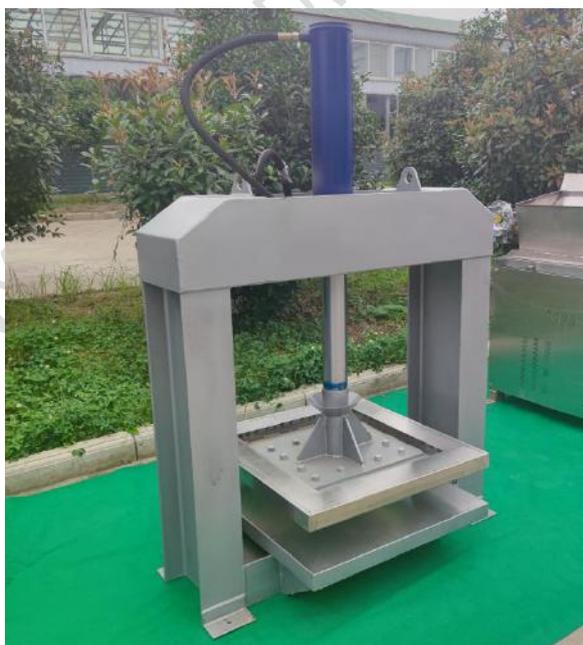
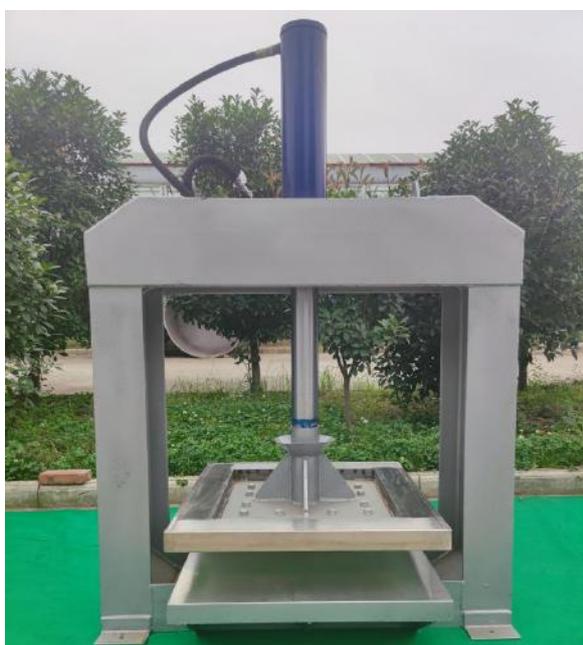




# HYDRAULIC PRESS





## 1. OVERVIEW

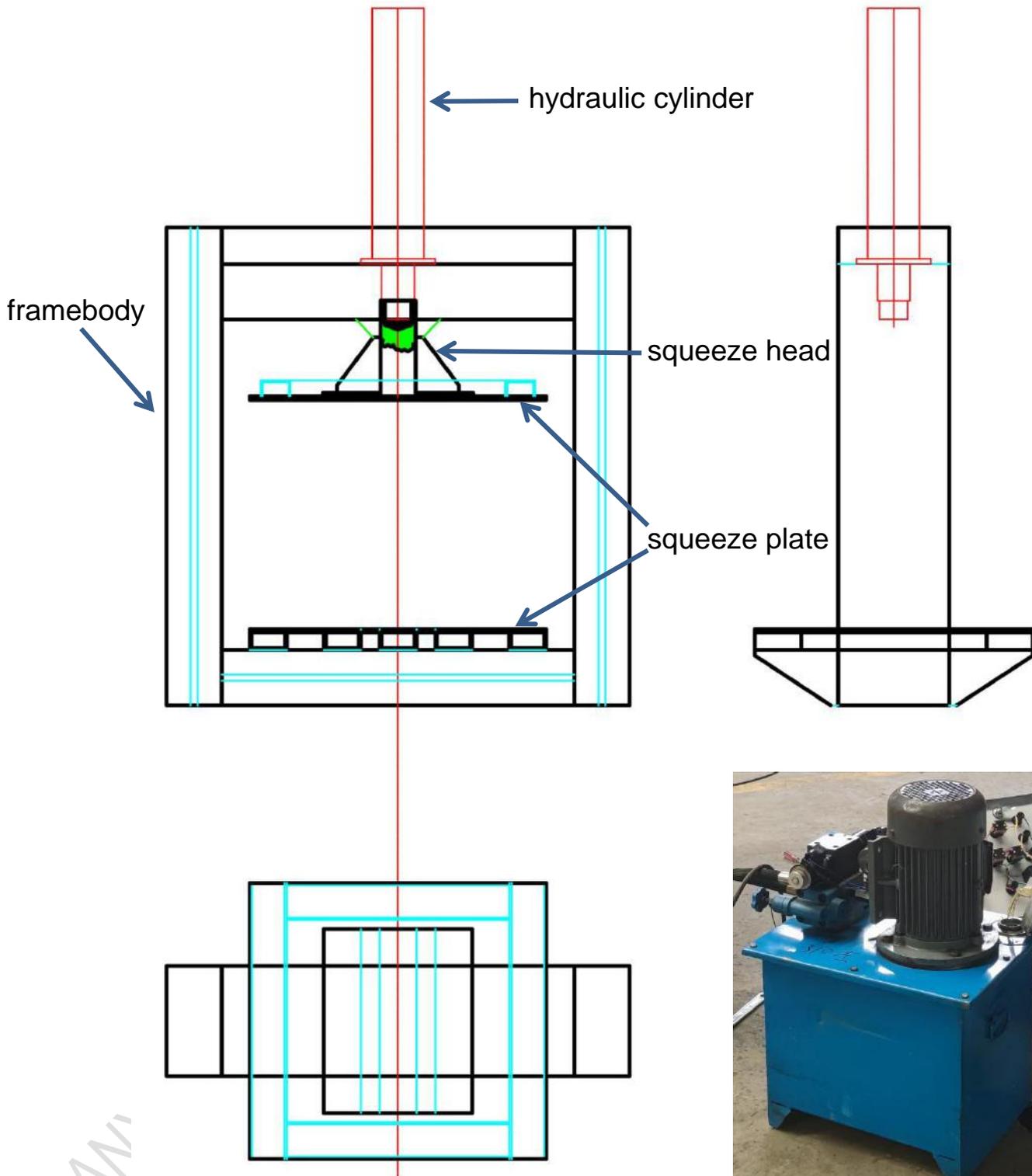
The vertical frameless hydraulic press manufactured by our company is a vertical structure, it has the advantages of occupying small floor area; hydraulic pressure; high mechanical strength; long service life; loading and unloading materials and pressing in the same area, simple and convenient to operate. It is especially suitable for bagging and pressing of materials. It is suitable for pressing and de-watering of materials in chemical, food, pharmaceutical, metallurgical, ceramics, brewing and sugar industries.

## 2. STRUCTURE AND PRINCIPLE

The vertical frameless hydraulic press consists of hydraulic cylinder, framebody, squeeze head, squeeze plate and electro-hydraulic control box and other components.

The cylinder flange is connected with the hydraulic cylinder and the framebody to form an integral frame. The hydraulic cylinder is connected with the squeeze plate through squeeze head.

The output hydraulic oil of the electro-hydraulic control device can control the movement of the squeeze plate up and down, realize the pressing and dewatering of materials, and realize the automatic pressure maintenance.





### **3. INSTALLATION**

Installation foundation, anchor bolts (selected according to user requirements) are fixed by secondary pouring method, and the foundation plane should be horizontal. Level correction of the whole machine is required during installation.

### **4. USAGE METHODS AND MATTERS NEEDING ATTENTION**

#### **Operating procedure of press:**

- The whole machine should be inspected before it is installed;
- Clean hydraulic oil is poured into the tank of hydraulic station through air filter filter screen, so that the oil level can reach the prescribed range. When the new machine is used for the first time, it should be repeatedly operated, pressed and loosened several times to remove the air in the cylinder;
- Fill the bags filled with the material under the squeeze plate. Make sure that the bags are stacked flat;
- Press the pressing button, the oil pump starts (motor steering should comply with the regulations), the hydraulic oil enters the upper chamber of the hydraulic cylinder, the piston rod starts to push the squeeze plate down to press the material, when the oil pressure rises to the pressure value indicated by the upper limit pointer of the electric contact pressure gauge, the oil pump shuts down automatically, if the pressure drops to the lower limit pressure, the oil pump starts to compensate the pressure automatically, and the oil pressure in the hydraulic



cylinder can be maintained throughout the working period. Keep in the pressure range of the electric contact pressure gauge;

- If there is not enough material in the pressing process, the overrun will occur, and the squeeze plate will stop automatically, indicating that the charging needs to continue;
- The unloading operation can be carried out after pressing. Press the release button and press the squeeze plate up until it stops automatically;
- Remove the materials under the squeeze plate, the whole process is finished;
- The cycle operation is repeated as described above.

#### **Cautions for use of press:**

- The oil tank of this machine is about 65 litres of oil. Before the piston rod is ejected, the oil level in the tank should not be lower than 3/4 of the oil standard;
- Domestic N46~N68 is used for hydraulic oil. It is recommended to replace the hydraulic oil once every 6-12 months;
- The relief valve is used to control the tightening pressure. It has been set before leaving the factory. If the user needs to re-adjust the cylinder pressure, the lock nut of the relief valve can be loosened and adjusted, but it should not exceed the rated value;
- When loading, the material bags under the squeeze plate should be staggered and stacked neatly and evenly, so as to avoid deviating to one side.



## 5. TROUBLE CAUSES AND REMOVAL METHODS

Common failures of hydraulic and electrical systems		
fault	Causes	Elimination method
<b>Motor No start</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power failure or low voltage</li> <li>2. Motor Burning</li> <li>3. Circuit failure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the power supply</li> <li>2. Replacement of motor</li> <li>3. Checking Circuits and Electrical Components</li> </ol>
<b>Oil pump No oil</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Missteering of oil pump</li> <li>2. Too Low Oil Level in Fuel Tank</li> <li>3. Excessive dirt in oil and blockage of oil absorption filter</li> <li>4. Damage of oil pump or other parts</li> <li>5. Oil suction pipe joints are not sealed, inhaling air</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Correction of motor steering of oil pump</li> <li>2. Adding Clean Hydraulic Oil</li> <li>3. Replacement of hydraulic oil, cleaning or replacement of filter</li> <li>4. Repair or replace parts such as oil pumps</li> <li>5. Inspection and sealing of suction pipe joints</li> </ol>
<b>Insufficient oil pressure</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improper regulation of relief valve</li> <li>2. Decrease of motor speed under low voltage</li> <li>3. Blockage or deterioration of oil absorption filters</li> <li>4. Wear or damage of oil pump plunger</li> <li>5. Plunger in relief valve is stuck or dirt is seriously blocked or worn</li> <li>6. Wear of piston seal ring in cylinder and oil leakage of other oil pipeline fittings</li> <li>7. Improper Pressure Adjustment of Electric Contact Pressure Gauge</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Correct regulation of relief valve</li> <li>2. Need to work at normal voltage</li> <li>3. Clean filter or change hydraulic oil</li> <li>4. Repair or replace oil pump</li> <li>5. Dismantling and washing or replacing relief valves</li> <li>6. Replace the sealing ring and check the oil line adjustment seal</li> <li>7. Correct adjustment of pressure gauge</li> </ol>
<b>Oil leakage from cylinder end cap</b>	Wear of Seal Ring in Oil Cylinder End Cap	Remove end cap and replace seal ring
<b>Electromagneti reversing valve Non commutation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Failure of circuit and damage of electrical appliances</li> <li>2. Solenoid Valve Coil Burning</li> <li>3. The solenoid valve core is stuck by dirt or the internal spring is broken.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the circuit and replace the electrical appliances</li> <li>2. Replacement of solenoid valve coil</li> <li>3. Repair or replace solenoid valves</li> </ol>



## 6. MAINTENANCE

- Users should pay attention to the correct operation and timely maintenance during operating process, you must make sure to check the equipment to be clean up before running, and make sure it's washed up completely after running;
- Every time before this machine is used, check whether the lubricating oil of the reducer is added to the specified position of oil level line, if not, pay attention to adding lubricating oil, and the oil should be pure and free of impurities;
- Every time before this machine is used, check whether there is enough lubricating grease in the bearing. If not, pay attention to adding enough lubricating grease. The oil should be pure and free of impurities;
- After each processing season, the reducer of hydraulic press needs to add new lubricating oil, and the bearing needs to add new lubricating grease.

Generally speaking, the reducer and bearing of the hydraulic press have been filled with the specified amount of lubricating oil and lubricating grease before delivery

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## 7. MAIN TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Model no.	GD-HP-400S
<b>Machine material</b>	Carbon steel
<b>Capacity</b>	200-300kg/hour
<b>Power</b>	4.0KW
<b>Voltage</b>	380V&50/60Hz 3Phase
<b>Cylinder pressure</b>	15MPa/10t
<b>Overall dimension (L×W×H)</b>	1200×700×1100mm
<b>Weight</b>	500kg