

BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILE AND GINNING ENGINEERING
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN TEXTILE ENGINEERING

**PRODUCTION OF PACKAGING BAGS FROM PAPER BLEND
OF CORN STALKS AND COTTON COMBER WASTES USING
DIFFERENT DELIGNIFYING COMPOUNDS.**

LWANDAGO Hajarah

BU/UG/2012/149

Email:hajarahlwandago263@gmail.com

Tel: +256 705 264 987

SUPERVISORS

1. MADAM TUSIIMIRE YVONNE
2. MR SENDAULA CHARLES

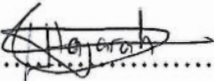
Final project report submitted as a partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of bachelor's degree in textile engineering at Busitema university.

May 2016



DECLARATION

I LWANDAGO HAJARAH, declare that the work presented in this report is my own and has never been presented to any University or higher institute of learning for any academic award.

Signature.....

Date..... 18/5/2016



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APPROVAL

This research project report has been submitted to the Department of Textile and Ginning Engineering for examination with approval from the following supervisors:

Main supervisor: Madam Yvonne Tusiimire

Signature.....

Date.....

Co- supervisor: Mr. Sendaula Charles

Signature.....

Date.....

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All glory and thanks go to ALLAH, who has granted me the gift of life and a chance to reach this moment of report writing.

To my lovely supervisors, Madam Yvonne and Mr. Sendaula Charles, I sincerely appreciate you for all the time, support, guidance, knowledge and advice that you readily provided during the preparation of this report, may your prayers in life always be answered. More thanks go to the entire staff of Textile and Ginning Engineering and all those who readily gave me a go ahead to work on this project with guidelines to follow.

Lastly to all my fellow students who rendered all that was within their reach towards the accomplishment of this project, only ALLAH the almighty can reward you generously for only HE knows how to reward the good work of HIS creations.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this report to my beloved parents Mr. and Mrs. Senyomo Nurdin who have seen me through my academic trying moments.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BOS -- Uganda bureau of Statistics

TAPPI -- Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry

ISO -- International Organization for Standardization

GSM -- Grams per Square Meter

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to produce packaging bags from paper blend of com stalks and cotton comber wastes. The use of cotton comber waste and sorghum stalks for manufacturing packaging paper will not only help in solving the disposal of this agro-waste but also fetch additional income to the farming community.

Pulp mill based on sorghum stalk and cotton stalk can be small scale and community based. Optionally, a large-scale mill may be used depending on the availability of cornstalk and supply logistic of cotton stalk. Alternatively, it is to establish a mini mill at the center of the com growing area where farmers will have their own storage facility and will transport the materials to the mill at a schedule set by the mill.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This presents the general information about the research topic giving its background, problem statement, objectives, study scope and its justification.

1.1 Back ground

Paper is a thin material produced by pressing together moist fibers of cellulose pulp derived from wood, rags or grasses, and drying them into flexible sheets. Paper and the pulp papermaking process is said to have been developed in China during the early 2nd century AD, possibly as early as the year 105 A.D.(Hogben, Lancelot et al) by the Hancourt eunuch Cai Lun, although the earliest archaeological fragments of paper derive from the 2nd century BC in China.(Tsien 1985) The modern pulp and paper industry is global, with China leading its production and the United States right behind it.

The word "paper" is originally derived from Latin papyrus, the Greek πάπυρος (papuros), the word for the *Cyperus papyrus* plant.(Henry George Liddell) Papyrus is a thick, paper-like material produced from the pith of the *Cyperus papyrus* plant which was used in ancient Egypt and other Mediterranean cultures for writing before the introduction of paper into the Middle East and Europe. Although the word paper is etymologically derived from papyrus, the two are produced very differently and the development of the first is distinct from the development of the second. Papyrus is a lamination of natural plant fibers, while paper is manufactured from fibers whose properties have been changed by maceration (Tsien 1985). The first paper-like substance was invented by the Egyptians over 6,000 years ago. Papyrus, which is the root of our English word paper, was made by weaving reeds or other fibrous plants together and pounding them into a flat sheet. The Greeks and the Romans also used this technique, although some Ancient Greek paper makers were the first to create a kind of parchment paper made out of animal skins. Chances are, Aristotle, Socrates and other Greek philosophers originally wrote their books on the skins of dead cows.

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