, the gaseous cleaning solution could condense into solid state more quickly to increase the rate of vacuum freeze drying.

15 Serial multi-vessel vacuum freeze drying

In the serial multi-vessel cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention, the heat control unit in the first cleaning vessel serves to pre-freeze

20 the cleaned workpiece to be dried under normal pressure, the second cleaning vessel has an initial state in which the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process are used to produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel and serves as the cleaning vessel

25 for performing the vacuum freeze drying, and the third cleaning vessel serves to output the workpiece that has been dried. After the third cleaning vessel is returned to normal internal pressure and the dried workpiece is removed therefrom, it is treated with the

30 low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the

drain-to-vacuum process to become a vacuum vessel again. After the workpiece to be dried has been frozen, it is expected the liquid inside the workpiece has big crystal size to form eye-visible coarse crystals. The
5 coarse crystals leave big voids in the workpiece after they have sublimated, allowing crystals at inner side of the workpiece to keep sublimating and therefore enabling an enhanced drying efficiency. Thus, the workpiece to be dried is pre-frozen under normal
10 pressure and then subjected to vacuum freeze drying.

After the workpiece to be dried is cleaned in the first cleaning vessel, the heat control unit is actuated under normal pressure to pre-freeze the workpiece to be dried.
15 Then, use low-temperature and low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process to produce vacuum in the first cleaning vessel, open the vacuum valve and send the workpiece to be dried to the second vacuumized cleaning vessel, close the vacuum
20 valve, lower the temperature of the workpiece to be dried below the eutectic point of the workpiece, and perform the vacuum freeze drying. After the vacuum freeze drying is completed, the vacuum valve is opened, the dried workpiece is sent to the third vacuumized
25 cleaning vessel, and the vacuum valve is closed again. When the third cleaning vessel is returned to normal internal pressure, the dried workpiece is removed from the third cleaning vessel.

30 Recovering cleaning solution and waste solution

In the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention, a first cleaning vessel is used as a vaporization vessel for vaporizing the cleaning solution or waste solution, and a second cleaning vessel is used as a recovery vessel for recovering clean cleaning solution and waste solution. The vaporization vessel is provided with the heat control unit for supplying heat of vaporization to vaporize the cleaning solution or the waste solution. Since the temperature difference between the vaporization vessel and the recovery vessel results in a saturated vapor pressure differential, gaseous cleaning solution in the vaporization vessel is caused to flow toward the heat egress unit connected to the recovery vessel and be condensed into liquid that is recovered in the recovery vessel.

By using the cleaning solution or waste solution to be recovered and the drain-to-vacuum process, vacuum is produced in the vaporization vessel. The liquid level of the cleaning solution to be recovered becomes still in the vaporization vessel and covers the heat control unit. By using clean cleaning solution or waste solution and the drain-to-vacuum process, vacuum is produced in the recovery vessel. When the cleaning solution or waste solution in the vaporization vessel absorbs heat of vaporization from the heat control unit, and the heat egress unit condenses vapors produced in the vaporization vessel into clean liquid cleaning

solution or solution that is recovered to the recovery vessel, the vaporization vessel may be timely replenished with the cleaning solution or waste solution, and the recovery vessel may timely drain the recovered cleaning solution or solution into a recovery container having normal internal pressure. Thereafter, the drain-to-vacuum process is implemented again to make the recovery vessel a vacuum vessel to continue the recovery of clean cleaning solution or solution. Since the boiling point of the cleaning solution or waste solution to be recovered lowers with the reduced pressure, the heat control unit may introduce low-temperature heat energy or waste heat to vaporize the cleaning solution or waste solution. In this manner, the object of environment protection and energy saving can be achieved.

Producing medium vacuum vessel

On the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus, the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process may be used to produce two vacuumized cleaning vessels, one of which may be detached from the drain-to-vacuum apparatus to serve as a vacuum vessel, and the other one of which is used to recover condensed liquid. Since the temperature difference between the two vessels results in a saturated vapor pressure differential, the liquid left in the vacuum vessel absorbs heat of vaporization to produce gaseous cleaning solution that flows toward

the heat egress unit connected to the vacuumized cleaning vessel and be condensed into liquid cleaning solution, which is then recovered to the vacuumized cleaning vessel.

5

Since the boiling point of general liquid lowers with reduced pressure, the heat control unit may introduce low-temperature heat energy or waste heat to vaporize the cleaning solution left in the vacuum vessel. With the increasing temperature and reducing vapors in the vacuum vessel, the vacuum vessel finally contains only a very small amount of dry vapor therein. The vacuum vessel is then sealed and detached from the drain-to-vacuum apparatus, and the temperature thereof is lowered again. With lowered temperature, the vacuum vessel may become a vacuum vessel close to medium vacuum.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 The structure and the technical means adopted by the present invention to achieve the above and other objects can be best understood by referring to the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments and the accompanying drawings, wherein

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Fig. 1 is a conceptual diagram showing the drain-to-vacuum apparatus of the present invention and the method of implementing the drain-to-vacuum process;

30 Fig. 2 is a conceptual diagram showing the cleaning

and vacuum drying apparatus according to the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a conceptual diagram showing the serial
5 multi-vessel cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus
according to the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a conceptual diagram showing the method of
producing and recovering the low-dissolved-air
10 cleaning solution on a part of the cleaning and vacuum
drying apparatus of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a conceptual diagram showing the method of
recovering cleaning solution and waste solution on a
15 part of the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of
the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a conceptual diagram showing the method of
performing vacuum heat drying on a part of the cleaning
20 and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a conceptual diagram showing the method of
performing vacuum freeze drying on a part of the cleaning
and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention;
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Fig. 8 is a conceptual diagram showing the method of
performing vacuum freeze drying on the serial
multi-vessel cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of
the present invention;
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Fig. 9 is a conceptual diagram showing the method of producing a medium vacuum vessel on a part of the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention;

5 Fig. 10 is a conceptual diagram showing the method of using multiple types of cleaning solutions and gases to perform dry and wet cleans on the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention; and

10 Fig. 11 is a conceptual diagram showing the present invention includes multiple working vessels that are connected to a common upper vessel and a common lower vessel.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention relates to method and apparatus for performing multiple operations of wet clean, dry clean, vacuum heat drying, and vacuum freeze drying
 20 in enclosed vessels in one process without using a vacuum system, and capable of recovering low-pressure gas used in the dry clean and recovering cleaning solution and waste solution to achieve environment protection and energy saving. In the following descriptions, the same
 25 reference numerals denote similar components referred to in the present invention.

Please refer to Fig. 1 that is a conceptual diagram showing a drain-to-vacuum apparatus according to the
 30 present invention and the method of implementing a

drain-to-vacuum process on the drain-to-vacuum apparatus. As shown, the drain-to-vacuum apparatus is mounted on a work platform that is generally divided into three levels, namely, upper level 10, middle level 20, and lower level 30. The upper and the lower levels 10, 30 are set to have a fixed height difference between them. The middle level 20 includes an elevating mechanism 22 for adjusting a height of the middle level 20 relative to the lower level 30.

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An upper vessel 11 is provided on the upper level 10 of the work platform at a predetermined position. A type of cleaning solution in a clean state is introduced to store in the upper vessel 11. The upper vessel 11 is connected at a predetermined position of its bottom to a first end of an upper-vessel pipe 12, via which the cleaning solution in the upper vessel 11 flows toward a cleaning vessel 21. An exhausting pipe 14 may be led from a predetermined position on the bottom of the upper vessel 11 to a bottom of the cleaning vessel 21 depending on actual need, so that the cleaning solution in the upper vessel 11 may be introduced into the cleaning vessel 21 via the exhausting pipe 14 to exhaust gas existing in the cleaning vessel 21.

25

A second end of the upper-vessel pipe 12 is connected to an upper-flow control unit 23, via which the cleaning solution in the upper vessel 11 flows into the cleaning vessel 21. An upper-vessel valve 13 is provided at a predetermined position on the upper-vessel pipe 12 or

a predetermined position on a bottom of the upper vessel 11 for controlling downward flow of the cleaning solution from the upper vessel 11 toward the cleaning vessel 21.

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The cleaning vessel 21 is located at a predetermined position at the middle level 20 of the work platform. The cleaning vessel 21 is an enclosed vessel that can be sealed in a predetermined manner for treating a workpiece therein. Inlet and outlet for workpiece to be treated as well as other auxiliary tools and instruments are provided on the cleaning vessel 21 depending on actual needs. The upper-flow control unit 23 is provided at a predetermined position on the top of the cleaning vessel 21 to communicate the same with the upper-vessel pipe 12. And, a lower-flow control unit 24 is provided at a predetermined position on the bottom of the cleaning vessel 21 to communicate the same with a lower-vessel pipe 32, via which the cleaning solution flows from the cleaning vessel 21 toward a lower vessel 31 located at a predetermined position on the lower level 30 of the work platform.

A lower-vessel valve 33 is provided on the lower-vessel pipe 32 or the lower vessel 31 at a position lower than a liquid surface 34 in the lower vessel 31 to control the downward flow of the cleaning solution from the cleaning vessel 21 into the lower vessel 31.

30 The lower vessel 31 is an enclosed vessel that can be

sealed in a predetermined manner. The lower vessel 31 has large volume and provides large cross-section area at the liquid surface 34 therein, and is not fully filled with the cleaning solution. Auxiliary tools and instruments may be provided on the lower vessel 31 depending on actual needs. The lower-vessel pipe 32 is connected at an end opposite to the lower-flow control unit 24 to a predetermined position near a lower part of the lower vessel 31 for the cleaning solution to flow from the cleaning vessel 21 into the lower vessel 31. A pump pipe 52 is connected at a first end to a predetermined position at the lower part of the lower vessel 31 and at a second end to a drawing pump 53. An exhaust valve 35 is provided at a predetermined position near a top of the lower vessel 31 that is not in contact with the cleaning solution for regulating internal pressure of the lower vessel 31. A condenser (not shown) may be provided inside the lower vessel 31 depending on actual need to maintain stable liquid surface pressure in the lower vessel 31.

Via the pump pipe 52, the drawing pump 53 draws the cleaning solution from the lower vessel 31 into a rear treatment vessel 51 having normal internal pressure or from the rear treatment vessel 51 into the lower vessel 31, in order to regulate height of and pressure at the liquid surface 34 in the lower vessel 31. A pump valve 54 is provided at a predetermined position on the lower part of the lower vessel 31 or the pump pipe 52 to control a flow of the cleaning solution being

drawn by the drawing pump 53 to and from the lower vessel 31.

As mentioned above, the upper-flow control unit 23 is
5 provided at a predetermined position on the top of the
cleaning vessel 21 to control entrance of the cleaning
solution or gas into the cleaning vessel 21. A
plurality of control valves or functionally similar
elements may be provided in the upper-flow control unit
10 23 depending on actual need. Alternatively, other
elements may be provided to work with the auxiliary
tools and instruments in the cleaning vessel 21. The
control valves in the upper-flow control unit 23 may
be connected to other devices, such as vacuum vessels,
15 recovery containers having normal internal pressure
and the like, or to the upper-vessel pipe 12 via a fixed
or detachable joint.

As mentioned above, the lower-flow control unit 24 is
20 provided at a predetermined position on the bottom of
the cleaning vessel 21 to control draining of the
cleaning solution out of the cleaning vessel 21. A
plurality of control valves or functionally similar
elements may be provided in the lower-flow control unit
25 24 depending on actual need. Alternatively, other
elements may be provided to work with the auxiliary
tools and instruments in the cleaning vessel 21. The
control valves in the lower-flow control unit 24 may
be connected to other devices, such as recovery
30 containers having normal internal pressure and the like,

or to the lower-vessel pipe 32 via a fixed or detachable joint.

As mentioned above, the exhausting pipe 14 is connected
5 at two ends to the upper vessel 11 and the lower-flow
control unit 24 of the cleaning vessel 21 for the cleaning
solution in the upper vessel 11 to flow into the cleaning
vessel 21 via the bottom thereof to exhaust gas existing
in the cleaning vessel 21. The exhausting pipe 14 is
10 provided depending on actual need.

The drain-to-vacuum apparatus of Fig. 1 can be set to
an initial state through the following steps:

- 15 1. Obtain data about specific gravity of the cleaning
solution to be used, the volume of the cleaning vessel
21, and the volume of the lower vessel 31; set the
relative height difference to be existed between the
middle level 20 and the lower level 30 of the work
20 platform; and calculate the pressure at the liquid
surface 34 in the lower vessel 31;
2. Supply the cleaning solution to the lower vessel 31
by setting the pump valve 54 to ON, the exhaust valve
25 35 to ON, and the lower-vessel valve 33 to ON, starting
the drawing pump 53 to draw the cleaning solution
from the rear treatment vessel 51 having normal
internal pressure into the lower vessel 31 until a
predetermined liquid level is reached in the lower
30 vessel 31, and setting the exhaust valve 35 to OFF;

3. Supply the cleaning solution to the upper vessel 11 by setting the upper-vessel valve 13 to OFF, filling the upper vessel 11 with the cleaning solution, and
5 keeping the supply of the cleaning solution to maintain a liquid surface in the upper vessel 11 at a predetermined height;
4. Regulate the pressure at the liquid surface 34 in
10 the lower vessel 31 by setting the lower-vessel valve 33 to OFF, starting the drawing pump 53 to draw the cleaning solution from the lower vessel 31 into the rear treatment vessel 51. The pressure at the liquid surface 34 in the lower vessel 31 decreases with the
15 lowered liquid surface 34. When the pressure at the liquid surface 34 in the lower vessel 31 reaches the preset pressure, set the drawing pump 53 to OFF and the pump valve 54 to OFF; and
- 20 5. Actuate the elevating mechanism 22 to adjust the relative height difference between the middle level 20 and the lower level 30 of the work platform.

The method of implementing the drain-to-vacuum process
25 on the drain-to-vacuum apparatus of Fig. 1 includes the following steps:

1. Operate the drain-to-vacuum apparatus so that it
30 is in its initial state or in a final state of other operation;

2. Fill the cleaning vessel 21 with the cleaning solution by opening the upper-vessel valve 13, shutting the lower-vessel valve 33, opening the valve in the upper-flow control unit 23 for connecting the latter to the upper-vessel pipe 12, and opening the valve in the lower-flow control unit 24 for connecting the latter to the lower-vessel pipe 32. Due to the force of gravity and the atmospheric pressure or since the cleaning vessel 21 is vacuum, the cleaning solution flows or is sucked from the upper vessel 11 into the cleaning vessel 21 and fill up the upper-vessel pipe 12, the cleaning vessel 21, and the lower-vessel pipe 32;
3. Produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel 21 by shutting the upper-vessel valve 13 and opening the lower-vessel valve 33. The cleaning solution in the cleaning vessel 21 flows into the lower vessel 31. When the cleaning solution becomes still at a height, the still height of the cleaning solution is the height of a cleaning solution having the same specific gravity being maintained under the pressure at the liquid surface 34 in the lower vessel 31. In other words, when the cleaning solution in the cleaning vessel 21 flows into the lower vessel 31 to cause rise of liquid surface 34 in the lower vessel 31, the pressure in the lower vessel 31 increases to maintain the level of the cleaning solution in a balanced state. When the cleaning solution in the

cleaning vessel 21 is fully drained, a valve in the upper-flow control unit 23 for connecting the upper-vessel pipe 12 may be shut depending on actual need, and a valve in the lower-flow control unit 24 for connecting the lower-vessel pipe 32 is shut, so that the cleaning vessel 21 becomes a vacuumized cleaning vessel;

4. Drain surplus cleaning solution from the lower vessel 31 to reduce the pressure at the liquid surface 34 thereof. Since cleaning solution in the upper-vessel pipe 12, the cleaning vessel 21, and the lower-vessel pipe 32 completely or partially flows into the lower vessel 31 when vacuum is produced in the cleaning vessel 21, the liquid surface 34 in the lower vessel 31 raises to increase the pressure at the liquid surface 34. To drain the surplus cleaning solution, shut the valve 33 of the lower-vessel, open the pump valve 54, and start the drawing pump 53 to draw the cleaning solution from the lower vessel 31 into the rear treatment vessel 51 until the pressure at the liquid surface 34 reaches the set pressure value, and then shut the pump valve 54; and

5. The above steps complete procedures in one cycle of the drain-to-vacuum process to produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel 21, so as to facilitate a next cycle of the drain-to-vacuum process.

For the cleaning solution to flow into a recovery container having normal internal pressure (not shown), the drain-to-vacuum apparatus of Fig. 1 is further provided with a vent valve (not shown) in the upper-flow control unit 23 to admit air into the cleaning vessel 21, and a valve (not shown) in the lower-flow control unit 24 to communicate with a pipe led to the recovery container.

The method of admitting cleaning solution into the recovery container includes the following steps:

1. Open the vent valve in the upper-flow control unit 23 for the cleaning vessel 21 to have normal internal pressure; and

2. Open the valve connecting the lower-flow control unit 24 and the recovery container for the cleaning solution in the cleaning vessel 21 to flow into the recovery container until the cleaning vessel 21 is fully drained, and then shut both the vent valve of the upper-flow control unit 23 and the valve connecting the lower-flow control unit 24 and the recovery container.

Please refer to Fig. 2 that is a conceptual diagram showing the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus according to the present invention. In the illustrated figure, the apparatus includes two sets of the drain-to-vacuum apparatus of Fig. 1, a plurality of

vacuum vessels 25 obtained from the drain-to-vacuum apparatus, a plurality of heat control units 60 for vaporizing or sublimating the cleaning solution, a plurality of heat egress units 80 for condensing vapors, and other auxiliary devices, such as connection pipes. Upper-flow control units 23 and lower-flow control units 24 in the drain-to-vacuum apparatus are detachable joints and therefore allow the cleaning vessels 21A, 21B to be separable vacuum vessels 25. In addition, the cleaning vessels 21A, 21B are configured to perform multiple operations, including wet clean, dry clean, vacuum heat drying, and vacuum freeze drying, and to recover and store clean cleaning solution and waste solution.

The cleaning vessel 21A of the first drain-to-vacuum apparatus is connected to the cleaning vessel 21B of the second drain-to-vacuum apparatus via a pipe, on a predetermined position of which a heat egress unit 80 is mounted to condense gaseous cleaning solution passing therethrough into liquid cleaning solution. The cleaning vessels 21A, 21B are connected to the vacuum vessels 25 obtained from the two sets of drain-to-vacuum apparatus via pipes, on predetermined positions of which heat egress units 80 are mounted to condense gaseous cleaning solution passing therethrough into liquid cleaning solution. The cleaning vessels 21A, 21B are internally provided with heat egress units 80 to condense gaseous cleaning solution in the cleaning vessels into liquid or solid cleaning solution, and

with heat control units 60 to vaporize liquid cleaning solution or sublimate solid-state cleaning solution in the cleaning vessels.

5 When a low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process are used to vacuumize the cleaning vessels, very low internal air pressure and vapor pressure from the cleaning solution exist in the vacuumized cleaning vessels. Therefore, the influence
10 of air pressure to the entire process is minimized. The present invention also employs the physical features that boiling points of general liquids lower with reduced pressure and that two vacuum vessels of different working temperatures would have a pressure
15 differential between their saturated vapor pressures to cause liquid in the vacuumized cleaning vessels 21A, 21B to absorb heat of vaporization to produce vapors that flow through the heat egress units 80 connected to the vacuum vessels 25 to condense into clean and
20 low-temperature cleaning solution and flow into the vacuum vessels 25 and be recovered. With the above arrangements, the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention as shown in Fig. 2 can be used to perform vacuum heat drying, vacuum freeze drying,
25 recovering of cleaning solution or waste solution, producing medium vacuum, and producing low-dissolved-air cleaning solution.

To use a part of the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus
30 of Fig. 2 to recover low-pressure gas used in dry clean,

the cleaning vessel 21B is connected to a corresponding vacuum vessel 25 by connecting the vacuum vessel 25 to a valve in the upper-flow control unit 23 of the cleaning vessel 21B via a pipe, and to a gas vessel 5 26 by connecting the gas vessel 26 to another valve in the upper-flow control unit 23 of the cleaning vessel 21B via another pipe.

The method of recovering the low-pressure gas used in 10 the dry clean includes the following steps:

1. Produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel 21B by implementing the drain-to-vacuum process to set the drain-to-vacuum apparatus to its initial state or 15 through other operations that has a final state also producing vacuum in the cleaning vessel 21B;
2. Fill the cleaning vessel 21B with gas by opening the valve in the upper-flow control unit 23 for 20 connecting the gas vessel 26, and then shut the same valve when the cleaning vessel 21B has been filled with a predetermined amount of the gas, so that the cleaning vessel 21B becomes a low pressure vessel filled up with the gas; and 25
3. Exhaust the low-pressure gas in the cleaning vessel 21B at the time the dry clean is completed by opening the valve in the upper-flow control unit 23 for 30 connecting the vacuum vessel 25 and the valve in the lower-flow control unit 24 for connecting the

exhausting pipe 14, so that the cleaning solution is upward supplied into the cleaning vessel 21B from a bottom thereof to raise a liquid surface in the cleaning vessel 21B until the lower-pressure gas in the cleaning vessel 21B is fully recovered and stored in the vacuum vessel 25; and

4. Shut the valve in the upper-flow control unit 23 for connecting the vacuum vessel 25.

Please refer to Fig. 3 that is a conceptual diagram showing an embodiment of a serial multi-vessel cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus according to the present invention. In the illustrated embodiment, there is shown three cleaning vessels 821A, 821B and 821C included in the apparatus. It can be found that this apparatus includes components similar to those included in the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of Fig. 2 except that it further includes vacuum valves B, C to serially connect the cleaning vessels 821A, 821B, 821C to one another, and vacuum valves A, D as inlet and outlet, respectively, for a workpiece 90 transferred by means of a conveyer to enter and leave the apparatus, respectively. As shown in Fig. 3, the cleaning vessels 821B and 821C in their initial state are vacuumized cleaning vessels obtained by using the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process on the apparatus or the present invention. The method of performing cleaning and vacuum drying on the serial multi-vessel cleaning and

vacuum drying apparatus of Fig. 3 includes the following steps:

1. Open the vacuum valve A and use the conveyer to send
5 the workpiece into the first cleaning vessel 821A
that has normal internal pressure, and then shut the
vacuum valve A;
2. Use the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the
10 drain-to-vacuum process to produce vacuum in the
first cleaning vessel 821A when the workpiece therein
has been treated with predetermined working
procedures; open the vacuum valve B and use the
conveyer to send the workpiece into the second
15 cleaning vessel 821B, and then shut the vacuum valve
B;
3. Open the vacuum valve D when the third cleaning vessel
821C has normal internal pressure and use the
20 conveyer to send the fully treated workpiece out of
the third cleaning vessel 821C; and then use the
low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the
drain-to-vacuum process to produce vacuum in the
third cleaning vessel 821C.

25

Please refer to Fig. 4 that is a conceptual diagram
showing the method of producing and recovering the
low-dissolved-air cleaning solution with a part of the
cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present
30 invention. As shown in Fig. 4, when the drain-to-vacuum

process is used to produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel 21, the liquid level of the cleaning solution becomes still in the cleaning vessel 21 and covers the heat control unit 60. The apparatus of Fig. 4 is configured with the following features:

1. Since boiling points of general liquids lower with reduced pressure, the heat control unit 60 may introduce low-temperature heat energy or waste heat to heat the cleaning solution in the cleaning vessel;
2. The cleaning vessel 21 provides increased cross-section area at the liquid surface therein to facilitate vaporization of the cleaning solution; and
3. A recovery container having normal internal pressure, which is generally denoted by reference numeral 95, is connected to a valve in the lower-flow control unit 24 via a pipe.

The method of producing and recovering the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution with the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of Fig. 4 includes the following steps:

1. Set the drain-to-vacuum apparatus included in the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus to its initial state or a final state of other operation, so that pressure at the liquid surface 34 set for the lower

2. Implement the drain-to-vacuum process to produce vacuum in a part of volume of the cleaning vessel 21;

5

3. Use the heat control unit 60 to heat the cleaning solution in the cleaning vessel 21 for the liquid surface thereof to boil, and continue heating until the pressure in the cleaning vessel 21 does not increase any longer; and

10

4. Open a valve of the upper-flow control unit 23 for the cleaning vessel 21 to return to the normal internal pressure, and open the valve of the lower-flow control unit 24 for connecting the recovery container 95 so that the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution in the cleaning vessel 21 is drained into the recovery vessel 95; and thereafter shut the above-mentioned two valves again.

15

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Please refer to Fig. 5 that is a conceptual diagram showing the method of recovering cleaning solution and waste solution on a part of the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention. Wherein, the drain-to-vacuum process is employed to produce vacuum in two cleaning vessels, and the physical features that boiling points of general liquids lower with reduced pressure, that liquid saturated vapor pressure reduces with lowered temperature, and that two vacuum vessels of different working temperatures

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would have a pressure differential between their saturated vapor pressures are employed to recover the cleaning solution and waste solution.

5 To recover the cleaning solution and waste solution with the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention, one of two cleaning vessels of the apparatus is used as a vaporization vessel 121 to vaporize the cleaning solution or waste solution, and
10 the other cleaning vessel is used as a recovery vessel 221 to recover and store the cleaning solution or waste solution. Since boiling points of general liquids lower with reduced pressure, the heat control unit 60 provided on the bottom of the vaporization vessel 121
15 at a predetermined position may introduce low-temperature heat energy or waste heat to vaporized the cleaning solution or waste solution in the vaporization vessel 121. The vaporization vessel 121 has an upper-flow control unit 123 connected to an
20 upper-flow control unit 223 of the recovery vessel 221 via a condensate pipe 82, near a middle position of which a heat egress unit 80 is mounted to condense vapors passing therethrough into liquid. The recovery container having normal internal pressure (not shown)
25 is connected to a valve in the lower-flow control unit 224 of the recovery vessel 221. In the course of vaporization, the vaporization vessel 121 can be timely replenished from the upper vessel 111 with the cleaning solution or waste solution to be recovered, in order
30 to maintain the liquid surface in the vaporization

vessel 121. It is to be noted the vaporization vessel 121 has a working temperature higher than that of the recovery vessel 221, and the heat control unit 60 has a working temperature on the gas-liquid equilibrium curve of the cleaning solution. To avoid a reduced pressure differential between the vaporization vessel 121 and the recovery vessel 221 due to any air dissolved in the cleaning solution or waste solution to be recovered, operations for producing the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution can be performed in advance to remove air dissolved in the cleaning solution or waste solution to be recovered.

The method of recovering the cleaning solution and waste solution includes the following steps:

1. Operate the drain-to-vacuum apparatus of the vaporization vessel 121 so that it is in the initial state, and the pressure at the liquid surface set for the lower vessel 131 could maintain the height of the still cleaning solution in the vaporization vessel 121 and cover the heat control unit 60;
2. Operate the drain-to-vacuum apparatus of the recovery vessel 221 so that it is in the initial state, and the pressure at the liquid surface set for the lower vessel 231 could produce vacuum in the whole recovery vessel 221 for the latter to become a vacuum vessel;

3. Use the cleaning or waste solution to be recovered and the drain-to-vacuum process on the drain-to-vacuum apparatus of the vaporization vessel 121 to produce vacuum in a partial volume
5 of the vaporization vessel 121;
4. Use clean and low-temperature cleaning solution or solution and the drain-to-vacuum process on the drain-to-vacuum apparatus of the recovery vessel
10 221 to produce vacuum in the whole recovery vessel 221 for the same to become a vacuum vessel;
5. Open the valve of the upper-flow control unit 123 connecting the condensate pipe 82 to the
15 vaporization vessel 121 and the valve of the upper-flow control unit 223 connecting the condensate pipe 82 to the recovery vessel 221, use the heat control unit 60 to heat the cleaning solution or waste solution to be recovered and
20 currently contained in the vaporization vessel 121, so that the cleaning solution or waste solution to be recovered absorb heat of vaporization and be vaporized. Since a temperature differential between the recovery vessel 221 and the vaporization
25 vessel 121 results in saturated vapor pressure differential, vaporized gas in the vaporization vessel 121 is caused to diffuse toward the condensate pipe 82 and the heat egress unit 80 and finally
30 condense into the clean and low-temperature cleaning solution or solution and flow into the

recovery vessel 221; and

6. When the recovery vessel 221 is saturated, shut the valve communicating the upper-flow control unit 223 of the recovery vessel 221 with the condensate pipe 82 and open the valve of the upper-flow control unit 223 connected to the recovery vessel 221, so that the recovery vessel 221 is returned to the normal internal pressure; open the valve of the lower-flow control unit 224 communicating the recovery vessel 221 with the recovery container having normal internal pressure for the clean cleaning solution or solution to drain into the recovery container; shut the valve of the upper-flow control unit 223 connected to the recovery vessel 221 and the valve of the lower-flow control unit 224 communicating the recovery vessel 221 with the recovery container; use the clean and low-temperature cleaning solution or solution and the drain-to-vacuum process on the drain-to-vacuum apparatus of the recovery vessel 221 to produce vacuum in the whole recovery vessel 221 for the same to become a vacuum vessel; and open the valve on the upper-flow control unit 223 communicating the recovery vessel 221 with the condensate pipe 82 to continue the recovery of the cleaning solution and solution.

Please refer to Fig. 6 that is a conceptual diagram showing the method of performing vacuum heat drying on a part of the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus

of the present invention. . . . Wherein, the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process are employed to produce vacuum in the cleaning vessels, and the physical features that boiling points of general liquids lower with reduced pressure, that liquid saturated vapor pressure reduces with lowered temperature, and that two vacuum vessels of different working temperatures would have a pressure differential between their saturated vapor pressures are employed to dry the workpiece. Since boiling points of general liquids lower with reduced pressure, the heat control unit 60 provided on the bottom of the cleaning vessel 321 at a predetermined position may introduce low-temperature heat energy or waste heat to vaporize cleaning solution or waste solution in the cleaning vessel 321. A vacuum vessel 25 is connected to a valve of an upper-flow control unit 323 of the cleaning vessel 321 via a condensate pipe 82, near a middle position of which a heat egress unit 80 is mounted to condense vapors passing therethrough into liquid. It is noted the heat control unit 60 has a working temperature on the gas-liquid equilibrium curve of the cleaning solution, and the cleaning vessel 321 has a working temperature higher than that of the vacuum vessel 25.

The method of performing vacuum heat drying operation on the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of Fig. 6 includes the following steps:

1. Produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel 321 by implementing the drain-to-vacuum process to set the drain-to-vacuum apparatus of the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus to its initial state or through other operations that has a final state also producing vacuum in the cleaning vessel 321 for the same to become a vacuum vessel;
 2. Open the valve of the upper-flow control unit 323 communicating the cleaning vessel 321 with the condensate pipe 82, use the heat control unit 60 to heat the cleaning solution left on the workpiece 90, so that the residual cleaning solution absorbs heat of vaporization and vaporizes. Since the temperature difference between the cleaning vessel 321 and the vacuum vessel 25 results in saturated vapor pressure differential, the vaporized gas produced in the cleaning vessel 321 is caused to diffuse from the cleaning vessel 321 toward the condensate pipe 82 and the heat egress unit 80 and be condensed into clean and low-temperature cleaning solution that flows into the vacuum vessel 25 and is recovered; and
 3. Continue the recovery of the cleaning solution until the internal pressure of the cleaning vessel 321 does not rise any longer. The vacuum heat drying is now completed.
- Please refer to Fig. 7 that is a conceptual diagram

showing the method of performing vacuum freeze drying on a part of the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention. Wherein, low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process are used to produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel, and the heat control unit and the heat egress unit are alternately used to control temperature for drying the workpiece. The heat control unit 60 is adapted to lower the temperature of the workpiece 90 to be dried to a point lower than the lowest eutectic point of the compositions thereof and to provide sublimation heat to the workpiece 90 to be dried for the same to sublime in the course of sublimation. The heat egress unit 80 is adapted to condense vapors produced through sublimation into solid state again, so that the internal pressure of the cleaning vessel 521 is kept below the saturated vapor pressure at the sublimation temperature. Both the heat control unit 60 and the heat egress unit 80 have temperature ranges on the gas-solid equilibrium curve of the cleaning solution used in the vacuum freeze drying.

The method of performing vacuum freeze drying on the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of Fig. 7 includes the following steps:

1. Produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel 521 by using the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process to set the drain-to-vacuum apparatus of the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus

to its initial state, or through other operations that have a final state also producing vacuum in the cleaning vessel 521 for the same to become a vacuum vessel;

5

2. Actuate the heat control unit 60 to lower the temperature of the workpiece 90 to be dried to a point lower than the lowest eutectic point of the compositions thereof, actuate the heat egress unit 80 to provide heat of vaporization to vaporize the cleaning solution left in the cleaning vessel 521, so that vapor pressure in the cleaning vessel 521 is larger than the saturated vapor pressure at the temperature set for the heat control unit 60; and

15

3. When the workpiece 90 to be dried reaches a temperature lower than the lowest eutectic point of the compositions thereof, set a sublimation temperature for the heat control unit 60 for the latter to provide sublimation heat to sublimate the solid-state cleaning solution in the workpiece 90 to be dried, and use the heat egress unit 80 to condense the gaseous cleaning solution produced in the course of sublimation into the solid-state cleaning solution again, so that the internal pressure of the cleaning vessel 521 is kept below the saturated vapor pressure at the sublimation temperature.

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Please refer to Fig. 8 that is a conceptual diagram showing the serial multi-vessel cleaning and vacuum

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drying apparatus of the present invention and the method of performing vacuum freeze drying on the serial multi-vessel cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus. Wherein, low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process are used to produce vacuum in every cleaning vessel, and pre-freezing and condensing sublimated vapors are alternately implemented to control temperatures for drying a workpiece 90. As shown in Fig. 8, three cleaning vessels 521A, 521B, and 521C are serially connected via vacuum valves A, B, C and D, and provided with heat control units 60A, 60B, and 60C, respectively, and heat egress units 80. The first cleaning vessel 521A is used to pre-freeze the cleaned workpiece 90 to be dried, the second cleaning vessel 521B is used to perform the vacuum freeze drying, and the third cleaning vessel 521C is used to output the dried workpiece 90.

The method of performing the vacuum freeze drying with the serial multi-vessel cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention includes the following steps:

1. Clean the workpiece 90 to be dried in the first cleaning vessel 521A, actuate the heat control unit 60A under normal pressure to pre-freeze the workpiece 90 to be dried, and use low-temperature and low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process to produce vacuum in the first cleaning vessel 521A;

2. Open the vacuum valve B for the workpiece 90 to be dried to enter the vacuumized second cleaning vessel 521B, and shut the vacuum valve B to perform the vacuum freeze drying in the second cleaning vessel 521B; and
3. When the workpiece 90 is fully dried, open the vacuum valve C to transfer the dried workpiece 90 to the third vacuumized cleaning vessel 521C, shut the vacuum valve C, output the dried workpiece 90 after the third cleaning vessel 521C is returned to the normal internal pressure, and use the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process to produce vacuum in the third cleaning vessel 521C.

Please refer to Fig. 9 that is a conceptual diagram showing the method of producing a medium vacuum vessel on a part of the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention. Wherein, low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process are employed to produce vacuum in two cleaning vessels, and the physical features that boiling points of general liquids lower with reduced pressure, that liquid saturated vapor pressure reduces with lowered temperature, and that two vacuum vessels of different working temperatures would have a pressure differential between their saturated vapor pressures are employed to produce the medium vacuum vessel.

As shown in Fig. 9, one of the two vacuumized cleaning vessel is a vacuum vessel 25 that can be detached from an upper-vessel pipe 12 and a lower-vessel pipe 32 connected thereto to form an independent vacuum vessel 25. The vacuum vessel 25 is externally provided with heat control units 60 to provide a desired temperature depending on a degree of vacuum to be produced in the vacuum vessel 25. The vacuum vessel 25 is connected to another cleaning vessel 21 via a condensate pipe 82. A heat egress unit 80 is provided on the condensate pipe 82 at a predetermined position near a middle section thereof for condensing vapors into liquid. The heat control units 60 have a working temperature on the gas-liquid equilibrium curve of the cleaning solution, and the vacuum vessel 25 has a working temperature higher than that of the cleaning vessel 21.

The method of producing the medium vacuum vessel with the cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus of the present invention includes the following steps:

1. Set the drain-to-vacuum apparatus of the vacuum vessel 25 and the cleaning vessel 21 to its initial state by using the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process to produce vacuum in the two vessels;
2. Use the heat control units 60 to vaporize the cleaning solution left in the vacuum vessel 25 and to further

heat vapors produced in the vacuum vessel 25 to dry vapors. Since the temperature difference between the cleaning vessel 21 and the vacuum vessel 25 results in a pressure differential, the vaporized gas is caused to diffuse from the vacuum vessel 25 toward the condensate pipe 82 and the heat egress unit 80 and be condensed into the clean and low-temperature cleaning solution that flows into the cleaning vessel 21 and is recovered; and

3. When the internal pressure of the vacuum vessel 25 does not rise any longer, detach the vacuum vessel 25 from its drain-to-vacuum apparatus and the condensate pipe 82, and allow the vacuum vessel 25 to cool, so that a medium vacuum is produced in the vacuum vessel 25.

Please refer to Fig. 10 that is a conceptual diagram showing the present invention is employed to perform dry and wet cleans with multiple types of cleaning solutions A, B, and C. When a workpiece in the cleaning vessel must be continuously treated with more than one type of cleaning solution, corresponding upper vessel and lower vessel are provided in the apparatus for each type of cleaning solution. Each upper vessel stores a specific type of cleaning solution that is supplied to the cleaning vessel according to the preset cleaning procedures to clean the workpiece. The drain-to-vacuum process is employed to produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel. The cleaning solutions are

caused to flow into their respective corresponding lower vessels or be directly drained into their respective corresponding recovery containers having normal internal pressure. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 10, there are three upper vessels 711A, 711B, and 711C connected to an upper-flow control unit 723 of a cleaning vessel 721 via corresponding upper-vessel pipes 712, and three lower vessels 731A, 731B, and 731C connected to a lower-flow control unit 724 of the cleaning vessel 721 via corresponding lower-vessel pipes 732A, 732B, and 732C. The upper-flow control unit 723 of the cleaning vessel 721 is provided with an intake valve for the cleaning vessel 721 to return to normal pressure. The lower-flow control unit 724 of the cleaning vessel 721 is provided with a plurality of valves to communicate the cleaning vessel 721 with a plurality of recovery containers A, B, and C having normal internal pressure, so that different types of cleaning solutions are recovered and stored in their respective recovery containers.

The apparatus of Fig. 10 may be considered as a combination of several drain-to-vacuum apparatus. After data about the specific gravity of each type of cleaning solution and the volume of each lower vessel 731A, 731B, 731C are obtained, each type of the cleaning solutions can be set to its initial state through the same steps as those for setting the drain-to-vacuum apparatus to its initial state.

The method of setting the apparatus of Fig. 10 to its initial state includes the following steps:

1. Use the drain-to-vacuum process to produce vacuum
5 in the cleaning vessel 721 according to actual needs and procedures in performing the cleaning operation, and allow the cleaning solutions A, b, C to flow from the vacuumized cleaning vessel 721 into the lower vessels 731A, 731B, 731C, respectively; and
10
2. Use drawing pumps to draw surplus cleaning solutions from the lower vessels 731A, 731B, 731C into their respective corresponding normal-pressure rear treatment vessels A, B, C, so that pressures at liquid
15 surfaces of the lower vessels 731A, 731B, 731C return to the pressure values initially set for them.

Methods of performing other operations on the apparatus of Fig. 10 are the same as those having been described
20 above in different paragraphs.

Please refer to Fig. 11 that is a conceptual diagram showing the present invention includes multiple working vessels that are connected to a common upper vessel
25 and a common lower vessel. The embodiment shown in Fig. 11 includes an upper vessel 611, three cleaning vessels 621A, 621B, 621C, and a lower vessel 631. The cleaning vessels 621A, 621B, 621C may have different volumes from one another. The upper vessel 611 and the lower
30 vessel 631 are connected to each of the cleaning vessels

621A, 621B, 621C in a manner that allows them to work as three independent drain-to-vacuum apparatus.

The apparatus of Fig. 11 can be set to an initial state
5 through the following procedures:

1. Obtain data about the specific gravity of each type of the cleaning solutions, the volume of each of the cleaning vessels 621A, 621B, 621C, and the volume
10 of the lower vessel 631; set the relative height difference to be existed between the biggest cleaning vessel and the lower level; calculate the pressure at the liquid surface in the lower vessel 631; and use the obtained pressure at the liquid surface in
15 the lower vessel 631 to calculate relative heights between the lower level and another two cleaning vessels;
2. Supply the cleaning solution to the lower vessel 631
20 by setting the pump valve 654 to ON, the exhaust valve 635 to ON, and the lower-vessel valve 633 to ON, starting the drawing pump 653 to draw the cleaning solution from the rear treatment vessel into the lower vessel 631 until a predetermined liquid level is
25 reached in the lower vessel 631, and then setting the exhaust valve 635 to OFF;
3. Supply the cleaning solution to the upper vessel 611
30 by setting all upper-vessel valves 613 to OFF, filling the upper vessel 111 with the cleaning solution, and

keeping the supply of the cleaning solution to maintain a liquid surface in the upper vessel 111 at a predetermined height;

5 4. Regulate the pressure at the liquid surface 634 in the lower vessel 631 by setting all lower-vessel valves 633 to OFF, and starting the drawing pump 653 to draw the cleaning solution from the lower vessel 631 into the rear treatment vessel having normal
10 internal pressure. The pressure at the liquid surface 634 in the lower vessel 631 decreases with the lowered liquid surface 634. When the pressure at the liquid surface 634 in the lower vessel 631 reaches the preset pressure, set the drawing pump
15 653 to OFF and the pump valve 654 to OFF; and

5. Actuate the elevating mechanisms to adjust the relative height difference between the lower level and each cleaning vessel 621A, 621B, 621C.

20 Depending on actual needs and procedures in the operation to be performed, use the drain-to-vacuum process to produce vacuum in each cleaning vessel 621A, 621B and 621C. After the cleaning vessels are
25 vacuumized, the cleaning solution flows from the three vacuumized cleaning vessels into the lower vessel 631. Use the drawing pump 653 to draw surplus cleaning solution from the lower vessel 631 into the rear treatment vessel on a time-sharing basis, so that the
30 pressure at the liquid surface 634 in the lower vessel

631 returns to the initially set pressure.

In brief, the present invention provides a cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus including one or more sets
5 of drain-to-vacuum apparatus, one or more vacuum vessels created by the drain-to-vacuum apparatus, one or more heat control units for vaporizing or sublimating cleaning solution, one or more heat egress units for condensing vapors, and other auxiliary means, such as
10 a plurality of connection pipes. By using the low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process on the drain-to-vacuum apparatus, each cleaning vessel included in the apparatus could become a vacuumized cleaning vessel
15 having very low air pressure and vapor pressure from the cleaning solution in its volume that is not filled with the cleaning solution. The present invention also uses the physical features that boiling points of general liquids lower with reduced pressure, that liquid
20 saturated vapor pressure reduces with lowered temperature, and that two vacuum vessels of different working temperatures would have a pressure differential between their saturated vapor pressures, so that the enclosed cleaning vessel that has completed dry or wet
25 clean therein could be directly used to perform vacuum heat drying, vacuum freeze drying, or other operations. Thus, different operations, including wet clean, dry clean, vacuum heat drying, and vacuum freeze drying, could be performed in one process, and the low-pressure
30 gas used in the dry clean and the cleaning solution

and waste solution can be recovered.

It is understood the present invention has been described with some embodiments thereof and many changes and modifications in the described embodiments can be carried out without departing from the scope and the spirit of the invention that is intended to be limited only by the appended claims.

10 The method and apparatus of the present invention for performing multiple cleaning and vacuum drying operations in enclosed vessels has the following advantages as compared with other methods and apparatus known in the prior art:

15

1. The present invention uses a general drawing pump to reduce internal pressure of the sealed lower vessel to increase the degree of vacuum in the cleaning vessel instead of using a vacuum system. This enables effective reduction of costs for the method and the apparatus of the present invention.

20

2. The present invention uses the drain-to-vacuum process to effectively link (1) the wet clean and the vacuum heat drying, (2) the wet clean and the vacuum freeze drying, and (3) the wet clean and the dry clean, and uses heat control unit and heat egress unit to effectively carry out the producing and recovering of low-dissolved-air cleaning solution, the vacuum heat drying, the vacuum freeze drying,

25
30

the recovery of the cleaning solution used in wet
clean and the waste solution thereof, and the
producing of medium vacuum vessel to recover
low-pressure gas used in dry clean to achieve
5 environment protection.

3. After using the drain-to-vacuum process to produce
vacuum in the cleaning vessel, the present invention
utilizes the physical feature that boiling points
10 of general liquids lower with reduced pressure, so
that low-temperature heat energy or waste heat may
be introduced in performing the vacuum heat drying,
recovering the cleaning solution and waste solution,
and producing medium vacuum vessel to achieve energy
15 saving.

4. The present invention implements the
drain-to-vacuum process to produce vacuum in the
cleaning vessel for the same to form vacuumized
20 cleaning vessel containing very low internal air
pressure and vapor pressure from the cleaning
solution, and uses the heat control unit to introduce
low temperature heat source to vaporize the cleaning
solution and other liquids in the vacuumized cleaning
25 vessel, and then uses the heat egress unit and the
principle of pressure differential to condense the
vaporized cleaning solution or other vapors into
liquid that is then recovered and stored in the vacuum
vessel, so that operations of vacuum heat drying,
30 recovering cleaning solution and waste solution, and

producing medium vacuum vessel can be performed at effectively reduced manufacturing and equipment costs.

- 5 5. The present invention uses the low-dissolved-air
cleaning solution and the drain-to-vacuum process
to produce vacuum in the cleaning vessel for the same
to form a vacuumized cleaning vessel having only vapor
pressure from the cleaning solution, and uses the
10 heat control unit to control the temperature of the
workpiece to be dried and the heat egress unit to
control the internal pressure of the vacuumized
cleaning vessel, so that the vacuum freeze drying
can be effectively performed at reduced
15 manufacturing and equipment costs.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for performing multiple cleaning and vacuum
drying operations in enclosed vessels, comprising
5 the steps of:

providing a cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus or
a serial multi-vessel cleaning and vacuum drying
apparatus that includes at least one drain-to-vacuum
10 apparatus, at least one vacuum vessel produced from
said at least drain-to-vacuum apparatus, at least
one heat control unit for vaporizing or sublimating
a type of cleaning solution, at least one heat egress
unit for condensing vapors of said cleaning solution,
15 and a plurality of connection pipes;

using a low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and a
drain-to-vacuum process on said at least one
drain-to-vacuum apparatus for said cleaning vessel
20 to become a vacuumized cleaning vessel that contains
very low internal air pressure and vapor pressure
from said cleaning solution in a part of volume of
said cleaning vessel that is not filled with said
cleaning solution, so that influence of air pressure
25 on said operations being performed on said cleaning
and vacuum drying apparatus is minimized; and

using said at least one heat control unit and said
at least one heat egress unit to directly perform
operations of vacuum heat drying and vacuum freeze
5 drying when said enclosed cleaning vessel have
completed operations of dry clean and wet clean
therein; and producing medium vacuum vessel,
recovering low-pressure gas used in said dry clean,
and recovering said cleaning solution and waste
10 solution.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein each of
said at least one drain-to-vacuum apparatus includes
a cleaning vessel, a lower vessel located below said
15 cleaning vessel with a height difference existing
between them, and a valve-equipped link pipe extended
between said cleaning vessel and said lower vessel
to communicate them with one another; and both said
cleaning vessel and said lower vessel being enclosed
20 vessels that can be sealed in a predetermined manner;

said cleaning vessel being provided auxiliary means
depending on actual needs;

25 said lower vessel having a big volume and a large
cross-section area at liquid surface and being

partially filled with said cleaning solution; and
said lower vessel having internal pressure that is
set according to said height difference between said
cleaning vessel and said lower vessel, a specific
5 gravity of said cleaning solution, a volume of said
cleaning vessel, and the volume of said lower vessel,
and is lower than a normal pressure to enable full
draining of said cleaning solution from said cleaning
vessel into said lower vessel; and

10

said lower vessel being provided with a drawing pump
for drawing said cleaning solution from said lower
vessel into a recovery container having normal
internal pressure or a rear treatment vessel, and
15 drawing said cleaning solution from said recovery
container or said rear treatment vessel to said lower
vessel and thereby regulating height of and pressure
at the liquid surface in said lower vessel.

20 3. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said cleaning
vessel of a first one of said at least one
drain-to-vacuum apparatus is connected to and
communicated with said cleaning vessel of a second
one of said at least one drain-to-vacuum apparatus
25 via a first pipe, and said at least one heat egress
unit being provided on said first pipe at a

predetermined position for condensing vapors of said cleaning solution into liquid;

5 said cleaning vessels of said at least one drain-to-vacuum apparatus being connected to said at least one vacuum vessel produced by said drain-to-vacuum apparatus via second pipes, and said at least one heat egress unit also being mounted on said second pipes at predetermined positions for
10 condensing vapors of said cleaning solution into liquid;

said at least one heat egress unit also being mounted in said cleaning vessels of said at least one
15 drain-to-vacuum apparatus for condensing said cleaning solution in gaseous state in said cleaning vessels into liquid or solid state; and

said at least one heat control unit being mounted
20 in said cleaning vessels of said at least one drain-to-vacuum apparatus for vaporizing said cleaning solution in liquid state in said cleaning vessels or sublimating said cleaning solution in solid state in said cleaning vessels.

25

4. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said

drain-to-vacuum process includes the steps of:

- 5 a. Setting said at least one drain-to-vacuum apparatus to an initial state thereof or to a final state of any one of said operations;
- b. Filling said cleaning vessel with said cleaning solution and then sealing said cleaning vessel;
- 10 c. Producing vacuum in said cleaning vessel by opening said valve on said link pipe and admitting said cleaning solution in said cleaning vessel into said lower vessel that is in a sealed state; wherein a height of said cleaning solution in
15 a still state is the height of cleaning solution of the same specific gravity that could be maintained under liquid surface pressure in said sealed lower vessel;
- 20 d. Draining extra amount of said cleaning solution out of said sealed lower vessel and reducing said liquid surface pressure therein by shutting said valve on said link pipe, starting said drawing pump to draw said cleaning solution from said
25 lower vessel into said recovery container or said rear treatment vessel until said liquid surface

pressure in said lower vessel reaches a preset pressure, and then shutting said drawing pump and sealing said lower vessel; and

- 5 e. Returning to step (c) until the still height of the cleaning solution reaches an actually required height.

10 5. The method as claimed in claim 4, wherein said initial state of said drain-to-vacuum apparatus is set through the steps of:

- 15 a. Obtaining data about the specific gravity of said cleaning solution, the volume of said cleaning vessel, and the volume of said lower vessel; setting said height difference between said cleaning vessel and said lower vessel; and calculating said liquid surface pressure in said lower vessel;

20

- 25 b. Supplying said cleaning solution to said lower vessel by opening said valve on said link pipe, starting said drawing pump to draw said cleaning solution from said recovery container or said rear treatment vessel into said lower vessel, that currently has a normal internal pressure,

until a predetermined liquid level is reached
in said lower vessel, and shutting said valve
on said link pipe to seal said lower vessel;

- 5 c. Regulating said liquid surface pressure in said
lower vessel by starting said drawing pump to
draw said cleaning solution from said sealed
lower vessel into said recovery container or said
rear treatment vessel, and shutting said drawing
10 pump when said liquid surface pressure in said
sealed lower vessel reaches said preset pressure;
and
- 15 d. Adjusting said height difference between said
cleaning vessel and said lower vessel.

6. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said
operation of wet clean and said operation of vacuum
heat drying are linked through the steps of:
20 completing said operation of wet clean, and then
implementing said drain-to-vacuum process to produce
vacuum in said cleaning vessel, and then performing
said operation of vacuum heat drying in the vacuumized
cleaning vessel.

25

7. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said

operation of wet clean and said operation of vacuum
freeze drying are linked through the steps of:
completing said operation of wet clean, and then using
said low-dissolved-air cleaning solution and said
5 drain-to-vacuum process to produce vacuum in said
cleaning vessel, and then performing said operation
of vacuum freeze drying in the vacuumized cleaning
vessel.

- 10 8. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said serial
multi-vessel cleaning and vacuum drying apparatus
includes a plurality of cleaning vessels being
serially connected to one another via a plurality
of vacuum valves, and a conveyer for transferring
15 a workpiece through said a plurality of cleaning
vessels.