The detailed description on the technological process:

Put the medicinal materials into the extraction tank, and add the solvent amounting 5~10 times of the medicinal materials (such as water, ethanol, acetone, according to the process requirements). Open the through steam valve of the extracting tank and jacket steam valve, and enable the extraction liquid to be heated to boil. After boiling for 20 to 30 minutes, 1 / 3 of the extracted liquid is pumped into the concentrator using extracting and filtrating tube. Close the through steam valve of the extracting tank and jacket steam valve, and open the heater valve so that the liquid starts to be concentrated. When concentrated, the secondary steam is generated, which is fed into the extraction tank as the heating source and solution through the rising pipe of the evaporator, keeping the extracting tank boiling.

Secondary steam continues to rise, and enters the condenser where it is condensed into hot condensate by the condenser, and falls back into the extract tank as supplementary (or new) solvent added to the medicinal material, and the supplementary (or new) solvent flows through the herb layer to the bottom of the extracting tank, and the soluble effective components in medicinal materials are dissolved in the solvent.

Extracted liquid is pumped into the concentrator through extracting and filtering tube, and the secondary steam effected during concentration is condensed to condensate and sent back to extracting tank and is used as heating source and the new solvent, so that a supplementary (or new) solvent large hot reflux extraction circulation is formed. Therefore, a very high gradient between the concentration of solute in medicinal material and the concentration of solute in solvent is remained. Thus the solute in the medicinal material is dissolved quickly until the extraction is completed, the extracted liquid completely is pumped into the concentrator, and the secondary steam in the concentrator is transferred to the cooler, and the concentration continues, until the concentrate is concentrated to the ointment (or extract) with a required specific density(1.2~1.34), then release the ointment (or extract) for spare use.

The residual liquid in the extracting tank can be released into the storage tank for the next batch of multiplexing, and the dregs is discharged from the discharging outlet. If it is extracted by organic solvent, it is necessary to fill appropriate amount of water, open the through steam valve and the steam jacket, and after the solvent is recovered, then the dregs can be discharged.)