



## Chapter 6

# ENVIRONMENT AND TEXTILE: NATURAL COTTON FIBER AND COTTON YARN WASTE

---

Bekir YİTİK<sup>1</sup>  
Sevil YILMAZ AYKUL<sup>2</sup>

### INTRODUCTION

The waste word used for textiles means being destroyed, dying, wasting, wasting in the Ottoman period. The waste in Arabic means killing the animal. Waste is widely used in Turkish. In everyday language, waste is used in terms of wasting and wasting. Waste for textile is production residues, which consist of various foreign substances, short fiber particles and flying fibers that are separated from the raw material at various stages of production, which are far from serving the main purpose in production.

All of these production wastes are called waste. It is formed at every stage of waste in textile fiber production line. There are many classifications related to these wastes. These classifications are made according to the classification made in the processing steps of the machines during the processing of the fibers and according to the waste being dirty and clean.

The raw material of the spinning mill is cotton. It is necessary to remove these foreign substances from the cotton during processing of cotton<sup>(1)</sup>. In order to ensure the quality of the yarn, clean fibers are separated as waste during the removal of dust and trash from the cotton. During the processing of the cotton in the mill, waste is formed at every stage of the process steps from the blow room to the ring spinning machine. High waste rate in an enterprise does not mean that quality yarn will be made. On the contrary, quality yarn can be produced by reducing waste rates.

---

<sup>1</sup> Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Burdur, bekiryitik@mehmetakif.edu.tr

<sup>2</sup> Lect., Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Burdur, syilmazaykul@mehmetakif.edu.tr

## **Results**

Recycling for the environment Conscious use is required for recycling. Textile waste is a natural fiber that changes at every stage from cotton to yarn formation. This change must be classified according to the waste formation under each machine in the production system. According to the formation of waste produced, the classification differs for each production line. This difference is a positive step in deciding where to use the waste.

The classification that sheds light on the waste assessment will help to decide where to recycle. The classification waste will return to the enterprise as a gain without losing its material value. Day by day, natural fibers are important in healthy textiles for a healthy life.

**Keywords:** Waste, waste classification, waste types, recovery

## **RESOURCES**

1. Kadiođlu, H.; “ Pamuk İpliđi Üretim İşlemlerinde Meydana Gelen Düküntülerden Kullanılabilir Liflerin Geri Kazandırılması” Tekstil Teknik, Nisan (1987) 27-29.
2. Ündan, E. (1988); “ Pamuk İplik Fabrikalarında Telef”, Marmara Üniversitesi Tekstil Bölümü Lisans Bitirme Tezi, 4-9.
3. Yitik, B. (2006); “Bir Pamuk İplik İşletmesinde Ortaya Çıkan Telef Miktarlarının Azaltılması ve Bunun Çeşitli İplik Kalitesi Parametreleri Üzerine Etkisi ”, Yüksek Lisans Tezi , Marmara Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Tekstil Eğitimi, istanbul, Türkiye, 45-85.
4. Yaşar , D. (2018); Kişisel Görüşme ( Bilkont Tekstil İşletmesi İplik 1 Şefi),
5. Esen, A. . (1994);“ Pamuk İplikhanelerinde Döküntünün Deđerlendirilmesi”, Marmara Üniversitesi Tekstil Bölümü Lisans Bitirme Tezi, 10-17.
6. Başıtmur, A. (1988); “ Pamuk İpliđi Fabrikasında Telef ve Organizasyonu”, Marmara Üniversitesi Tekstil Bölümü Lisans Bitirme Tezi, 12-19.
7. Dulkadir, B., & Leblebici, A. (2016, October); İşletmelerde Üretim Kayıplarının Teorik Ve Pratik Olarak Karşılaştırılıp Önleyici Tedbirlerin Alınması: Tekstil İşletmesinde Uygulama. In Congress Book (P. 413).