



TDS – Technology for a clean and agglomerate-free powder treatment

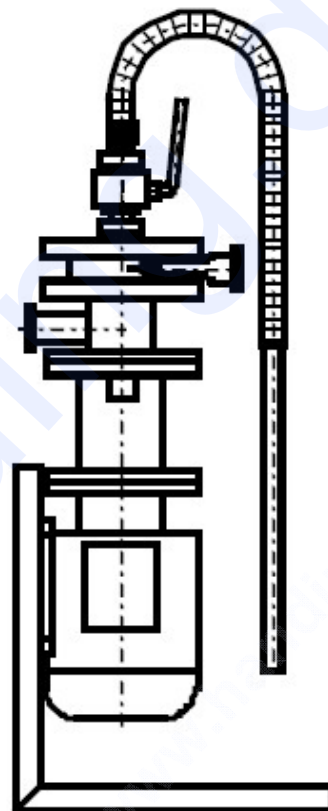
If you have to mix powder into a liquid you are familiar with the following problems:

- ❑ Dust
- ❑ Spillage
- ❑ Unhealthy working conditions
- ❑ Expensive exhaust and filter systems
- ❑ Loss of powder (during filling, in the exhaust system, residues in the bags)
- ❑ Partially wetted powder spots and crusts on the wall of the vessel, mixing shaft and cover
- ❑ Agglomerates in the product
- ❑ For solvent containing liquids:
Powder + Oxygen in Ex-Zone-0

Conti-TDS - Technical Data

	Conti-TDS-3
Power in kW	11 - 30
max. speed in rpm	3.000 (3.600)
Induction rate in kg/min	
- from paper bag	2 bis 20
- from BigBag, container hopper or silo	6 bis 200
maximum concentration non soluble powder	70 %
maximum viscosity in mPas	
- normaloperation	4.000
- with additional pump	50.000
Inlet pressure in bar	0,1 bis 0,4
max. counter pressure in bar	
- during powder induction	0,4
- dispersion, pumping	3,0 (4,5)
Pumping rate in m³/h	
- maximum (water)	48
- during powder induction	20-30
working temperature	max. 70°C for water as a basic liquid for liquid with higher boiling point please ask the manufacturer

Conti-TDS

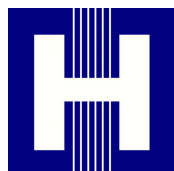


*In-Line-operation
Semi-Batch-operation
Batch operation*

*outside of vessel
piping installation*

5,5 to 200 kW

*In-Line-Dispersing and
Homogenising*



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Ystral Conti-TDS-3

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Der tages forbehold for fejl.
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We make reservation for possible errors.

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Alle mål i mm.
All measures in mm.

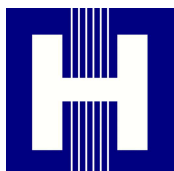
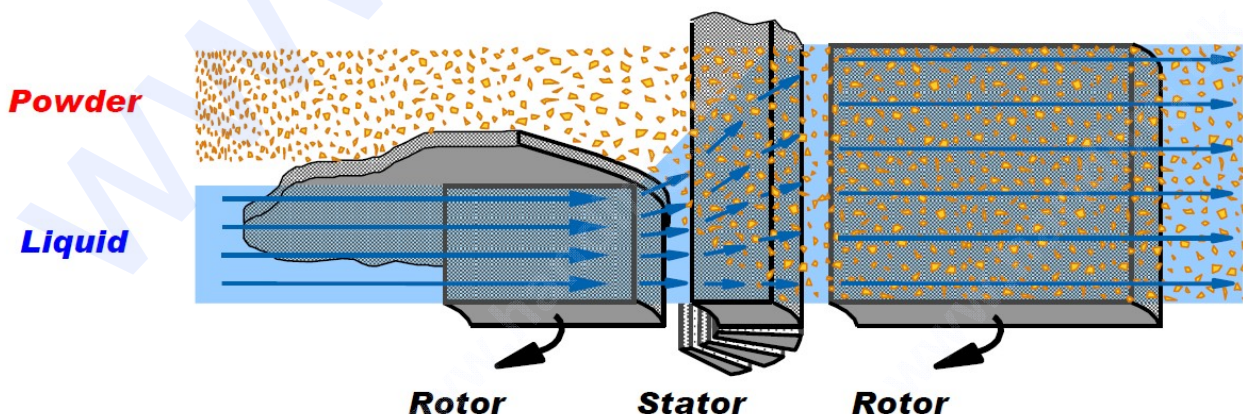
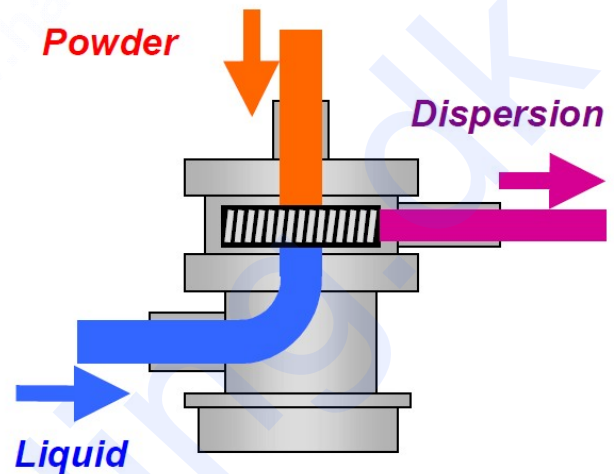
Lager nr. /LH

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Principle of the Conti-TDS

- ❑ Powder and liquid come into the dispersing and wetting chamber from different sides
- ❑ Only in the dispersing and wetting zone the two components come into contact with each other
- ❑ Through the dispersing energy in the moment of the contact, the surface of the liquid is enormously increased (million times)
- ❑ The vacuum is created in the liquid
- ❑ Under the vacuum, the powder is completely inducted into the dispersed liquid
- ❑ The induction vacuum offers two effects: under vacuum the distance between the particles is enlarged due to the air in the powder and the speed of the particles is increased tremendously
- ❑ This facilitates the penetration of the liquid into the powder and results in an agglomerate-free dispersion



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