

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sudan University of Science and Technology

College of Graduate and scientific Studies

School of Mechanical Engineering

*MSc Research For a partial fulfilment requirements in mechanical
Engineering (power)*

Title:

**Study of Temperature and Humidity Control in Textile
industries in Sudan.**

دراسة عن

التحكم في درجة الحرارة والرطوبة في مصانع النسيج في السودان

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October 2013

قال تعالى :

وَقُلْ اَعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللّٰهُ عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ ۖ وَسَتُرَدُّونَ
اِلٰى ۚ عَالِمِ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ فَيُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ

سورة التوبة الآية 105

Dedication

To my mother

To my father

To my wife

To my sons and daughters

To all whom I love

*I would like to dedicate this research to who helped
and supported me throughout my entire education
stages.*

The Researcher.

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my deep thanks and great appreciation to my supervisor Dr. **Hassan Abdellatif Osman** for his support, guidance and advise throughout this research.

Special thanks to the staff of refrigeration and air conditioning workshop of Sudan University of science and technology for allowing me to conduct my experimental work.

My thanks to the staff of the laboratory of textile of the Sudan University of science and technology in north campus for their help. Also I have appreciate the support of Dr. Hassan Suliman.

تجريدة

كان السودان حتى اوائل السبعينات دولة زراعية من الدرجة الاولى حيث انها كانت تعتمد على القطن كاول منتج لجلب العملات الخارجية بجانب الصادرات الحيوانية ومنتجات زراعية اخرى.

ان تقدم السودان ونموه مرهون بالرجوع الى جذوره الزراعية وخاصة انتاج القطن ولكن الفرق بين الماضى والمستقبل مرتبط بتصدير القطن بشقيه الخام والمعالج ولمعالجة القطن لابد من قيام مصانع الغزل ومصانع النسيج اولاً للاكتفاء داخليا ومن ثم للتصدير.

يجب ادخال تكنولوجيا الغزل والنسيج بالطرق العلمية مدعومة بالتجارب العملية حتى تقوم النهضة فى هذا المجال باسس ثابتة وذلك للتحسين فى نوعية المنتج والتقليل من المخلفات واعادة تدوير تلك المخلفات.

لقد تم مناقشة مشاكل الغزل والنسيج فى السودان فى هذا البحث وقدمت الحلول لها.

تعتبر المواصفات الداخلية للحالات فى مختلف اجزاء مصانع النسيج من الاهمية حيث ان درجة الحرارة والرطوبة من الخواص الهامة فى تحديد النوعية والكمية المنتجة وقد اثبتت هذه الدراسة ان التحكم فى هذه الخاصيتين من الاساسيات الهامة فى التصميم لمصانع الغزل والنسيج.

Abstract

Up to early seventies Sudan was considered as one the biggest agricultural country in Africa. It was number one in cotton plantation which was the primary income of foreign currency of the country. Beside cotton there are some other resources that brought foreign currency e.g, animal resources ,other agricultural products .Sudan progress and development is absolutely depends on a serious decision of returning back to its roots and think twice to establish a good technological agriculture infrastructures especially in cotton farms so that the main difference between the past and the future is to go back to the agriculture orientation From this point the importance of this research starts in terms of good treatment of cotton to produce good quality of clothes in our textile industries. All textile mills in Sudan are no longer working .In this research reasons are given and solutions are presented. The Development of textile industries in Sudan should be based on scientific studies supported by laboratory results as well as to review all pervious problems lead to the state of close-up. This research proofed that the specifications of internal conditions of all textile mills in Sudan did no longer exist, that was the main reason of why the deterioration took place. The inside man made climate to meet design conditions round the year will be definitely concerned with temperature and humidity controls in all different sections of the industry. By these ways Sudan will be able to compete with international textile products.

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