

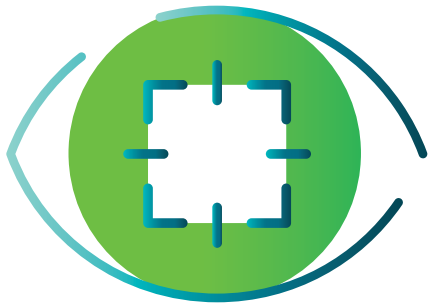


Vincitore Solution & Equipment

**Process Equipment Design And Manufacture
With Trunky Project Provider**

Why us

- Scalable & On-time Delivery
- We Work On Relationship Not Only Contract
- Flexible Engagement Models
- Maintaining Robust Security Standards
- High Level Of Domain Expertise, Core Competency In Engineering Disciplines
- Access To The Best-of-the-best Skilled Resources



VISION

To Proactively Seek and Help People Lead a Better Life. To establish ourselves as a leading Engineering solution provider company with innovative ideas, the latest technology, and highly competent human resource. Continue to provide Most Cost-Effective, Flexible solutions with best quality standards to our clients.

MISSION

High on most lists are trust, honesty, integrity, respect, teamwork, accountability, responsibility, diversity, and professionalism. To establish ourselves as a leading Engineering solution provider company with innovative ideas, the latest technology, and highly competent human resource.

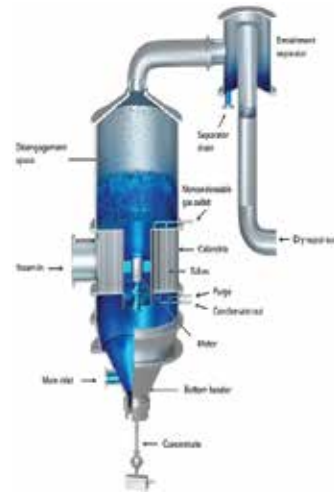
Continue to provide Most Cost-Effective, Flexible solutions with best quality standards to our clients.



1) Evaporator

An Evaporator Is A Device In A Process Used To Turn The Liquid Form Of A Chemical Substance Such As Water Into Its Gaseous form/vapor. The Liquid Is Evaporated,

Or Vaporized, Into A Gas Form Of The Targeted Substance In That Process



Falling film evaporator

This Type Of Evaporator Is Generally Made Of 4–8 M (13–26 Ft) Tubes Enclosed By Steam Jackets. The Uniform Distribution Of The Solution Is Important When Using This Type Of Evaporator. The Solution Enters And Gains Velocity As It Flows Downward. This Gain In Velocity Is Attributed To The Vapor Being Evolved Against The Heating Medium, Which Flows Downward As Well. This Evaporator Is Usually Applied To Highly Viscous Solutions, So It Is Frequently Used In The Chemical, Sugar, Food, And Fermentation Industries.

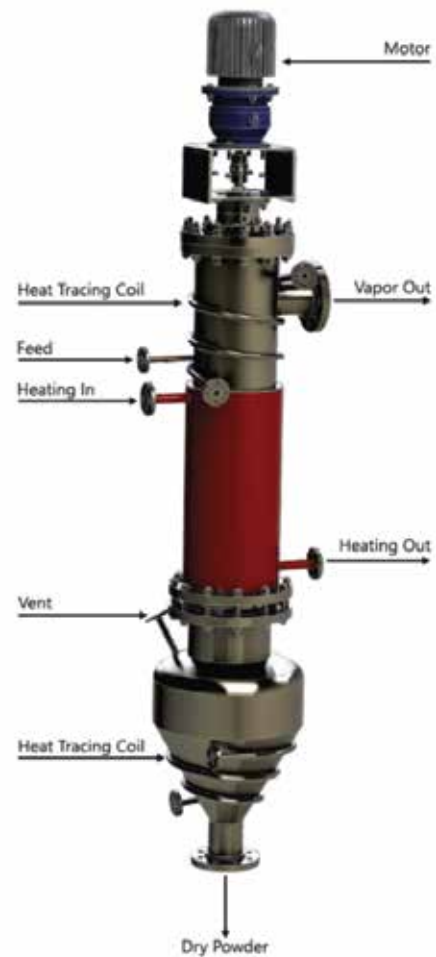
Rising film (Long Tube Vertical evaporator)

In this type of evaporator, boiling takes place inside the tubes, due to heating made (usually by steam) outside the same. Submergence is therefore not desired; the creation of water vapor bubbles inside the tube creates an ascensional flow enhancing the heat transfer coefficient. This type of evaporator is therefore quite efficient



Agitated thin film evaporators

Agitated thin-film evaporation has been very successful with difficult-to-handle products. Simply stated, the method quickly separates the volatile from the less volatile components using indirect heat transfer and mechanical agitation of the flowing product film under controlled conditions. The separation is normally made under vacuum conditions to maximize ΔT while maintaining the most favorable product temperature so that the product only sees equilibrium conditions inside the evaporator and can maximize volatile stripping and recovery.



Multiple-effect evaporators

These evaporators can be composed of up to seven evaporator stages (effects).

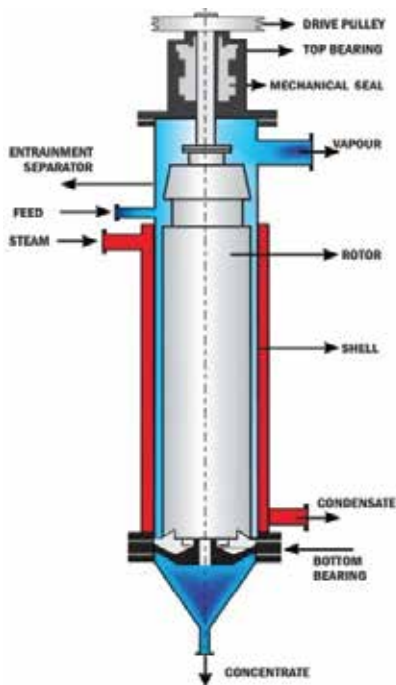
The energy consumption for single-effect evaporators is very high and is most of the cost for an evaporation system.

Putting together evaporators saves heat and thus requires less energy. Adding one evaporator to the original decreases energy consumption to 50%. Adding another effect reduces it to 33% and so on.

A heat-saving-percent equation can be used to estimate how much one will save by adding a certain number of effects

2) Dryer

Drying is a mass transfer process consisting of the removal of water or another solvent by evaporation from a solid, semi-solid or liquid. This process is often used as a final production step before selling or packaging products.



Agitated Thin Film Dryer

Agitated Thin Film Dryer is a heat transfer equipment CES is well-versed in manufacturing and supplying. In Agitated Thin Film Dryer, a thin layer of high TDS solution or Mother Liquor of waste water is distributed on the Heating Surface of the ATFD Inner shell.

Agitated nutsche filter/dryer

The agitated nutsche filter/dryer is a multipurpose piece of equipment that you can find in a wide range of industrial processes. Often found just downstream of a reactor or crystallizer, it has the important job of separating and isolating solids from a solvent



Spray drying

Spray drying is a method of producing a dry powder from a liquid or slurry by rapidly drying with a hot gas. This is the preferred method of drying of many thermally sensitive materials such as foods and pharmaceuticals, or materials which may require extremely consistent, fine, particle size.



Fluidized bed dryer

Fluidized bed dryer (FBD) is well known and widely used equipment in granulation area of pharmaceutical manufacturing. It is used in the granulation process for drying the material to get desired moisture content in the tablet formulation granules required for perfect compression of tablets.

Rotary vacuum dryer

Rotary vacuum dryer is a horizontal cylindrical jacketed shell with hollow agitator, rotating in close clearance. A batch operation, drying is done under vacuum, heating is through jacket. The dryer offers a simple but effective method of drying wet cakes and sometimes slurries. extremely consistent, fine, particle size.



Vacuum Tray Dryer

Vacuum Tray Dryer is a static type of dryer used in various industries under vacuum atmosphere to dry temperature sensitive materials as well as pharmaceutical and allied products. It gives complete drying and vaporization of moisture of the product

3) Distillation

Distillation, or classical distillation, is the process of separating the components or substances from a liquid mixture by using selective boiling and condensation. Dry distillation is the heating of solid materials to produce gaseous products.

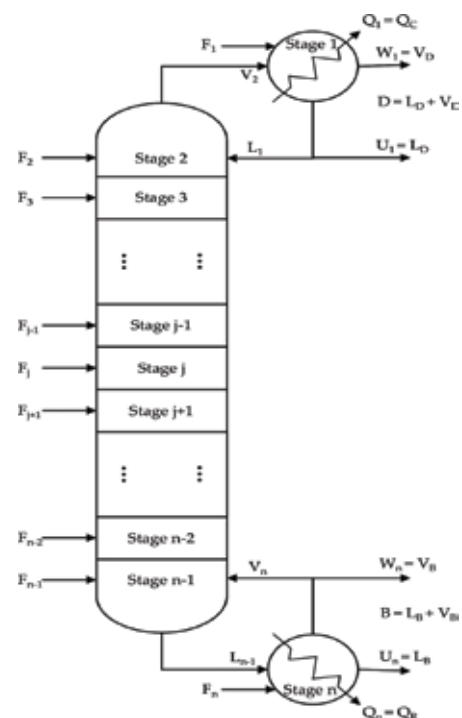


Short path and molecular distillation

Short Path or Molecular Distillation Units are used for distillation of heat sensitive products under high vacuum, up to 0.001 m bar. As the name suggests, the special construction of the machine allows condensation of the vapors within evaporator body traveling just a short path thus reducing the pressure drop.

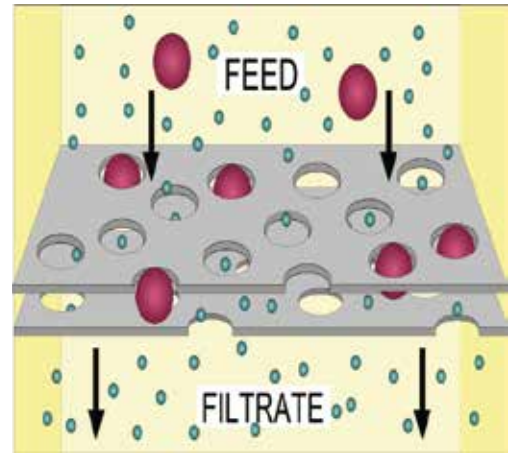
Distillation Column

Distillation is a process used to separate a mixture of two (or more) components into its virgin state by heating the mixture to a temperature between their respective boiling points.



4) Filtration

Distillation, or classical distillation, is the process of separating the components or substances from a liquid mixture by using selective boiling and condensation. Dry distillation is the heating of solid materials to produce gaseous products.



Candle Filter

candle filters are simple devices made out of clay and used to filter drinking water in order to remove turbidity, suspended materials and pathogens. Removal takes place by physical process such as mechanical trapping and adsorption on the ceramic candles, which have micro-scale pores.

Cartridge Filter

A cartridge filter is a piece of tubular filtration equipment that can be used across various industries for an array of filtration requirements. The cartridge is exposed to water, liquid or solvent that needs filtration, as it flows inside the housing and passes through the filter element.



Nutsche filter

When rotated clockwise, it pushes the dry cake towards the vessel wall during each rotation, thus expelling product intermittently out through the side discharge valve. Nutsche filter/dryers can effectively perform the separation of solid matter from a liquid under pressure or vacuum, in a closed system.

LeafFilter

With no holes, gaps, or large openings, LeafFilter keeps out all types of debris including pine needles, shingle grit, seed pods, and more

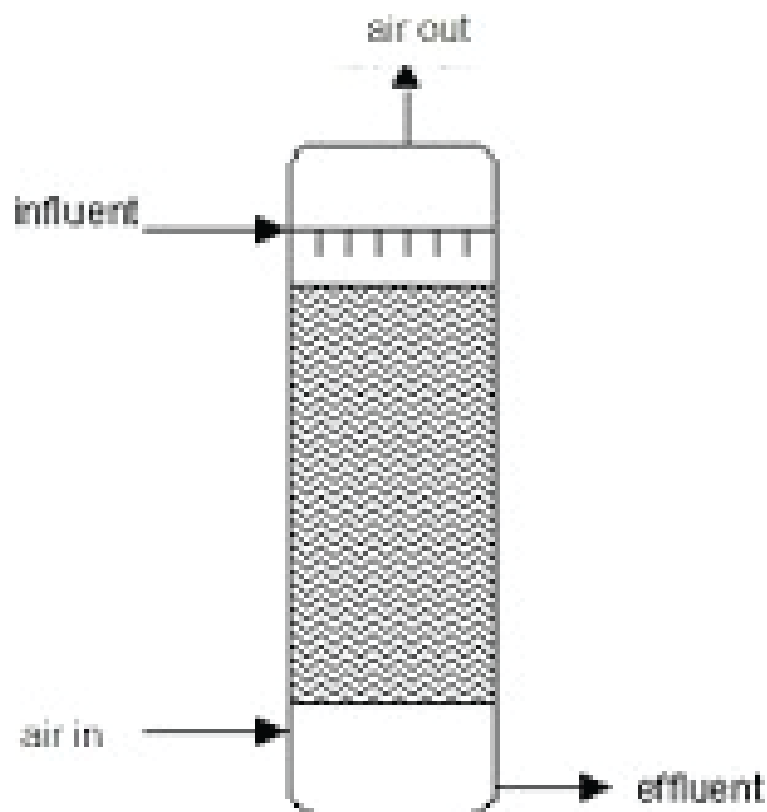


Sparkler Filter

In Sparkler Filter Press Liquid is pumped through the central channel of the cartridge from the bottom of the body. Suspended particles are retained on the filter media resting on the filter plate. Filter tank wall does not come in contact with the un-filtered liquid, hence remains clean

5) Stripping Column

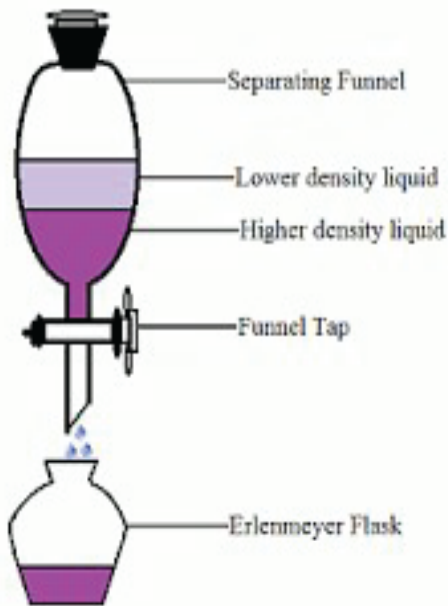
A Stripping Column is a chemical equipment used for physical separation, where one or more components are removed from a liquid stream by a vapor stream. In industrial applications, the liquid and vapor streams can have co-current or countercurrent flows. Stripping works on the basis of mass transfer



6) Extraction

Extraction in chemistry is a separation process consisting in the separation of a substance from a matrix. The term washing may also be used to refer to an extraction in which impurities are extracted from the solvent containing the desired compound.

Liquid-liquid Extraction



Liquid-liquid extraction

Liquid-liquid extraction (LLE), also known as solvent extraction and partitioning, is a method to separate compounds or metal complexes, based on their relative solubilities in two different immiscible liquids, usually water (polar) and an organic solvent (non-polar).

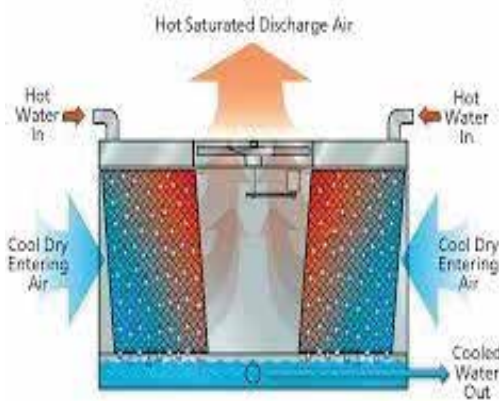
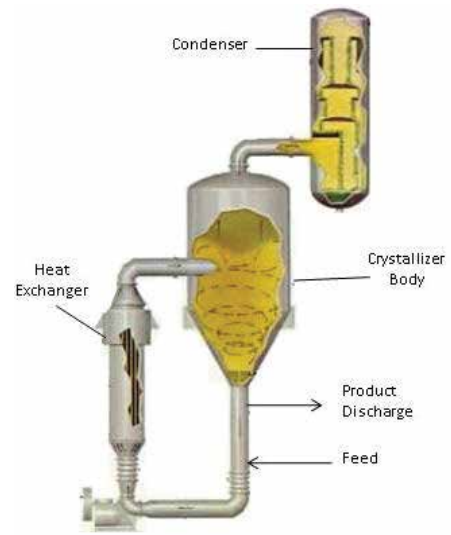
centrifugal extractor

A centrifugal extractor—also known as a centrifugal contactor or annular centrifugal contactor—uses the rotation of the rotor inside a centrifuge to mix two immiscible liquids outside the rotor and to separate the liquids in the field of gravity inside the rotor. This way, a centrifugal extractor generates a continuous extraction from one liquid phase (fermentation broth) into another liquid phase (organic solvent).



7) Crystallize

Crystallization is also a chemical solid–liquid separation technique, in which mass transfer of a solute from the liquid solution to a pure solid crystalline phase occurs. In chemical engineering, crystallization occurs in a crystallizer.



Evaporative And Cooling type

Evaporative cooling is the process where warm water from an industrial process is pumped up to the top of the cooling tower where the water distribution system is. The water then gets distributed by cooling tower nozzles to the wet deck. Evaporation causes the heat to be removed from the make up water.

8) All Types of Reactor

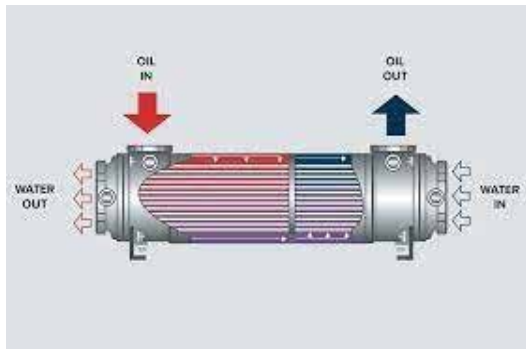
Autoclave reactor

The Hydrothermal Autoclave reactor use to carry by drothermal reaction at high pressure and high temperature Hydrothermal synthesis reactor generally comes in a two variety; the first is Polytetrafluoro ethylene (PTFE) or Teflon lined hydrothermal autoclave reactors and the second is PPL lined autoclave.



9) heat exchanger

A heat exchanger is a system used to transfer heat between two or more fluids. Heat exchangers are used in both cooling and heating processes. The fluids may be separated by a solid wall to prevent mixing or they may be in direct contact.



condenser

In systems involving heat transfer, a condenser is a heat exchanger used to condense a gaseous substance into a liquid state through cooling. In so doing, the latent heat is released by the substance and transferred to the surrounding environment.

kettle reboiler

A kettle reboiler consists of a horizontally mounted TEMA Kshell and a tube bundle comprised of either U-tubes or straight tubes (regular or finned) with a pull-through (type T) floating head. The tube bundle is un baffled, so support plates are provided for tube support.

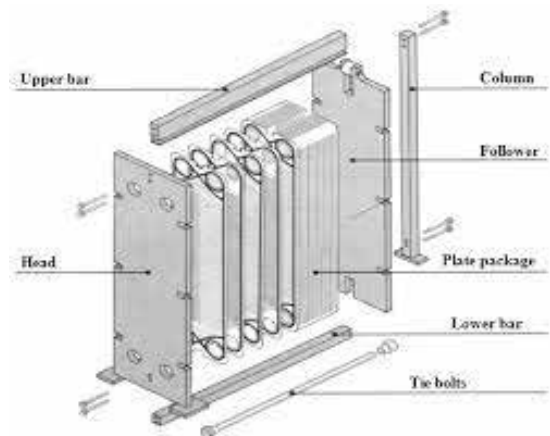


plate heat exchanger

A plate heat exchanger is a type of heat exchanger that uses metal plates to transfer heat between two fluids. This has a major advantage over a conventional heat exchanger in that the fluids are exposed to a much larger surface area because the fluids are spread out over the plates.

Preheater

The purpose of the air preheater is to recover the heat from the boiler flue gas which increases the thermal efficiency of the boiler by reducing the useful heat lost in the flue gas.

Ethanol manufacturing plant



Bio Diesel plant Manufacturing



Herbal extraction plant



Used oil recycling plant



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