The present invention relates to the technique for drying and separation of bulk materials and can be used in food, chemical and microbiological industries.
The dryer-separator with vibration-fluidized bed and the process for drying and separation include a body (2), mounted on a frame (1), with a tightly clamped lid (3), in which is located a telescopic wet product feeding branch pipe (5), equipped with a bellmouth (17). In the body (2) is placed a working body in the form of a conical sieve (6) with the top down, coupled with a vibrating mechanism (13), mounted on twelve elastic elements (10) and equipped with a device (11) for change of the sieve slope angle within $2 \ldots 20^{\circ}$. Above the wet product feeding point is mounted a perforated plate (8). In the body (2) under the conical sieve (6) are located into each other an inner cone (15) with perforations and an outer (16) with nozzles ( 24,25 ) for the removal of sifted and refused fractions, correspondingly. The dryer-separator also includes a convection system of the heat-transfer agent (4), consisting of an air pump, connected to a radiator and a pipe for heat-transfer agent injection under the conical sieve (6), coupled with the outer cone (16), a pipe for drainage and cleaning of used heat-transfer agent, mounted in the upper part of the lid (3), equipped with corrugated plates (7) and a damper (9) and connected to a cyclone for cleaning of the used heat-transfer agent from heavy and light particles, to the air pump and filter-cyclone for the removal of microscopic particles of dust. The diameter of the pipe for drainage and cleaning of the used heat-transfer agent is equal to $2 / 3$ of the diameter of the conical sieve (6). On $1 / 3$ of the central surface of the conical sieve (6) are made holes of smaller dimensions than the average dimensions of the product particles, and on $2 / 3$ of the remaining surface of the conical sieve (6) are made holes of dimensions equal to or greater than the average dimensions of the product particles.

Claims: 3
Fig.: 2


