

SPECIFICATION

Title of the Invention

INCINERATOR WITH CERAMICS FILTER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to improvement of an incinerator for burning up an object to be incinerated such as raw garbage, general refuse, expanded polystyrene and others generated from a manufacturing plant, a wholesale market, a general firm, a general retail shop, a general house and others.

Description of the Prior Art

Conventionally, an object to be incinerated such as raw garbage, general refuse and others generated from a manufacturing plant, a wholesale market, a general firm, a general retail shop, a general house and others is burned up in an incinerator as it is. That is, as shown in Fig. 40, in case of burning up an object to be incinerated 78g in an incinerator 78, the object to be incinerated 78g is burned by a method for forcibly sending an air stream by a blast fan or blower 78f installed in the vicinity of an air intake 78h.

In other words, as shown in Fig. 40, since the object to be incinerated 78g set in the incinerator 78 is burned up by the system for forcibly sending an air stream to burn and incinerate the object to be incinerated 78g such as the incinerator 78, air is forcibly sent from the air intake 78h

toward the object to be incinerated 78g for combustion by using a blast fan or blower 78f.

In the method for forcibly sending the air to burn up the object to be incinerated 78g in this manner, a part of the forcibly sent air collides with a surface 78i of the object to be incinerated 78g. The air which has collided with the surface 78i of the object to be incinerated 78g is returned in a direction of the air intake 78h as indicated by an arrow and convected in the vicinity of the blast fan or blower 78f, which results in a position where strong pressure air 78e is generated between the object to be incinerated 78g and the blast fan or blower 78f. The part of the air forcibly sent from the blast fan or blower 78f into the incinerator 78 passes through the both side surfaces of the object to be incinerated 3 to be emitted from an outlet 78a in the air.

As described above, since a pore 78d formed to the object to be incinerated 78g is minute, the loss of the air forcibly sent by the blast fan or blower 78f is high due to a pressure by air blasting, and the air hence collides with only the surface 78i of the object to be incinerated 78g. Therefore, the air does not enter the inside of the object to be incinerated 78g, and the inside of the object to be incinerated 78g is not completely burned up.

Further, a rear surface and rear portion 78c of the object to be incinerated 78g which is the part of the object to be incinerated 78g opposed to the outlet 78a become anaerobic. At the outlet 78a, only the weak pressure air 78b is obtained. Therefore, although only the outside of the

object to be incinerated 78g is burned up, the inside of the object to be incinerated 3 is not completely incinerated.

However, since a general incinerator has a low combustion temperature, combustion smoke and exhaust gas containing harmful substances such as dioxin and the like is emitted. Additionally, since incinerated ash and the like discharged by burning the object to be incinerated includes harmful substances, the incinerated ash subjected to combustion can not be disadvantageously reused.

In case of burning up the objected to be incinerated by the incinerator, general garbage, raw refuse, paper, as well as a carrier bag in a convenience shop, general garbage made of plastic which generates toxic gases, and a plastic bottle or expanded polystyrene which is said to be a factor for generating dioxin are often collectively put in the incinerator to be incinerated without being separated. In particular, a large amount of water contained in them may lower a combustion temperature, and dioxin and the like is apt to be generated.

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide an incinerator having a filter made of ceramics (which will be referred to as a ceramics filter hereunder) attached thereto (which will be referred to as an incinerator with a ceramics filter hereinafter) which does not emit dioxin as a harmful substance even if waste such as raw refuse, general garbage, expanded polystyrene and the like produced from houses or firms is incinerated.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In order to achieve this aim, the present invention provides: an incinerator with a ceramics filter, wherein air intakes to which a check valve is provided are formed on right and left lower portions of the incinerator and an oast is set in a combustion chamber, a tabular ceramics filter for removing harmful substances being attached to an upper portion of the oast, a suction port being formed to an upper portion of the tabular ceramics filter; an incinerator with a ceramics filter, wherein an air intake to which a check valve is provided is formed to a lower portion of the incinerator and an ashpan is accessibly set, an oast being set in a combustion chamber, a tabular ceramics filter for removing harmful substances being attached to an upper portion of the oast, a suction port being formed to an upper portion of the tabular ceramics filter; an incinerator with a ceramics filter, wherein an ashpan is accessibly set to a lower portion of a combustion portion and an oast is set in a combustion chamber, a tabular ceramics filter for removing harmful substances being attached to an upper portion of the oast, a cyclone which inserts an end of an air duct of a blower to a lower edge of an exhaust duct attached to the cyclone and has a dust receiver being attached to the incinerator having a suction port formed thereto above the tabular ceramics filter; an incinerator with a ceramics filter, wherein an intake pipe bent under a combustion portion is connected to an ash receiving chamber in which an ashpan is accessibly set and a oast is set in a combustion chamber, a tabular ceramics filter

for removing harmful substances being attached to an upper portion of the oast, a suction portion consisting of a cover and a cyclone which inserts an end of an air duct of a blower to a lower end of an exhaust duct attached to the cyclone and has a dust receiver being attached to the incinerator having a suction port above the tabular ceramics filter; an incinerator with a ceramics filter, wherein an intake pipe bent under a combustion portion is connected to an ash receiving chamber in which an ashpan is accessibly set and an oast is set in a combustion chamber, a tabular ceramics filter for removing harmful substances being attached to an upper portion of the oast, a first filter and a second filter which contain a storage box, are supported by a spring, has a vibrator attached thereto and accommodate therein a spherical ceramics filter being connected to the incinerator having a suction portion formed thereto above the tabular ceramics filter, an suction portion consisting of a cover and a cyclone which inserts an end of an air duct of a blower to a lower end of an exhaust duct attached to the cyclone and has a dust receiver being attached to the second filter; an incinerator with ceramics filter, wherein an intake pipe bent under a combustion portion is connected to an ash receiving chamber in which an ashpan is accessibly set and an oast is set in a combustion chamber, a tabular ceramics filter for removing harmful substances being attached above the oast, a first filter in which the tabular ceramics filter is vertically set in an installation container being connected to the incinerator having a suction port formed thereto above the

tabular ceramics filter, a second filter which has a storage box, is supported by a spring, has a vibrator attached thereto and accommodates a spherical ceramics filter being connected to the first filter, a third filter which has a storage box, is supported by a spring, has a vibrator attached thereto and accommodates a spherical ceramics filter being connected to the second filter, a suction portion consisting of a cover and a cyclone which inserts an end of an air duct of a blower to a lower end of an exhaust tube attached to the cyclone and has a dust receiver being connected to the third filter; and a multistage incinerator with a ceramics filter, wherein a tabular ceramics filter is inclined and provided in a combustion chamber in multistage, a cabinet being provided to one end of the tabular ceramics filter inclined and provided in multistage, a burner being attached under the tabular ceramics filter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a ceramics filter of an incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 2 is an enlarged plan view showing a point A of the ceramics filter of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 3 is a front view showing a spherical ceramics filter of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken along the A-A line in Fig. 1, showing a spherical ceramics filter used in the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the

present invention; Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view showing another embodiment of the spherical ceramics filter used in the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 6 is a typical drawing showing a flow of an air stream in case of a negative pressure suction method of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view showing a flow of an air stream in cases where a ceramics filter is attached in a combustion furnace adopting the negative pressure suction method of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 8 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 9 is a transverse cross-sectional view showing the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 10 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing another embodiment of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 11 is a transverse cross-sectional view showing another embodiment of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 12 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing another embodiment of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 13 is a transverse cross-sectional view showing another embodiment of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 14 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing another embodiment of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 15 is a transverse cross-

sectional view showing another embodiment of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 16 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing another embodiment of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 17 is a transverse cross-sectional view showing another embodiment of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 18 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing another embodiment of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 19 is a transverse cross-sectional view showing another embodiment of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 20 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a tabular ceramics filter is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 21 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a pan-like ceramics filter is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 22 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing a cap-like ceramics filter is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 23 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a hollow spherical ceramics filter is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 24 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a spherical ceramics filter is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 25 is a longitudinal

cross-sectional view showing the state where a tabular ceramics filter is vertically attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 26 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a tabular ceramics filter having a heater embedded therein is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 27 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a tabular ceramics filter is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter and a stove is also provided; Fig. 28 is a longitudinal view showing the state where a ceramics filter having a tall-hat-like cross section is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention; Fig. 29 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a ceramics filter having an inverted-tall-hat-like cross section is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter; Fig. 30 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a ceramics filter having a triangular cross section is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention and a burner is also disposed; Fig. 31 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a ceramics filter having an inverted-triangular cross section is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter and a burner is also provided; Fig. 32 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a continuous U-shaped ceramics filter is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention and a burner is also provided; Fig. 33 is a longitudinal cross-

sectional view showing the state where a tabular ceramics filter is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention in the multistage manner; Fig. 34 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing a cyclone with a burner attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention to be used; Fig. 35 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a cyclone with a burner attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention to be used; Fig. 36 is a front view of a vacuum pump attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention for suction; Fig. 37 is a plan view of a vacuum pump attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention for suction; Fig. 38 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing a cyclone attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention to be used; Fig. 39 is a view showing another embodiment of the cyclone attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention to be used; Fig. 40 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the combustion state of an object to be incinerated when an air streams is forcibly sent in a conventional incinerator.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the invention of the present application will now be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a tabular ceramics

filter used being attached to an incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention, and Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of a point A in the tabular ceramics filter illustrated in Fig. 1. As shown in Fig. 1, a plurality of very minute pores 2 are formed to the tabular ceramics filter 1 as shown in Fig. 2. The minute pores 2 are smaller than molecules of dioxin as a harmful substance which is said to be generated when burning up an object to be incinerated.

The fine pores 2 are formed across the filter and the pore 2 is as small as a molecule. Molecules can be screened in a fixed range in accordance with a size of that pore. As a material of the ceramics filter, there are zeolite, silicalite activated carbon, porous glass and others, and zeolite is used as ceramics for the ceramics filter in the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. Zeolite has uniform pores 2 whose size falls within a range of 0.3 to 1 nm. Since the size of a molecule of dioxin is approximately 1 nm, dioxin can be screened by zeolite. Only zeolite is taken as an example of a material of the ceramics filter used in the invention of the present application, ceramics of silicalite, activated carbon, porous glass and others may be used.

Fig. 3 is a front view of a ceramics filter which is used in the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the invention of the present application and in which ceramics used for removing dioxin as a harmful substance is spherically formed (which will be referred to as a spherical ceramics filter hereinafter); Fig. 4 is a longitudinal cross-sectional

view taken along the A-A line in Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing that powdered calcium hydroxide, powdered activated carbon, powdered calcium oxide and the like is filled in the pores 4 of the spherical ceramics filter illustrated in Fig. 4.

As shown in Fig. 4, an infinite number of pores 4 are formed inside the spherical ceramics filter 3 depicted in Fig. 3. As shown in Fig. 5, powdered calcium hydroxide, powdered activated carbon and powdered calcium oxide 4a are filled in the pores 4 formed beyond number. With the spherical ceramics filter 3 having such a structure, harmful substances such as dioxin can be efficiently removed when this filter is used in the incinerator.

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of an incinerator for burning and incinerating an object to be incinerated by a method for sucking air, and Fig. 7 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where the tabular ceramics filter is attached at a position close to a suction fan disposed in the vicinity of an outlet of the incinerator for burning and incinerating the object to be incinerated by the method for sucking air.

The incinerator 5 having the structure shown in Fig. 6 is not an incinerator which forcibly sends air into the incinerator to burn and incinerate the object to be incinerated like an incinerator illustrated in Fig. 40 but an incinerator having the structure such that a suction fan 5b for sucking smoke or combustion heat generated at the time of incinerating the object to be incinerated 5g in the

incinerator 5 is attached to the outlet 5a.

According to the method by which the object to be incinerated 5g is burned and incinerated in the incinerator 5 while sucking air by the suction fan 5b attached to the outlet 5a, fresh air is sucked from an air intake 5h into the incinerator 5 and air enters the pores 5e formed to the object to be incinerated 5g so that the inside of the object to be incinerated 5g can be completely burned up in the incinerator 5 such as shown in Fig. 6.

When burning up the object to be incinerated 5g by such a suction method, air does not stagnate at a position 5f in the vicinity of the air intake 5h, and air flows toward the outlet 5a, thereby generating no disturbance of air at the rear portion 5d of the object to be incinerated 5g. Therefore, the object to be incinerated 5g can be completely burned up even to the inside thereof. As shown in Fig. 7, the tabular ceramics filter 1 is attached to the suction fan 6b disposed to the outlet 6a so as to be close to the object to be incinerated 5g in the incinerator 5 having the structure shown in Fig. 6.

Attaching the tabular ceramics filter 1 to the outlet 6a can completely remove a harmful substance such as dioxin generated by incineration of the object to be incinerated 5g. Reference numeral 6c denotes a flow of air; 6d, a rear portion; 6e, a pore; 6f, a position in the vicinity of an air intake; and 5h, an air intake.

Figs. 8 to 15 are views showing an incinerator having the structure in which the tabular ceramics filter is attached

in the incinerator which is the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the invention of the present application. Figs. 8 and 9 show the incinerator capable of dealing with macromolecule incineration which is suitable for burning up a high polymer object to be incinerated. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view and Fig. 9 is a transverse cross-sectional view.

Figs. 10 and 11 are views showing an incinerator for burning up general refuse which is suitable for incineration of general refuse. Fig. 10 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view and Fig. 11 is a transverse cross-sectional view. Figs. 12 and 13 are view showing a basic apparatus of an incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. Fig. 12 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view and Fig. 13 is a transverse cross-sectional view.

Figs. 14 and 15 are views showing a basic incinerator having the structure such that air is sucked from the outside of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the invention of the present application. Fig. 14 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view and Fig. 15 is a transverse cross-sectional view.

Figs. 16 to 19 show other embodiments of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the invention of the present application. That is, these are views showing the incinerators having the tabular ceramics filter and the spherical ceramics filter attached thereto.

Figs. 20 to 32 are views showing ceramics filters having various shapes which are attached to the incinerator

with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. Fig. 33 is a view showing another embodiment of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the invention of the present application. Figs. 34 and 35 are views showing a cyclone used being attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the invention of the present application.

Figs. 36 and 37 are views showing a vacuum pump for suction which is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the invention of the present application to be used, and Fig. 38 is a view showing a cyclone attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention to be used.

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing an incinerator corresponding macromolecule which is the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention, and Fig. 9 is a transverse cross-sectional view of an incinerator corresponding macromolecule which is the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention.

As shown in Fig. 8, the incinerator with a ceramics filter 7 in this example has air intakes 7a provided to the right and left lower portions of the incinerator 7. When smoke, combustion hot air and the like generated by combustion of the object to be incinerated 7c in the combustion chamber 7f is sucked from the suction port 7e, the check valves 7b on the both sides are opened and fresh air enters the combustion chamber 7f from the air intakes 7a. The air which has entered

the combustion chamber 7f is absorbed into the suction port 7e while being mixed with molecules of the object to be incinerated 7c to perform combustion. The arrow in Fig. 8 shows a flow of air 7d.

When smoke, combustion hot air and the like having passed through fine pores 8a formed to the ceramics filter 8 is sucked in the suction port 7e by the blast fan or blower and the like, only the macro molecules contained in smoke, combustion hot air and the like can not pass through the ceramics filter 8 and adhere to the pores 8a of the ceramics filter 8. Thus, the macro molecules can not be discharged into the air. As shown in Fig. 9, in the ceramics filter 8, only the molecules of smoke, combustion hot air and the like having passed through the pores 8a of the filter is sucked in the suction port 7e to be discharged into the air. As shown in Fig. 8, an oast 7g is installed under the ceramics filter 8 in the combustion chamber 7f, and an object to be dried 7h containing a large amount of water is dried by hot air generated by combustion of the object to be incinerated 7c.

Fig. 10 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of an apparatus dealing with general refuse which is the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention, and Fig. 11 is a transverse cross-sectional view of an apparatus dealing with general refuse which is the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. An arrow indicates a flow of air 9e in a combustion chamber 9g in the incinerator with a ceramics filter 9.

As shown in Fig. 10, in the incinerator with a

ceramics filter 9, an air intake 9a is provided to the lower portion of the incinerator 9, a tabular ceramics filter 8 is provided to the upper portion of the combustion chamber 9g, and a suction port 9f through which smoke, combustion hot air and the like generated in the combustion chamber 9g are sucked or discharged is provided above the tabular ceramics filter 8. When smoke, combustion hot air and the like generated in the combustion chamber 9g is sucked by a blast fan or blower directly set at the suction port 9f through the suction port 9f, a vacuum is formed in the combustion chamber 9g, and a check valve 9b provided to the air intake 9a is opened so that the outside air is taken from the air intake into the combustion chamber 9g. The outside air taken in the combustion chamber 9g by the air intake 9a performs combustion while being mixed with molecules of an object to be incinerated 7c, and smoke, combustion hot air and the like is sucked to the suction port 9f.

When the object to be incinerated 9d is burned up, smoke, combustion hot air and the like pass through fine pores 8a formed to the ceramics filter 8 provided to the upper portion of the combustion chamber 9g, and the combustion hot air flows in a direction of the suction port 9f like the flow of air 9e indicated by an arrow. When the combustion hot air such as smoke and the like passes through the fine pores 8a formed to the ceramics filter 8, only molecules whose size is smaller than the pore 8a formed to the ceramics filter 8 can pass through the pores 8a of the ceramics filter 8. If the size of the molecule is larger, it can not pass through the

pore 8a formed to the ceramics filter 8. An ash receiving chamber having an ashpan 9c set therein is provided below the combustion chamber 9g of the incinerator 9. This ashpan 9c can be accessible from the incinerator 9. Further, an oast 9h is set in the combustion chamber 9g under the ceramics filter 8 and can dehydrate an object to be dried 9i containing a large amount of water.

As show in Fig. 11, the molecule having passed through the filter pore 8a formed to the ceramics filter 8 is absorbed into the suction port 9f. However, this molecule dioxin as a harmful substance has the size larger than the fine pore 8a formed to the ceramics filter 8, dioxin adheres to the pore 8a of the ceramics filter 8.

Fig. 12 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a basic simplified incinerator which is the incinerator with a ceramic filter according to the present invention, and Fig. 13 is a transverse cross-sectional view of the basic simplified incinerator which is the incinerator with a ceramic filter according to the present invention. An arrow indicates a direction of an air flow 10e which is taken into the incinerator with a ceramics filter of this example to flow in a combustion chamber 10k and a cyclone chamber 10g of a cyclone 10b.

As shown in Figs. 12 and 13, the incinerator with a ceramics filter 10 of this example consists of the combustion chamber 10a and a cyclone 10b. The combustion chamber 10a burns up an object to be incinerated 10d in the combustion chamber 10k, and smoke, hot air and the like generated from

combustion in the combustion chamber 10k pass through fine pores 8a formed to the ceramics filter 8. The molecule of dioxin which is a harmful substance contained in smoke, combustion hot air and the like adheres to the pore 8a of the ceramics filter when trying to pass through the pore 8a. The molecules other than those of dioxin, which can pass through the pores 8a formed to the ceramics filter 8, are separated and screened from those which can not pass through the same, and only the molecules having passed through the pores 8a of the ceramics filter 8 are sucked into the cyclone chamber 10g of the cyclone 10b. A cooling system for cooling down is attached at a connection portion 10f, and smoke, combustion hot air and the like generated in the combustion chamber 10k are cooled down at the connection portion 10f to be sucked into the cyclone chamber 10g.

In this manner, smoke, combustion hot air and the like are separated from dioxin and others which are harmful substances contained in smoke, combustion air and the like. That is, only fine molecules whose size is smaller than that of the pore 8a formed to the ceramics filter 8 are caused to pass through the pore 8a. The screened smoke, combustion hot air and the like are sucked into the cyclone chamber 10g of the cyclone 10b.

In the incinerator with a ceramics filter 10 of this example, an end of an air duct 10m of a blower 10h is inserted to the lower portion of an exhaust duct 10i set in the cyclone chamber 10g of the cyclone 10b. When the blower 10h is driven, and air is sent from the air duct 10m into the exhaust tube

10i of the cyclone chamber 10g as an air stream, and the sent air is forcibly discharged from the outlet 10j into the air, thereby forming a vacuum in the cyclone chamber 10g.

Therefore, an air pressure in the cyclone chamber 10g becomes lower than that in the combustion chamber 10k, and there occurs a difference in pressure between the combustion chamber 10k and the cyclone chamber 10g. Thus, smoke, combustion hot air and the like in the cyclone chamber 10g pass through the connection portion 10f having the cooling system attached thereto to be sucked into the cyclone chamber 10g (this will be referred to as an ejector effect hereinafter). As shown in Fig. 13, smoke, combustion hot air and the like screened and sucked in the cyclone chamber 10g move down while rotating spirally in the cyclone chamber 10g of the cyclone 10b. They are then sucked from the lower end of the exhaust tube 10i and discharged from the outlet 10j of the exhaust tube 10i into the air. Reference numeral 10l denotes a dust receiver. An oast 10n is set under the ceramics filter 8 provided in the combustion chamber 10k in order to dehydrate an object to be dried 10o containing a large amount of water.

Fig. 14 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of an apparatus such that a suction portion is added to the combustion portion having an intake pipe arranged in the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention, and Fig. 15 is a transverse cross-sectional view showing a filter portion of the incinerator with a ceramics filter of this example.

As shown in Figs. 14 and 15, the incinerator with a ceramics filter 11 of this example is constituted by a combustion portion 11a and a suction portion 11b. The combustion portion 11a consists of an intake pipe 11d having an air intake 11c for taking in air; a combustion chamber 11m; a pan 11e for receiving incinerated ash; and a ceramics filter 8 for screening combustion smoke in the molecule level.

The suction portion 11b is made up of: an intake pipe 11d having an air intake 11c for taking air to a pan 11e set to the lower portion of the combustion portion 11a; a cyclone 11i in which an exhaust duct 11k having an outlet 11l is provided; and a blower 11j for inserting the end of the air duct 11n to the lower end of the exhaust duct 11k. The intake pipe 11d is bent and one end of the intake pipe 11d is connected to the lower portion of the combustion portion 11a.

In the combustion chamber 11m, an oast 11o for dehydrating an object to be dried 11p containing a large amount of water is so provided as to protrude to the combustion chamber 11m. The object to be dried 11p which contains a large amount of water and put on the oast 11o is dried by hot air generated by combustion of the object to be incinerated 11f.

Explaining the air flow in the incinerator with a ceramics filter of this example, the air flow 11g moves as indicated by an arrow. That is, when the object to be incinerated 11f is inflamed and the blower 11j is driven, since the air stream sent from the blower 11j is forcibly moved from the end of the air duct 11n into the exhaust duct

11k, smoke, combustion hot air and the like in the cyclone 11i are sucked from the lower end of the exhaust duct 11k having the cover and discharged from the outlet 11l.

Then, they are forcibly discharged from the exhaust duct 11k into the air, and a vacuum is hence formed in the cyclone 11i. Therefore, as to smoke, combustion hot air and the like generated from the objected to be incinerated 11f and the object to be dried 11p in the combustion chamber 11m through the connection portion 11h having a cooling chamber provided thereto, only the molecules having passed through the pores 8a of the ceramics filter 8 are discharged from the exhaust duct 11k, and dioxin as a harmful substance which can not pass through the pores 8a formed to the ceramics filter 8 is removed and sucked in the cyclone 11i. As a result, a vacuum is also formed in a chamber in which the pan 11e is set, and the outside air from the air intake 11c passes through the intake pipe 11d to flow into the chamber with the pan 11e in which a vacuum is formed. Reference numeral 11q denotes a cover for preventing rain water from entering the intake pipe 11d and exhaust duct 11k.

Fig. 16 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state in which the tabular ceramics filter and the spherical ceramics filter are attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention, and Fig. 17 is a transverse cross-sectional view showing the state in which the tabular ceramics filter and the spherical ceramics filter are attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention.

As shown in Figs. 16 and 17, this example is made up of: a combustion portion 13 having the ceramics filter 8 provided thereto; a first filter 14 accommodating therein a plurality of spherical ceramics filter 14c formed into a granulated form; a second filter 15 similarly accommodating therein a plurality of spherical ceramics filters 15c; and a suction portion 16 having a cyclone 16a.

The incinerator with a ceramics filter 12 of this example has the structure for filtering smoke, combustion hot air and the like generated in the combustion portion 13 by three stages, i.e., the tabular ceramics filter 8, the first filter 14 accommodating therein the spherical ceramics filters 14c and the second filter 15 accommodating therein the spherical ceramics filters 15c which are the filter for removing harmful substances such as dioxin. This structure can completely remove dioxin and the like which is a harmful substance contained in smoke, combustion hot air and the like.

The combustion portion 13 is constituted by a bent intake pipe 12b having an air intake 12a for taking in air; a combustion chamber 13f to which an oast 13g for dehydrating an object to be dried 13h containing a large amount of water is attached; an ashpan 13b for receiving incinerated ash; and a tabular ceramics filter 8 for screening combustion smoke in the molecule level. The intake pipe 11d having the air intake 12a for taking in outside air is connected to an ash receiving chamber in which the ashpan 13b is set through the side portion of the cyclone 16a and the lower portions of the first filter 14 and the second filter 15 so that fresh air enters

the ash receiving chamber from the inlet 13a.

As shown in Figs. 16 and 17, both the first filter 14 and the second filter 15 are hollow cylinders, and the lower portion of each filter has a cone-like shape. There are partitions 14i and 15i in the first filter 14 and the second filter 15 in order to divide into right filter chambers 14a and 15a and left filter chambers 14b and 15b. A plurality of spherical ceramics filters 14c and 15c which are filters formed into a ball-like shape are accommodated in the right filter chambers 14a and 15a and the left filter chambers 14b and 15b.

The first filter 14 and the second filter 15 are supported by springs 14e and 15e, and to the lower portions of the first filter 14 and the second filter 15 are set storage boxes 14f and 15f for accommodating therein filtered materials which are harmful substances (dioxin) filtered by the first filter 14 and the second filter 15.

The suction portion 16 is constituted by: a cyclone 16a; a blower 16b having an air duct 16f; an exhaust duct 16c which is inserted into and attached to the cyclone 16a; and an outlet 16d. Smoke, combustion hot air and the like generated in the combustion portion 13 pass through the tabular ceramics filter 8, the connection portion 13e having a cooling chamber for cooling down, and the connection portion 14g from the inside of the first filter 14. They then enter the second filter 15 accommodating therein a plurality of spherical ceramics filters 15c.

Thereafter, they flow into the cyclone 16a through the

connection portion 15g to be discharged from the exhaust duct 16c. Then, smoke, combustion hot air and the like filtered to contain no harmful substances are emitted from the outlet 16d. In this manner, smoke, combustion hot air and the like generated in the combustion chamber 13f circulate through the tabular ceramics filter 8 in the combustion portion 13, the first filter 14, the second filter 15, the cyclone 16a and the exhaust duct 16c in the mentioned order to be discharged.

The reason of such circulation is as follows. Since the air stream is sent from the end of the air duct 16f into the exhaust duct 16c through the lower end of the exhaust duct 16c by drive of the blower 16b, a vacuum is entirely formed in the cyclone 16a. Then, smoke, combustion hot air and the like cooled down in the connection portion 15g having the cooling chamber for cooling down flow from the second filter 15 into the cyclone 16a in such a manner that smoke, combustion hot air and the like in the combustion portion 13, the first filter 14 and the second filter 15 are sucked.

Harmful substances such as dioxin contained in smoke, combustion hot air and the like generated in the combustion chamber 13f can not pass through the pores 8a formed to the tabular ceramics filter 8 when trying to pass through the tabular ceramics filter 8. Only the smoke, combustion hot air and the like having passed through the filter 8 flow into the first filter 14 to be filtered by the second filter 15. Consequently, only the smoke, combustion hot air and the like from which harmful substances such as dioxin contained in the smoke, combustion hot air and the like are removed are

discharged into the air.

Fig. 18 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing another embodiment of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention, and Fig. 19 is a transverse cross-sectional view of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention.

As shown in Figs. 18 and 19, the incinerator with a ceramics filter 17 of this example is constituted by: a combustion portion 18 which accessibly provides an ashpan 18b in an ash receiving chamber, sets an oast 18f for dehydrating an object to be dried 18g and provides a tabular ceramics filter 8 having pores 8a formed thereto horizontally set above the oast 18f; a filter portion consisting of a first filter 19 which is a tabular ceramics filter 23 vertically accommodated and set in a installation container 19a, a second filter 20 accommodating therein a plurality of spherical ceramics filter 20c and a third filter 21 accommodating therein a plurality of spherical ceramics filter 21c; and a suction portion 22.

The incinerator with a ceramics filter 17 of this example has a structure such that smoke, combustion hot air and the like are filtered in four stages, i.e., the tabular ceramics filter 8 whose filter is horizontally set in the combustion portion 18, the vertical set first ceramics filter 19 which is the tabular ceramics filter 23, the second filter 20 accommodating therein the spherical ceramics filters 20c and the third filter 21 accommodating therein the spherical ceramics filters 21c. This structure can completely remove dioxin which is a harmful substance contained in smoke,

combustion hot air and the like.

The combustion portion 18 consists of: a bent intake pipe 17b having an air intake 17a for taking in air; a combustion chamber 18e to which an oast 18f for dehydrating an object to be dried 18g containing a large amount of water is attached; a pan 18b for receiving incinerated ash; and a tabular ceramics filter 8 for screening combustion smoke in the molecule level. The intake pipe 17b having the air intake 17a for taking in outside air is connected to the ash receiving chamber in which an ashpan 13b is set through the side portion of a cyclone 22a of a suction portion 22 and the lower portions of the first filter 19, the second filter 20 and the third filter 21.

As shown in Figs. 18 and 19, the tabular ceramics filter 23 is vertically set in the installation container 19a in the first filter 19. There are a right chamber 19c and a left chamber 19d on the right and left sides of the tabular ceramics filter 23, respectively.

Reference numeral 19b denotes a right connection tube, and 19e, a left connection tube. Both the second filter 20 and the third filter 21 are hollow cylinders, and the lower portion of each filter has a cone-like shape.

There are partitions 20i and 21i in the second filter 20 and the third filter 21 in order to divide into right filter chambers 20a and 21a and left filter chambers 20b and 21b. A plurality of ball-like spherical ceramics filters 20c and 21b are accommodated in the right filter chambers 20a and 21a and the left filter chambers 20b and 21b.

The right connection tube 19b and the left connection tube 19e are connected to the installation container 19a of the first filter 19 in which the tabular ceramics filter 23 is housed, and the right connection tube 19b is connected to the combustion portion 8 while the left connection tube 19e is connected to the second filter 20. Springs 20e and 21e are provided under the second filter 20 and the third filter 21 so as to support these filters, and storage boxes 20f and 21f for accommodating therein filtered materials 20g and 21g which are harmful substances (dioxin) filtered by the second filter 20 and the third filter 21 are provided under the second filter 20 and the third filter 21.

The suction portion 22 consists of a cyclone 22a; a blower 22b having an air duct 22e; an air duct 22e inserted and attached in the cyclone 22a; and an outlet 22d. Smoke, combustion hot air and the like generated in the combustion portion 18 pass through the tabular ceramics filter 8 horizontally set in the combustion chamber 18e. They further pass through the right connection tube 19b, the first filter 19 to which the tabular ceramics filter 23 is attached; the left connection tube 19e, the inside of the connection portion 19f having a cooling chamber for cooling down, the second filter 20, the connection portion 20h, the third filter 21, and the inside of the connection portion 21h having a cooling chamber for cooling down and then enter the cyclone 22a.

Thereafter, as to smoke, combustion hot air and the like which have entered the cyclone 22a through the connection portion 21h, the smoke, combustion hot air and the like

discharged from the air duct 22e and filtered to contain no harmful substance such as dioxin are emitted from the outlet 22d.

In this manner, the smoke, combustion hot air and the like are discharged through the combustion portion 18, the first filter 19, the second filter 20, the third filter 21, the cyclone 22a and the exhaust duct 22c in the mentioned order because the air duct 22e attached to the blower 22b is inserted to the lower end of the exhaust duct 22c set in the cyclone 22a.

Since the air stream is sent from the end of the air duct 22e into the exhaust duct 22c through the lower end of the exhaust duct 22c by drive of the blower 22b, a vacuum is entirely formed in the cyclone 22a. Thus, the smoke, combustion hot air and the like in the combustion chamber 18, the first filter 19, the second filter 20 and the third filter 21 flow into the cyclone 16a so as to be sucked.

Figs. 20 to 24 and Fig. 27 are longitudinal cross-sectional view showing different shapes of the ceramics filter set in the combustion portion of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. Further, Figs. 25 and 26 are longitudinal cross-sectional views showing the structure of a ceramics filter in cases where the tabular ceramics filter is vertically set. Furthermore, Figs. 28 to 32 are longitudinal cross-sectional views showing the structure where any other ceramics filter is attached in the combustion portion.

Fig. 20 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing

the state where the tabular ceramics filter is attached in the combustion portion of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. Burners 24c and 24d are set at two position in an upper portion 26b of a tabular ceramics filter 25 disposed between a right furnace wall 25a and a left furnace wall 25b in a furnace, and burners 24a and 24b are also provided at two position in a lower portion 26a of the tabular ceramics filter 25.

The respective burners 24a, 24b, 24c and 24d are attached on the right furnace wall 25a and the left furnace wall 25b. Although the burners are set at four positions in the lower portion 26a and the upper portion 26b of the tabular ceramics filter 25 disposed to the incinerator with a ceramics filter 24 in this example, it is possible to adopt a structure such that a burner is provided at any one position.

In addition, burners may be provided at any two position. Reference numeral 26 denotes a flow of air. Moreover, burners may be provided at any three positions. By adopting the structure where the burners are provided in this manner, when an unburned material is clogged in the fine pores formed to the tabular ceramics filter 25, that unburned material can be removed.

Fig. 21 is a view showing the state where a pan-like ceramics filter having a pan-like cross section is attached in the combustion portion of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. As shown in Fig. 21, in an incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention, a pan-like ceramics filter 28 is employed

as a ceramics filter provided in the combustion portion. The pan-like ceramics filter 28 is provided between a right furnace wall 28a and a left furnace wall 28b in the furnace. In this example, burners 27a and 27b are set at two positions in a lower portion 29a of the pan-like ceramics filter. The burners 24c and 24d are attached to the right furnace wall 28a and the left furnace wall 28b. It is needless to say that the burners 24c and 24d do not have to be set at two position and a burner may be provided at one position.

Fig. 22 is a vertical cross-sectional view showing a part where a cap-like ceramics filter having a cap-like cross section is provided in the combustion portion of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. In this example, a ceramics filter 30 corresponds to a cap-like ceramics filter 31 having a cap-like cross section. Burners 30a and 30b are set in an upper portion 32b of the cap-like ceramics filter 31, and the burners 30a and 30b are provided at two position with their ends facing downwards. In this example, no burner is provided to the lower portion 32a of the cap-like ceramics filter 31. The cap-like ceramics filter 31 is set between the right furnace wall 31a and the left furnace wall 31b in the furnace.

The burners 30a and 30b are provided on the right furnace wall 31a and the left furnace wall 31b. Of course, the burner may be provided only at one position. Reference numeral 32 indicates a flow of air, and air passes through the cap-like ceramics filter 31 from the lower portion 32a of the cap-like ceramics filter 31 and flows to the upper portion 32b

of the cap-like ceramics filter 31.

Fig. 23 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the structure such that spherical hollow ceramics filter is provided in the combustion portion of the incinerator with a ceramics filter. As shown in Fig. 23, as to the ceramics filter 33 of this example, the ceramics filter 33 set in the combustion chamber corresponds to a spherical ceramics filter 34 having a hollow portion 35b. The spherical hollow ceramics filter 33 is provided between the right furnace wall 34a and the left furnace wall 34b in the furnace.

Burners 33a and 33b are provided to a lower portion 35a of the spherical ceramics filter 34 having the hollow portion 35b in the right-and-left direction, and burners 33c and 33d are also provided to an upper portion 35c of the spherical hollow ceramics filter 34 in the right-and-left direction. The burners 33a, 33b, 33c and 33d are disposed on the right furnace wall 34a and the left furnace wall 34b. Although the burners 33a, 33b, 33c and 33d are provided at four positions, the burner may be provided at only one position. Further, the burners may be provided at only two positions or three positions. Reference numeral 35 denotes a flow of air.

Fig. 24 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the structure where the ceramics filter attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention has a spherical ceramics filter having no hollow portion provided in the combustion portion. As shown in Fig. 24, as to the ceramics filter 36 of this example, the ceramics

filter 36 set in the combustion portion corresponds to the spherical ceramics filter 37 having no hollow portion therein. The spherical ceramics filter 37 having no hollow portion is set between a right furnace wall 37a and a left furnace wall 37b in the furnace.

Burners 36a and 36b are provided to a lower portion 38a of the spherical no hollow spherical ceramics filter 37 in the right-and-left direction, and burners 36c and 36d are also provided to an upper portion 38b of the spherical ceramics filter 37 in the right-and-left direction. The respective burners 36a, 36b, 36c and 36d are disposed to the right furnace wall 37a and the left furnace wall 37b. Although the burners 36a, 36b, 36c and 36d are provided at four position, the burner may be provided at only one position. Further, the burners may be provided only at two positions or three position. Reference numeral 38 denotes a direction of an air flow.

Fig. 25 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a tabular ceramics filter as a ceramics filter disposed to the incinerator with a ceramics filter is vertical set. In the ceramics filter 39 according to the present invention, a tabular ceramics filter 40 is vertically set in an installation container 40a, and four burners 39a, 39b, 39c and 39d are set at symmetrical positions with the tabular ceramics filter 40 in the center. The ceramics filter 39 of this example is set as shown in the longitudinal cross-sectional view of Fig. 18.

Reference numeral 41 designates a flow of air. The

air flows from a right chamber 41a and a left chamber 41b formed on the right and left sides of the vertically set tabular ceramics filter 40 toward the left and right surfaces of the tabular ceramics filter 40. In this manner, clogging can be prevented by heating the tabular ceramics filter 40 from the both right and left surfaces by the burners 39a, 39b, 39c and 39d.

Fig. 26 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a tabular ceramics filter having a heater embedded therein is vertically set in the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. In the incinerator with a ceramics filter such that the tabular ceramics filter 42 having a heater 42a embedded therein is provided, the tabular ceramics filter 42 having a heater 42a embedded therein is vertically set in an installation container 43. The tabular ceramics filter 42 of this example is provided as shown in the longitudinal cross-sectional view of Fig. 18.

Reference Numeral 44 denotes a flow of air. The air flows from a right chamber 44a and a left chamber 44b formed on the right and left sides of the vertically set tabular ceramics filter toward the right and left surfaces of the tabular ceramics filter 42 having the heater 42a embedded therein. In this manner, the tabular ceramics filter 42 itself can be prevented from being clogged by providing the heater 42a inside the tabular ceramics filter 42.

Fig. 27 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a tabular ceramics filter is provided to the

incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention and heated by a stove. As shown in Fig. 27, according to the tabular ceramic filter 46 of the ceramics filter 45 in this example, a plurality of stoves 46a are provided to a lower portion 48a of the tabular ceramics filter 46 disposed to a right furnace wall 47 and a left furnace wall 47a so that the tabular ceramics filter 46 is heated by a plurality of the stoves 46a. In this manner, the tabular ceramic filter 46 can be prevented from being clogged by heating the tabular ceramics filter 46 from the lower portion 48a. Reference numeral 48 denotes a flow of air, and air flows from the lower portion 48a upwards.

Fig. 28 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a ceramics filter having a tall-hat-like cross section is provided in the combustion portion of the incinerator with a ceramics filter and heated by disposed burners. In the ceramic filter 49 of this example, burners 49a and 49b are provided at two positions on the external side of the cylindrical portion of the tall-hat-like ceramics filter 50 disposed to a right furnace wall 50a and a left furnace wall 50b with ends of the burners 49a and 49b facing downwards. Further, an air flow 51a like a whirlpool is formed on the external side of the tall-hat-like ceramics filter 50 by power of flames from the burners 49a and 49b. The air flow 51 passes through the tall-hat-like ceramics filter 50 from the lower portion 52 to flow into the upper portion 52b.

Forming such an air flow 51 can remove dioxin which is

a harmful substance by using the tall-hat-like ceramics filter 50. The air flow 51 passes through an inner portion 52a from the lower portion 52 of the tall-hat-like ceramics filter 50 to enter the upper portion 52b.

Fig. 29 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a ceramics filter having an inverted-tall-hat-like cross section is provided in the combustion portion of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention.

As shown in Fig. 29, in the ceramics filter 53 of this example, burners 53a and 53b are provided on the external side of a cylindrical portion of the inverted-tall-hat-like ceramics filter 54 with ends of the burners 53a and 53b facing downwards. Further the inverted-tall-hat-like ceramics filter 54 is heated by the burners 53a and 53b.

The inverted-tall-hat-like ceramics filter 54 is fixed to a right furnace wall 54a and a left furnace wall 54b. An air flow 55a like a whirlpool is formed on the external side of the inverted-tall-hat-like ceramics filter 54 by power of flames from the burners 53a and 53b.

Forming the air flow 55a in this manner can remove dioxin which is a harmful substance by using the inverted-tall-hat-like ceramics filter 54. Reference numeral 55 denotes an air flow, and the air passes through an inner portion 56a from a lower portion 56 of the inverted-tall-hat-like ceramics filter 54 to flow to an upper portion 56b. In this way, the ceramics filter 54 can be prevented from being clogged by heating the inverted ceramics filter 54.

Fig. 30 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a ceramics filter having a triangular cross section is attached to a combustion portion of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. In the triangular ceramics filter 58 of this example, burners 57a and 57b are attached at two position of an upper portion 60a of the triangular ceramics filter 58 with ends of the burners 57a and 57b being directed downwards. In case of the ceramics filter of this example, no burner is attached to a lower portion 60 of the triangular ceramics filter 58.

The burners 57a and 57b are attached to right and left furnace walls 58a and 58b. Of course, a burner may be provided at only one position. An arrow denoted by reference numeral 59 indicates a flow of air, and the air passes through the triangular ceramics filter 58 from a lower portion 60a of the triangular ceramics filter 58 to flow to the upper portion 60a of the triangular ceramics filter 58.

Fig. 31 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where an inverted triangular ceramics filter is attached to the combustion portion of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. In the inverted triangular ceramics filter 62 of this example, burners 61a and 61b are attached at two position of a lower portion 64 of the inverted triangular ceramics filter 62 with ends of the burners 61a and 61b being directed upwards. In case of the ceramics filter of this example, no burner is attached to an upper portion 60a of the inverted triangular ceramics filter 62.

The burners 61a and 61b are provided between a right furnace wall and a left furnace wall 62b. Of course, a burner may be provided at only one position. An arrow denoted by reference numeral 63 indicates a flow of air, and the air passes through the inverted triangular ceramics filter 62 from a lower portion 64 of the inverted triangular ceramics filter 62 to flow to an upper portion 64a of the inverted triangular ceramics filter 62.

Fig. 32 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the state where a continuous U-shaped ceramics filter is attached, the ceramics filter having a U-shaped cross section being connected to the combustion portion of the incinerator with a ceramics filter. In the continuous U-shaped ceramics filter 66 of the ceramics filter 65 in this example, burners 65a and 65b are provided at two position of a lower portion 68 of the continuous U-shaped ceramics filter with the ends of the burners 65a and 65b being directed upwards. In case of the ceramics filter of this example, no burner is attached to an upper portion 68a of the continuous U-shaped ceramics filter 66.

The burners 65a and 65b are provided between a right furnace wall 66a and a left furnace wall 66b. Of course, the burner may be provided at only one position. An arrow denoted by reference numeral 67 indicates a flow of air, and the air passes through the continuous U-shaped ceramics filter 66 from the lower portion 68 of the continuous U-shaped ceramics filter 66 to flow to the upper portion 68a of the continuous U-shaped ceramics filter 66.

Fig. 33 shows an other embodiment of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention, which is an incinerator in which ceramics filters are set in multiple stages in the combustion portion. As shown in Fig. 33, the incinerator 69 with a ceramics filter of this example is an incinerator 69 having a structure such that respective tabular ceramics filters 71, 71a and 71b are provided on a slat at three stages, i.e., an upper portion, a center and a lower portion in a combustion portion 69f.

Cabinets 69d for accommodating therein a filtered substance 69e removed from smoke, combustion hot air and the like by the tabular ceramics filters 71, 71a and 71b are provided in the combustion portion 69f. Further, burners 70, 70a and 70b are attached to the combustion portion 69f. The respective burners 70, 70a and 70b are upwardly provided below the tabular ceramics filters 71, 71a and 71b set in the combustion portion 69f so as to face the lower surfaces of the tabular ceramics filters 71, 71a and 71b.

A fire grate 69c is having a vibrator 69g is provided to a lower portion of a combustion portion 69f. The vibrator 69g vibrates the fire grate 69c in such a manner that incinerated ash 69i remaining after burning of an object to be incinerated 69h does not lie on the fire grate 69c, and the incinerated ash 69i on the fire grate 69c is caused to fall on an ashpan 69b. The ashpan 69b can be removed from or inserted into an ash receiving chamber where the ashpan is set.

Smoke, combustion hot air and the like pass through the tabular ceramics filters 71, 71a, 71b and 71c provided on

a slat at three stages and discharged so as to be sucked from an emission port 72a. In this manner, when the tabular ceramics filters are respectively provided at three stages to the upper portion, an amount of dioxin discharged into the air can be greatly reduced.

Fig. 34 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing a cyclone with a burner attached to the combustion portion of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. Fig. 35 is a transverse cross-sectional view showing the cyclone with a burner attached to the combustion portion of the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention.

As shown in Fig. 14 and 15, the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention has a structure such that an object to be incinerated is burned up and incinerated in a combustion portion and the ceramics filter is used to remove dioxin which is a harmful substance contained in smoke, combustion hot air and the like by filtration of the ceramics filter.

However, as shown in Figs. 34 and 35, a minute amount of dioxin, an unburned material and the like may be produced even if smoke, combustion hot air and the like generated by combustion of an object to be incinerated in the combustion portion passes through the ceramics filter. Since the ceramics filter is provided, when a harmful substance, an unburned material and the like is again burned by attaching the cyclone with a burner 73 to the combustion portion, the harmful substance such as dioxin is prevented from being

discharged in the air.

An object to be incinerated is burned in a combustion chamber of the combustion portion to generate a harmful substance such as dioxin, an unburned material and the like. They pass through the ceramics filter provided in the combustion portion. Then, smoke, combustion hot air and the like from which almost all the harmful substance such as dioxin, the unburned material and the like are removed passes through a connection duct 73a and are sucked in and flows into the cyclone with a burner 73 like an air flow 74.

Even if the smoke, combustion hot air and the like flowing into the cyclone with a burner 73 passes through the ceramics filter provided in the combustion portion to remove a harmful substance therefrom, they may contain a given harmful substance or unburned material and the like which flows into the cyclone with a burner 73 without being completely removed by the ceramics filter.

As shown in Fig. 35, the smoke, the combustion hot air and the like sucked into the cyclone with a burner rotate above a cyclone chamber 73c of the cyclone with a burner 73 by flames of a burner 73e whilst a harmful substance, an unburned material and the like contained the smoke, the combustion hot air and the like in the cyclone chamber 73c are again burned.

The harmful substance, the unburned material and the like which have remained 73g from combustion fall into cabinets 73f attached at a center of the cyclone chamber 73c to be accommodated therein. The smoke, the combustion hot air and the like from which the harmful substance, the unburned

material and the like contained therein have been removed are sucked into an air duct 73d to be discharged into the air. In addition, the harmful substance, the unburned material and the like which do not fall into the cabinets 73f further falls into a dust receiver 73h.

As shown in Fig. 34, a blower 73b is provided to the lower portion of the cyclone with a burner 73, and an air duct 73i attached to the blower 73b pierces the dust receiver 73h, the end of the air duct 73i being inserted into the lower end of the air duct 73d.

Since the clean smoke, combustion hot air and the like whose unburned material or harmful substance 2 has been accommodated in, and fallen into the cabinet 73f and the dust receiver 73h are forcibly sent from the end of the air duct 73i, the smoke, combustion hot air and the like from which the unburned material, the harmful substance and the like have been completely removed enter the air duct 73d with an air stream forcibly sent from the lower end of the air duct 73d and are discharged from the upper portion of the air duct 73d in the air.

In this manner, the smoke, combustion hot air and the like are forcibly sent from the air duct 73i to be emitted from the air duct 73d, and a vacuum is hence formed in the cyclone chamber 73c. As described above, since a vacuum is formed in the cyclone chamber 73c, the smoke, the combustion hot air and the like in the combustion portion pass through the connection duct 73a from the combustion portion and flow in the cyclone chamber 73c so as to be sucked therein.

Fig. 36 is a front view of a vacuum pump which is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention and used for suction, and Fig. 37 is a plane view of a vacuum pump which is attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention to be used.

For example, in the incinerator with a ceramics filter 7 shown in Fig. 8, by taking in fresh air by suction into the combustion chamber from an air intake 7a which is formed to the combustion portion by directly being attached to the upper portion of the combustion portion, an object to be incinerated can be completely burned up.

In the incinerator with a ceramics filter 9 shown in Fig. 10, fresh air can be sucked from an ash receiving chamber which is attached to a suction portion 9f of the combustion portion and has an ashpan 9c set therein so that an object to be incinerated 9d can be completely incinerated.

In the incinerator with a ceramics filter having a suction portion, a cyclone and the like as shown in Figs. 12, 14, 16 and 18, a vacuum pump 75 is attached to the suction portion or the cyclone to forcibly suck smoke, combustion hot air and the like in the combustion portion, and fresh air can be hence taken into the combustion portion from the lower portion of the combustion portion.

As shown in Figs. 36 and 37, in the vacuum pump 75, a moving vane is constituted by a pump main body 75a, an opening/closing portion 75b, a suction port 75c and an outlet 75d. In the vacuum pump 75, a rotating fan is rotated by

drive of a motor.

Fig. 38 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a cyclone attached to a ceramics filter according to the present invention. This is a longitudinal cross-sectional view showing the cyclone 76 adopting the ejector suction system. As shown in Fig. 38, the cyclone 76 such as shown in Fig. 38 can be attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter. The cyclone 76 has a structure such that an exhaust tube 76d is attached to a cyclone chamber 76a so as to protrude therefrom and a air duct 76g of a blower 76c is provided at the lower end of the exhaust tube, and the air burned by the combustion chamber is sucked into the cyclone chamber 76a from a suction port 76b of the cyclone 76. Reference numeral 76h denotes a dust receiver for receiving an unburned material which falls in the cyclone chamber 76a.

At this time, when the blower 76c is driven, since an air stream is forcibly sent from the end of the air duct 76g into the exhaust tube 76d, the air in the cyclone chamber 76a is forcibly sucked into the exhaust tube 76d. Therefore, the air pressure in the cyclone chamber 76a is reduced. In this manner, the air in the cyclone chamber 76a is sucked into the exhaust tube 76d (the ejector effect), and the smoke, the combustion hot air and the like generated in the combustion chamber and sucked from the suction port 76b pass through the exhaust tube 76d to be emitted into the air. The flow of air 76e is sucked from the suction port 76b to become a billowing air flow 76f around the exhaust tube 76d. Thereafter, this air flow moves down to be sent from the air duct 76g from the

lower end of the exhaust tube 76d and passes through the exhaust tube 76d to be discharged into the air together with an air stream.

Fig. 39 is a view showing another embodiment of the cyclone attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. In a cyclone 77 of this example, a blower 77c having an air duct 77g is provided to the upper portion of a cyclone chamber 77a, and the end of an air duct 77g of the blower 77c is inserted into an exhaust tube 77d. Any other structure is the same as that of the cyclone shown in Fig. 38.

A catalytic filter utilizing a catalyst capable of removing a harmful substance such as dioxin may be provided instead of the ceramics filter attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention. Specifically, the catalytic filter may substitute for the tabular ceramics filter 8 shown in Fig. 8, the tabular ceramics filter 8 shown in Fig. 10, the tabular ceramics filter 8 depicted in Fig. 12, the tabular ceramics filter 8 illustrated in Fig. 14, the tabular ceramics filter 8 shown in Fig. 16, the tabular ceramics filter 8 and the vertically set tabular ceramics filter 23 illustrated in Fig. 18.

Here, as the catalyst used for the catalytic filter, there are a precious metal catalyst and an oxidation catalyst. As a catalytic component, it is known that the precious metal catalyst has the highest activity and is a most likely candidate for a catalyst which clarifies the exhaust gas in the incinerator. The precious metal catalyst is a catalyst

obtained by titanium oxide is caused to adhere honeycomb-shaped or fibrous ceramic and platinum and the like is studded. It is reported that, among many precious metal catalysts, "the Pt/Ti102 catalyst" demonstrates the degradation effect of not less than 99 percent in the dioxin degradation test under the condition of SV = not more than 3000 h⁻¹ and 250 to 300° C.

As to the oxidation catalyst used as a catalyst, the oxidation catalyst is obtained by dispersing as fine particles a catalyst component of approximately 100 Å on the surface of a ceramic component having a high superficial area over 100 m²/g which is called a wash coat. It is applied on a structure called the honeycomb or foam and used as a catalyst. In this manner, the fine-grained catalyst with the high dispersibility has the surface with special solid state properties so that dioxin having an organic component can be degraded when the catalyst surface has a temperature lowered by 250° C,

A vibrator for vibrating the tabular ceramics filter 8 may be provided to the tabular ceramic filter 8 attached to the incinerator with a ceramics filter according to the present invention so that the ceramics filter 8 is vibrated. With such a structure, the ceramics filter can be prevented from being clogged.

POSSIBILITY OF INDUSTRIAL UTILIZATION

Since the present invention has the above-described structure, the following advantages can be obtained.

At first, using the ceramics filter can completely remove dioxin which is a harmful substance and also remove an

unburned material.

At second, taking a usage after incineration or an incineration time into consideration, it is possible to select an appropriate process to perform disposal without producing harmful substances.



What is Claimed is:

1. An incinerator with a ceramics filter, wherein air intakes to which a check valve is provided are formed on right and left lower portions of said incinerator and an oast is set in a combustion chamber, a tabular ceramics filter for removing harmful substances being attached to an upper portion of said oast, a suction port being formed to an upper portion of said tabular ceramics filter.

2. An incinerator with a ceramics filter, wherein an air intake to which a check valve is provided is formed to a lower portion of said incinerator and an ashpan is accessibly set, an oast being set in a combustion chamber, a tabular ceramics filter for removing harmful substances being attached to an upper portion of said oast, a suction port being formed to an upper portion of said tabular ceramics filter.

3. An incinerator with a ceramics filter, wherein an ashpan is accessibly set to a lower portion of a combustion portion and an oast is set in a combustion chamber, a tabular ceramics filter for removing harmful substances being attached to an upper portion of said oast, a cyclone which inserts an end of an air duct of a blower to a lower edge of an exhaust duct attached to said cyclone and has a dust receiver being attached to said incinerator having a suction port formed thereto above said tabular ceramics filter.

4. An incinerator with a ceramics filter, wherein an



intake pipe bent under a combustion portion is connected to an ash receiving chamber in which an ashpan is accessibly set and a oast is set in a combustion chamber, a tabular ceramics filter for removing harmful substances being attached to an upper portion of said oast, a suction portion consisting of a cover and a cyclone which inserts an end of an air duct of a blower to a lower end of an exhaust duct attached to said cyclone and has a dust receiver being attached to said incinerator having a suction port above said tabular ceramics filter.

5. An incinerator with a ceramics filter, wherein an intake pipe bent under a combustion portion is connected to an ash receiving chamber in which an ashpan is accessibly set and an oast is set in a combustion chamber, a tabular ceramics filter for removing harmful substances being attached to an upper portion of said oast, a first filter and a second filter which contain a storage box, are supported by a spring, has a vibrator attached thereto and accommodate therein a spherical ceramics filter being connected to said incinerator having a suction portion formed thereto above said tabular ceramics filter, an suction portion consisting of a cover and a cyclone which inserts an end of an air duct of a blower to a lower end of an exhaust duct attached to said cyclone and has a dust receiver being attached to said second filter.

6. An incinerator with ceramics filter, wherein an intake pipe bent under a combustion portion is connected to an



ash receiving chamber in which an ashpan is accessibly set and an oast is set in a combustion chamber, a tabular ceramics filter for removing harmful substances being attached above said oast, a first filter in which said tabular ceramics filter is vertically set in an installation container being connected to said incinerator having a suction port formed thereto above said tabular ceramics filter, a second filter which has a storage box, is supported by a spring, has a vibrator attached thereto and accommodates a spherical ceramics filter being connected to said first filter, a third filter which has a storage box, is supported by a spring, has a vibrator attached thereto and accommodates a spherical ceramics filter being connected to said second filter, a suction portion consisting of a cover and a cyclone which inserts an end of an air duct of a blower to a lower end of an exhaust tube attached to said cyclone and has a dust receiver being connected to said third filter.

7. The incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein burners are attached above and under said tabular ceramics filter.

8. The incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein a pan-like ceramics filter is attached instead of said tabular ceramics filter and a burner is also attached.

9. The incinerator with a ceramics filter according



to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein a cap-like ceramics filter is attached instead of said tabular ceramics filter and a burner is attached.

10. The incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein a hollow spherical ceramics filter is attached instead of said tabular ceramics filter and burner is attached.

11. The incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein a spherical ceramics filter is attached instead of said tabular ceramics filter and a burner is attached.

12. The incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claim 6, wherein a burner is attached to said vertically set tabular ceramics filter.

13. The incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claim 6, wherein a tabular ceramics filter having a heater embedded therein is vertically attached instead of said vertically set tabular ceramics filter and a burner is attached.

14. The incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein a stove is attached under said tabular ceramics filter.



15. The incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein a ceramics filter having a high-hat-like cross section is attached instead of said tabular ceramics filter and a burner is attached.

16. The incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein a ceramics film which an inverted-high-hat-like cross section is attached instead of said tabular ceramic filter and a burner is attached.

17. The incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein a ceramics filter having a triangular cross section is attached instead of said tabular ceramics filter and a burner is attached.

18. The incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein a ceramics filter having an inverted triangular cross section is attached instead of said tabular ceramics filter and a burner is attached.

19. The incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein a continuous U-shaped ceramics filter is attached instead of said tabular ceramics filter and a burner is attached.

20. A multistage incinerator with a ceramics filter, wherein a tabular ceramics filter is inclined and provided in a combustion chamber in multistage, a cabinet being provided



to one end of said tabular ceramics filter inclined and provided in multistage, a burner being attached under said tabular ceramics filter.

21. The multistage incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein said tabular ceramics filter is a catalytic filter.

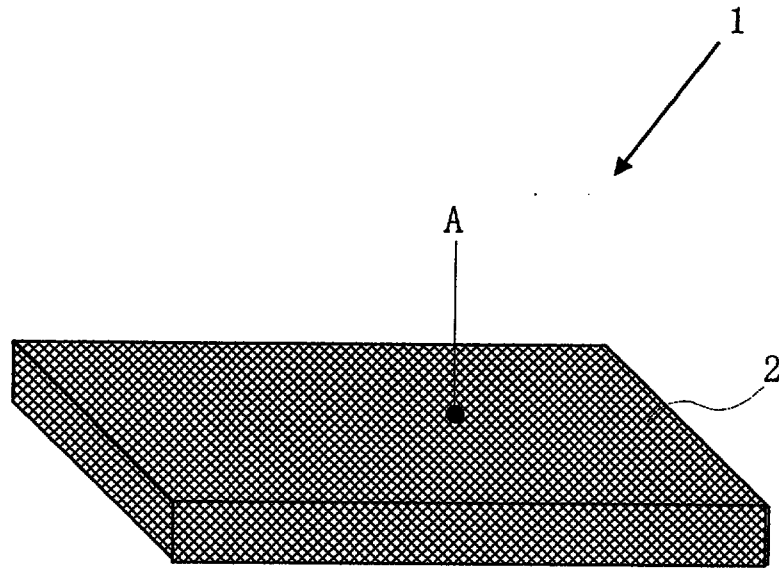
22. The multistage incinerator with a ceramics filter according to claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, wherein said spherical ceramics filter is a catalytic filter.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention relates to an incinerator with a ceramics filter for incinerating raw refuse, general garbage, expanded polystyrene and others generated from a manufacturing plant, a wholesale market, a general firm, a general retail store, a general house and others.

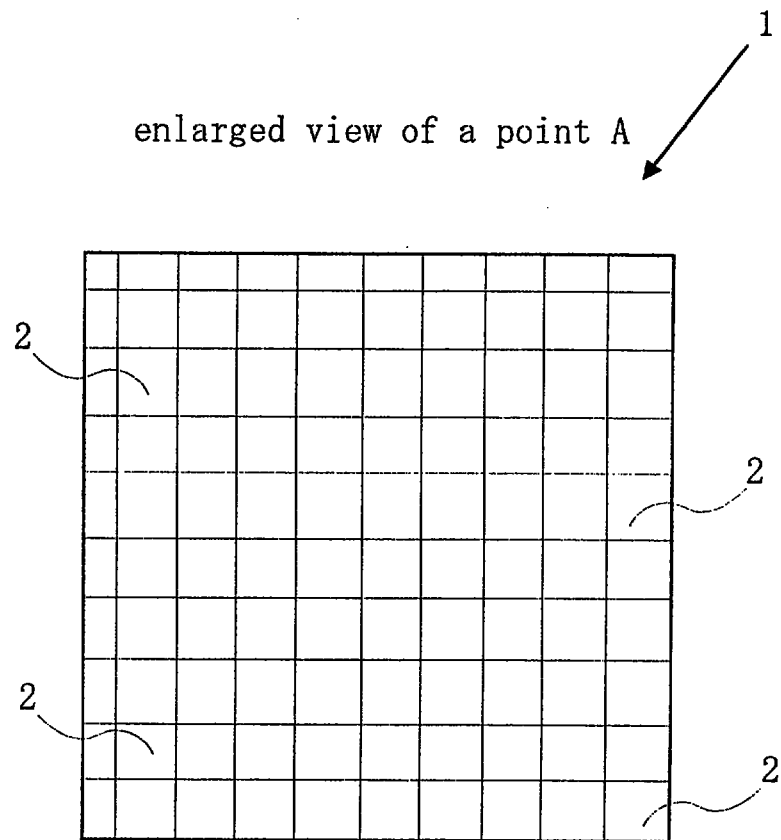
[Structure] According to the present invention, air intakes having a check valve provided thereto are formed to right and left lower portions of an incinerator; an oast is set in a combustion chamber; a tabular ceramics filter for removing a harmful substance is attached to the upper portion of the oast; and a suction port is formed to the upper portion of the tabular ceramics filter.

Fig.1



ceramics filter

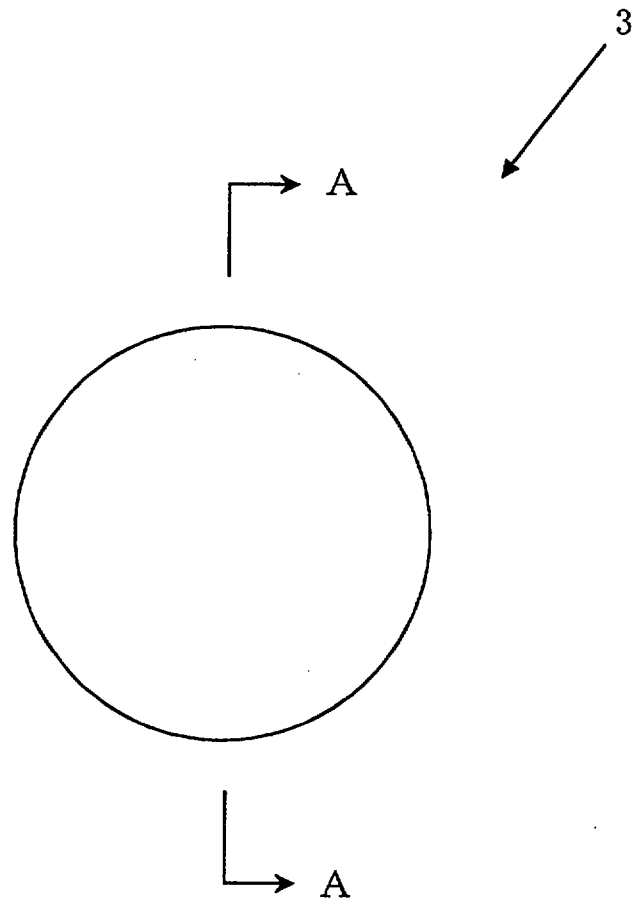
Fig.2



ceramics filter

$\frac{3}{40}$

Fig.3



spherical ceramics filter

$\frac{4}{40}$

Fig.4

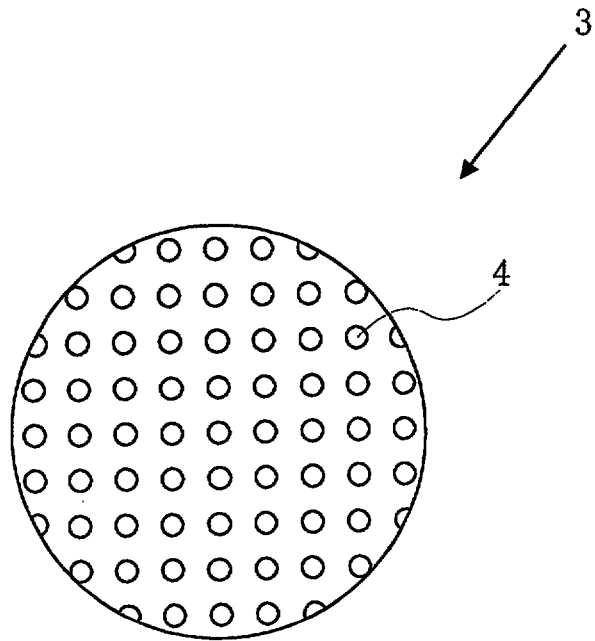


Fig.5

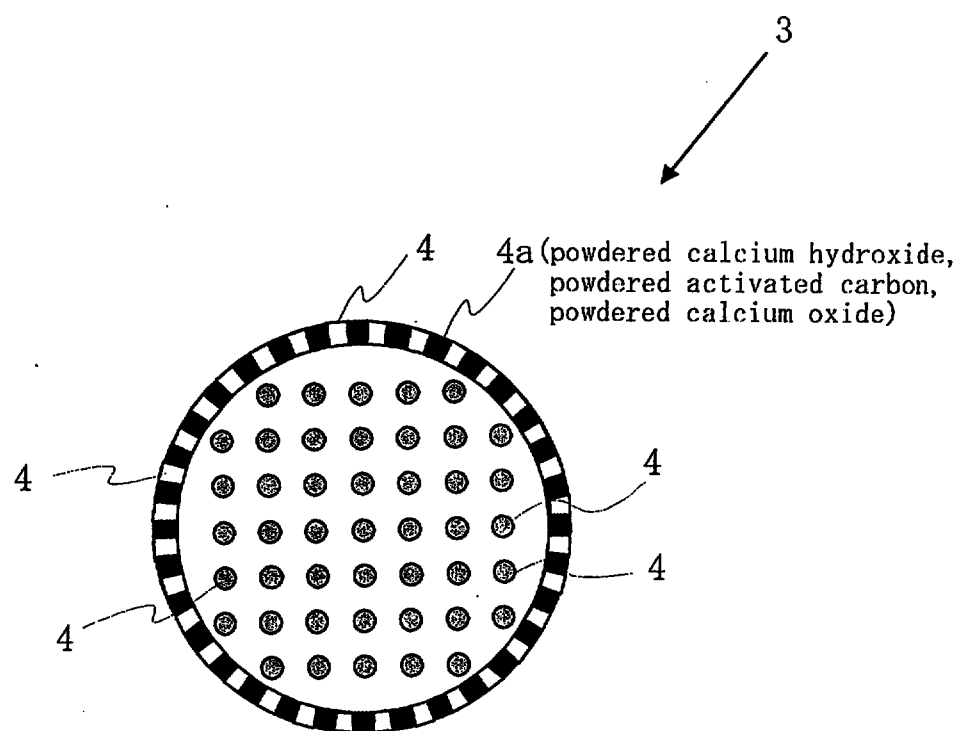


Fig.6

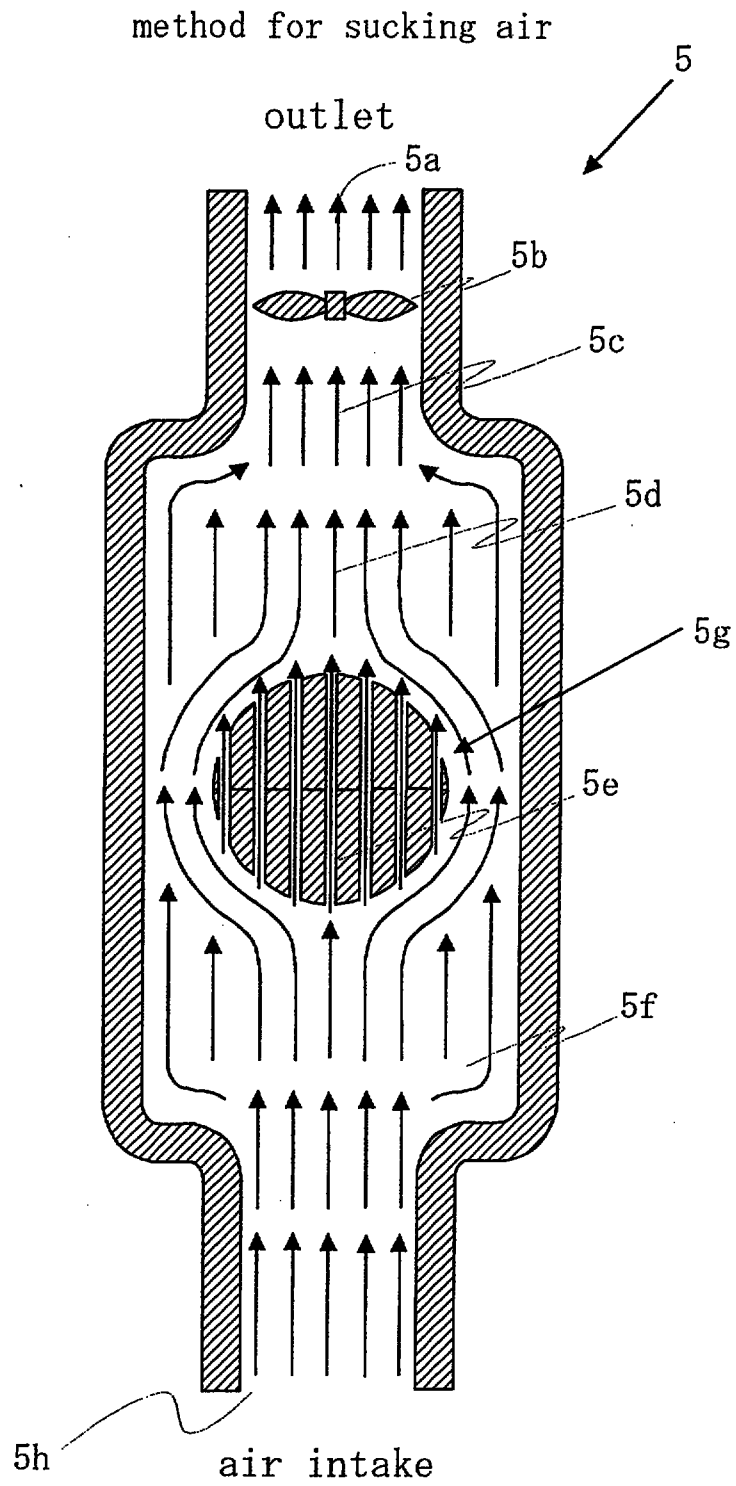


Fig.7

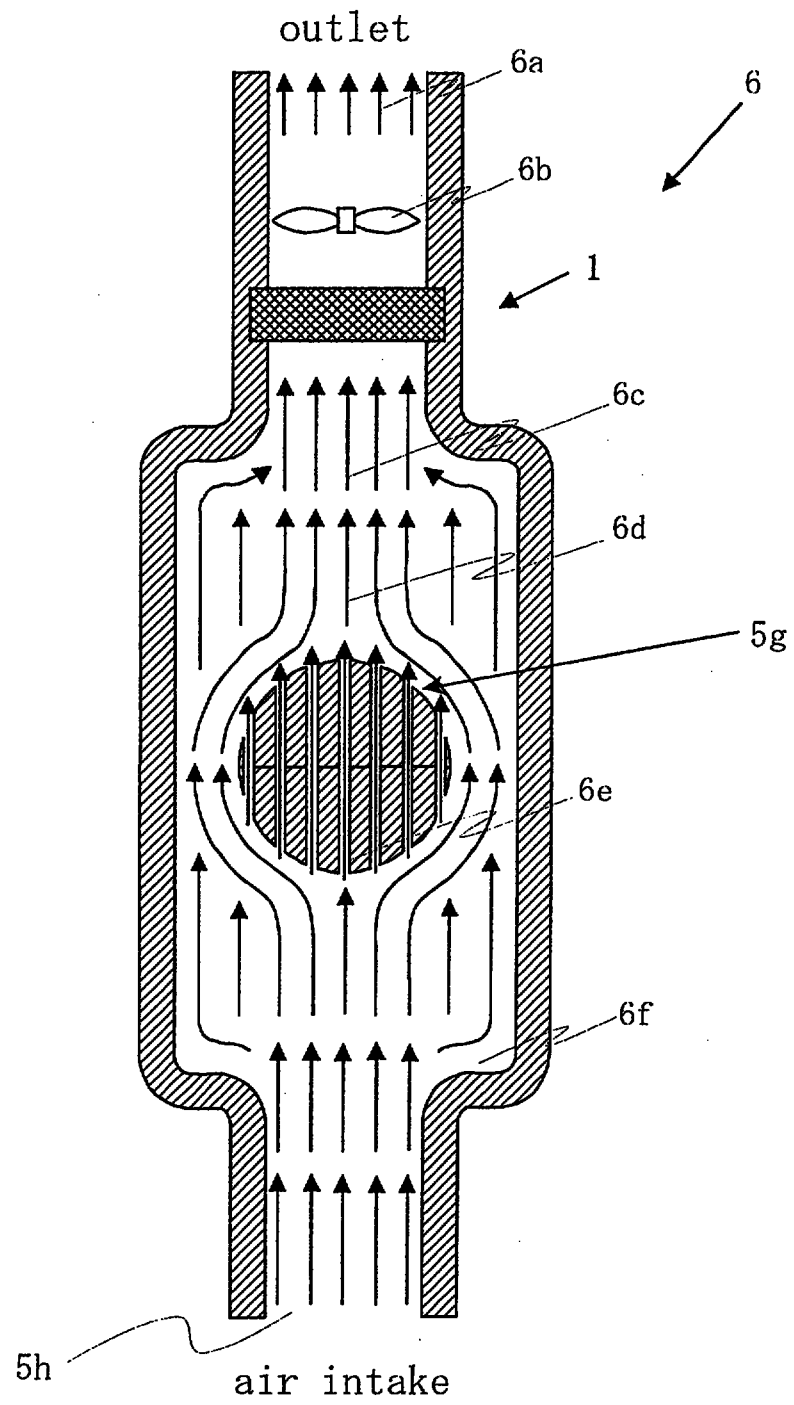


Fig.8

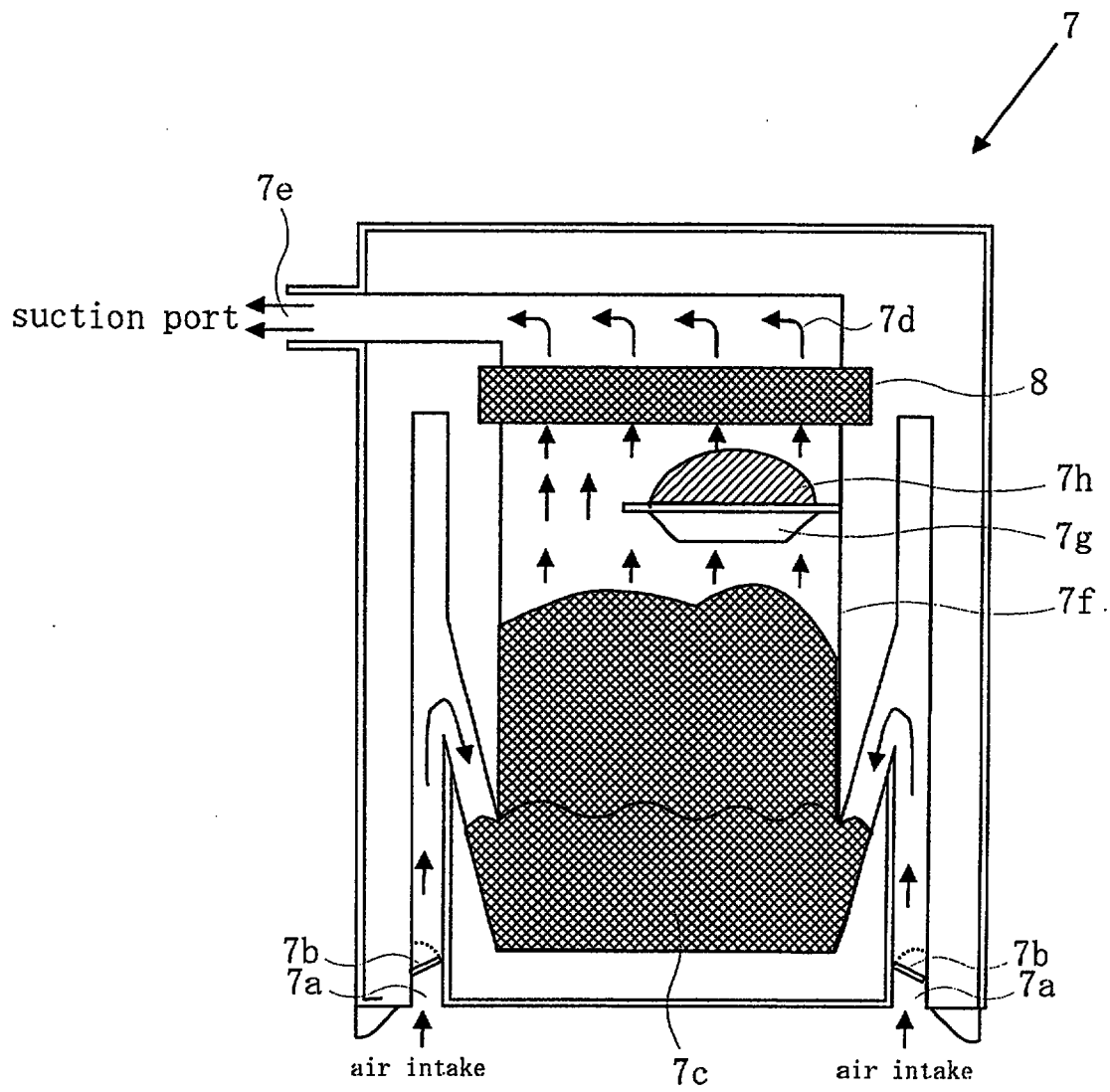


Fig.9

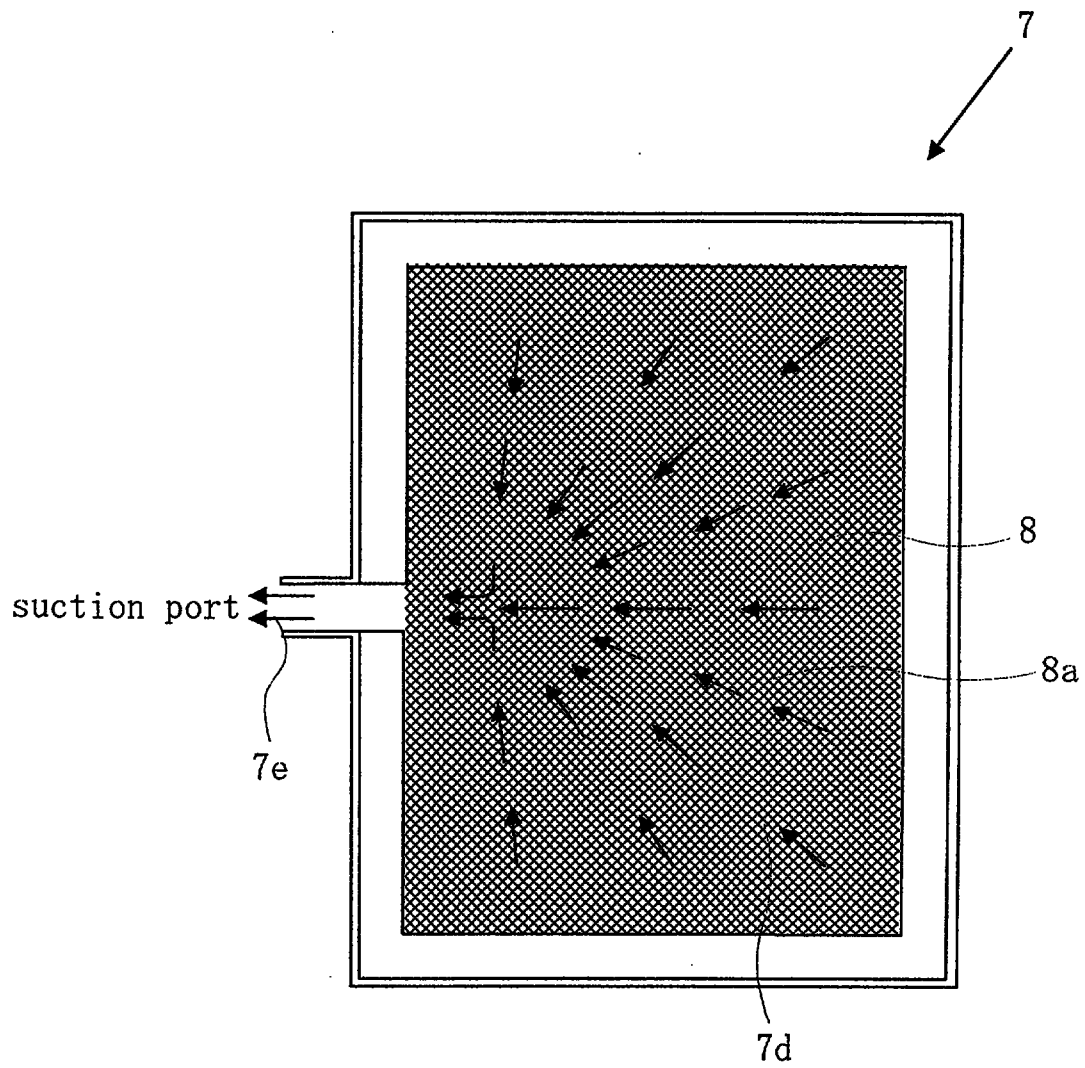


Fig.10

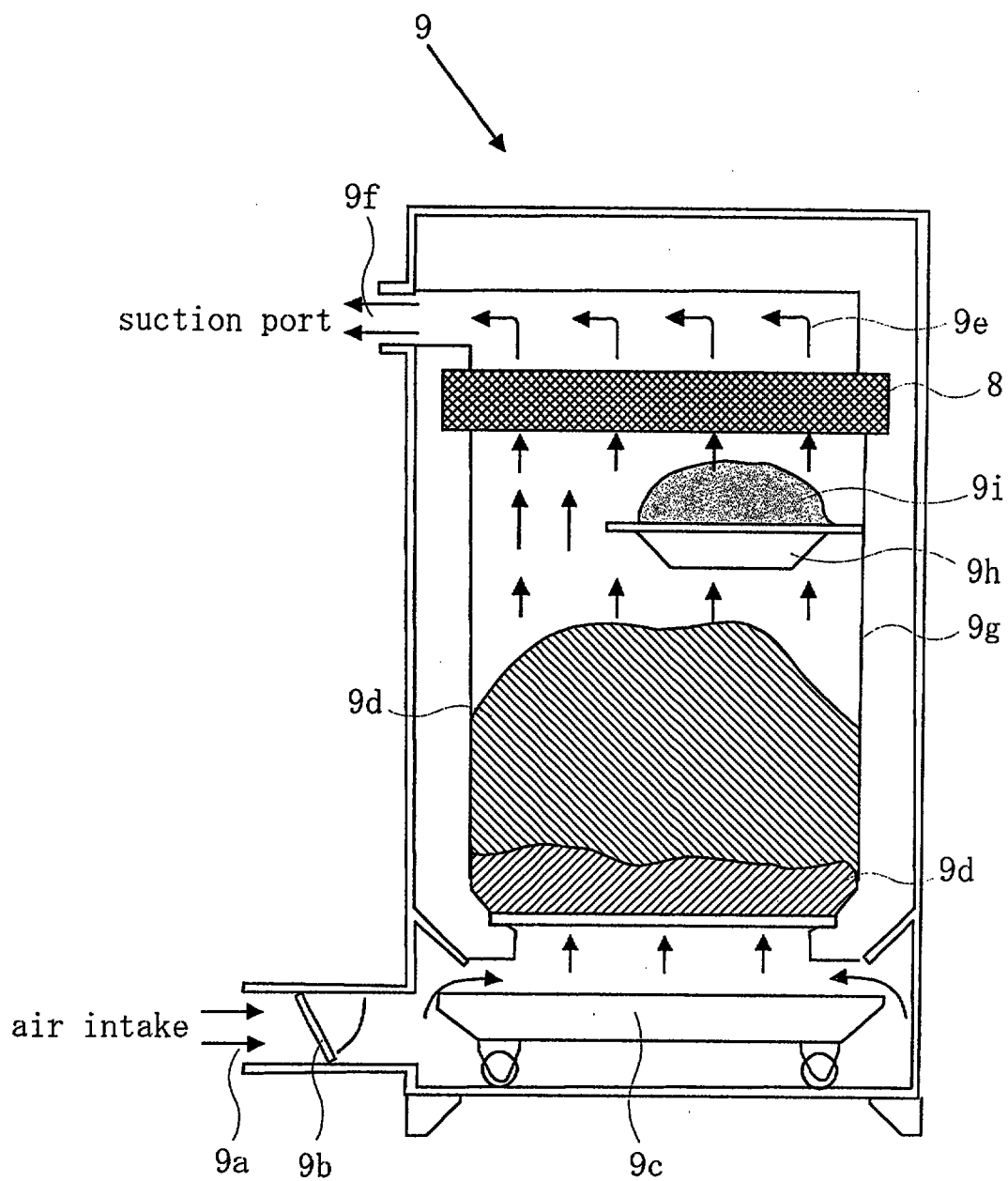


Fig.11

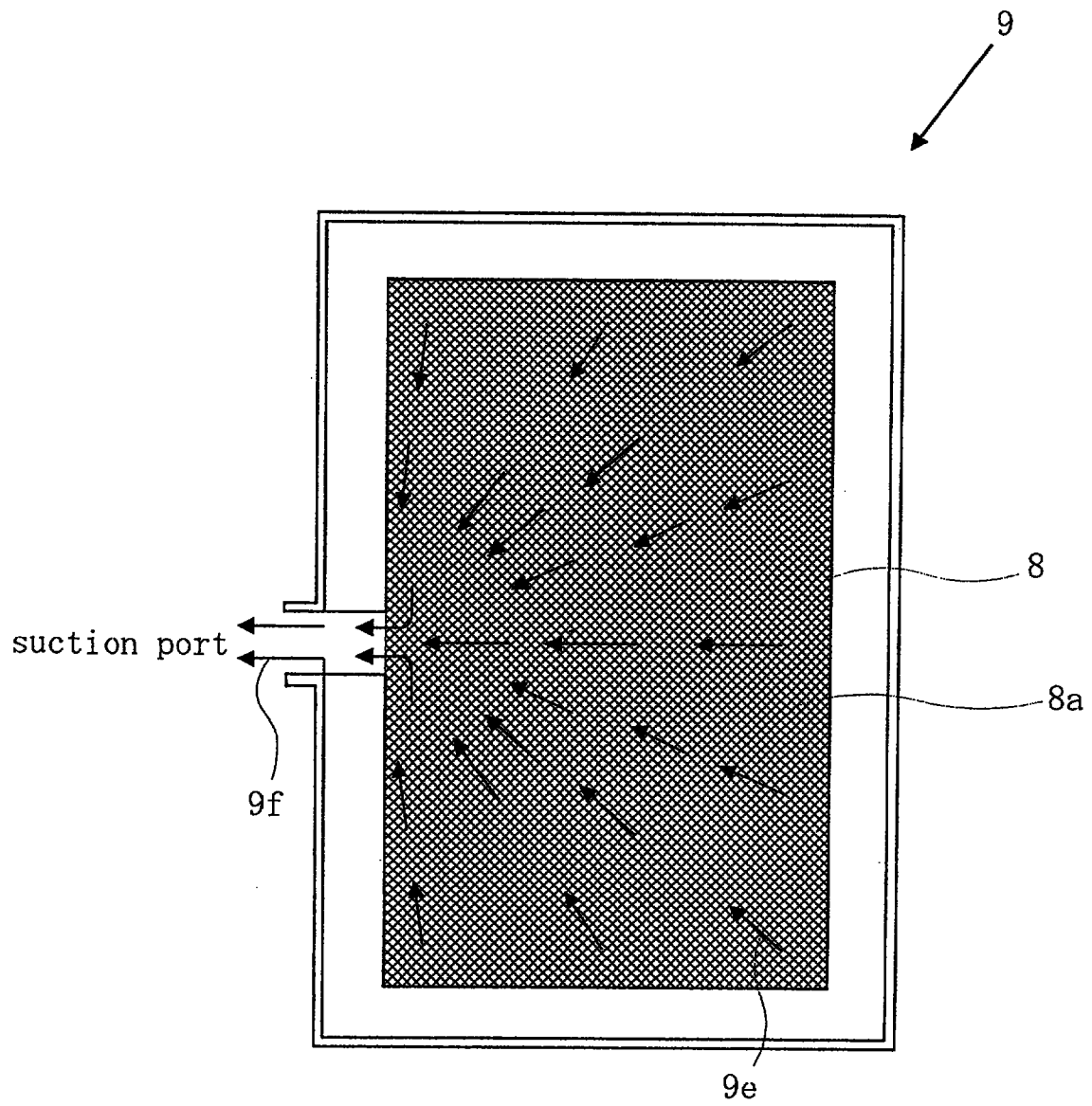


Fig.12

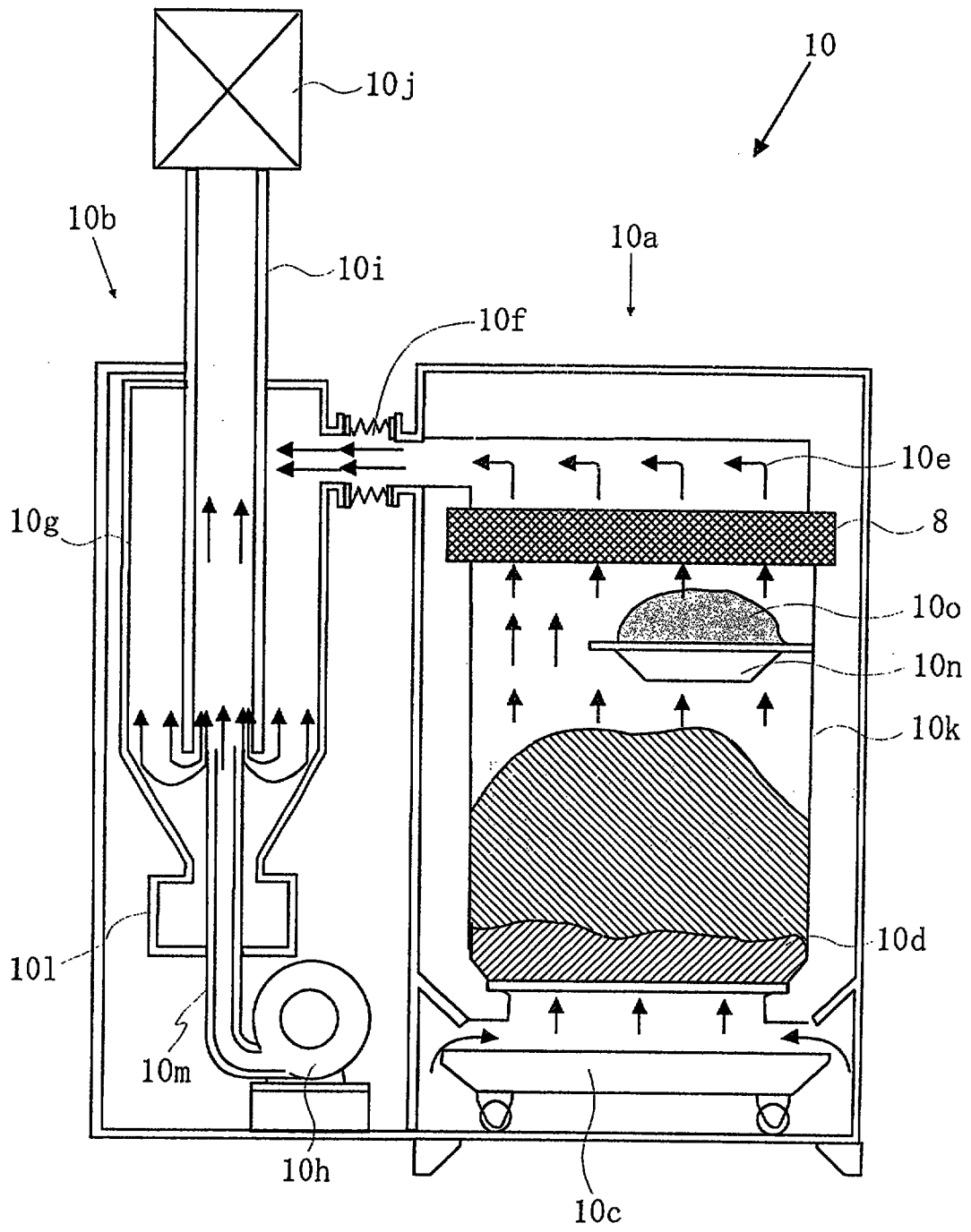


Fig.13

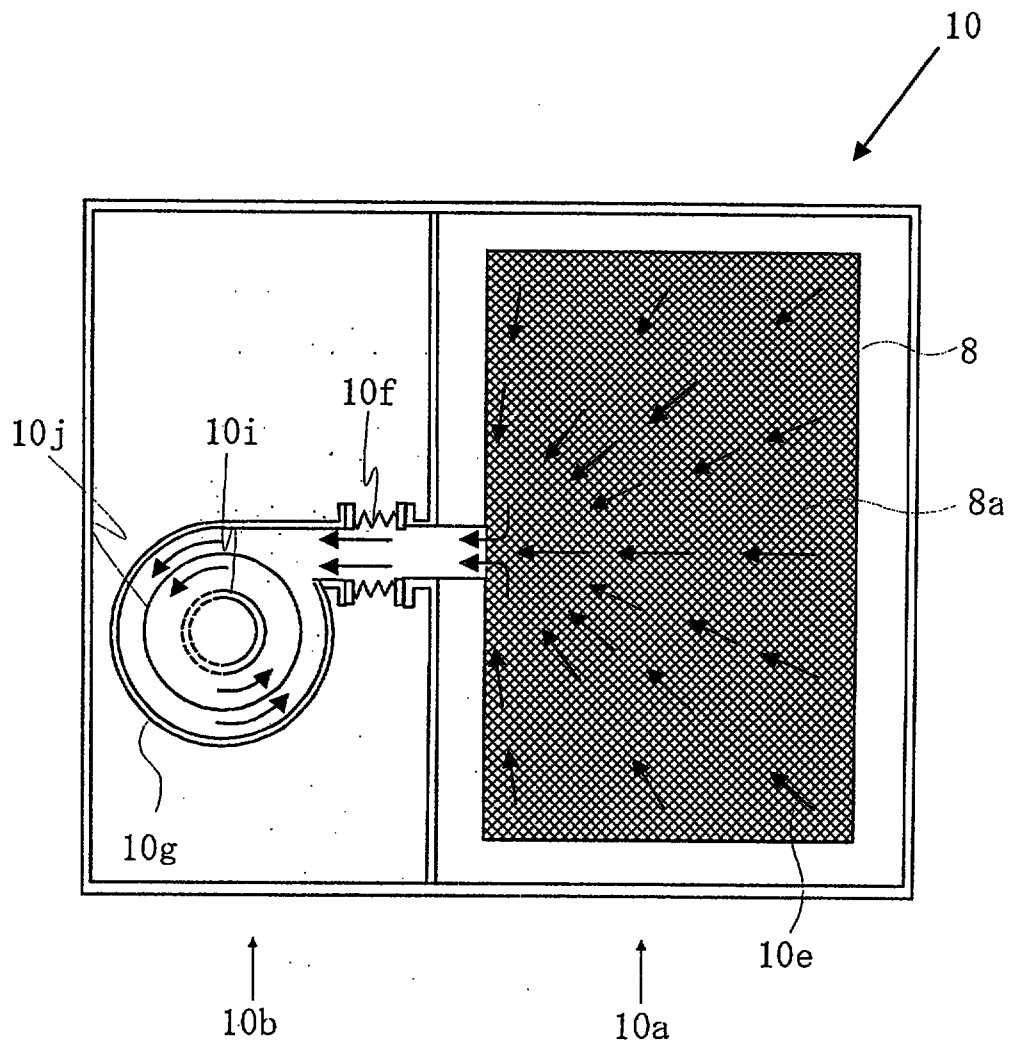


Fig.14

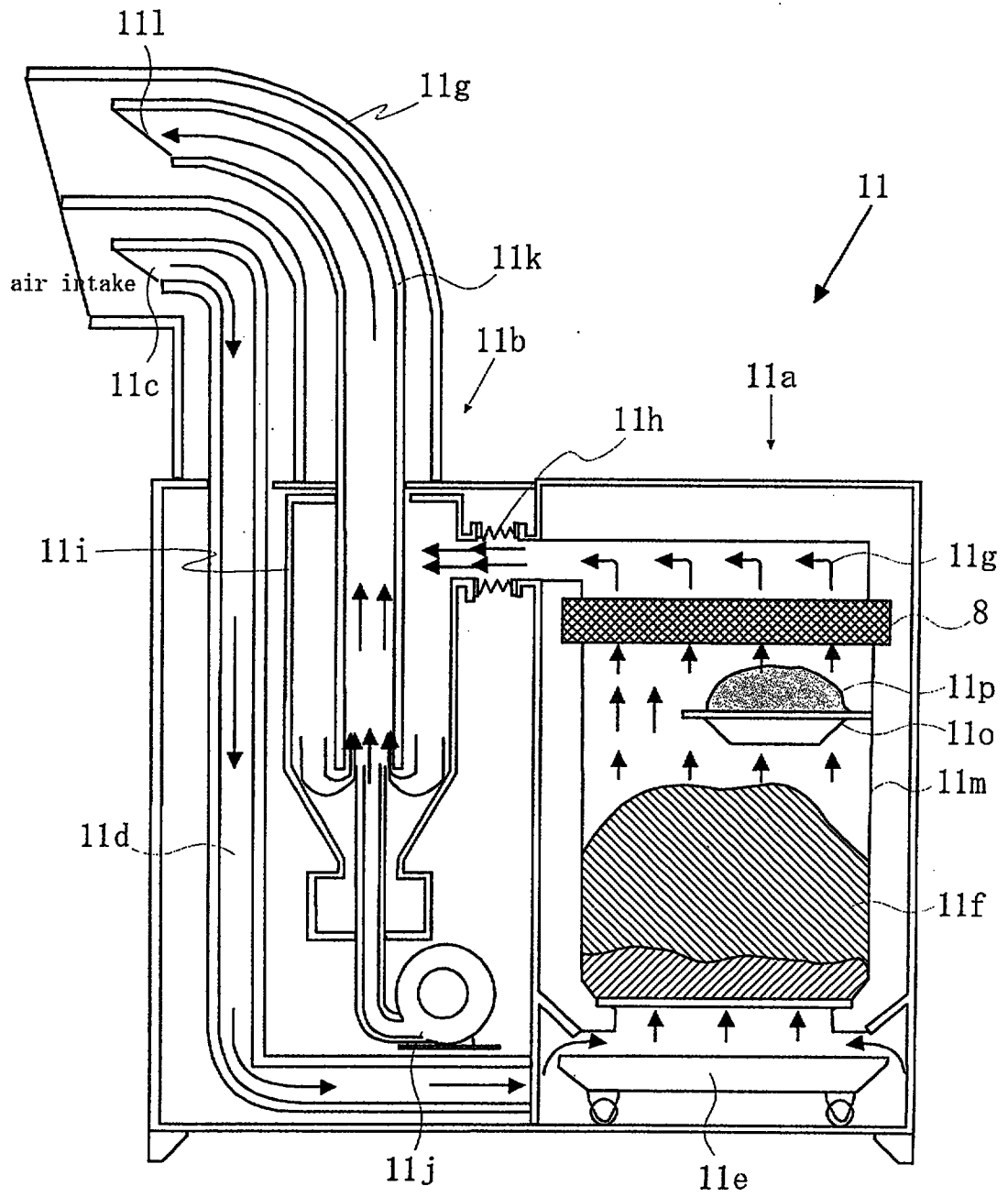


Fig.15

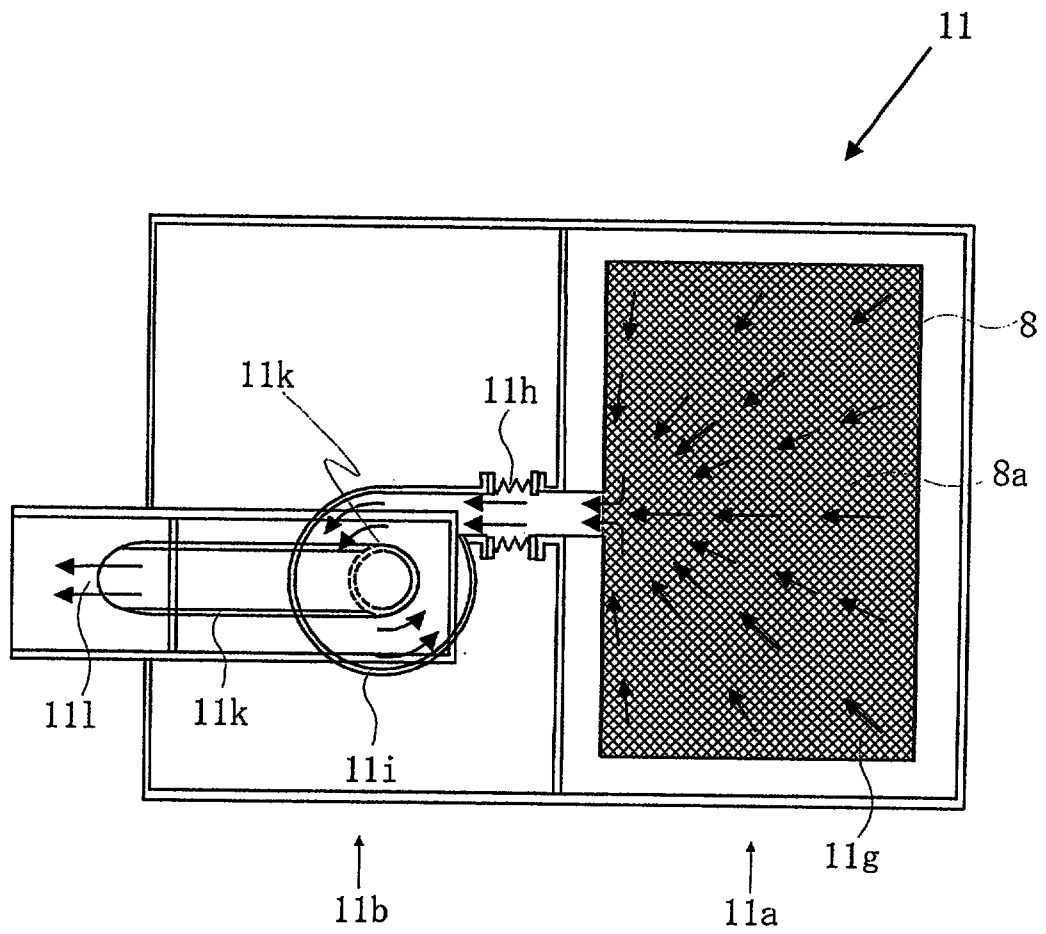


Fig.16

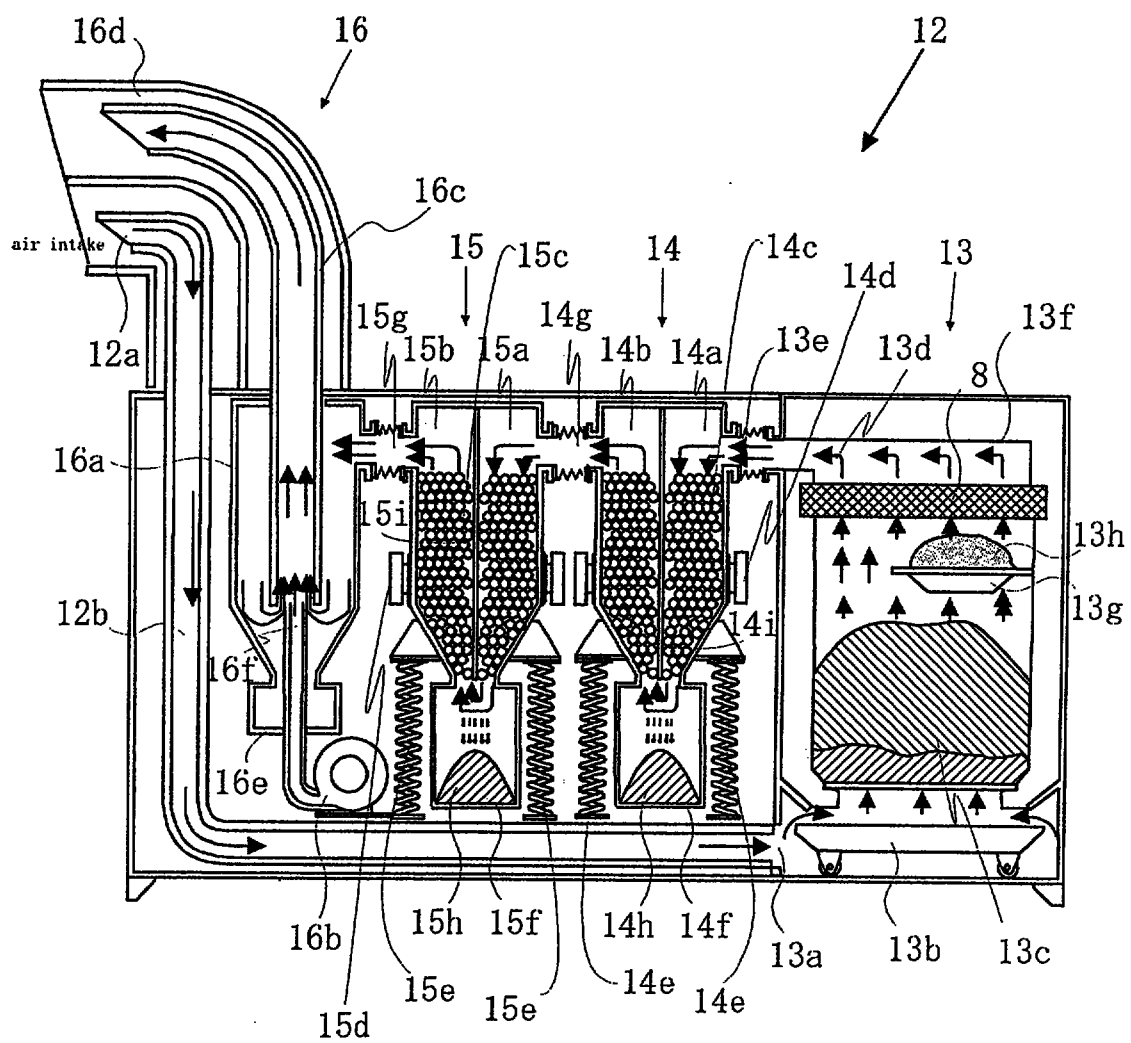


Fig.17

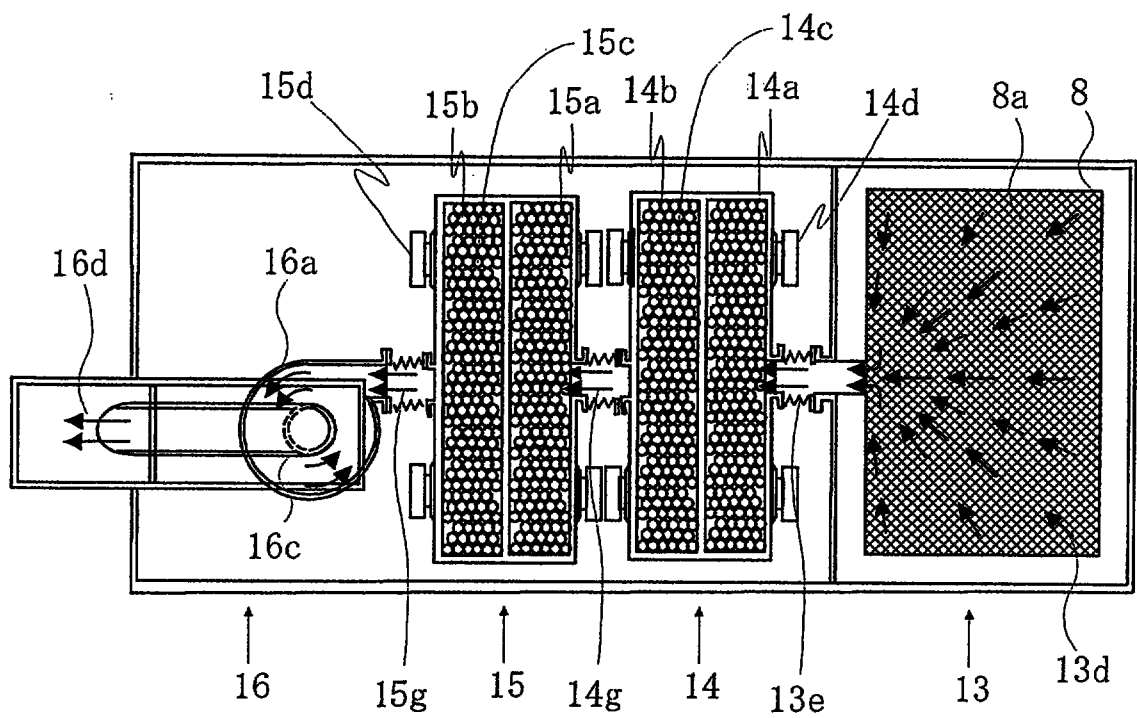


Fig.18

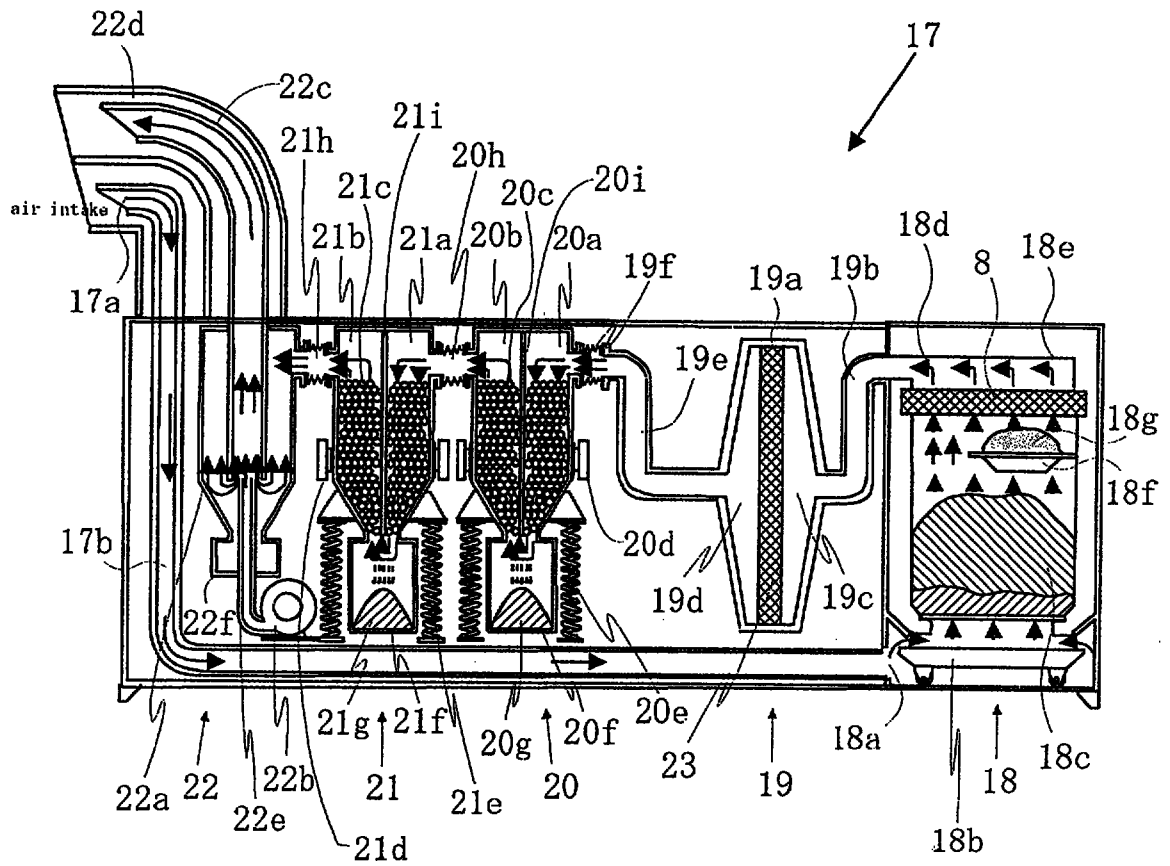


Fig.19

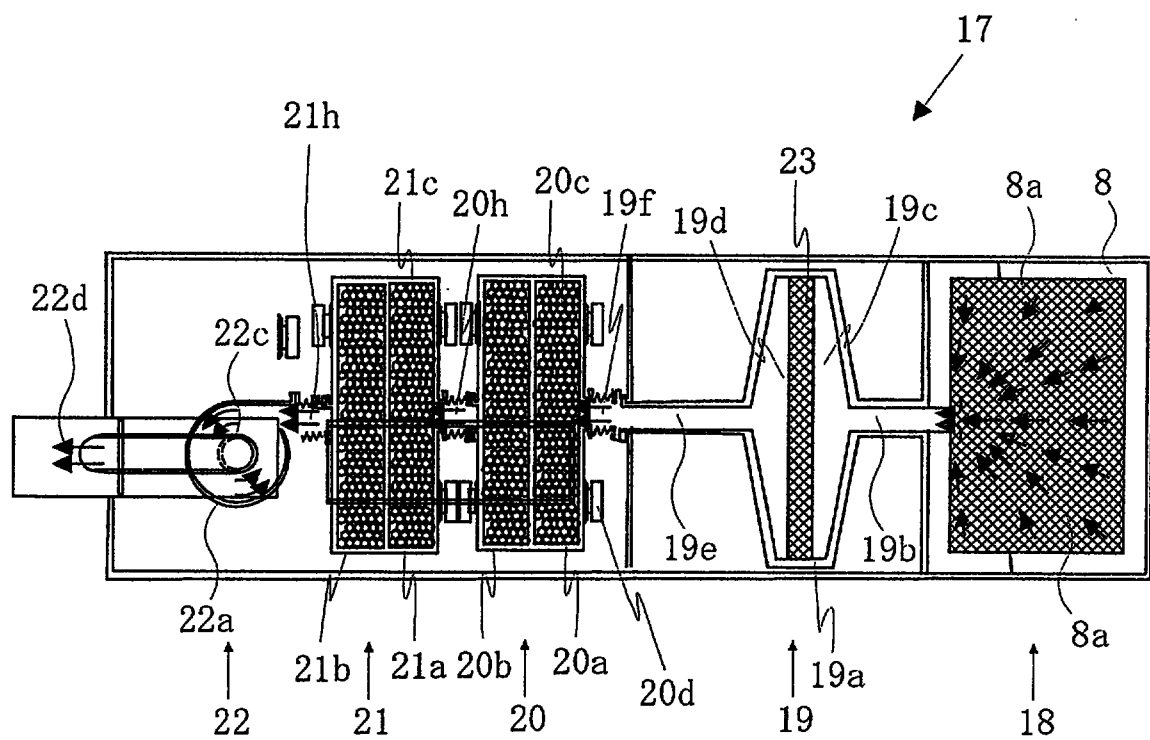


Fig.20

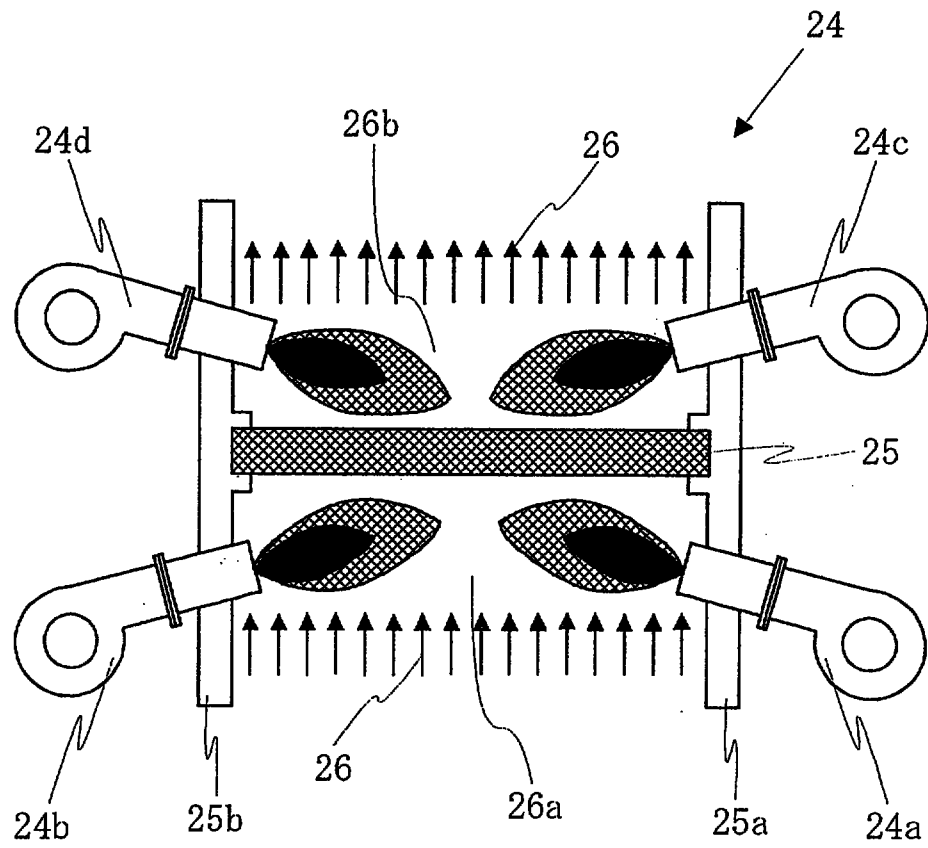


Fig.21

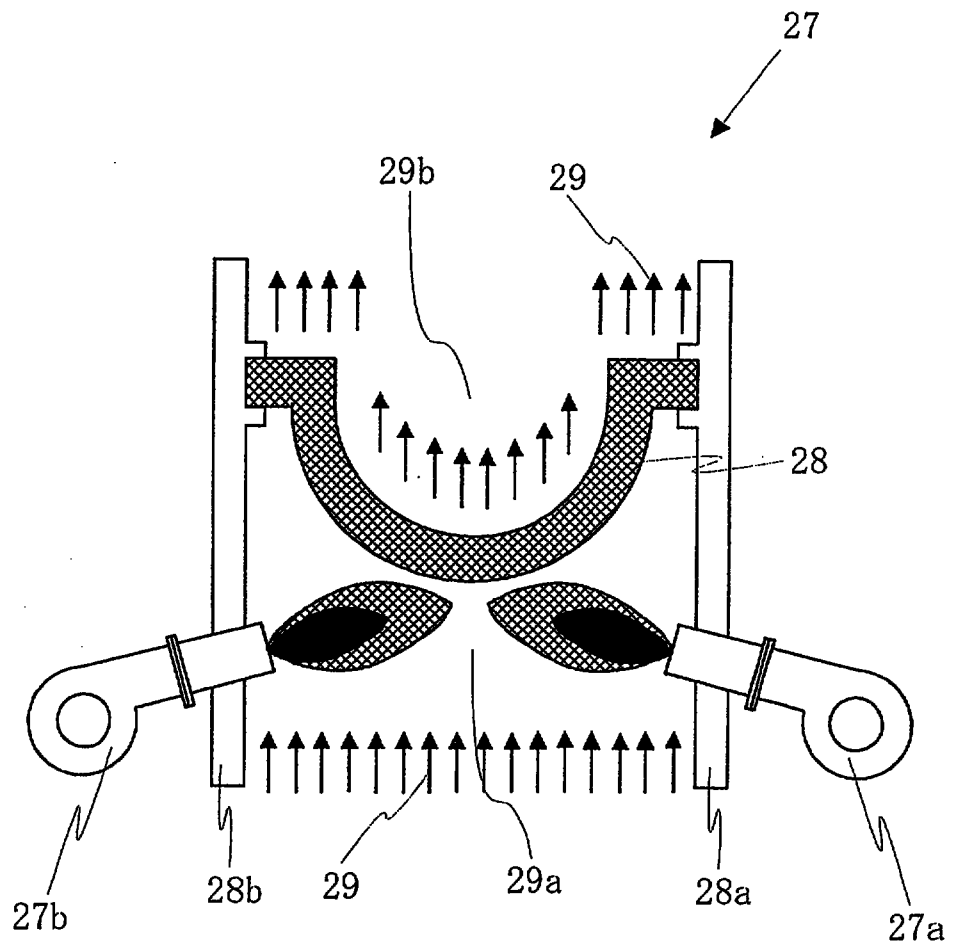


Fig.22

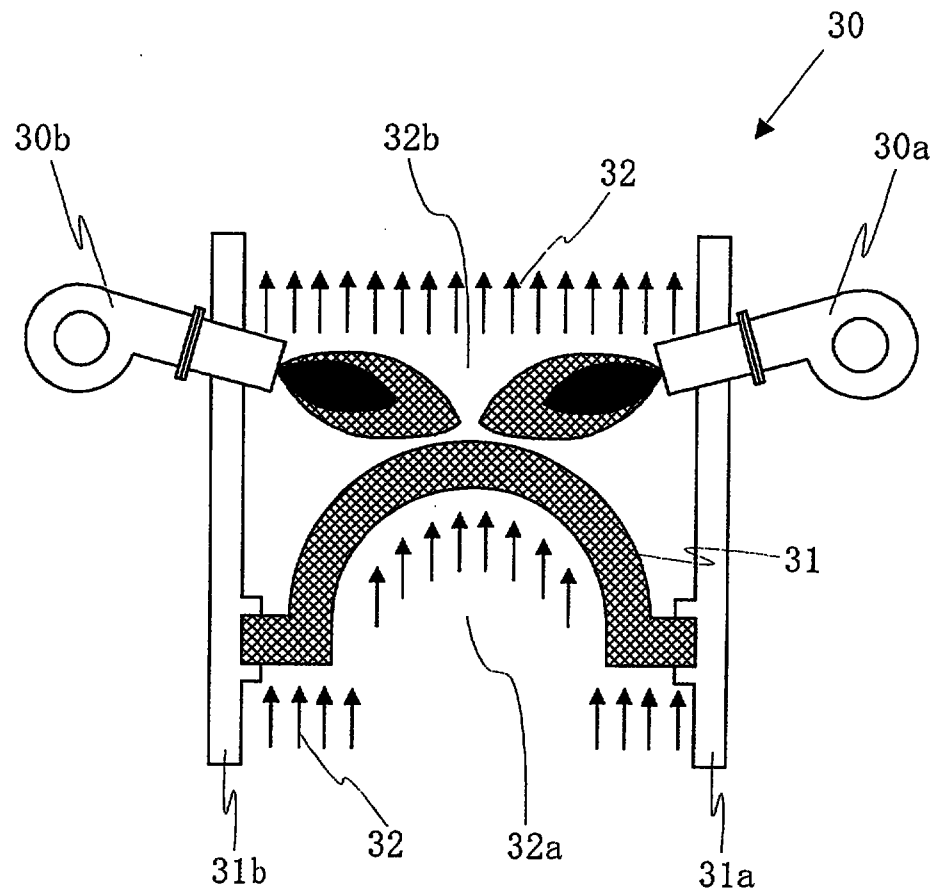


Fig.23

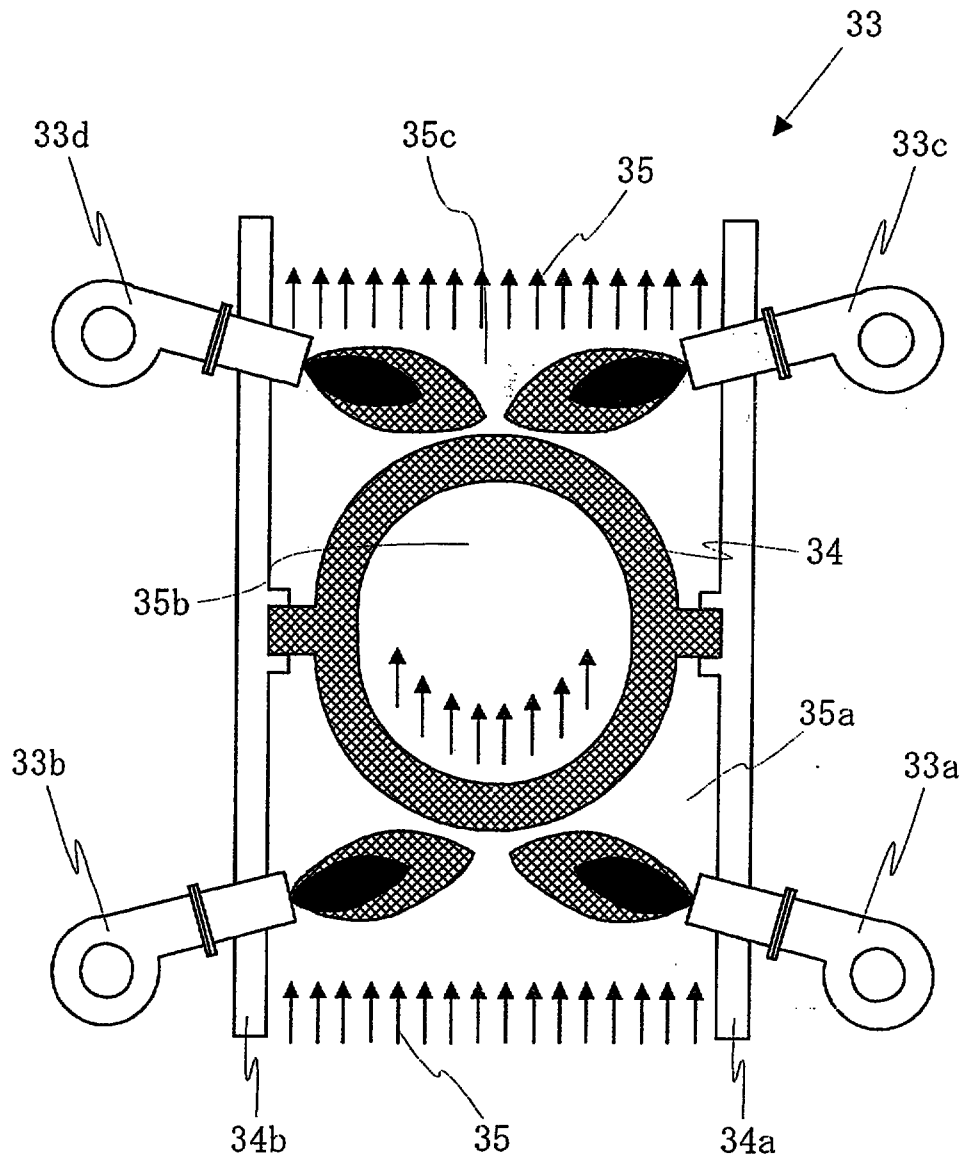


Fig.24

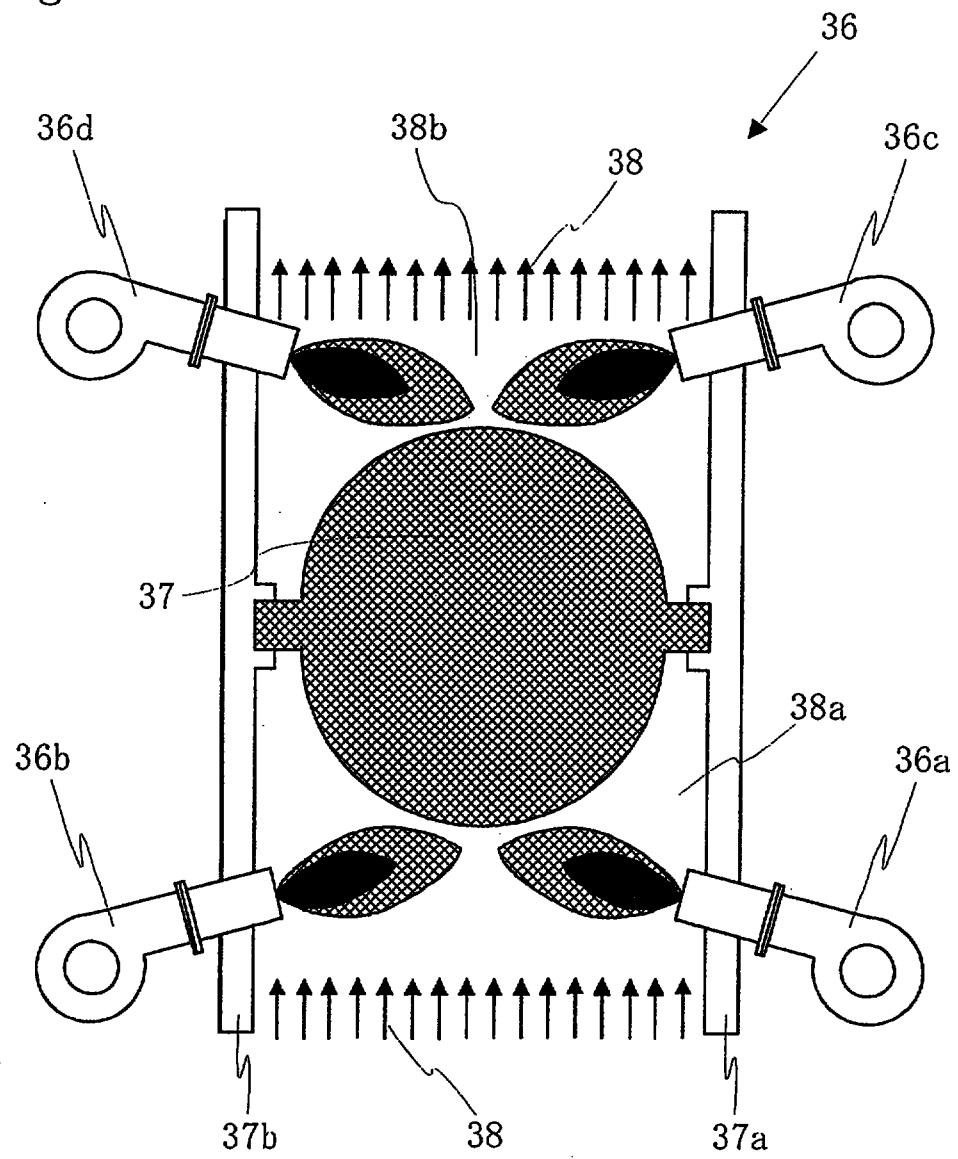
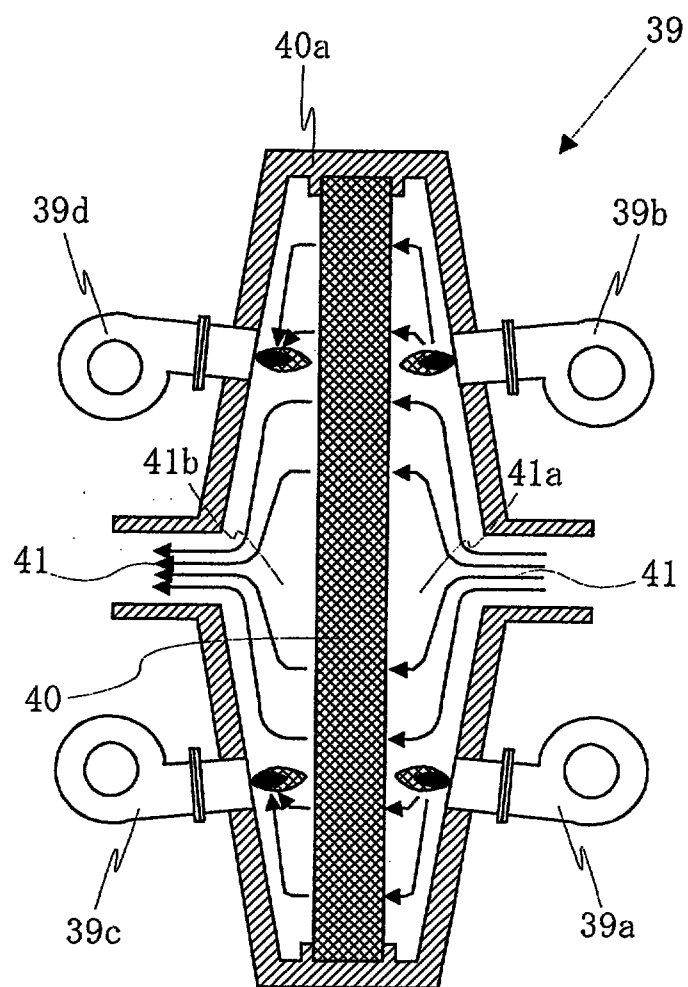


Fig.25



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Fig.26

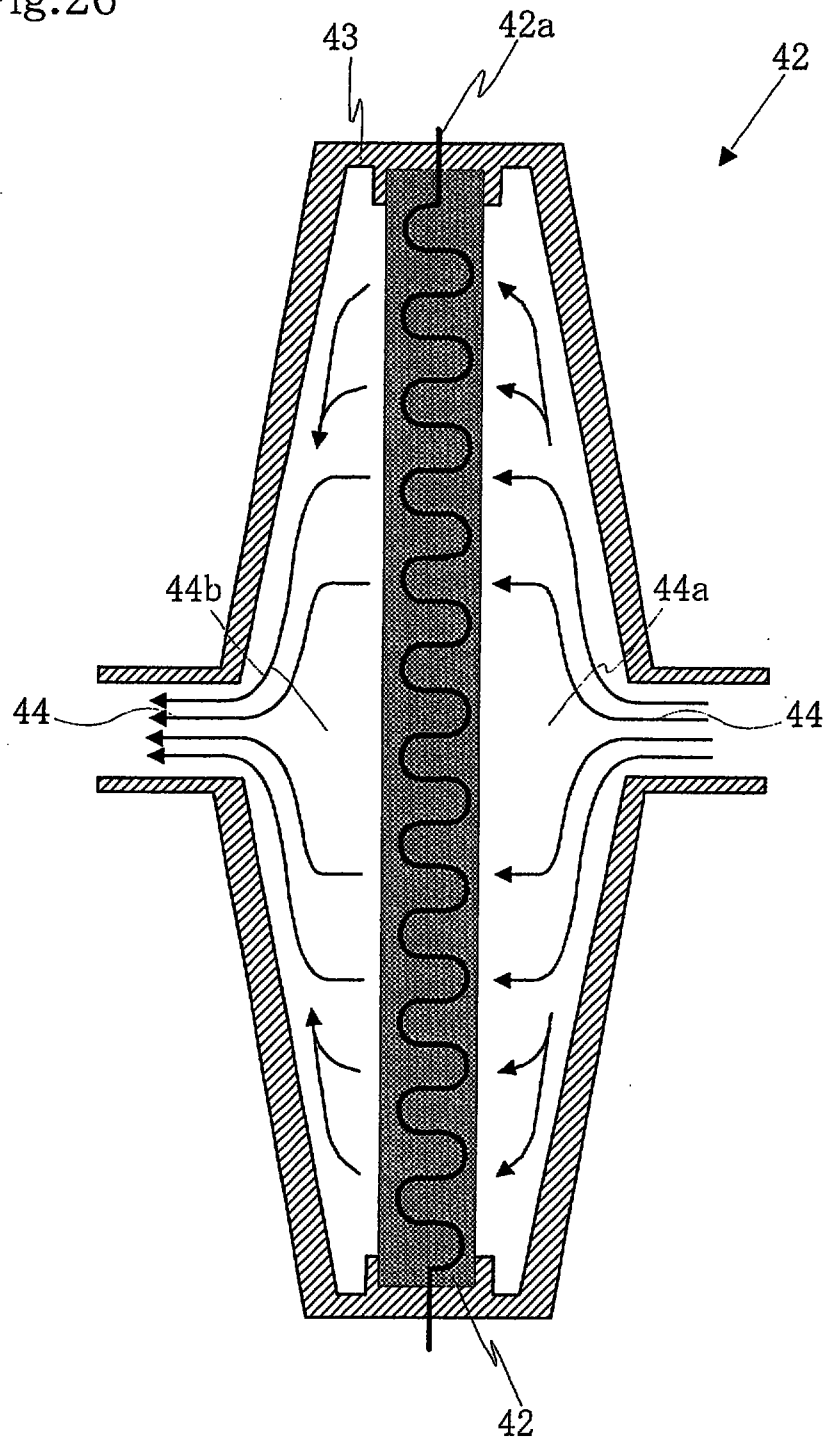


Fig.27

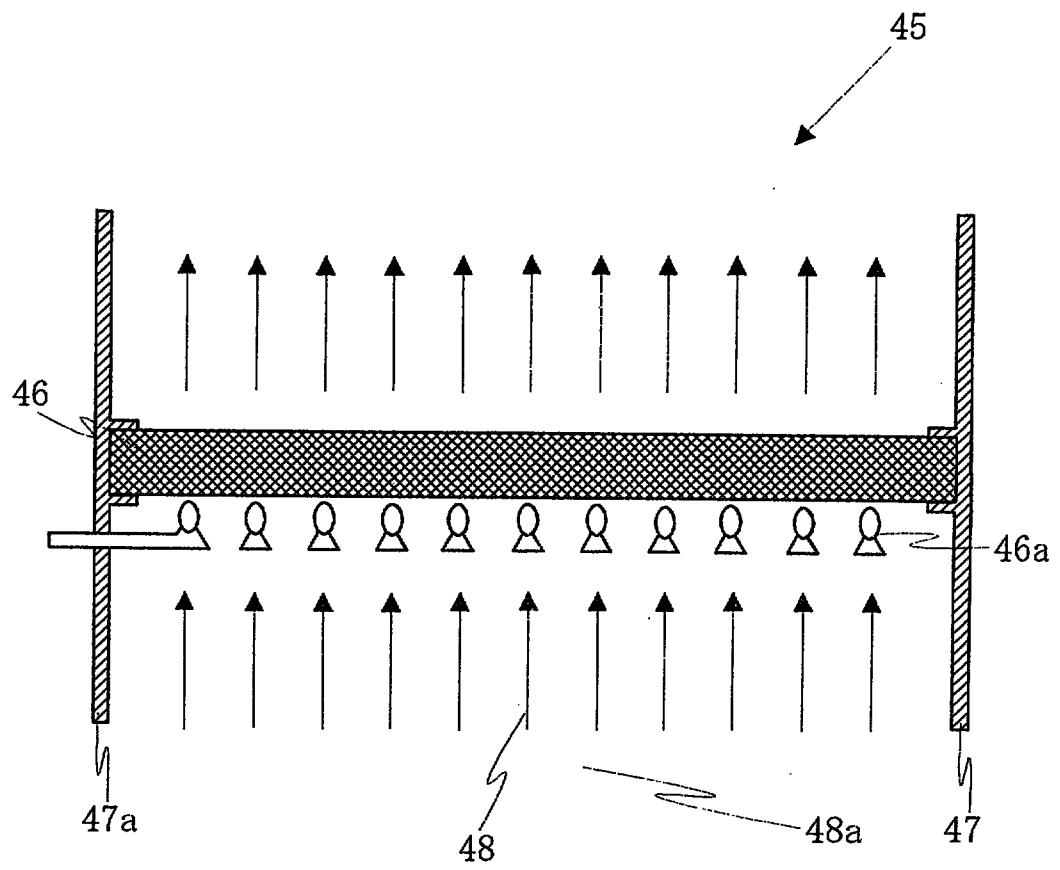


Fig.28

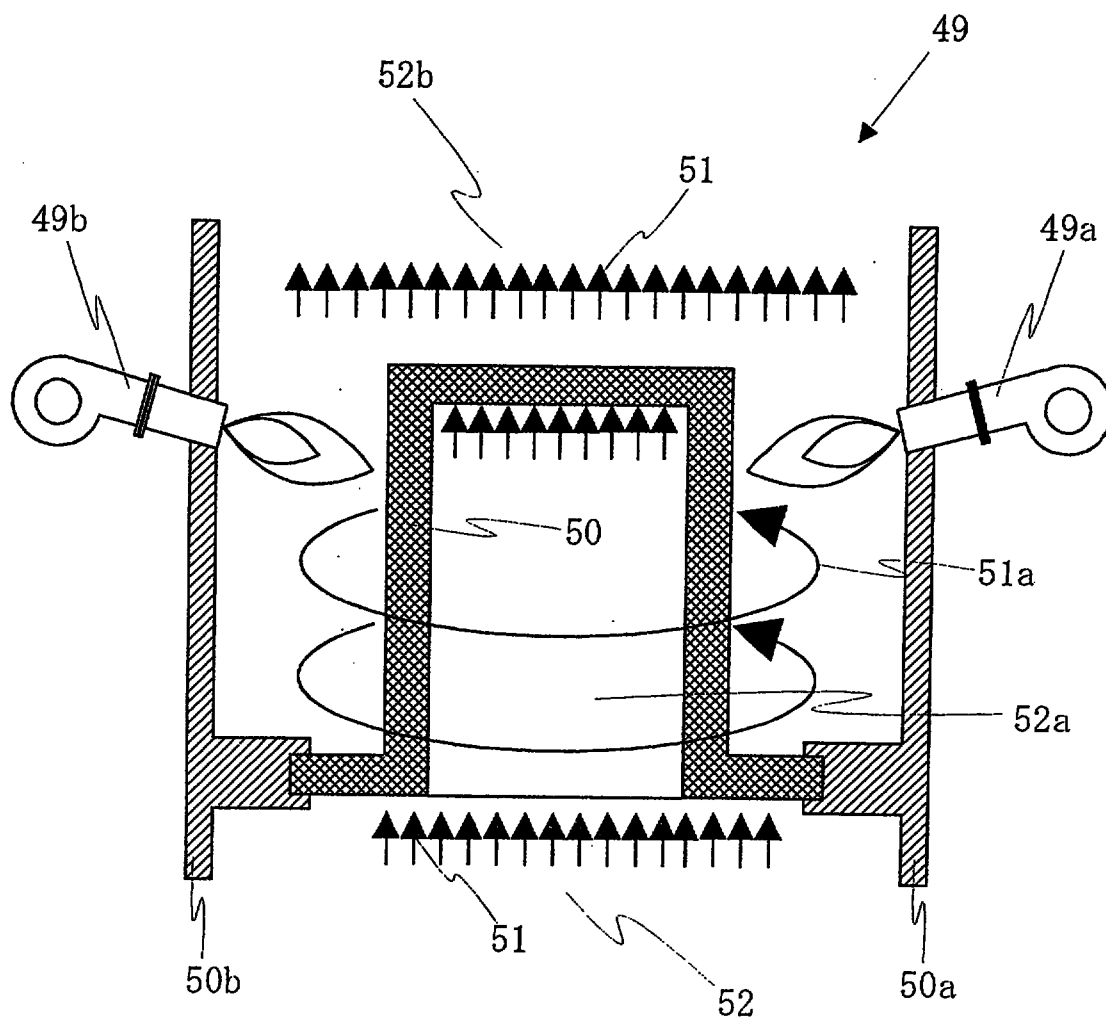


Fig.29

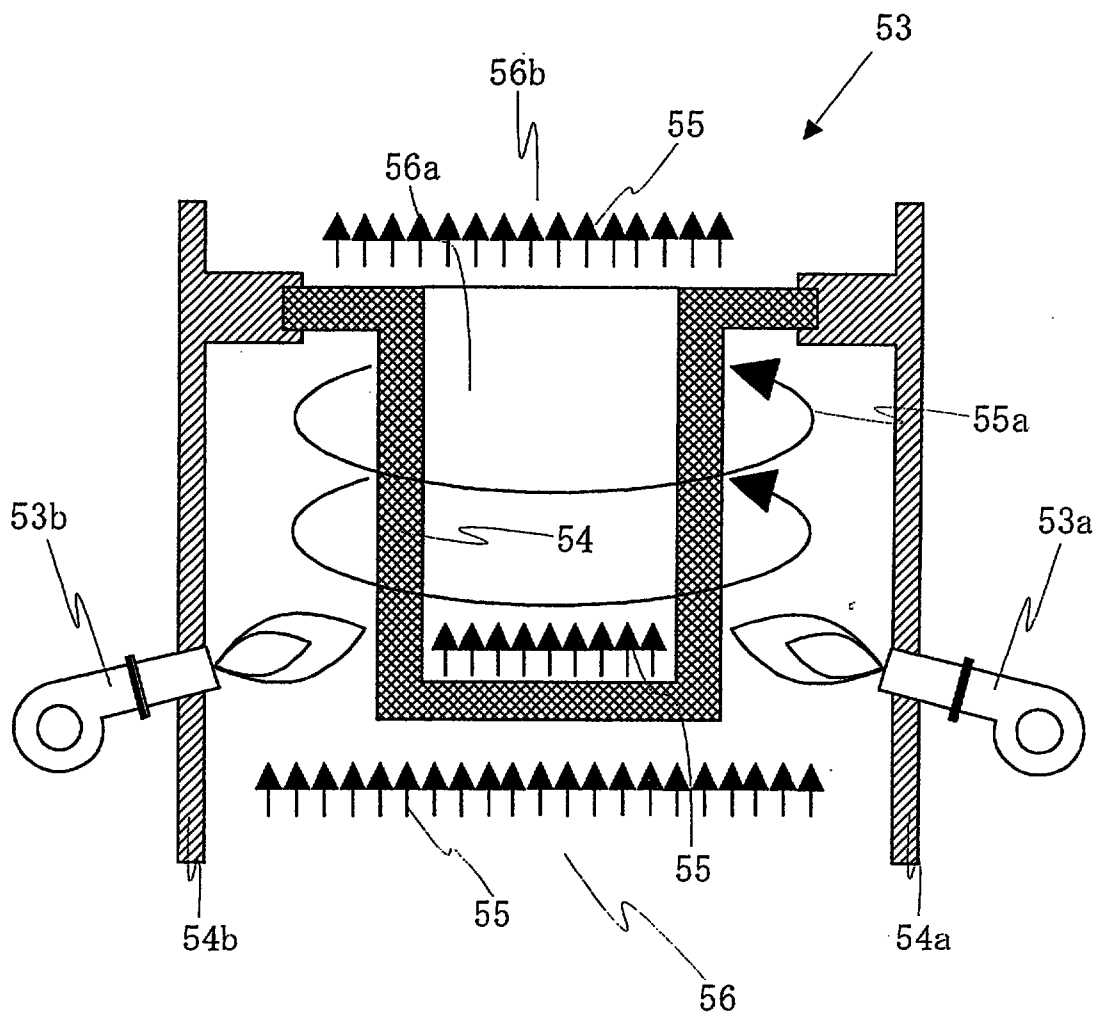


Fig.30

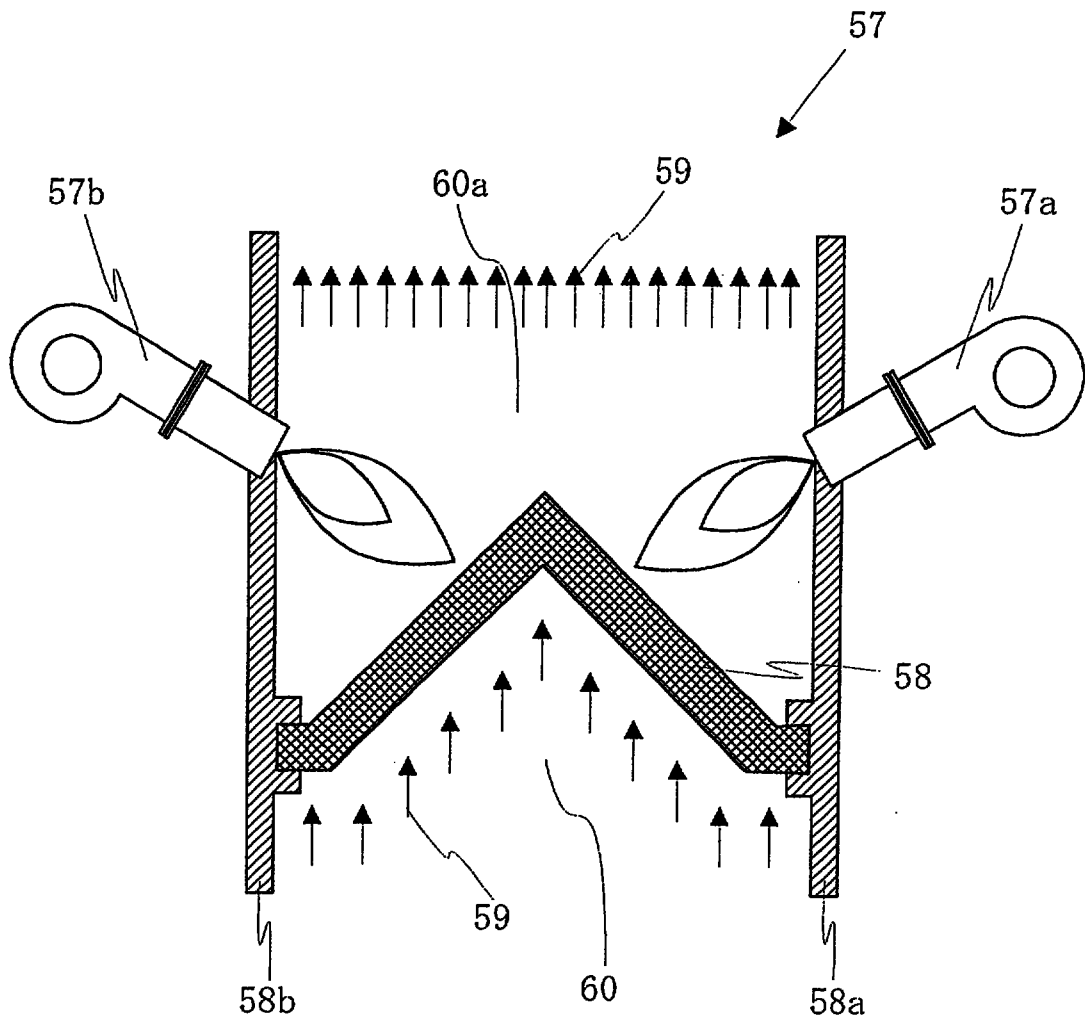


Fig.31

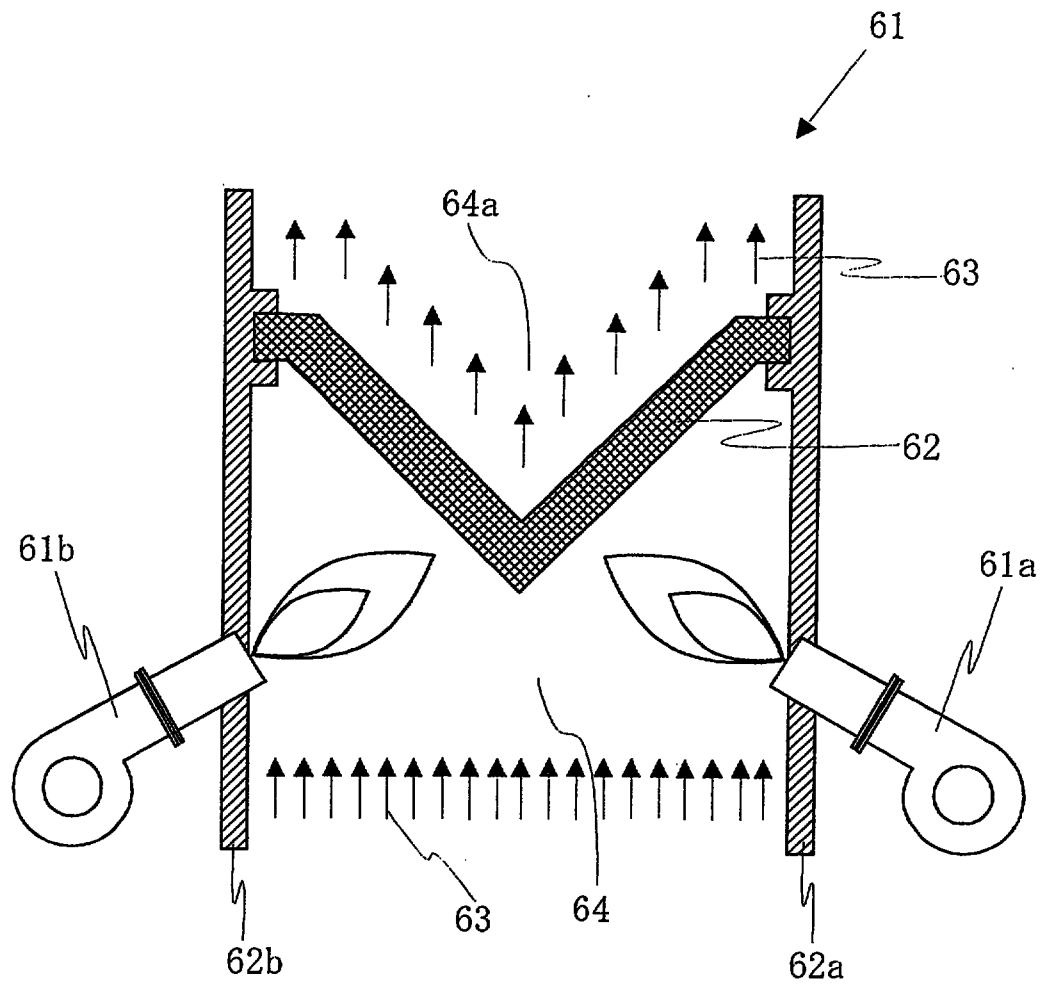


Fig.32

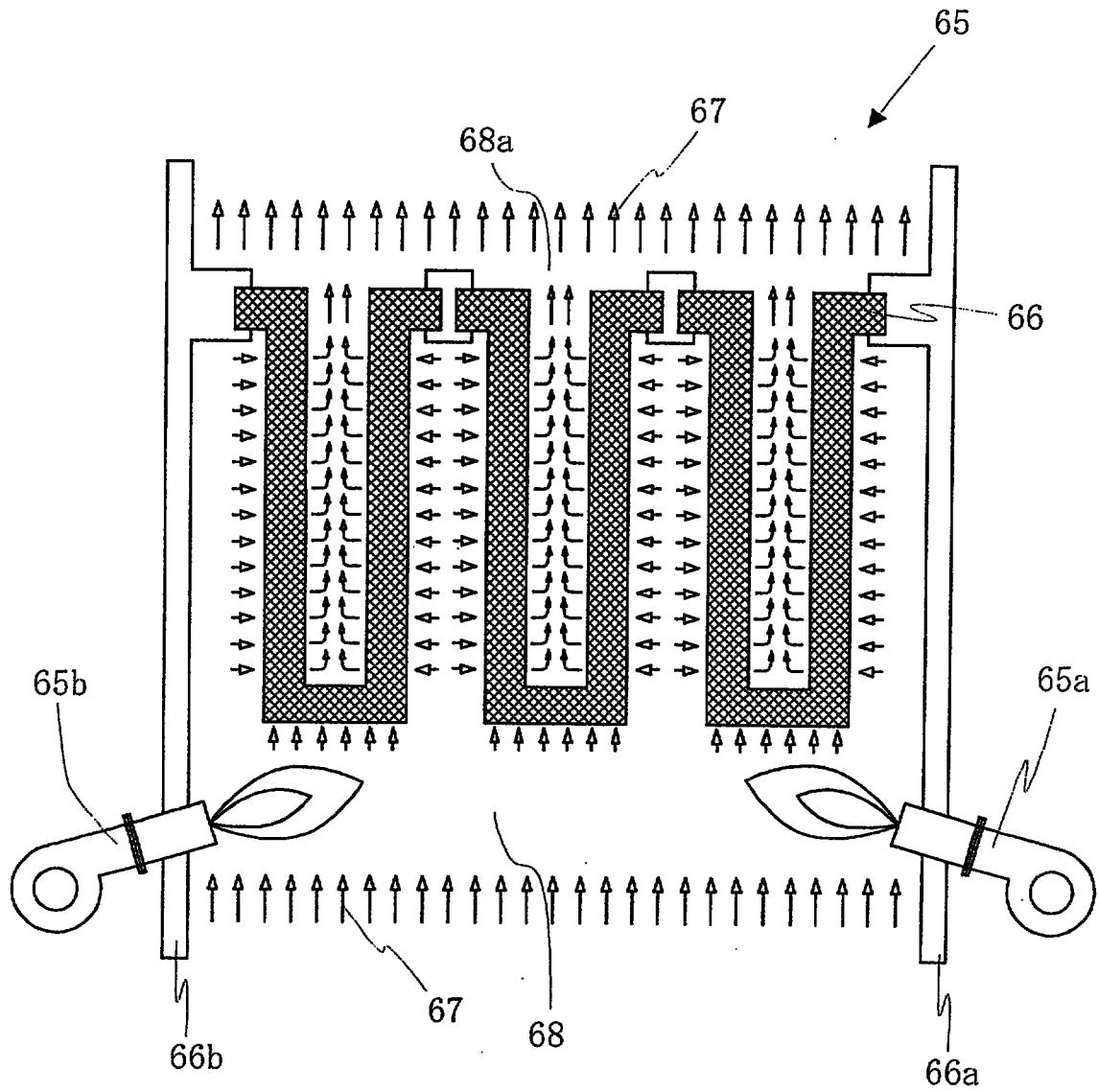


Fig.33

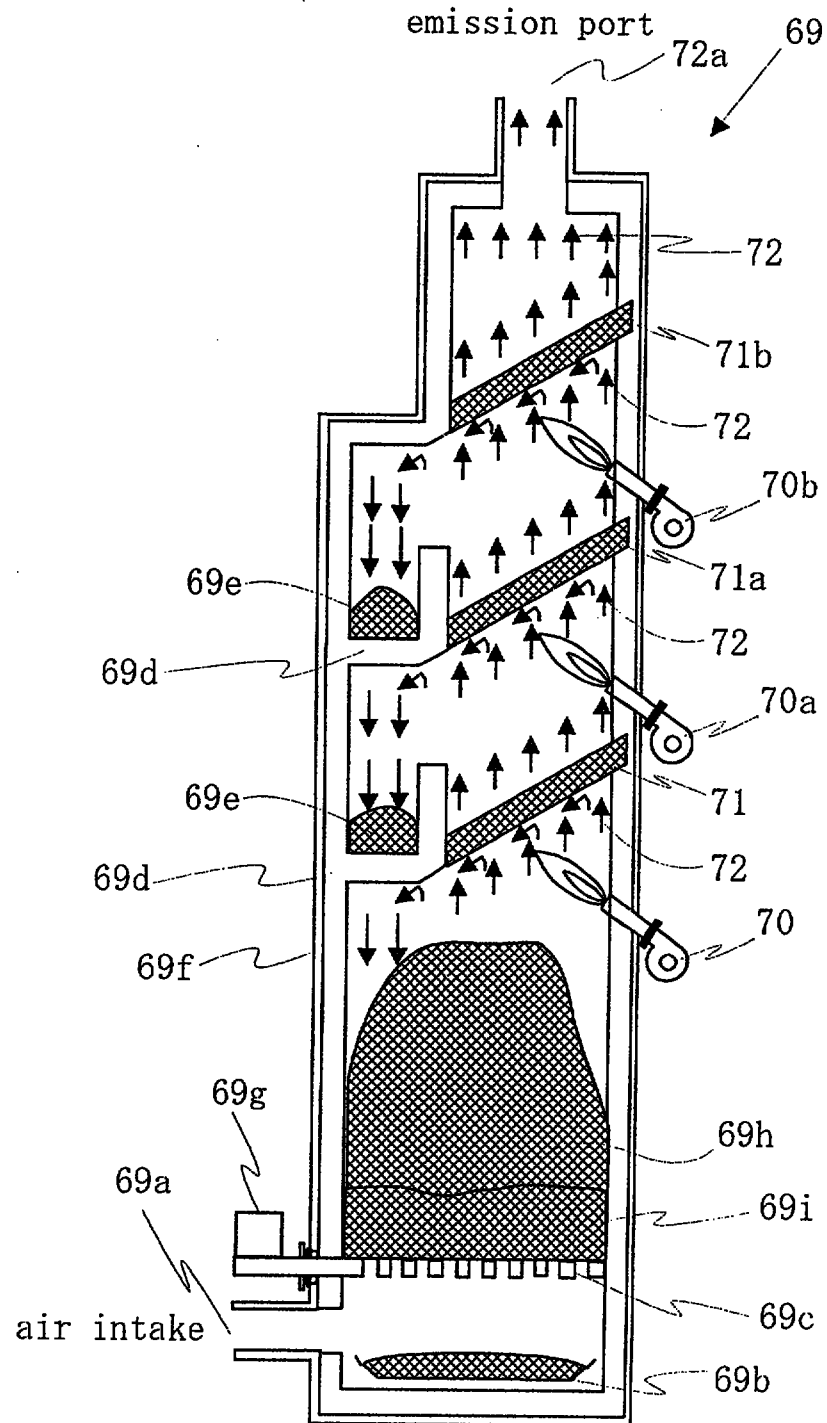


Fig.34

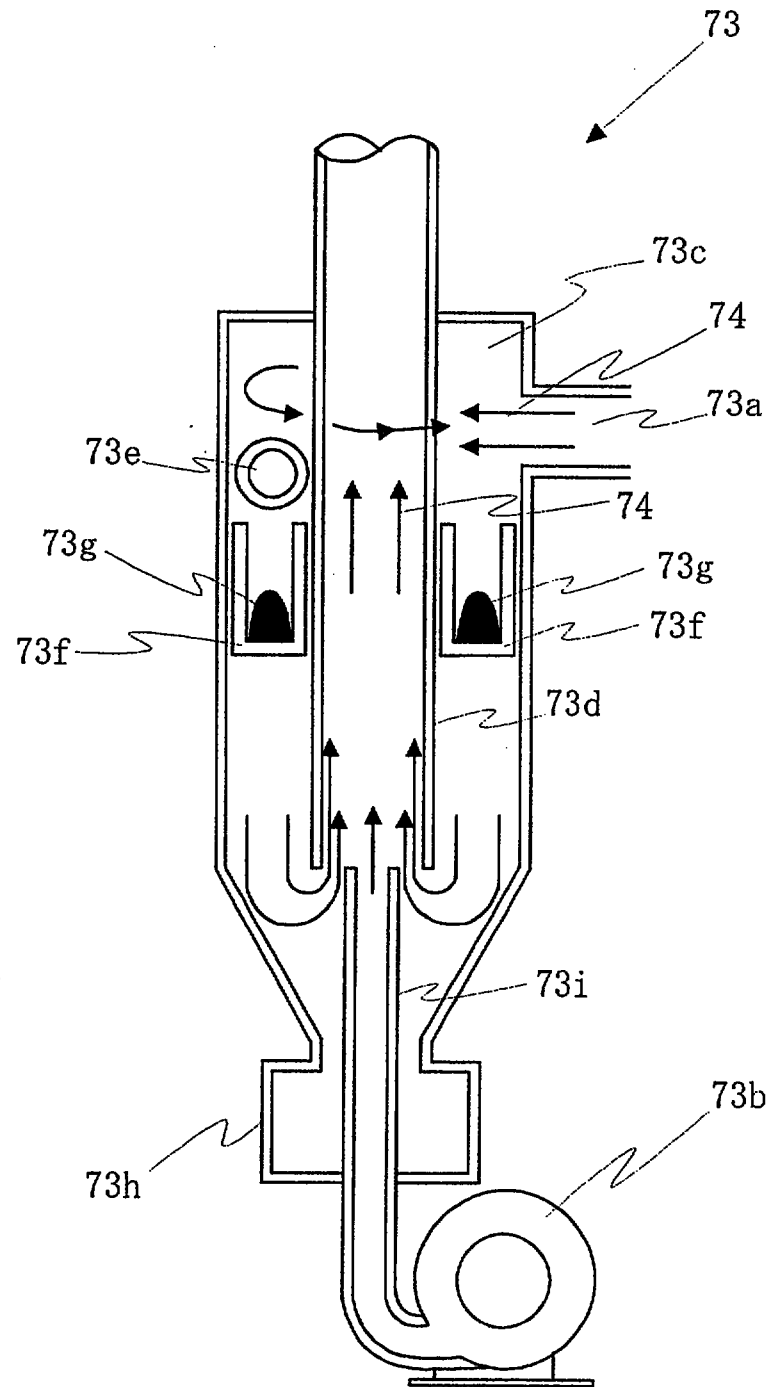
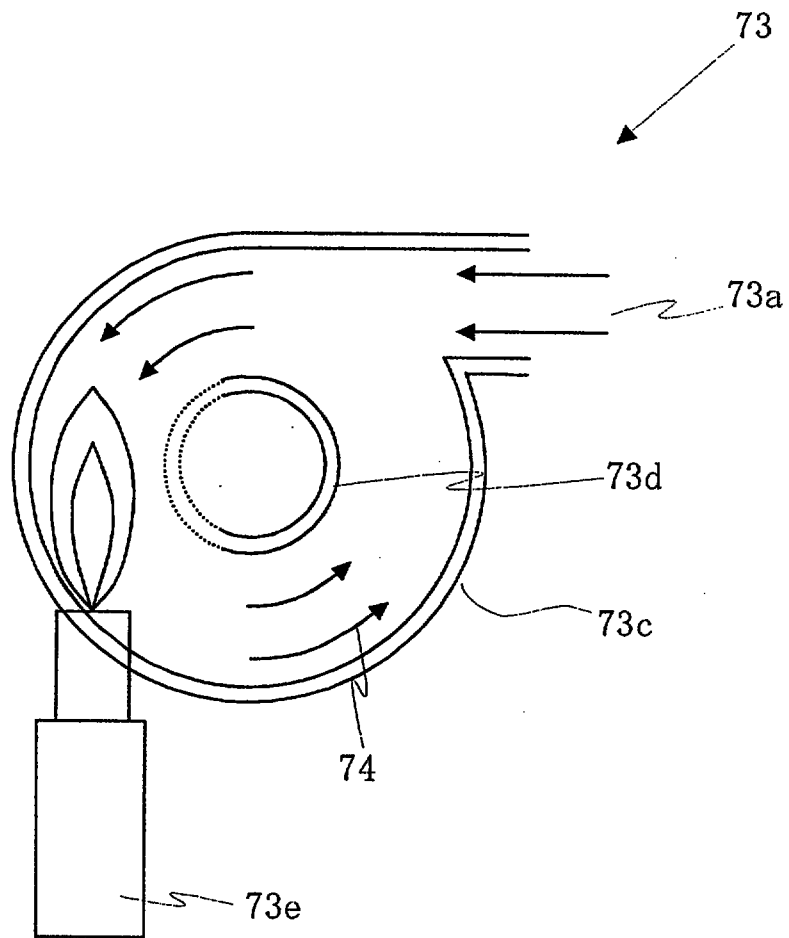


Fig.35



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Fig.36

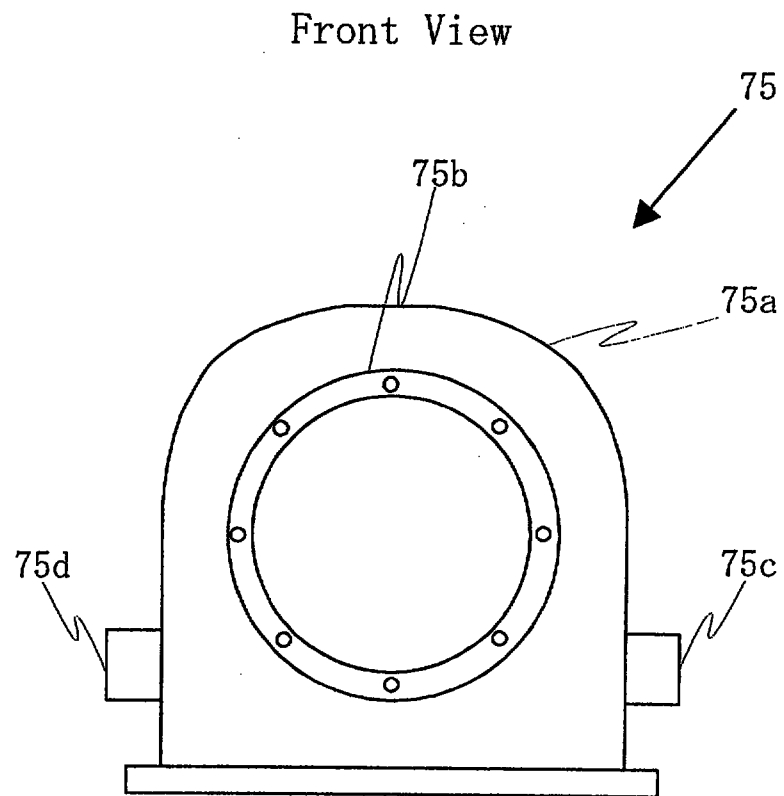


Fig.37

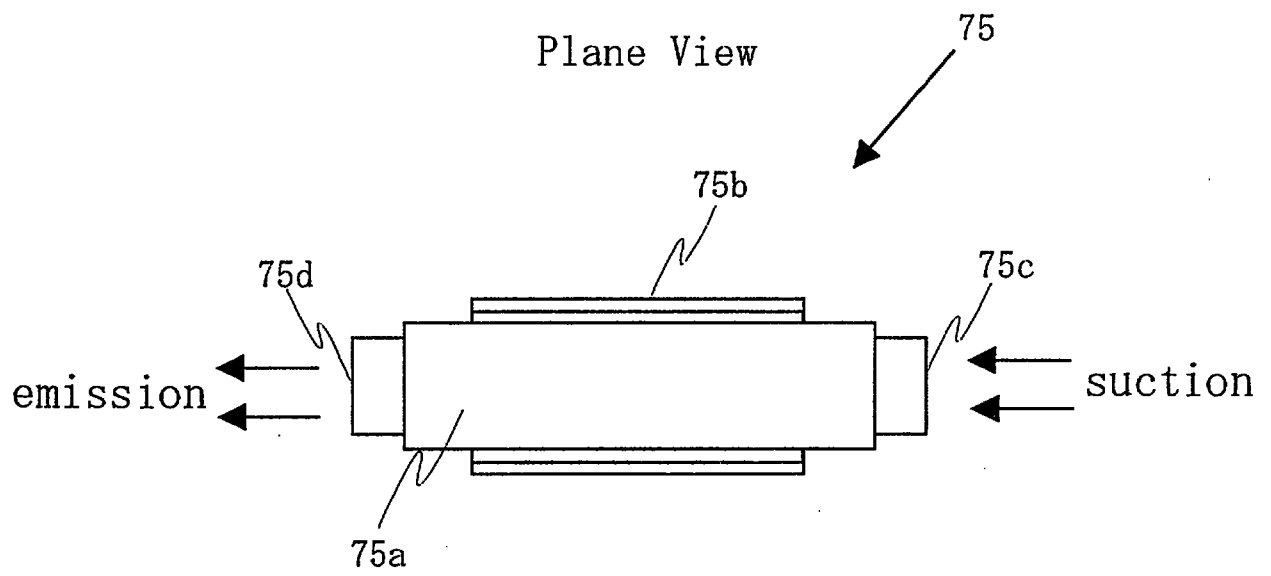


Fig.38

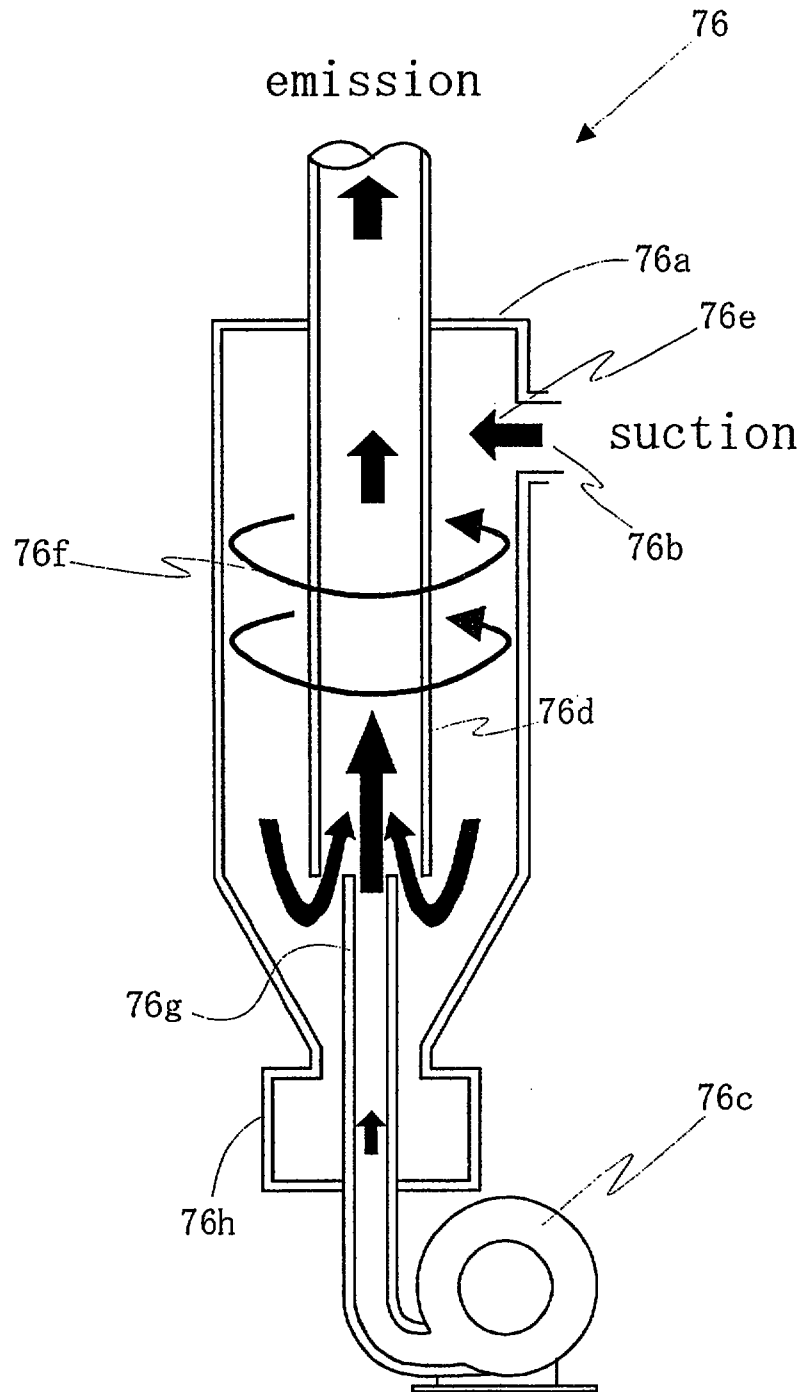


Fig.39

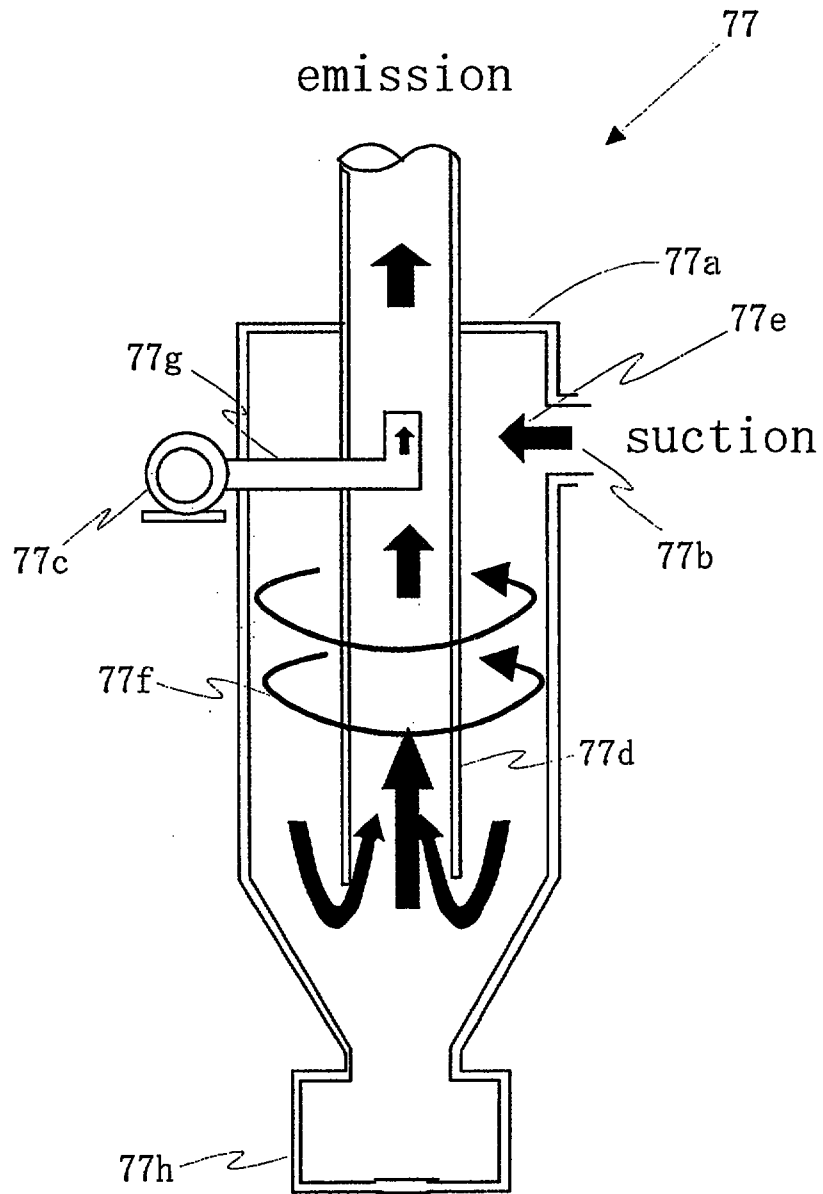


Fig.40

