

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF GINNING AND TEXTILE ENGINEERING

FINAL YEAR PROJECT

PRODUCTION OF PACKAGING PAPER FROM JUTE AND HEMP BLENDED WITH WASTE PAPER

BY

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This project report is handed in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of a Bachelor's Degree in Textile Engineering at Busitema University

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DECELERATION

I KIIZA SOLOMON confirm that this is my own work and it has never been presented anywhere

or in any institution of learning

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APPROVAL

I certify that this proposal titled "**production of packaging paper from jute and hemp blended** with waste paper" has been executed under supervision by:

Supervisors:

Mr. Sendawula Charles

Sign:	Date:
Mr. Musinguzi Alex	
Sign: I	Date: 20 06 16.

ABSTRACT

Chapter one is an introduction containing a background including packaging industry of Uganda, actions taken by different countries on light weight polythene bags, how writing and printing paper is treated in Uganda , advantages of handmade paper, brief information about hemp and jute, problem statement, main objectives, specific objectives justification and scope of the study. Chapter II methods of producing waste paper, existing work showing the effects of different chemicals used in paper production, properties of hemp and jute. Chapter III presents the materials that were used, how they were pretreated in preparation for papermaking and the methods to used in order to achieve the aim of the study. Chapter IV includes the results and their discussion of the study.

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CHAPTER; BACKGROUND

Packaging is a large and complex global industry which meets the needs of other industries through the provision of packaging materials and related services. Packaging commonly entails the processing, manufacturer or assembly of items such as paper, plastic, glass, wood, or metal. (Rwanda development board, 2013)

In Uganda, the packaging industry is in its infancy, with only a handful of manufacturers producing lightweight plastic bags, PET bottles, and occasionally corrugated boxes. Uganda is dependent on regional and international suppliers for nearly 100% of its packaging needs. For Uganda specifically, demand for packaging has continued unabated along with overall national consumption (GDP). (Uganda development board, 2013).

Printing and writing paper can be recycled to produce packaging paper. The Costa Rica Natural Paper Company produces 100 percent recycled packaging paper made from 95% post-consumer paper fibre and 5% banana stalks. College students grow, harvest and process the banana stalks. The end products include recycled stationery, notepads, journals, cards, boxes, art supplies and envelopes. (Michael Pilarski,1999)

In Uganda over 100 tons of waste paper is generated from examination board (UNEB) per year, institutions of higher learning like universities, and national teacher's collages. Other sources of paper news prints approximately 200tons are generated annually, printing press, urban resident areas, Oscar and picfare industries which make books leading to generation of a lot of paper off cuts, Government and private companies and offices. Paper recycling is quite new in Uganda. (Personal communications, 2015)

In Uganda nearly all waste paper that is generated from institutions of learning, administrative and business centers is disposed-off for burning. And this due to lack of adequate storage facilities as indicated by workers from different environments. (Atuhaire, 2007), some of the paper is used for wrapping food stuffs like chappati, fried ground nuts and other dry snacks. Most people have a belief that it is useless and not economically viable. Burning becomes the best solution to the useless waste paper hence polluting the environment. The burning of this paper definitely leads global warming since it is not controlled. (Atuhaire, 2007)

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