Basic Information

. Place of Origin: China . Brand Name: Skymen **CE ROHS** · Certification: JM-1024 Model Number: • Minimum Order Quantity:

• Price: Negotiation Packaging Details: wood case • Delivery Time: In Stock Payment Terms: T/T

5000PCS per month . Supply Ability:



Product Specification

• Ultrasonic Cleaning Power: 1200W

Dimension: 57*1000mm(diameter*height)

SUS304/SUS316 . Material:

· Generator: 1pcs

· Application: Clean, Emulsification, Separation,

Homogenization, Extraction, Catalysis,

Defoaming, Stirring

• Power Supply: AC220~240V 50Hz AC110-120V 60Hz • Highlight: ultrasonic generators and transducers,

submersible ultrasonic transducer



Our Product Introduction

Product Description

Underwater Acoustic Ultrasonic Cleaning Equipment Immersible Transducer Tube 28khz

Advantage

- 1. Ultrasonic cavitation occurs around the vibrating rod, and the ultrasonic energy is distributed very evenly around the rod.
- 2. The power output of the ultrasonic vibrator is not affected by the changes in the liquid level, tank capacity, and temperature difference, and the power output is stable and uniform.
- 3, ultrasonic transducer bar work life span is more than 1.5 times as traditional ultrasonic transducers box;
- 4. Ultrasonic transducer bar with round tube design makes it easy to install and use
- 5. ultrasonic immersible transducer bar is absolutely waterproof, safe to use

Features:

With high ultrasonic power
Multi frequency optional
1mm SUS304 material

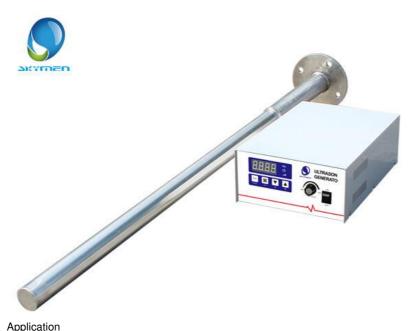
60W industrial ultrasonic transducer

it can work continuously

with separate generator control

multi function: Clean, emulsification, separation, homogenization, extraction, catalysis, defoaming, stirring long working life

		JM-1006	JM-1012	JM-1018	JM-1024	JM-1036
Parameter*L ength	57*180	57*300	57*550	57*750	57*1000	57*1520
Transducers	3	6	12	18	24	36
Ultrasonic power	150W	300W	600W	900W	1200W	1800W
Material	SUS304/SUS316L					
Thickness	1MM					
Voltage	AC 110V/220V					
Features	small volume, easy to carry					



ultrasonic transducer bar widely used to cleaning

Due to its unique round tube design features, ultrasonic vibrators are particularly suitable for the cleaning of various types of pipelines. The principle is to convert electrical energy into ultrasonic energy and transfer it to scale, water, and the inner wall of the pipeline in accordance with its own laws, so that it can be obtained energy of. The oscillating waves generated during the transmission of ultrasonic waves cause resonance in the scale, water, and the inner wall of the pipe. Because of the different oscillating frequencies of the scale, water, and the inner wall of the pipe, the water molecules in the pipe undergo a fierce collision, giving rise to powerful impacts and impact on the heat exchange surface. The layer of dirt on it is crispy, peeled off, detached, crushed, and discharged together with the drainage of the equipment, thus achieving thorough cleaning of the inner wall of the pipeline by the ultrasonic transducer bar. In addition, the ultrasonic transducer bar can also be used for the cleaning of the tank body, and can be freely placed at any position of the cleaning tank. It is very flexible and convenient to the ultrasonic immersible transducer bar, and the occupied volume space is very small, and the cleaning is comprehensive, thoroughly

Application of Ultrasonic Vibration Rod in Extraction of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Ultrasonic submersible transducer bar can be used to extract the active ingredients of traditional medicine. First, the extraction solvent is added to the container, and the Chinese medicinal materials are crushed or cut into granules according to the requirements and placed in the

extraction solvent; the ultrasonic generator is turned on, the ultrasonic transducer bar is installed on the top of the extraction tank, ultrasonic waves are sent to the extraction solvent, and the ultrasonic waves are The 'cavitation effect' and mechanical effects of the extraction solvent can effectively break the cell wall of the medicinal material, free the active ingredient and dissolve it into the extraction solvent, and on the other hand, accelerate the molecular motion of the extraction solvent and make the extraction solvent. The active ingredients in the herbs are rapidly contacted and mixed and mixed with each other.

Ultrasonic submersible bar extract the optimal temperature of 40-60 degrees Celsius, so there is no need to provide a boiler to provide steam heating, which is conducive to energy conservation and environmental pollution. More importantly, it has a protective effect on the active ingredients in herbs that are unstable to heat, easily hydrolyzed or oxidized. Ultrasonic tranducer bar generally operate in about 30 minutes to obtain the best results. The extraction efficiency is greatly improved compared to traditional techniques, and is not limited by the nature and molecular weight of Chinese herbal medicines. It is suitable for most types of Chinese herbal medicines and various types of ingredients. The extraction (including liquid-liquid extraction and solidliquid extraction). Therefore, the use of immersible transducer bar for traditional Chinese medicine extraction has been more and more widely used by pharmaceutical companies.

Application of ultrasonic immersible transducer bar in Accelerating Chemical Reaction

The front end of the head of the ultrasonic vibrating rod tool head is closely attached to the outer wall of the kettle or into the kettle chamber of the kettle body. The ultrasonic transducer can send ultrasonic waves to the chemical reactants in the kettle chamber. The liquid to be treated is due to ultrasonic waves. The effect of cavitation can cause changes in the reactivity of the reaction system, destroy the solvent structure of the chemical reactants in the kettle chamber, generate Instantaneous high temperature and high pressures sufficient to initiate chemical reactions, form local high energy centers, and promote the smooth progress of chemical reactions. This is the use of ultrasound. The submersible transducer bar are the main factors that catalyze chemical reactions. The secondary effects of ultrasound, such as mechanical oscillation, emulsification, diffusion, and crushing, are all conducive to the omni-directional and thorough mixing of the reactants. The ultrasonic immersible transducer bar uses a high-power concentrating transducer, which can make the material toundergo intense forced movement and accelerate. The diffusion of substances can replace traditionalmechanical stirring. Of course, in practical applications, the use of electric stirrers can accelerate the reaction.

Application of ultrasonic vibrating rod in anti-scaling

We take the heat exchanger as an example. Ultrasonic immersible transducer bar are generally installed in theinlet of the heat exchanger. They are controlled by flange connections and control valves. It is possible to stop the production of ultrasound equipment during inspection and maintenance. The main principle is that ultrasonic waves transmit energy during resonance in the process of transmission, and energy molecules such as scale, water, and metal heat exchange surface obtain energy during the vibration process. The water in the heat exchange tube generates vibration and fierce collision while obtaining energy. The water molecules containing various inorganic salts, which are inherently unstable, generate numerous cavitation bubbles (cavitation) and form cavitation chambers for water molecules. When these bubbles rapidly expand and suddenly close, they generate localized impacts of thousands of atmospheric pressures and high-speed jets with speeds of up to 400 km/h and high energy of 5000k or more. These energies destroy the combination of positive and negative ions with acid radicals, destroying the formation of scale. Conditions to achieve anti-scaling. Application of ultrasonic vibration rod in water treatment

Ultrasonic submersible transducer bar The energy-concentrating ultrasonic probe enables energy concentration, and powerful sound intensity can be obtained on the ultrasonic radiation end face. Due to the condensing effect of the horn, the acoustic energy density is greatly improved; the reaction can be accurately designed according to the size of the sound energy density. The probe's transmitting end face is

generally designed to be removable, so that the probe with suitable size can be selected at any time according to the required sound intensity. At the same time, when the probe is seriously corroded by cavitation, only the end part needs to be replaced without having to change the price. Expensive whole vibrator. Ultrasonic immersible transducer bar can be used to treat a variety of refractory organic wastewaters and have been used to contain monocyclic aromatic compounds, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, phenols, chlorinated hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons, organic acids, dyes, alcohols, ketones, etc. Wastewater treatment research and achieved good results. In actual industrial wastewater, this equipment has been used to treat papermaking wastewater, printing and dyeing wastewater, tannery wastewater, coking wastewater, pharmaceutical wastewater, landfill leachate, etc., and achieved good results.

In addition, in some landscape lakes, river ultrasonic wave vibrators can also be used to eliminate algae and suppress algae. Ultrasonic mechanical effects, cavitation effects, thermal effects, and acoustic flow effects cause algal cells to break, break down chemical bonds in the material molecules, break and die on the outer wall of algae, and increase the disruption of algae vacuoles, cell death, or growth. Inhibition and other effects cause a series of biological effects. The cavitation causes the microbubbles present in the liquid to rapidly expand and then suddenly close, generating shock waves and jets to achieve the goal of eliminating algae's balanced water environment ecology. The low-intensity ultrasound destroys the structure and function of phycobilisomes, interferes with the synthetic pathway of chlorophyll, and thus achieves the purpose of inhibiting the growth of algae.



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