**EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMICAL ENZYMATIC UPGRADEATION OF JUTE**

V. Ramamurthy, S.K. Sinha** and R.M. Kothari

Industrial Enzymes Department, Saradarai Research Centre,
Baroda 390007 (India)

**Biology Division, Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA),
Calcutta 700053 (India)**

**SUMMARY:** An effective and economical protocol for the production of cellulase and its application in the upgrading of lower grade (W5) jute envisages steeping of W5 jute at 28 ± 2°C for 72 hr in acetate buffer (0.01M, pH 4.5) fortified with cellulase, washing with tap water and drying under sunlight. Compared with untreated and buffer-treated jute, the treated jute was remarkably softened, lustrous, with reduced stiffness and carding resistance and improved tenacity, was less susceptible to fungal biodeterioration during storage and showed good market acceptability.

**INTRODUCTION**

The jute industry is based on the use of jute fibre (lignocellulose) as a raw material occurring in the phloem region of the bark of Corchorus capsularis and Corchorus olitorius, and recovered by microbiological retting. The industry often faces a shortage of raw material and then has to depend upon a larger proportion of lower-grade jute fibres to maintain normal production. Such substitution is only possible if lower-grade fibres are softened and cleansed by a proper upgrading treatment. For this purpose, a process based on the use of enzymes derived from Aspergillus terreus (IJIRA 6.2), developed by Gnoose and Dutta (1980, 1983) is used by several jute mills around Calcutta. However, the efficiency and economy of this process is restricted since A. terreus produces both cellulase and a cellulase inhibitor (Sinha et al, 1981). We sought an alternative source of a cellulase preparation which could be directly used for upgrading lower grades of jute, and describe here an effective and economical protocol.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Lower grade jute:** W5 (bottom) grade jute available abundantly was selected for upgrading.

**Cellulase preparation:** UV-exposed Trichoderma viride SNC strain (Ramamurthy et al, 1967) for higher production of cellulase was propagated in microcrystalline cellulose-rich medium at 28°C, pH 4.0 for 220 hr. It afforded 550 ± 50 units CMCase and 20 ± 2 units FPase activities (Mandels et al, 1974) after basket centrifugation (1600 RPM, 28°C). Ammonium sulfate at 50% saturation precipitated these activities with 85% recovery. The dry enzyme preparation contained 10,000 units/g CMCase and 700 units/g FPase activity, with 85% stability in dry storage at ambient temperature over a period of one year. Cost estimates of raw material, utilities, labour and capital suggested that 10 million units CMCase would cost about 15 $ US.

**Experimental:** Upgrading trials were carried out in triplicate under optimized conditions fixed earlier by trial and error (Ramamurthy et al, 1987). A typical study involved the steeping at 28 ± 2°C for 72 hr of 250 gm W5 grade jute in 250 ml acetate buffer (0.01 M, pH 4.5) with and without cellulase. The untreated sample served as a master control, sample treated with buffer alone served as a control and samples treated with buffer fortified with varying amounts of cellulase (CMCase) as experimentals. At
the end of steeping, fibres in control and experimentals were repeatedly washed with tap water, dried under sunlight and examined for their appearance, colour, fineness, tenacity, carding resistance and stiffness.

Analytical methods to test textile properties: Untreated, acetate buffer treated and variously CMCase treated jute fibres were examined for the following textile properties.

(a) Fineness: determined by Indian Standard air flow method (1976) and expressed as denier.
(b) Tenacity of bundle: determined by Indian standard method (1975).
(c) Carding resistance: was determined using IJIRA fibre parallelisation tester consisting of (a) steel pin holder, (c) specimen holding clamp and (c) mechanism for drawing the pin along the length of specimen jute. A 20 cm long jute bundle weighing about 50 gm, cut from the middle portion of the reed, is placed on the platform of the tester and fixed at one end by a grip provided on the platform. The comb (fitted with three pins) is placed on the specimen and penetrated into it so that the pins in the comb remain completely embedded in the test specimen without coming in contact with the surface of the platform underneath. The force required to draw the comb through a fixed distance (one and two inch separately) is measured on the calibrated dial of the force indicator. Two sets of reading having 10 tests for each one-inch and two-inch drag are taken on each CMCase treated and control samples.
(d) Stiffness: was determined in two ways: (i) the specimen of 20 cm length (weight 1.3-1.4 gm) was overhung from a horizontal platform with a constant load of 0.28 gm and the bending angle was recorded with a suitable device. Ten tests were performed on each sample. The higher the bending, lower was the stiffness; (ii) the distance (cm) between two hanging legs of fibre bundle of 20 cm length (weighing 0.55-0.58 gm) was measured when hung over a glass rod 3.0 mm diameter with a constant weight of 1 gm attached to each leg of the bundle. The higher the distance (cm), the higher was the stiffness.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Appearance and colour: The appearance and feel tests revealed a remarkable improvement in terms of softening and lustre in cellulase-treated jute fibre over the controls. Cellulase treatment led to a slight browning of the fibre, well within the acceptable limit.

Fineness and tenacity: various textile properties of cellulase treated jute fibre (see above) were examined in detail (Table 1). Fineness showed a positive improvement upon cellulase treatment. The highest degree of fineness was obtained after treatment 3. That the improved fineness is accompanied by no loss of strength is the most notable desired feature. The increased fineness is believed to be effected by the minor dissolution (polishing action) of surface components of fibre, which is reflected by increased tenacity of bundles of enzyme treated jute fibre, over the controls. The highest strength is exhibited in enzyme treatment 1 which is followed by treatment 2 and 3. However, the mechanism of increased fineness and concurrent enhancement of strength and the inter-relation between these vital textile parameters are not understood at present.