RESEARCHES ON THE PRODUCTION OF PARCHMENT FROM TURKEY SKIN AND ITS DECORATIVE USE

Eser EKE BAYRAMOĞLU*

**Ege University , Leather Engineering Department, Bornova/İZMİR*

Corresponding author: **Eser EKE BAYRAMOĞLU: eser.eke@ege.edu.tr**

ABSTRACT

In this study, parchment was made of waste turkey skin and some tests were done. These tests are; Determination of thickness (TS 4117 EN ISO 2589), Determination of tensile strength and elongation (TS EN ISO 3376), Determination of tear load - Part 2: (Double edge tear) (TS 4118-2 EN ISO 3377-2), Leather - of distension and strength of grain (TS 4137 EN ISO 3379), Colour fastness to water spotting (TS EN ISO 15700). Due to the low strength properties of turkey skin, a different usage area was tried to be created by making a decorative flower design. In this research, it has been tried to show how a waste material can be transformed into a product with a very high added value.

Keywords: Turkey skin, waste, leather, decorative flower, parchment

1 INTRODUCTION

In this study, turkey skins were processed as parchment and various properties were examined. Due to the low strength properties of turkey skin, a different usage area was tried to be created by making a decorative flower design. In this research, it has been tried to show how a waste material can be transformed into a product with a very high added value.

2 MATERIAL and METHODS

Turkey skins were obtained from Pınar meat company. Turkey skins were obtained from Canadian origin white haired turkeys weighing about 5-6 kg after slaughter. In general, it was observed that the skins were cut into pieces rather than as a whole, and there were tendons and bones in the foot parts. Pieces of skin on the body parts of turkey skins were used in the making of parchment.

Table 1- Parchment Recipe

	MATERIAL	%	°C	TIME	PH	NOTES
WETTING BACK	WATER	200	20			
	BORRON SE (TFL)	0,5				
	BORRON SAF (TFL)	0,5		20’		1 NIGHT AUTOMATIC IN DRUM
						MORNING DRAIN-WASH
LIMEING	WATER	500	25			
	LIME	6				
	Na_2OH	0,15				
	ERHAVİT SP (TFL)	1		15’		6 DAYS AUTOMATIC
						PH:12,5
						WASHING
	WATER	300				
	SELLATAN CF (TFL)	2		60’		PH:6,5
						DRAIN-WASH
						TOGGLING
FLASHING BY HAND						

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, it was determined that the average thickness of turkey parchment leathers was 0.54 mm, the average elongation at break was 6.2%, and the breaking strength was 2.44 N/mm2. It was determined that while stains were formed in the water drop test on the goat parchment, there was no stain on the turkey parchment in the water drop test.

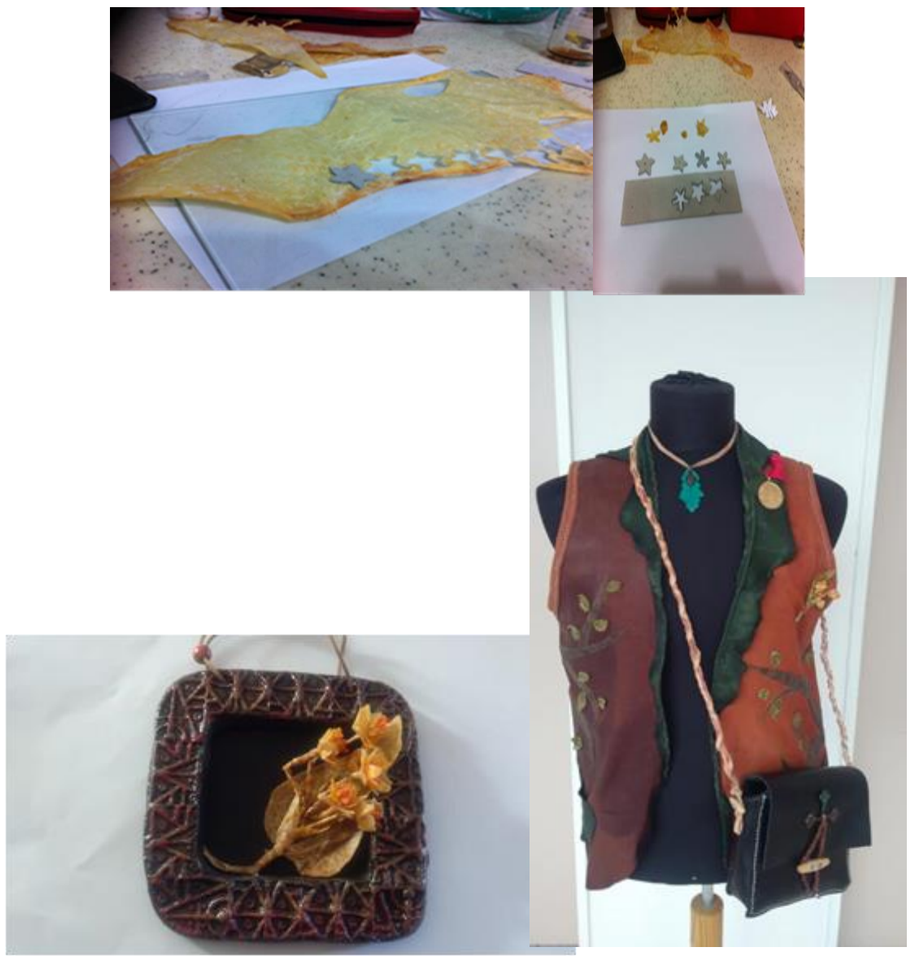

Figure 1,2,3 and 4: Making a parchment linden flower and Decorative usage of turkey parchment

4 CONCLUSION

Changes in the strength of the finished leather may vary depending on the structural structure of the animal, as well as the methods and chemical substances applied in leather processing. Due to the excessive oil content in the turkey skin, a leather with low strength was obtained. However, due to its fine structure, its use in decorative flower making has been investigated and products with high added value have been obtained.

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Caner Aydın from Pınar Et company who helped in the supply of skin we use in the studies, to Fatih Çoşkun and Choongwon Lee in the processing of the leather, and to Nilgün Kayahan Kolan for their assistance in the physical tests and production of the linden flower.

REFERENCES

1) TS 4117 EN ISO 2589, Deri-Fiziksel ve Mekanik Deneyler-Kalınlık Tayini, Türk Standartları Enstitüsü, Ankara,2006

2) TS EN ISO 15700, Deri- Renk Haslığı Deneyleri- Su İle Lekenlenmeye Karşı Renk Haslığı, Türk Standartları Enstitüsü, Ankara,2002 .

3) TS 4119 EN ISO 3376, Deri – Fiziksel ve mekanik deneyler – Çekme mukavemeti ve uzama yüzdesinin tayini, Türk Standartları Enstitüsü, 2006

4) Caner Aydıın, Bilateral Meetings, Pınar Hindi.