Jute spinning process pdf

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Jute fiber is a gold fiber. This fiber is used to produce different types of environmentally friendly products. By day by day, demand for jute goods is growing rapidly. Many jute mills have been created to meet the current requirement of jute goods. Therefore, you need to have knowledge about the jute processing line of production. Two types of jute mills are usually created, one type produces only yarn and other yarn and finished products (Hessian, Sacking or CBC). Here I would like to give a concept about the spinning unit that started from packing a unit to winding unit. The spinning division is divided into the following: Batching Carding Drawing Spinning Screw Batching: Batching is the first section of the spinning division. Raw jute entered this section, which is processed here by softeners or machine distributors. The emulsion is applied to the jute by this machine. This emulsion is a combination of JBO, water and emulsifier. Then, the jute fiber is placed for looting. Purpose of the package section: Production of skilled yarn. To control the value of the package. Carsing: Karsing is the second section of jute spinning. In the mill, the drawing and cardid section of the combination combination is called the preparation section. Caring is called heart spinning. The main objects of caring are the production of direct and parallel fiber, removal of dust and fine fiber. Two types of card machines are used. They are a card switch: The card switch is used to produce tape roll objects of the next process. The long jute feeds towards the feeding card switch. In the switch card, 32 pounds of feed over 1 hour length. Finisher card: The finisher card is used to make more parallel fibers. It is used to select a party to select products. Two types of finisher cards are available. One is half-circular to the other full of circular machines. Draw frame: Draw frame is used to reduce weight in unit length. By drawing a roller, the length of the roll trim is elongated. The installation of the drawing unit is different for CBC, Hessian and Sacking units. CBC and Hessian typically use the first drawing, the 2nd drawing and the 3rd drawing. On the other hand, the first drawing and finisher is used for the Sacking Weft device. Spinning: Spinning frame is used to produce yarn from a drawn tape. Sliver is pocketed to the editorial area and the twisting is done by the flyer. Twisted yarn is worn on the bobbin. Typically, the two types of project is the use of a strain-spinning frame (4.25) containing 100 spindles (CBC, Hessian strain and weft and sacking warp). The 5.25 rotating frame is used to lay off the weft hand, which contains 80 spindles. The rotating frame produces a variety of graph yarn. Follings range Count: 3.5-6 pounds/spyndle for fine yarn. 6.5-8.5 pounds/spyndle for CBC yarn. 7-9 pounds / spyndle for hessian warp yarn. 7-12 pounds / spyndle for hessian weft yarn. 8-10 pounds /spyndle is dismissal of the strain of yarn. 20-40 pounds / spyndle for laying weft yarn. Winding: Winding is the last section of jute spinning. Two types of winding is the use, they-cop winding (produce weft yarn) Spool or roll winding (produce warp yarn). After the winding section, a double yarn is produced. Spool and the policeman are supplied in the weaving section to produce ready-made jute goods. So, this is a short concept about jute spinning. The fiber, derived from the strata layer of plants Corchorus capsularis and Corchorus olitorius, is called jute. This is one of the kind of cellulose fibers. It is also called gold fiber. Jute fiber is used for layoffs, burlap, and twine as a backup material for tufted carpets. Jute rotation types: There are two types of jute rotation process. They're: a. Shard spinning b. Roving spinning a. Sliver Spinning: In a sliver spinning, the yarn is made from a ribbon trim drawing frame. The spinning sliver is used for most jute yarn. b. Roving Spinning: In stray spinning, the yarn is made from a stray sliver of a stray frame. This rotating process can produce a thinner and higher-quality jute yarn. In this process of rotation after passing through three frames of the drawing, the sliver is converted into a roaming stray frame and after that the spinning frame is used to produce the yarn. Pic: Jute spinning Jute yarn production process flowchart: Jute spinning can be classified in five units. They are: packing, cardi, drawing, spinning, winding. They are the main process, or there are sub-protests for the production of jute yarn. There are two types of yarn made from jute spinning; dismissal of yarn and hessian yarn. The production process of the raw jute is mentioned below. Production Process Flow Chart Raw Jute Spinning Jute Choice Jute for the party Piecing up Softening and Grease Piling or Conditioning Switch Card Finisher Card First Frame Drawing Second Frame Drawing Third Or Finisher Figure Frame Jute Spinning Process Finishing Jute Spinning: Finishing Processes Jute Spinning are two types. One for laying off the bag and the other for the hessian tissue. The process of finishing for the sack for dismissing the winding jute yarn that receives from the jute spinning Shining or weaving damping Dumping Damping Cutting Sewing Branding Press Bale Dismissal bag in the form of a bale Export process trim for hessian fabric winding jute yarn, who get from jute spinning or dressing Weaving Dumping Calendar Press Bale Hessian fabric in the shape of a bale Export You can also like: Sharing knowledge: Students, teachers and professionals can publish their article here. It is a platform for expressing your knowledge all over the world. For more information: Send an article JUTE Yarn Process Mustaque Ahammed Mamun Department of Textiles Dhaka Engineering Technology (DUET) Cell: No8801723300703 Email: mamuntex09@gmail.com Process Flowchart of Jute Spinning: Packing/Choice Raw Jute Piecing before mitigation Pilling - Drawing - Figure -2 - Figure -3 - Spinning Package Section: Different party types for different packages for Hessian strain (8.25 lbs per spindle) party is given below... Jute Class Percentage Tossa - C 60% White - X 30% Places - C 10% Package for Hessian Weft (8.5 lbs per Spindle) Jute Class Percentage Tossa - C 30% White - X 50% White -c 20% Package Choice for Dismissal Warp (Count 10.25 pounds / spyndle) - Jute class percentage Hard jute 60% Soft jute 40% Emulsion Section: The main ingredients of emulsion:- Mineral water oil and emulsifier Reasons why emulsion is used are below:- To make the jute fiber soft. Increase flexibility. To reduce the rigidity of the fiber and fragility. To increase fiber cohesion. Recipe for emulsion:.....
27.67% Water..... 72.28% Emulgator..... 0.05% Emultion Manufacturing Procedure: Emulsifier and an equal amount of mineral oil are placed in the tang mixing. Add the remaining oil then add the water and mixed for a certain period of time. Then move to the backup tank to supply the next softening machine section: After preparing the emulsion, it is applied to the fiber softener or softener of the machine. The discussion here is about machine softeners. The shape and function of the softener machine are below-function:- Long jute fibers are powered by machine feed rollers. Capture and beat fibers of spiral-fluted rollers. The emulsion is sprayed after passing one-third of the corrugnous roller of the zone. Fibers are delivered through delivery rollers and a delivery sheet. Pic: Deeping System softening scheme: Why is it used? Ans: - This is a system developed by the authority of BJM, with which part of the cutting of long jute fiber is slightly immersed in the emulsion before feeding the fibers in the softened machine, so that a large amount of emulsion can be applied to the part of the fiber cutting and make it more flexible. Deep System Pilling Section: Definition of pilling: - This is the process by which the emulsion applied long jute fibers are stored under a thick cloth for a certain time, resulting in fibers becoming soft and flexible. Depending on the quality of the fiber, the time of looting is varied. Assumption Pill Assembly: - 19 feet 5.5 feet 6 feet Pilling Caring section: Caring is a process by which long The jute fibers, passing through the high speed pinned rollers, are broken into tangled mass and delivered to a roll form of uniform weight per unit length. Card switch: Car switch Delivery speed 600 kg /hr Dollop weight 34 pounds, clock length 13 yards, 360-degree rotation clock, Project 6, Sliver weight / 100 yards18 lb Surface speed of various rollers The surface speed of the cylinder 5 feet/minute surface speed roller pin-pin Code 22.5 ft/min Surface Speed Worker 70.61 ft/min Surface Speed stripper 81.7 ft/min Surface Doffer 192 ft/minute Surface delivery roller No2 68.13 ft/minute Finisher Card: Finisher-card Machine Info: Doubling 11:1 Project 10.6 Delivery 400-450 kg/h Finisher roll weight /100 yards 16 lb Surface speed of various rollers SS strippers 398.48 Foot/Min SS Worker 54.39 ft/min, SS Doffer 103,389 ft/min SS cylinder 2388.6 ft/min, SS feed stripper 34.33 feet/min, SS top roller drawing 117.20 ft/min SS lower roller drawing 123.21 feet/min , SS front delivery roller 128.85 ft/min Knowledge Exchange: Students, teachers and professionals can publish your article here. It is a platform for expressing your knowledge all over the world. For more information: Send article article

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