# AN EXPERIENCE WITH FOUR (04) MASSECUITE BOILING SYSTEM

Hayat-Ur-Rahim Khan (Technical Director)
Zahid Ramzan (Chief Chemist)
Corresponding Author: hayat.salaarzai@asml.org.pk'

#### **ABSTRACT**

Considering the cane juice purities and higher purity of final molasses, it was decided to adopt 04 massecuite instead of 03 massecuite boiling system for raw side at the Sanghar Sugar Mills ltd. (SSML). This resulted in various ways like the overall purity control of massecuite and molasses, higher purity drops from massecuite to molasses, reduced sugar losses in molasses, 3-4 degree lower purity of final molasses and higher boiling house efficiency.

Key Words: Sugarcane juice, Massecuite boiling system, Pakistan

#### INTRODUCTION

Right from the start of the very 1<sup>st</sup> season (1987-88) of SSML the purity of final molasses remained high, i.e. 36-39° during all the crushing seasons. During the month of January to March when the cane juice purities are higher, the purity of final molasses tends to increase further. It

may be mentioned that three massecuite (03) boiling system for raw side was adopted at SSML. In all these years of working of SSML i.e. 1987-88 to 2006-07, a number of measures were taken to bring down the purity of final molasses but not with much success.

### **Analysis of working**

The average results of SSML from season 1987-88 to 2007-08 i.e. syrup purity, difference between syrup and A-massecuite purity, B,C A-Heavy, massecuite. Heavy, final molasses purities and purity drop between massecuite and molasses are given in table no.1.

Table-1 Average purity of massecuite and molasses in SSML (1987-88 to 2007-08)

Material	Purity	Molasses	Difference between massecuite and molasses purity
Syrup	77.82		
A-massecuite	83.20	A. Heavy 66.60	16.6
B-massecuite	69.60	B. Heavy 48.50	21.1
C-massecuite	53.70	F.Molasses 36.51	17.19
B.H.E	82.70		·

From the Table No.1 it will be noted that there is a big difference of 6 degree between syrup and A-massecuite purity and related molasses purities are on higher side. Also due to higher purity of C-massecuite

i.e. +53°, the purity of final molasses also remained high i.e. +36°.

Considering all the above factors and the results obtained so far, it was decided to adopt four

massecuite boiling instead of three boiling system. Given below (Fig-1') is the schematic four massecuite boiling system adopted at the SSML since 2008-09.

Syrup (76-80 Pty) A1-Massecuite (92-93 Pty) A-massecuite (80-82 Pty) Curing Curing Sugar Molasses (97 Pty) (88-90 Pty) A-Sugar A-Heavy (60-65 pty) (97 Pty) B-Massecuite Remelter Refine (64-68 Pty) Station Curing B-Seed **B-Heavy** (93-95 Pty) 42-46 Pty C-Massecuite (44-47 Pty) Curing C-Sugar Dispossed Off (78-82 Pty) (28-31 Pty) Curing C-Light (60-62 Pty) (91-94 Pty) C.Grain (68-70 Ptv)

Figure -1 Four boiling scheme diagrams is given as under

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It can be observed from Fig No.1 that in addition to A, B, C massecuite an extra massecuite A1 is introduced in the system. The A-1 massecuite is boiled with the help of run off 3<sup>rd</sup> molasses as footing and C/B Seed is taken for seeding then Run off 3<sup>rd</sup> is fed on it. Massecuite is

dropped in a separate crystallizer and cured separately in a continuous centrifugal, its sugar is remelted with A massecuite sugar and sent to Talo Clarifier station. The mother liquor is mixed with the syrup to boil "A" massecuite.

B-Seed and syrup is used to boil A-massecuite. A-heavy and "C" Seed is used for boiling of B-massecuite. All the extra B/c-seed is utilized Α1 massecuite. This in additional boiling of massecuite probed to be very successful in bringing down the recirculation of sugar and molasses at pan station. The average results so obtained during 2008-09 to 2011-12 seasons are enumerated in table no. 2 as under:

Table-2 Average purity of massecuite and molasses in SSML (2008-2009 to 2011-2012)

Material	Purity	Molasses Purity	Difference between massecuite and molasses purity
Syrup	78.20		
A-massecuite	80.10	A. Heavy 64.10	18.00
B-massecuite	66.20	B. Heavy 44.20	22.0
C-massecuite	47.40	F. Molasses 32.80	14.6
B.H.E	85.93		

If we compare the working results given in Table No.1 massecuite boiling (three system) with the results of Table No.2 (four massecuite boiling system) it is clear that the purity gap between syrup and A-massecuite considerably decreased and came down from 6 to 2°. The decreased purity of Amassecuite resulted in bringing down the purity of AH from 66 to 64°, similarly decreased purity of AH caused lowering down the purity of B-massecuite to 66° which was previously running in between 68-70°.

Lower purity of B-massecuite produced Lower purity of BH molasses (44°) and ultimately the C-massecuite purity dropped from 53° to 47° i.e. a difference of 5°. Lower purity of C-mass means lower purity of final molasses,

(which was our main target) came down to 32° from 36°. The purity drops between massecuite and relative molasses also improved to a reasonable level, if it is previous compared with results. If B.H.E is compared given in Table No.1 with Table No.2, it can be observed that there is a remarkable improvement of  $3^{\circ}$ after season 2007-08.

## **REFERENCES**

Aftab Ahmed 1996. Exhaustibility of final molasses at crescent Sugar Mills Faisalabad, Proceedings 31<sup>st</sup> annual PSST convention, Karachi. Pp 210-216.

Arca, M.P and R.Espraza. 1988. A practical guide to problem solving for cane sugar factories. Acra corporation, Miami, Florida, USA.

Atique, Muhammad Khan. 1999. A study of controlling parameters of sugar lost in final molasses. Proceedings 34<sup>th</sup> annual PSST convention, Karachi. Pp178-182.

Baikow, V.E. 1967. Manufacture and refining of Raw cane sugar. Elsevier publishing company, Amsterdam – London – New york. 1166p.

Delden, E. 1981. Standard Fabrication practices for cane sugar mills. Elsevier scientific publishing company, Amsterdam, the Netherland. 245p.

Hayat .R. Khan 2000. Fabrication practices of boiling house of a Sugar factory.

Hugot, E. 1986. Handbook of Cane Sugar Engineering. Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam – Oxford- New York. 1166p.

Imtiaz Ali. 1978. A study of molasses exhaustibility at Modern Sugar Mills, its behavior in storage and means to preserve it. Proceedings 15<sup>th</sup> annual PSST Convention Peshawar. Pp181 – 190.

Mathur, R.B.L. 1999 . Handbook of Cane Sugar Technology. Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Ltd. New Dheli- Calcutta, India. 680p.

Meade, G.P. 1964. Spencer-Meade Cane Sugar Handbook. John wiley and sons Inc. New York – London- Sydney. 845p.

Shaikh, Muhammad Kausar. 1967. Exhaustion of final molasses. Proceedings 6<sup>th</sup> annual PSST convention, Gopalpur, pp 82-90.