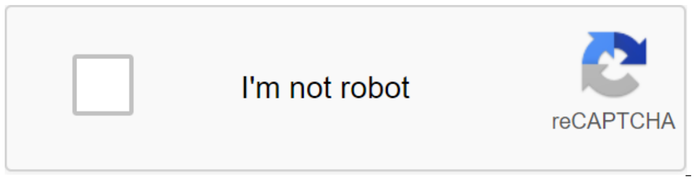
Sanitary napkin machine manufacturers in tamilnadu



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Sanitary napkin, a universally needed product, has a very low penetration in India and other developing countries, partly because of its high price and partly because of the tradition of using a cheaper but unhygienic old part of the fabric. As a result, they become the master of many infectious diseases. This is due to a lack of awareness and an economic inability to take the best precautions, such as the use of good sanitary napkins during menstruation. Usually different varieties of sanitary napkins are on the market, but they are very expensive and are not available to rural and under-privileged women and girls. Muruganantham has developed a set of four different small machines, namely de-fiber units, main unit formation unit, sealing unit and UV disinfection units that reduce production costs making sanitary Napkins affordable for all. The production speed using a manual set of machines ranges from 900 to 1000 napkins per day, while the semi-automatic machine is set to be 3,000 napkins per day (the efficiency of production can vary depending on the skill and speed of the operators). The machines are easy to operate and maintain. In the first stage, using defiberation, the raw material in the form of wood fiber is softened for the production of soft pulp. In the second stage, de-fibered pulp is given the necessary shape of a napkin in the main molding units controlled by the foot pedal. The third stage involves sealing the pads. The fourth stage involves the passage of airtight pads through a special sterilization unit. Once the sterilization is complete, the pads are ready for finishing operations consisting of pruning, fixing the positional strip, packing and dispatching. The genesis of innovation once an innovator noticed that his wife goes to the toilet with an old cloth. In her request, she said it was not a matter of caring for men. He suggested that she used old tissue as a replacement for a sanitary napkin. When asked why she did not use a conventional sanitary napkin, her response was a revelation. She said that if all women members of the family bought sanitary napkins, they would have to reduce the family's milk budget every month. This response from his wife was a revelation for the innovator. He realized that, like his wife, millions of women in the country don't buy sanitary napkins because they just can't afford it. He decided to develop inexpensive sanitary napkins that could be used by all ties of society. Initially, he worked with cotton, but could not get the desired result. He then obtained commercially available test wipes in the lab and found out that they were using wood fiber. He realized that wood fiber is good not only in reliable liquid, but also in preserving the shape of the pad. He then purchased raw materials from Mumbai, which came in the form of sheets and boards. Further, he proceeded to develop his own de-fiber de-fiber to process raw materials in the desired sizes and shapes. Having succeeded in this, he developed machines for later stages to make the formation of the nucleus and seal the napkins. Muruganantham developed the final assembly of the machines in 2004. He handed out the first set of samples to his neighbors to get their feedback. He has received an encouraging contribution to its effectiveness. He subsequently upgraded the machine by adding UV sterilization, calibration for different pad sizes and increased production speed to a target of 1,000 pads per day. After seeing an ATM in cities, handing out cash to customers as needed, the innovator decided to build a sanitary dispenser napkins (vending machine) with a coin slot that could be installed in hospitals, colleges and public places to deliver napkins on demand. The vending machine was developed in 2008 and has a capacity of 25 pads. Details of the product Semi-automatic mini-sanitary assemblage of napkins unfolds in four stages for the production of ready-made sanitary napkins. The main raw material used to make a sanitary napkin in this machine is wood fiber; Thermo bound non-woven, polyethylene - barrier film, paper release, super bond paste LLDPE 50 GSM - packaging cover. In the first stage, raw materials in the form of wood fiber get into defifibreation (36'' x 24x 30). The raw material is cut into 4 blades, mounted on the disk at the bottom of the conical vessel, to deliver defiloled wood pulp length from 1 to 1.5 mm. The unit is equipped with a single phase engine with a capacity of 1 hp, rotating at a speed of 10,000 rpm to provide cutting action and deliver soft pulp at a speed of 150 gms per minute. The second stage involves squeezing the blurred pulp to the desired shape of the napkin. This is done using the core forming a unit (24 x 24 x 30), controlled by a foot pedal. Mould or main unit is made of food class aluminum and facilitates the manufacture of two types of sanitary pads for napkins; one with variable density and the other with constant or equal density. Variable density pads have a higher density of material at the bottom for better absorption. The third stage involves sealing the pads in the wipe trim machine (36 x 30 x 30), where they are wrapped with non-woven fabrics such as polypropylene and sealed. The operator uses the foot pedal to power the device and seal the pads in three sides. The device is estimated at 40 W and seals about 4-10 wipes per minute using the camera running limit switch, which facilitates rapid heating and cooling for two seconds per kick. The fourth stage involves the passage of airtight pads through a special sterilization unit. Sterilization can be achieved either by manually exposing UV lamp pads or package-type sterilization The sterilization units consist of a closed container with ultraviolet lamps. In the UV chamber, sealed pads sterilize by exposing them for 10 seconds. UV sterilization is achieved by short-wave hermicide erasure of lamps with certain wavelengths from 240 to 280 nanometers with a wavelength of 265 nanometers. Once the sterilization is complete, the pads are ready for finishing operations consisting of pruning, fixing the positional strip, packing and dispatching. The machine can produce more than 900 sanitary pads for napkins per day and 4 napkins per minute. No more than three people are required to work in the three main stages of production. The production rate can be increased by using two basic dying. In India, expensive imported cars worth more than twenty-five rupees are used in production. This makes the price of the product out of reach of middle-class women and low-income groups. The application of products and variance This machine heralds a new revolution in personal hygiene, for women in all societies, while creating a potential multi-year income stream for small entrepreneurs and self-help groups by deploying a self-sustaining micro-enterprise model. With this machine slowly gaining national recognition, many self-help groups, corporations and organizations such as M S Swaminathan Research Foundation, All India Women's Conference, DATA, Malabar Hospital, Community Center-AAI Delhi, Mandal Mahila Samkiya and Sammilana have placed orders for this machine. Local entrepreneurs and SHGs have launched low-cost pads in various trade names (EASY FEEL, FREE STYLE, STYLE FREE, FEEL FREE and BE FREE). These products are available locally marketed at an affordable Rs 13 range for a set of 8 pads and Rs 15 for a set of 10 pads. With the support of the Micro Venture Innovation Fund (MVIF), NIF has managed to install more than eighty units nationwide. He has received support from other sources as well. Used Sanitary Napkin Incinerator Machine Get Best Quote Automatic Easyburn Sanitary Napkin Recycling Machine Get Best Quote Easyvend OTHEV501GOV Guide Sanitary Napkin Trading Machines Get Best Quote Download TI App App App App