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GARBAGE DISPOSAL APPARATUS ✓

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to a garbage disposal apparatus, and more particularly to a garbage disposal apparatus having a garbage processing chamber adapted to decomposition using microorganisms.

Related art

Garbage can be disposed by a dry method and a decomposition method using microorganisms. The dry method is arranged to remove water in garbage and involves gas being generated from the garbage when water is evaporated. The gas contains components selected from nitrogen compounds, such as ammonia and amine, sulfur compounds, such as methyl sulfide, methyl mercaptan and methyl disulfide, and aldehydes. On the other hand, the decomposition method using microorganisms is able to decompose the garbage into water, carbon dioxide and ammonia if the decomposition is performed completed. However, adjustment of temperature, amount of retained water and that of oxygen to control an optimum state for microorganisms to decompose the garbage cannot easily be performed. Therefore, gas similar to that generated with the dry method is generated. The gas is smelled.

The stinking components which is smelled have thresholds varied for respective components. The threshold



means a limit concentration at which distinction from odorless air cannot be performed. Gas having a threshold of 0.001 ppm cannot be distinguished from odorless air if the concentration is 0.001 ppm or lower. That is, the gas is not smelled. If a stinking component of 1 ppm having a threshold of 0.001 ppm is contained in gas, the component is required to have a concentration of 1/1000 or lower. A simplest method to make the gas to be odorless gas is to dilute the component 1000 times.

If garbage of the foregoing type is processed by the decomposition method using microorganisms, generated gas mixedly contains components, such as ammonia, which are contained in a large quantity and which have relatively large thresholds and components, such as sulfur components, which are contained in a small quantity and which have significantly small thresholds. For example, ammonia contained in the generated gas by about 100 ppm has a threshold of about 10 ppm. If removal to 1/10 is performed, the odor of ammonia can be prevented. On the other hand, the overall portion of the generated gas is a large value of about 5000 (the diluting magnification at which distinction from odorless air cannot be performed). Therefore, dilution to 5000 times is required to make the stinking component above to be odorless.

Therefore, if garbage is processed by the decomposition method using microorganisms and gas generated during the process is made to be odorless, dilution to 5000 times is



required or the stinking component must be reduced to 1/5000. The dilution to 5000 times requires a large scale air fan. If activated charcoal is used in the removal process, ammonia generated in a large quantity is adsorbed to the activated charcoal. Thus, the adsorption life-time is too short. If catalyst is used in the purifying process, a large quantity of catalyst is required to purify ammonia. Moreover, the gas must be heated to high temperatures in order to cause the catalyst to exhibit its functions. In addition, a large running cost is required. Also a purifying process using ozone requires a large size ozone generator and a large quantity of ozone decomposing catalyst.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the foregoing, an object of the present invention is to provide a garbage disposal apparatus for processing garbage by decomposition using microorganisms and capable of satisfactorily purifying stinking components for a long time.

An aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus comprising a processing chamber for processing garbage; and a purifying chamber for purifying gas discharged from the processing chamber and containing stinking components, wherein the process of garbage in the processing chamber is performed by decomposition using microorganisms, the purifying chamber has a plurality of zones,



a first purifying chamber connected to the processing chamber is provided with an ammonia purifying unit for purifying ammonia and a second purifying chamber into which gas allowed to pass through the first purifying chamber is introduced is provided with a non-ammonia purifying unit for purifying non-ammonia gas. As a result of the structure above, ammonia contained in a high concentration and having a large threshold is first removed. Then, non-ammonia contained at a low concentration and having a small threshold is removed. Therefore, an excellent purifying efficiency can be realized.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the first purifying chamber 10 has a unit 11 having a mechanism for brining ammonia into contact with water or water solution. As a result of the above-mentioned structure, ammonia can easily be removed.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the first purifying chamber has a water storage tank for storing water or water solution and gas discharged from the processing chamber is introduced into the water storage tank.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the water solution 11a which is brought into contact with ammonia is water solution containing cation exchange resin. As a result, performance for solving ammonia can be improved and



therefore satisfactory purifying performance can be obtained.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the water solution which is brought into contact with ammonia is acid water solution. As a result, performance for solving ammonia can be improved and therefore satisfactory purifying performance can be obtained.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that a dehumidifying unit is provided in a gas-flow passage connecting the first purifying chamber and the second purifying chamber to each other. Deterioration of the function of the non-ammonia purifying unit caused from humidity can be prevented.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the first purifying chamber has an adsorbent layer, and a passage for gas allowed to pass through the adsorbent layer has a catalyst layer for ammonia. As a result, ammonia can easily be purified without necessities of supplying water and discharging water. Ammonia can be desorbed from adsorbent layer so as to be regenerated.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that an introduction passage for introducing gas discharged from the processing chamber into the adsorbent layer is



provided with an inlet opening, and opening/closing means for arbitrarily introducing/stopping outer air from the inlet opening and gas introduced from the introduction passage is provided.

5 Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the gas-flow passage having the catalyst layer for ammonia and a gas-flow passage connected to the second purifying chamber are branched, and opening/closing means is provided
10 which is capable of arbitrarily introducing/stopping gas allowed to pass through the adsorbent layer to the gas-flow passages. As a result, the non-ammonia purifying unit can be protected and deterioration in the function can be prevented.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is
15 provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a plurality of purifying units each consisting of the first purifying chamber and the second purifying chamber are provided and the purifying units are disposed in parallel. As a result, the regeneration of the adsorbent layer and the purification of gas can
20 alternately be performed by the foregoing purifying units. Purification of gas can always be performed.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the purifying chamber is divided into a purifying passage
25 and a regeneration passage by a partition plate, the adsorbent layer formed to traverse the purifying passage and the



regeneration passage is rotated around a central shaft provided for the partition plate, the purifying passage is provided with the second purifying chamber having the adsorbent layer and a non-ammonia purifying unit, and the regeneration passage has the inlet opening, the adsorbent layer and the catalyst layer for ammonia. As a result of the foregoing structure in which the adsorbent layer is rotated, the adsorbent layer is able to adsorb ammonia in the purifying passage and is regenerated in the regeneration passage.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that a heating unit for heating the first purifying chamber. As a result, desorption and process of ammonia can be enhanced, and the adsorbent layer can easily be regenerated.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that an adsorbent forming the adsorbent layer is selected from the group consisting of activated alumina, natural zeolite, synthetic zeolite, silica gel, activated clay, accretion activated charcoal and ion exchange resin. As a result, performance for adsorbing ammonia can be improved.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the catalyst layer for ammonia is in the form in which a carrier carries noble metal or a metal oxide.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is



provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the adsorbent layer carries noble metal or metal oxide for forming the catalyst layer for ammonia, and the adsorbent layer also serves as the catalyst layer for ammonia. As a result, the apparatus can be simplified.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the noble metal is selected from the group consisting of platinum, gold, silver, copper, palladium, ruthenium and rhodium.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the metal oxide is selected from the group consisting of nickel oxide, manganese oxide, cobalt oxide, iron oxide and vanadium pentoxide.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the non-ammonia purifying unit has an adsorbent layer for non-ammonia.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that an adsorbent for forming the adsorbent layer for non-ammonia is activated charcoal. As a result, the efficiency for removing non-ammonia gas can be improved and handling can be facilitated.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is

provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the non-ammonia purifying unit has a catalyst layer for non-ammonia made of a catalyst having oxidizing performance. As a result, the performance for purifying non-ammonia can semi-permanently be maintained.

Another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a garbage disposal apparatus having a structure such that the catalyst is in the form in which a carrier carries at least any one of noble metal selected from the group consisting of platinum, gold, silver, copper, palladium, ruthenium and rhodium and a metal oxide selected from the group consisting of nickel oxide, manganese oxide, cobalt oxide, iron oxide and vanadium pentoxide.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram schematically showing the garbage disposal apparatus according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of the garbage disposal apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of the garbage disposal apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of the garbage disposal apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;



Fig. 5 is a block diagram schematically showing the garbage disposal apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention;

5 Fig. 6 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of the garbage disposal apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a block diagram schematically showing the garbage disposal apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention;

10 Fig. 8 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of the garbage disposal apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

15 Fig. 9 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of the garbage disposal apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 (a) is a schematic view showing an essential portion of the garbage disposal apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

20 Fig. 10 (b) is a schematic view showing an essential portion of the garbage disposal apparatus, as shown in Fig. 10 (a), with heat device;

Fig. 11 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of the garbage disposal apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

25 Fig. 12 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of the garbage disposal apparatus according to the



embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of the garbage disposal apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention;

5 Fig. 14 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of the garbage disposal apparatus according to the embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 15 is a graph showing a result of purification characteristic value.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will now be described. Fig. 1 is a block diagram schematically showing a garbage disposal apparatus according to the present invention.

15 The garbage disposal apparatus according to the present invention has a processing chamber 1 for processing garbage by decomposition using microorganisms. Gas generated during the foregoing process contains ammonia in a large quantity and non-ammonia gas, such as sulfur compounds in a small quantity as
20 stinking components. Specifically, ammonia is 99 volume % of the stinking components in the generated gas. According to the present invention, there is provided an apparatus capable of purifying the foregoing stinking gas and maintaining the required performance for a long time.

25 The structure according to the present invention has a purifying chamber 2 for purifying gas containing the stinking



components discharged from the processing chamber 1. The purifying chamber 2 has a first purifying chamber 10 and a second purifying chamber 30. The first purifying chamber 10 connected to the processing chamber 1 has a ammonia purifying unit for purifying ammonia. The second purifying chamber 30 into which gas allowed to pass through the first purifying chamber 10 is introduced has a non-ammonia purifying unit for purifying non-ammonia gas. The garbage disposal apparatus having the foregoing structure is arranged such that gas containing stinking components is first introduced into the first purifying chamber 10 by an air fan 33 so that ammonia contained at a high concentration and having a large threshold is removed by the ammonia purifying unit. Then, the gas is introduced into the second purifying chamber 30 in which non-ammonia gas contained at a low concentration and having a small threshold is removed by the non-ammonia purifying unit. Since ammonia contained in a large quantity is first removed, deterioration of the non-ammonia purifying unit by ammonia and the like can be prevented. Therefore, the function of the non-ammonia purifying unit can satisfactorily be maintained for a long time. Moreover, the ammonia purifying unit and the non-ammonia purifying unit can be operated efficiently. Note that arrows indicate direction in which the stinking gas moves.

The first purifying chamber 10 for purifying ammonia will now be described. Fig. 2 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of the garbage disposal apparatus according



to a first embodiment of the present invention. The first
purifying chamber 10 of the apparatus according to this
embodiment has a water storage tank 12 storing water solution
11a as a unit 11 having a function for contact with water or
5 water solution (hereinafter called "water solution"). The
leading end of an introduction passage 5 for the gas discharged
from the processing chamber 1 reaches the inside portion of the
water solution 11a stored in the water storage tank 12.
Moreover, a gas-flow passage 3 connected to the second
10 purifying chamber 30 is disposed above the water level in the
water storage tank 12. Gas discharged from the processing
chamber 1 is allowed to pass through the introduction passage
5 so as to be introduced into the water solution 11a so that
ammonia is dissolved in the water solution 11a so as to be
15 removed. If a water supply port and a discharge port (not
shown) are provided for the water storage tank 12, the water
solution 11a can easily be changed. Thus, the apparatus can
easily be handled. If the water solution 11a stored in the
water storage tank 12 is water solution containing cation
20 exchange resin, the performance for dissolving ammonia can be
improved. Therefore, even if the concentration of ammonia to
be discharged is high, excellent removing performance can be
maintained.

If the water solution 11a stored in the water storage
25 tank 12 is acid water solution, ammonia can be neutralized.
Therefore, the removing performance can be improved and the



water solution can be used for a long time. If the water solution 11a is water, there is a risk that the dissolved ammonia is again discharged. If it is once neutralized, it is converted into ammonia salt, thus overcoming the risk of the re-discharge. It is preferable that the acid water solution be weak acid because the safety and the corrosion resistance of the container must be considered. The water solution is selected from the group consisting of buffer solution having a buffering function, such as tartrate, phthalate, phosphate, acetate, citrate, ascorbic acid, citric acid, malic acid and succinic acid.

If vibrations of ultrasonic waves or the like are applied to the water solution 11a in the water storage tank 12 by using a ultrasonic device 101 or the like, the removing performance can furthermore be improved.

The apparatus for dissolving ammonia to remove the same is not limited to the structure in which gas is introduced into water. Figs. 3 and 4 are schematic views showing garbage disposal apparatuses according to second and third embodiments of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 3, the first purifying chamber 10 has a water storage tank 12 storing water solution 11b. Water 11b in the water storage tank 12 is sucked by a pump 26 so as to be sprayed from the top surface of the first purifying chamber 10. Gas discharged from the processing chamber 1 is allowed to pass through the first purifying chamber 10 in which water solution is being sprayed so that

ammonia is removed.

As shown in Fig. 4, a fiber or sponge layer 28 transversing the first purifying chamber 10 is provided. A water tank storing water solution 27 is provided at the base portion of the layer above. The water solution 27 in the water tank is absorbed into the layer 28 by the capillary phenomenon. Gas discharged from the processing chamber 1 is allowed to pass through the layer 28 so that ammonia is removed.

The gas, from which ammonia has been removed, contains water therein in a large quantity. The gas allowed to pass through the first purifying chamber 10 is introduced into the second purifying chamber 30. If the quantity of water is too large, the functions of some non-ammonia purifying units deteriorate. An embodiment having a contrivance to solve the foregoing problem will now be described. Fig. 5 is a block diagram schematically showing another embodiment of the garbage disposal apparatus according to the present invention. As shown in Fig. 5, the garbage disposal apparatus has a dehumidifying unit 4 disposed in a gas-flow passage 3 connecting the first purifying chamber 10 and the second purifying chamber 30 to each other. As the dehumidifying unit 4, there are considered an apparatus arranged to cool the gas to remove the same by moisture condensation, a heating apparatus for lowering the relative humidity of the gas, and an apparatus having an adsorbing layer made of silica gel, zeolite, synthetic zeolite, silica gel, activated alumina or



calcium chloride.

If the dehumidifying unit 4 is an apparatus having the adsorbing layer, it is preferable that a structure for regenerating the adsorbing layer be employed. Fig. 6 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of a garbage disposal apparatus having the dehumidifying unit 4 which is an adsorbent layer 4a. An air-inlet passage 41 and an air fan 42 for newly introducing air from outside are provided for a gas-flow passage 3a between the ammonia purifying unit and the adsorbent layer 4a. Moreover, a discharge passage 43 is provided for an air-flow passage 3b between the adsorbent layer 4a and the non-ammonia purifying unit. An opening/closing means 44 for arbitrarily introducing/stopping air from the air-inlet passage 41 and gas from the gas-flow passage 3a is provided at the branched position of the air-inlet passage 41. An opening/closing means 45 for arbitrarily supplying/stopping air to the discharge passage 43 and supplying/stopping gas to the air-flow passage 3b is provided at the branched position of the discharge passage 43. In a normal state, the air-inlet passage 41 and the discharge passage 43 are closed so that gas allowed to pass through the first purifying chamber 10 is allowed to pass through the adsorbent layer 4a so as to be introduced into the second purifying chamber 30. If the adsorbent layer 4a is required to be regenerated, the air-inlet passage 41 and the discharge passage 43 are closed to introduce fresh air into the adsorbent layer 4a and air allowed to pass



through the adsorbent layer 4a is discharged from the discharge passage 43 to the outside.

A structure in which the first purifying chamber 10 for purifying ammonia is provided with an ammonia purifying unit except the unit 11 will now be described, the ammonia purifying unit having a function for realizing contact with water or water solution. Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing the schematic structure of another garbage disposal apparatus according to the present invention. As shown in Fig. 7, the garbage disposal apparatus has an adsorbent layer 13 in the first purifying chamber 10; and a catalyst layer 14 for ammonia in the gas-flow passage 6 for the gas allowed to pass through the adsorbent layer 13. Moreover, the foregoing processing apparatus has an inlet opening 15 in an introduction passage 5 for introducing gas discharged from the processing chamber 1 into the adsorbent layer 13. Moreover, an opening/closing means 17 for arbitrarily introducing/stopping outer air from the inlet opening 15 and the gas introduced from the introduction passage 5 is formed. The adsorbent layer 13 has excellent performance for quickly adsorbing ammonia. Although the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia cannot absorb ammonia as quickly as the adsorbent layer 13, it is a catalyst having a function for purifying ammonia. If a large quantity of ammonia is adsorbed to the adsorbent layer 13 and thus the function deteriorates, the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia has a function of processing ammonia and processing desorbed ammonia when

ammonia has been desorbed from the adsorbent layer 13 in order to regenerate the adsorbent layer 13.

As the adsorbent for forming the adsorbent layer 13, activated alumina, natural zeolite, silica gel, activated clay, accretion activated charcoal and ion exchange resin. The adsorbent layer 13 is formed by at least one of the materials above. Among the materials above, silica gel is a most suitable material. If 1g of silica gel and 1g of synthesized zeolite are used to compare the break-through period (time taken for adsorption to be saturated and removal ratio to be made to be zero), a stinking gas containing ammonia in a quantity of 100 ppm and supplied with air at a flow rate of 200 cc/minute results in the synthesized zeolite to be broken-through in two hours. On the other hand, silica gel is able to maintain the adsorbing performance for 25 hours.

As the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia, a structure is selected from a structure in which the carrier carries noble metal or a metal oxide having oxidizing performance. The carrier is selected from the consisting of alumina, titania, silica alumina, silica and zeolite. The noble metal is selected from the group consisting of platinum, gold, silver, copper, palladium, ruthenium and rhodium. Among the foregoing materials, platinum is the most suitable material. The metal oxide is selected from the group consisting of nickel oxide, manganese oxide, cobalt oxide, iron oxide and vanadium pentoxide. Although the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia cannot



quickly adsorb ammonia as can be performed by the adsorbent layer 13 at room temperature, it is able to remove a large quantity of ammonia if it is heated to, for example, 200°C to 300°C.

5 The garbage disposal apparatus has a structure in which the inlet opening 15 is closed in a normal state, the stinking gas generated in the processing chamber 1 is introduced from the introduction passage 5 to cause the same to pass through the adsorbent layer 13. After ammonia has been adsorbed, the
10 gas is introduced into the second purifying chamber 30. When the adsorbent layer 13 has been saturated with ammonia and it must be regenerated, introduction of the stinking gas from the introduction passage 5 is interrupted and the inlet opening 15 is opened so as to introduce fresh air in order to desorb
15 ammonia adsorbed to the adsorbent layer 13 so as to regenerate the adsorbent layer 13. After the adsorbent layer 13 has been regenerated, the inlet opening 15 is closed to introduce, from the introduction passage 5, stinking gas generated in the processing chamber 1. Since the adsorbent layer 13 and the
20 catalyst layer 14 for ammonia are provided as described above, the adsorbent layer 13 can be regenerated in a state where the adsorbent layer 13 is quickly adsorbing ammonia. Therefore, the purifying operation can satisfactorily be performed for a long time.

25 Since the adsorbent layer 13 and the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia are heated, the desorption and the process of



ammonia can be enhanced, it is preferable that the foregoing apparatus be provided with a heating unit for heating the first purifying chamber 10. Figs. 8 and 9 are schematic views showing an essential portion of a purifying unit according to another embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 8, the foregoing processing apparatus a heating unit 25 disposed in connection with the adsorbent layer 13 and the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia. When regeneration is performed, the heating unit 25 is operated to raise the temperature of the adsorbent layer 13 and the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia. As shown in Fig. 9, the heating unit 25 may be disposed between the inlet opening 15 and the adsorbent layer 13 to heat air introduced through the inlet opening 15 so as to heat the adsorbent layer 13. If the heating unit 25 is provided, desorption and process of ammonia can be enhanced. Therefore, the regeneration of the adsorbent layer 13 can easily be performed so that the removing performance is maintained for a long time. Note that the heating unit 25 is omitted in the following drawings for explaining the apparatus.

In the foregoing garbage disposal apparatus, purification of gas generated in the processing chamber 1 and regeneration of the adsorbent layer 13 are repeated. Therefore, a garbage disposal apparatus having a plurality of purifying units each consisting of the first purifying chamber 10 and the second purifying chamber 30 is shown in Fig. 10 (a). Since the foregoing purifying units are disposed in parallel in



the processing apparatus above, the regeneration of the adsorbent layer 13 and purification of the gas can alternately be performed in the purifying unit by operating the opening/closing means 17. Therefore, the purification of the stinking gas can always be performed.

Fig. 10(b) shows an example performed by using two purifying units described above. The adsorbent layer employs silica gel within 300g, the catalyst layer 14 is provided with the carrier carrying platinum in 40 cc, and the second purifying chamber 30 employs a catalyst with the carrier carrying platinum in 30 cc. In this condition, purification of gas discharged from the processing chamber and regeneration of the adsorbent layer are alternatively processed in each unit per 12 hours cycle. When the purification is preformed, the duct communicated with the processing chamber is opened by using the opening/closing means 17 and the inlet opening 15 is closed. Further, heating device 251 is in off and heating device 252 is in 150°C. When the regeneration is performed, the duct communicated with the processing chamber is closed by using the opening/closing means 17 and the inlet opening 15 is opened. Further, the heating device 251 is in 250°C and the heating device 252 is in 150°C. The device is located into the room temperature condition.

Fig. 15 shows a result of purification characteristic value under the condition of alternatively processing the purification and the regeneration pre 12 hours cycle. The



removing performance subjected to the ammonia discharged from the processing chamber is used as purification characteristic.

In view of Fig. 15, the purification characteristic is not deteriorated under the condition of alternatively processing the purification and the regeneration pre 12 hours cycle.

Another embodiment of the garbage disposal apparatus having the adsorbent layer 13 will now be described. Fig. 11 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of a garbage disposal apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention. Different structures from the foregoing structures will now be described. As shown in Fig. 11, the gas-flow passage 6 having the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia and the gas-flow passage 3 connected to the second purifying chamber 30 are branched. An opening/closing means 19 is formed at the position at which the gas-flow passages 3 and 6 are branched so that introduction of gas allowed to pass through the adsorbent layer 13 and stoppage of the same are arbitrarily performed. The air-flow passages 3 and 6 respectively have air fans 33 and 21. In the garbage disposal apparatus, the inlet opening 15 and the gas-flow passage 6 having the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia are usually closed. Thus, the gas processed in the processing chamber 1 is introduced from the introduction passage 5, and then allowed to pass through the adsorbent layer 13. The gas, from which ammonia has been adsorbed, is allowed to pass through the gas-flow passage 3 so as to be introduced



into the second purifying chamber 30. If regeneration of the adsorbent layer 13 is required, gas from the introduction passage 5 is stopped. Also the gas-flow passage 3 connected to the second purifying chamber 30 is closed. By opening the inlet opening 15 to introduce fresh air to desorb ammonia adsorbed to the adsorbent layer 13 so as to regenerate the adsorbent layer 13. Moreover, the gas-flow passage 6 having the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia is opened to cause the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia to remove desorbed ammonia. After the adsorbent layer 13 has been regenerated, the apparatus is returned to the normal state. In the foregoing processing apparatus, desorbed ammonia is not supplied to the second purifying chamber 30. Therefore, the non-ammonia purifying unit can reliably be protected from ammonia to prevent deterioration in the function.

Fig. 12 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of a garbage disposal apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 12, the processing apparatus has a structure such that the purifying chamber 2 is divided into a purifying passage 2a and a regeneration passage 2b by a partition plate 24 disposed along the direction in which gas flows. The adsorbent layer 13 is formed to transverse the purifying passage 2a and the regeneration passage 2b. The adsorbent layer 13 is provided with a drive unit 23. The purifying passage 2a is provided with a second purifying chamber 30 into which gas containing

the stinking components is introduced from the processing chamber 1 and which has the adsorbent layer 13 and the non-ammonia purifying unit. The regeneration passage 2b is isolated from the processing chamber 1 and provided with the inlet opening 15, the adsorbent layer 13 and the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia. The foregoing apparatus is characterized in that the drive unit 23 is operated so that the adsorbent layer 13 is rotated relative to a central shaft provided for the partition plate 24. Since the adsorbent layer 13 is rotated, adsorption is always performed by the adsorbent layer 13 moved to the purifying passage 2a. The portion of the adsorbent layer 13 moved to the regeneration passage 2b is regenerated. The foregoing apparatus is not required to operate the opening/closing means of the foregoing processing apparatus to perform opening and closing.

In the case where the adsorbent layer 13 carries noble metal or the metal oxide for forming the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia, the adsorbent layer 13 may also serve as the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia. In usual, the foregoing processing apparatus is structured such that ammonia is adsorbed by the adsorbent of the adsorbent layer 13. When the adsorbent layer 13 is heated at the time of regenerating the same, desorbed ammonia is oxidized and decomposed by the noble metal or the metal oxide. Since the foregoing processing apparatus has the structure such that the adsorbent layer 13 also serves as the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia, the apparatus can be simplified.



The first purifying chamber 10 for purifying ammonia is not limited to the foregoing embodiments. In an example case of the apparatus shown in Fig. 13 in which the gas-flow passage 3 connected to the second purifying chamber 30 and the gas-flow passage 6 for the regeneration are branched, a water tank 22 storing water solution is provided in place of the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia. When regeneration is performed, gas allowed to pass through the adsorbent layer 13 of the water tank 22 may be introduced so as to be dissolved in the water solution in order to regenerate the adsorbent layer 13.

The second purifying chamber 30 for purifying non-ammonia gas will now be described. The non-ammonia purifying unit provided with the second purifying chamber 30 has a function of removing non-ammonia gas contained at a low concentration and having a small threshold after ammonia has been removed. The non-ammonia gas components are selected from a sulfur component such as methyl sulfide, methyl mercaptan and methyl disulfide; aldehyde; and alcohols. Fig. 14 is a schematic view showing an essential portion of a garbage disposal apparatus according to another embodiment of the present invention. The non-ammonia purifying unit is selected from an adsorbent layer 31 for non-ammonia having an adsorbent such as activated charcoal; and a catalyst layer 32 for non-ammonia composed of a catalyst having oxidizing performance. Each of the foregoing components may be used solely or use of their combination is permitted. Since the activated charcoal



exhibits excellent efficiency for removing non-ammonia gas and it can easily be handled, it is a suitable material. Although the shape of the adsorbent layer 31 for non-ammonia may be in the form of a particle-type layer or a honeycomb shape, the honeycomb shape is a preferred shape because pressure damage can be prevented and excellent contact with the gas can be realized. The catalyst for forming the catalyst layer 32 for non-ammonia is selected from a structure in which the carrier carries at least any one of noble metal, such as platinum, gold, silver, copper, palladium, ruthenium and rhodium or a metal oxide, such as nickel oxide, manganese oxide, cobalt oxide, iron oxide and vanadium pentoxide.

As described above, the garbage disposal apparatus according to the present invention has the structure such that the first purifying chamber 10 first removes ammonia contained in a large quantity; and then the second purifying chamber 30 removes the non-ammonia gas. Therefore, the non-ammonia purifying unit cannot be damaged by ammonia and the like. Therefore, the function of the non-ammonia purifying unit can satisfactorily be maintained for a long time.

Results of measurement of the purifying effect of the purifying unit will now be described. The measurement was performed as follows: garbage having a predetermined composition was decomposed with microorganisms in the processing chamber 1. Generated stinking gas was purified in the purifying chamber 2. At this time, a sensory evaluation



test was performed such that gas discharged from the outlet opening of the purifying chamber 2 was sniffed by six panellers. The sensory evaluation was performed by giving six step intensities of the smell such that the upper and lower values were omitted and an average of the four residual panellers were employed. The intensity of the smell was evaluated such that None was given zero point, Subtle was given one point, Slight smell with which the source can be determined was given two points, Fair smell which can easily be sensed was given three points, strong smell was given four points and Harsh smell was given five points. Note that the gas generated from the processing chamber 1 was a gas given five points.

(Example 1)

The purifying chamber 2 having the structure shown in Fig. 2 was used to perform purification. The water storage tank 12 storing water 11a was employed as the first purifying chamber 10, and the activated charcoal was employed in the adsorbent layer 31 for non-ammonia in the second purifying chamber 30. The stinking gas generated 60 to 80 minutes after was smelled by the panellers. The average value of results was 1.5.

(Example 2)

Purification was performed in the purifying chamber 2 having the structure shown in Fig. 9. Silica gel was used in the adsorbent layer 13 of the first purifying chamber 10. As the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia in the branched gas-flow



passage 6, a structure in which platinum was carried by alumina was employed. Activated charcoal was employed as the gas-flow passage 3 in the second purifying chamber 30. The stinking gas was smelled by the panellers 60 to 80 minutes after the generation. The average value of results of the panellers was 1.0, and an average value of results of 1.1 was obtained three hours later.

(Example 3)

In place of silica gel in Example 2, synthesized zeolite was used as the adsorbent layer 13 and a similar method to that according to Example 2 was employed to measure the effect. The stinking gas was smelled by the panellers 60 to 80 minutes after the generation. The average value of results was 1.6, and an average value of results of 2.8 was obtained three hours later. Then, the opening/closing means 17 and 19 were operated, the adsorbent layer 13 and the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia were heated to 200°C, ammonia adsorbed to the adsorbent layer 13 was desorbed to regenerate the adsorbent layer 13. Then, the purification was restarted. The average value of results of the panellers was 1.7 which was a satisfactory value.

(Comparative Example 1)

Purification was performed in a purifying chamber having only the activated charcoal which was a non-ammonia adsorbing layer. The average results of the panellers 60 to 80 minutes after the generation of the stinking gas was 4.6.



(Comparative Example 2)

Purification was performed in a purifying chamber having only the silica gel which was a non-ammonia adsorbing layer. The average results of the panellers 60 to 80 minutes after the generation of the stinking gas was 5.0.

(Comparative Example 3)

Purification was performed in a purifying chamber having only platinum heated the 200°C. The average results of the panellers 60 to 80 minutes after the generation of the stinking gas was 2.0.

The garbage disposal apparatus of the present invention has the structure such that ammonia contained at a high concentration and having a large threshold is first removed in the first purifying chamber 10, and then non-ammonia gas contained at a low concentration and having a small threshold is removed in the second purifying chamber 30. Therefore, an excellent purifying efficiency can be realized. Moreover, the excellent performance can be maintained for a long time.

The garbage disposal apparatus of the present invention has the structure such that the dehumidifying unit 4 is provided in the gas-flow passage 3. Therefore, in addition to the foregoing effect, deterioration in the function of the non-ammonia purifying unit due to moisture can be prevented.

The garbage disposal apparatus of the present invention has the structure such that ammonia is desorbed from the adsorbent layer 13 and the adsorbent layer 13 can be



regenerated, required performance can be maintained for a long time in addition to the foregoing effects.

The garbage disposal apparatus of the present invention has the structure such that the gas-flow passage 6 having the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia and the gas-flow passage 3
5 connected to the second purifying chamber 30 are branched and the opening/closing means 19 for arbitrarily introducing/stopping gas is formed. In addition to the foregoing effects, the non-ammonia purifying unit can be
10 protected and deterioration in the function can be prevented.

The garbage disposal apparatus of the present invention has the structure in which the adsorbent layer 13 is able to also serve as the catalyst layer 14 for ammonia. In addition to the foregoing effects, the apparatus can be simplified.





WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A garbage disposal apparatus comprising:

a processing chamber for processing garbage, the process of garbage in said processing chamber being performed by decomposition using microorganisms; and

a purifying chamber for purifying gas discharged from said processing chamber, and said gas containing stinking components, said purifying chamber including:

a first purifying chamber connected to said processing chamber, and provided with an ammonia purifying unit for purifying ammonia; and

a second purifying chamber, into which gas after passing through said first purifying chamber is introduced, including a non-ammonia purifying unit for purifying non-ammonia gas.

2. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said first purifying chamber includes a unit having a mechanism for bringing ammonia into contact with one of water and water solution.

3. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said first purifying chamber has a water storage tank for one of storing water and water solution, and gas discharged from said processing chamber is introduced into said water storage tank.





1 4. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 2,
2 wherein said water solution which is brought into contact with
3 ammonia includes water solution containing cation exchange
4 resin.

1 5. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 2,
2 wherein said water solution which is brought into contact with
3 ammonia includes acid water solution.

1 6. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 1,
2 further comprising:
3 a dehumidifying unit provided in a gas-flow passage
4 connecting said first purifying chamber and said second
5 purifying chamber to each other.

1 7. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 1,
2 further comprising:
3 an adsorbent layer provided with said first purifying
4 chamber; and
5 a catalyst layer for ammonia provided with a passage
6 for gas after passing through said adsorbent layer.

1 8. A garbage disposal apparatus according claim 7, further
2 comprising:
3 an introduction passage for introducing gas discharged
4 from said processing chamber into said adsorbent layer;





5 an inlet opening provided with said introduction
6 passage; and
7 first opening/closing means for arbitrarily
8 introducing/stopping one of outer air from said inlet opening
9 and gas introduced from said introduction passage.

1 9. A garbage disposal apparatus according to any one of
2 claims 7 and 8, wherein said gas-flow passage having said
3 catalyst layer for ammonia and an auxiliary gas-flow passage
4 connected to said second purifying chamber are branched, and
5 further comprising:

6 second opening/closing means for arbitrarily
7 introducing/stopping gas after passing through said adsorbent
8 layer to said gas-flow passage and said auxiliary gas-flow
9 passage.

1 10. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 7 or 8,
2 wherein a plurality of purifying units each including said
3 first purifying chamber and said second purifying chamber are
4 disposed in parallel with respect to processing chamber.

1 11. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 8,
2 wherein said purifying chamber is divided into a purifying
3 passage and a regeneration passage by a partition plate, said
4 adsorbent layer formed to traverse said purifying passage and
5 said regeneration passage is rotated around a central shaft





6 provided for said separation plate, said purifying passage is
7 provided with said second purifying chamber having said
8 adsorbent layer and a non-ammonia purifying unit, and said
9 regeneration passage has said inlet opening, said adsorbent
10 layer and said catalyst layer for ammonia.

1 12. A garbage disposal apparatus according to any one of
2 claims 1 and 7 further comprising;

3 a heating unit for heating said first purifying
4 chamber.

1 13. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 7,
2 wherein an adsorbent forming said adsorbent layer is selected
3 from the group consisting of activated alumina, natural
4 zeolite, synthetic zeolite, silica gel, activated clay,
5 accretion activated charcoal and ion exchange resin.

1 14. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 7,
2 wherein said catalyst layer for ammonia is formed in one of a
3 carrier carries noble metal and a metal oxide.

1 15. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 7,
2 wherein said adsorbent layer carries one of noble metal and
3 metal oxide for forming said catalyst layer for ammonia, and
4 said adsorbent layer also serves as said catalyst layer for
5 ammonia.





1 16. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 14,
2 wherein said noble metal is selected from the group consisting
3 of platinum, gold, silver, copper, palladium, ruthenium and
4 rhodium.

1 17. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 14,
2 wherein said metal oxide is selected from the group consisting
3 of nickel oxide, manganese oxide, cobalt oxide, iron oxide and
4 vanadium pentoxide.

1 18. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 1,
2 wherein said non-ammonia purifying unit has an adsorbent layer
3 for non-ammonia.

1 19. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 18,
2 wherein an adsorbent for forming said adsorbent layer for non-
3 ammonia includes activated charcoal.

1 20. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 18,
2 wherein said non-ammonia purifying unit has a catalyst layer
3 for non-ammonia made of a catalyst having oxidizing
4 performance.

1 21. A garbage disposal apparatus according to claim 20,
2 wherein said catalyst is in the form in which a carrier carries
3 at least one of the noble metal selected from the group





4 consisting of platinum, gold, silver, copper, palladium,
5 ruthenium and rhodium and a metal oxide selected from the group
6 consisting of nickel oxide, manganese oxide, cobalt oxide, iron
7 oxide and vanadium pentoxide.

