RECP Best Practices Catalogue

Fulling salted hides before quenching Developed within the framework of MED TEST II







SECTOR:	Leather
Branch:	Tanning and dressing of leather
CATEGORY	Technology upgrade/Eco-innovation
APPLICABILITY	Processes

COMPANY SIZE

60 Full-time Employees







TEST Training kit

Description of the Problem (Base Scenario): Reducing the salts present on the leathers or salted hides at the beginning of the tanning step is necessary if the salinity of the waste water generated during the quenching step is to be reduced.

Description of the



The process involves pounding the skins to reduce the amount of salt needed for salting. Experience has shown that using this option for pollution prevention can reduce the amount of about 6 to 8% of the salt content, amounting for 5% of the salts released by the tannery.







The SwitchMed Programme is funded by the European Union **TEST** Training kit

Economic Gains	The anticipated annual savings following this action can reach \pounds 14,000 or
	8%

The introduction of this technology enables improvement of productivity as it replaces the work of 3 workers who previously shook the hides manually.

The average wage per worker is 3,850 €/year.

3,850 € x 3 = 11,550 €

Environmental Gains	This operation also enables to reduce by 5% the total amount of salt used by the tannery; 5% of solid salt corresponds to 3.75 tons/year of waste ending up in landfill instead of being released in waste water.
Health and Safety Impact	None







Capital Investments & Financial Indicators	The cost of an industrial desalination Fuller is € 45,000.
	Time for Return on Investment: 3 years
Supplier Information	Imported
Other Aspects	none
Implementation	The company has already installed a Cage Fuller





