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Sudan University of Science and Technology College of Graduate Studies

Benefits of Recycling of Pickling and Chrome Solutions

A thesis

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in (Animal Production)

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قال تعالى:

الوَمَا أُوتِيتُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلاً اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ الله

الاسراء: الآية 85

DEDICATION

TO ALL MY FAMILY

WITH LOVE

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All my faithful thanks and praise are due to Alla for giving me spirit and courage to conduct this study. Also I would like to express my highest appreciation and sincere gratitude to Dr. Gurashi Abdalla Gasmelseed, are special thanks are also due to Prof. Sid Ahmed Alshafie for his valuable comments and assistance.

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ABSTRACT

This work was undertaken to investigate the applicability of recycling pickling and chrome solutions in order to save chemicals and protect the environment from there polluted solutions.

Experimental work which was investigated through statistical analysis shows that the PH and salt content are quite significant and must be always maintained at the standard levels of 2.2 and 3.0 as shown in tables 4.1 and 4.2. The solutions were recycled for seven runs, each run was adjusted to the required levels as shown in tables 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6, the leather produced was subject to both physical and chemical analysis, the results which are shown in tables 4.9 and 4.10, agreed with the standard specifications of these types of leathers which are in the range of (e.g. tensile strength 200-210gr/cm). No work has so far been carried out for recycling of picking solutions. Previous work (Tuck 1981) used the picking solution for chrome tannage and adjusted the chrome-bath accordingly.

On the other hand the process of recycling picking solution was delayed to be carried out in chrome tanning stage.

Seven runs were investigated, in each run the spent liquor was analyzed for $Cr_2\,O_3$ content and the results are shown in tables 4.7 and 4.8. The solution was adjusted to the required level and the process of tannage was continued until completion. The leather produced was processed from chrome tannage through shaving, retannage, drying to finishing. The leather produced was subjected to physical and chemical analysis which were satisfactory as compared to the standard specifications of the British Official Methods of specifications (JSLTC, 2002). It is concluded that both picking and chrome solutions can be recycled indefinitely without loss of quality. The saving in chemicals is 60%, and 90% of water float, no liquid wastes need to be discharged giving a clean environment.

الخلاصة

تم هذا العمل لدراسة تطبيق استرجاع مزيجي حمام التحنيط والكروم بغية توفير الكيماويات وحماية البيئة من هذه المواد الكيميائية المؤثرة والمحاليل الملوثة.

أوضحت التجارب المصممة إحصائياً على أهمية الرقم الهايدروجيني (PH) وتركيز الملح (Nacl) مما يستدعى ضبطها في المدى 2.2 إلى 3.0 كما هو موضح في الجداول 4.1 و 4.2 تم تدوير المحاليل سبعة مرات حيث يتم ضبط التركيز والرقم الهايدروجيني في كل تجربة إلى المستوى العملي المطوب كما هو موضح في الجداول 4.4 و 4.5 و 4.6 و 4.6.

هذا وقد تم إخضاع الجلود المنتجة من هذه التجارب إلى الفحوصات الفيزيائية والكيميائية كما هو موضح في الجداول 4.10 و 4.10 و قد كانت نتائج هذه الفحوصات مطابقة للمواصفات الرسمية البريطانية حيث كانت

قوة الشد

(210-210) جرام في كل سم مربع.

لم يوجد عمل حتى الآن في استرجاع حمام التحنيط و قد اكتفى العمل (Tuck) في هذا المجال في إستعمال حمام التحنيط في دباغة الكروم وتعديل حمام الكروم كما ينبغي.

وفيما يتعلق باسترجاع محلول الكروم فقد تم إجراء سبعة تجارب وتحليل الأمزجة المتبقية وتحديد محتوى ثاني أكسيد الكروم (Cr2O3) وتوضح الجداول 4.7 و 4.8 هذه النتائج. تم تعديل تركيز المزيج إلى المستوى المطوب في كل تجربة حتى أكتملت الدباغة.

و قد تم تصنيع الجلد خلال مراحل الدباغة الأخرى حتى التشطيب، ثم أجريت عليه الفحوصات الفيزيائية والكيميائية وكانت م قبولة حسب المواصفات القياسية البريطانية (JSLTC/2002).

ويستخلص من هذا البحث انه من الممكن استرجاع حمامات التحنيط والكروم بصورة مستمرة وذلك بدون تغيير في النوعية، لا قد كانت نسبة

التوفير في المواد الكيميائية تعادل 60% كما تعادل 90% من الماء وعليه لا يوجد فا قد سائل يجب التخلص منه وبهذا نكون قد هيأنا العمل في بيئة نظيفة.

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