Bulletin No. SBR 102

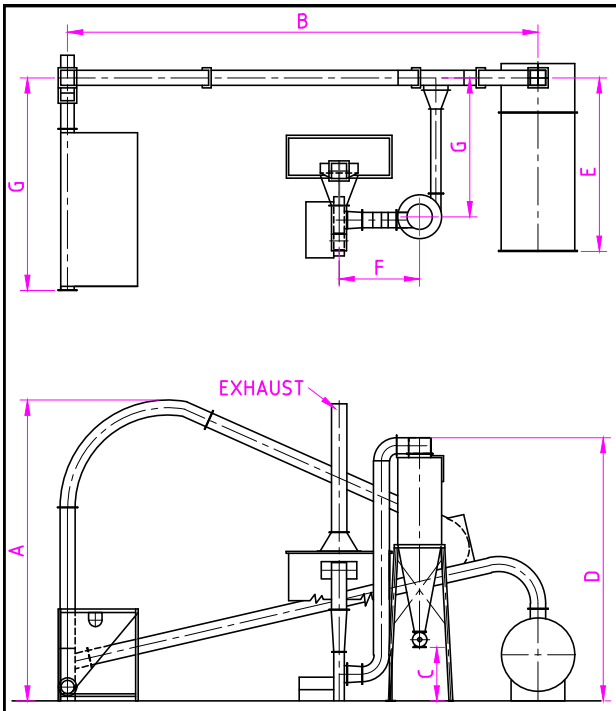
KEITH
ENGINEERING

Design. Manufacture. Install.

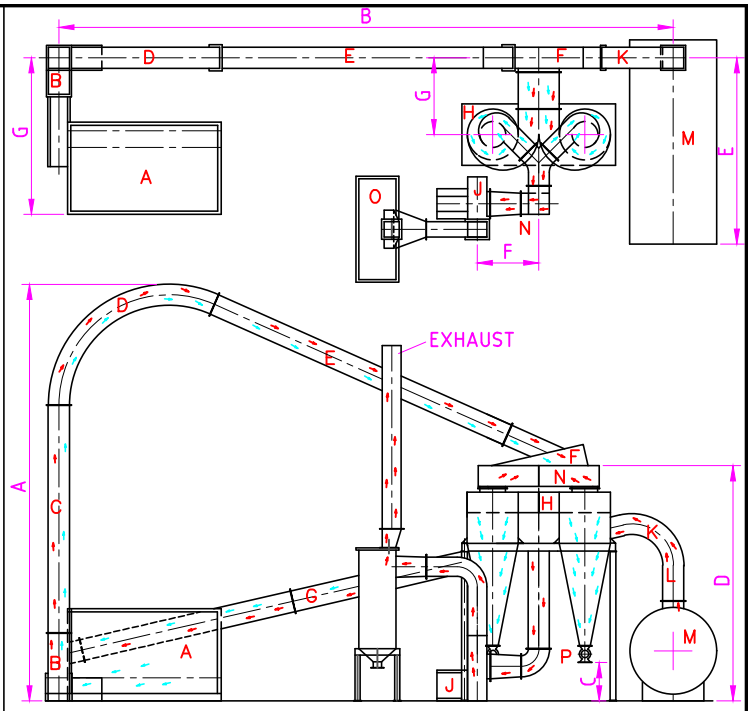
Specialising in Rendering & Process Equipment

RING DRYER

The Keith Ring Dryer is a continuous method for drying blood and feather meal. The design of this Keith unit incorporates a heated air suction principle that draws hot air and the material being dried through the complete system in approximately seven seconds . . . This rapid drying results in an extremely high product quality with uniform moisture content. The fast drying time, coupled with low capital cost, makes the Keith Ring Dryer an affordable system for both blood and feather drying. This unit can be used with equal efficiency for drying a variety of other products.



1000 & 1200 RING DRYERS



1600 & 2000 RING DRYERS

Arrows show flow of air and materials through Ring Dryer system
See description below (Air → Material ⇨)

Model Number	Discharge rate kg/hr Blood *	Feathers ‡	Max Heat kW.Hr	Total kW Connected	Duct Size	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1000	180	360	300	45	254 Sq	6125	8840	1015	5590	2670	2185	2210
1200	250	545	440	50	304 Sq	6015	9335	1060	5220	3440	1600	2755
1600	454	910	730	60	405 Sq	8230	6440	760	4650	2895	1220	1525
2000	727	1455	1300	75	510 Sq	9910	14480	1220	6325	2895	3735	3200

* Capacity based on 60% moisture in feed 10% moisture in product.

‡ Capacity based on 50% moisture in feed 10% moisture in product.

How it works .....

. Heated air enters Ducting from Furnace (M) and is drawn through the Ducting (L, K and G) to the Disintegrator (B).

. The product to be dried enters through the Feed Hopper (A) into the Disintegrator (B) and both flow through DUCTING (C, D and E).

. As heated air passes through the Disintegrator (B), it picks up the product.

. The air entrained product enters the Manifold (F) where the dried product is separated from the moist by a patented process.

. Moist product is recirculated through the system, re-entering Duct (G) and again flows through (B, C, D and E).

. Dried product is drawn into Cyclone collector (H) where it is separated from the air.

. Air leaves the Cyclone (H) through the Ducting (N) and exits through Scrubber (O) via Blower (J).

. Dried product leaves the Cyclone collector (H) through Rotary Valve (P).

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