

ICS 65.060

CCS B 93



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 25699-2010

Belt crossflow pellet feed dryers

带式横流颗粒饲料干燥机

Issued on: December 23, 2010

Implemented on: July 1, 2011

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
4 Model	2
5 Requirement	2
5.1 Specifications	2
5.2 Structure and composition requirements	2
5.3 Safety and Health 3	4
5.5 Appearance	4
6 Test Method	4
6.1 Test conditions	4
6.2 static checking	5
6.3 load test	5
6.4 load test	5
7 Inspection rules	10
7.1 Inspection classification	10
7.2 factory inspection	10
7.3 delivery inspection 10	10
7.5 determine the rules 10 8 signs, packaging, transportation and storage	12
8.1 Marking	12
8.2 Packaging	12
8.3 Transport	12
12 Appendix A (informative) test instrumentation and the main tool	13

Foreword

Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex. The standard proposed by China Machinery Industry Federation. This standard by the national feed machinery Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC384) centralized. This standard was drafted. Jiangsu Shepherd Group Limited. The main drafters of this standard. Wang, Sunxu Qing, Liu Chunbin, Fan Wenhai, Wang Yuan Ming, Zhang Wenliang, Sun Weidong, Pingqiu Lan, Wang Mei-ling, Niyong Dong. With crossflow pellet feed dryer

1 Scope

China's national standard for belt crossflow dryers used on pelleted animal feed. It specifies the types and basic parameters, the technical requirements, the test methods, the inspection rules and the marking, packaging, transport and storage. A feed pellet leaves the die hot and wet - the steam used to condition the meal before pressing is still in it, and the friction of extrusion has added heat - and it must be brought down to a moisture and a temperature at which it can be stored without moulding and handled without breaking. That is the dryer-cooler's job, and it is a larger part of the plant's economics than it appears: moisture that is dried off is product weight lost, so a dryer that over-dries costs money on every tonne, while one that under-dries produces feed that moulds in the bag. The belt crossflow design carries the pellets on a perforated conveyor through which air passes horizontally, and the arrangement suits this material for two reasons. The bed is shallow and the residence time is set by the belt speed rather than by gravity, so a fragile pellet is not tumbled or compressed - and fines generated in the dryer are a direct loss, since they are screened out and returned. And the crossflow gives a uniform exposure across the bed, so the pellets leave at a consistent moisture rather than as a mixture of over-dried and wet. The standard therefore specifies the drying capacity and the moisture reduction achieved, the temperature profile and its uniformity, the air system and the belt, the residence time control, the energy consumption per unit of water removed, and the fines generation - along with the fire safety that any hot dryer handling an organic dust requires. Issued on 23 December 2010 and in force since 1 July 2011.

This standard specifies the terms and definitions with crossflow pellet feed dryers, models, requirements, test methods, inspection rules, marks, packages Equipment, transportation and storage. This standard applies to a steam-heated hot air as the drying medium with crossflow dryer pellets (hereinafter referred to as a dryer).

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 191 Packaging - Pictorial signs (GB/T 191-2008, ISO 780.1997, MOD)

GB/T 3768-1996 Determination of sound pressure of sound power levels of noise sources using an enveloping surface reflectance measuring surface Easy Law (eqv ISO 3746.1995)

GB 4053.3 fixed ladders and platforms - Safety requirements - Part 3. Industrial guardrails and steel platform

GB 5226.1 mechanical and electrical safety of machinery - Electrical equipment - Part 1. General requirements (GB 5226.1-2008,

IEC 60204-1.2005, Safety of machinery-Electrical equipment of machines-Part 1. General requirements, IDT) Determination of moisture and other volatile matter content GB/T 6435 feed (GB/T 6435-2006,

ISO 6496.1999, Animalfeedingstuffs-Determinationofmoistureandothervolatilematercontent, IDT)

GB/T 14095 agricultural drying technology terms

GB/T 16157 stationary source emission of particulates and gaseous pollution measurement sampling method

GB 17888.4 Safety of machinery stationary facilities - Part 4. Fixed ladders (GB 17888.4-2008, ISO 14122-4.2004, IDT)

GB 23821 Safety of machinery - Safety distances to prevent danger zones being reached on the lower limbs (GB 23821-2009,

ISO 13857.2008, IDT) GB Z/T 192.1 Determination of dust in the air of workplace Part 1. The total dust concentration 2007 cut test Paints and varnishes. ISO 2409

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 14095 and established the following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 With crossflow feed pellet dryer beltcrossflowpeletfeeddryer Steam heat exchanger hot air as the drying medium, perpendicular to the hot air evenly distributed on the belt of pellet feed flow direction To feed through the layer, and wet and feed drying equipment, heat exchange occurs.

3.2 Drying volume dryingcubage Drying wet heat exchange chamber (excluding the built-in duct) inside the volume, including medium and feed into the drying with heat exchange function Inlet and discharge sections, back to the material inside the volume segment.