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THE WORLD CONSUMPTION OF PAPER PRODUCTS IS MASSIVE, THEREFORE THE DISPOSAL PROBLEMS ARE ALSO MASSIVE, TRADITIONALLY INVOLVING EITHER INCINERATION OR LANDFILL.

WHY RECYCLE?

Raw pulp manufacture produces significantly more Nitrogen Oxide, Sulphur Oxide and Methane as well as requiring higher water and power consumption. Recyling helps avoiding these environment issues





BENEFITS OF RECYCLING

It takes 17 trees and 1500 liters of oil to make one tone of paper; an average household throws away 1 kg of newspaper every week. That's one tree a year

Producing recycling paper creates 74% less air pollution and 35% less water pollution than producing paper from virgin fibres.





PROCESS OF RECYCLING

- Paper Recycling processes include the following main steps
- Pulping, Screening, Centrifugal cleanning, Flotation, Kneading or dispersion, Washing, Bleaching, Papermaking
- Newsprint papers, Printing paper and tissue can be made by this recycling process that can be repeated at least 5 to seven times.
- Automatic recycling machine will increase the turnover ratio significantly and the use of plate heater will be an advantage to heat in wet condition

 Process water is cleaned for reuse and The unusable material left over, mainly ink, plastics, filler and short fibers, is called sludge. The sludge is buried in a landfill, burned to create energy at the paper mill or used as a fertilizer by local

farmers



PLANT & MACHINERY - IN THE MARKET

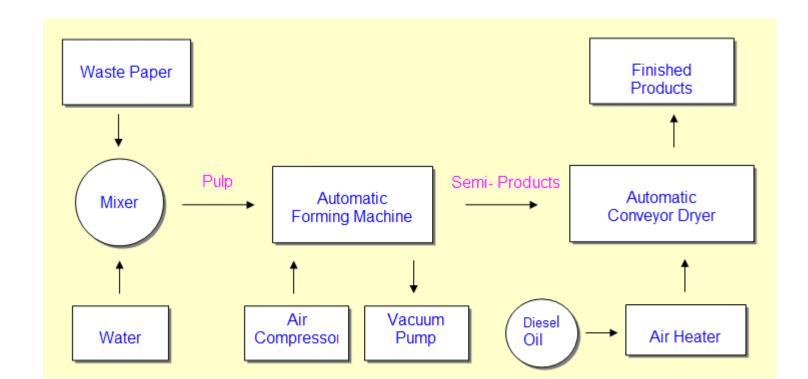




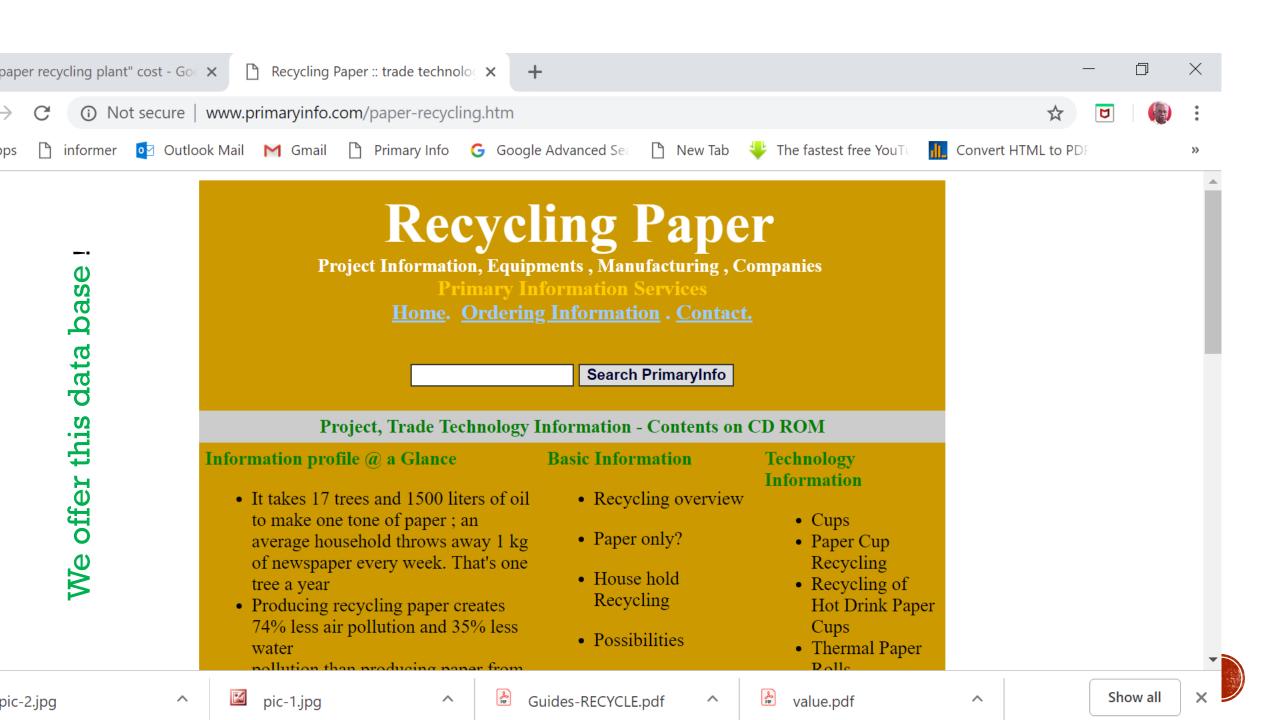


Recycling machine varies; Start with a small machine that costs around 5 lakhs while the medium costs at Rs 10 lakhs and the large one costs Rs 35 lakhs and above. Hiring expert technician and labor will cost you Rs 50 thousand per month, according to some experts in the field

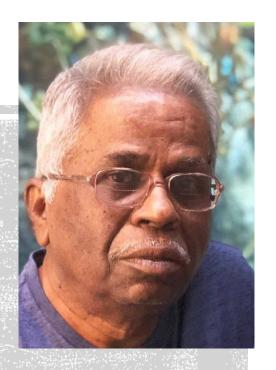
Recycling is profitable







OUTSTIONS?



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