Rosin Processing, Rosin Derivatives, Oleoresin and Pine Chemicals, Terpene Derivatives, Resin & Dimer Acids, Tall Oil Rosin Processing Technology

Handbook on Speciality Gums, Adhesives, Oils, Rosin & Derivatives, Resins, Oleoresins, Katha, Chemicals with other Natural Products
The forest in India yields a large number of products, which play an important role in the economy of the country. Natural products may be extracted from tissues of terrestrial plants, marine organisms or microorganism fermentation broths. A crude (untreated) extract from any one of these sources typically contains novel, structurally diverse chemical compounds, which the natural environment is a rich source of. There are numerous products which have vital commercial applications for example gum karaya, locust bean gum, tamarind gum, rosin and rosin derivatives, turpentine and its derivatives, tall oil and its derivatives, essential oil of deodor, essential oils of cinnamon species and many more. Gum is any of a number of naturally occurring resinous materials in vegetative species. Various essential oils are also obtained from natural resources like deodor, Juniperus recurvavvar, Suamata, Cinnamum species, agar wood etc. Tall oil products find use in many product applications because of their economy and ready availability. Tall oil is more like a chemical product with a constant and dependable supply and a steady price. It has a large number of applications like; adhesives, carbon paper, cement addition agent, detergents, drawing oils, fungicides, lubricants, soaps, rubber additives, surface coating etc. Phenolic adhesives continue to be the most significant adhesives for the production of weather resistant wood products. In terms of volume of trade, revenue and employment potential, the minor forest products have surpassed the traditional major forest products viz, timber, firewood, pulp, wood etc. Aromatic and medicinal plants are one the major resource from forests; the medicinal plants have been used since ancient times for the treatment of human ailments. Rosin, also called colophony is a solid form of resin obtained from pines and some other plants, mostly conifers, produced by heating fresh liquid resin to vaporize the volatile liquid terpene components. It is semi transparent and varies in color from yellow to black. At room temperature rosin is brittle, but it melts at stove top temperatures. It chiefly consists of different resin acids, especially abietic acid. Oleoresin is a naturally occurring mixture of oil and a resin extracted from various plants, such as pine or balsam fir. Over three quarters of the world population relies mainly on plants and plant extracts for health care. Natural products have evolved to encompass a broad spectrum of chemical
and functional diversity. It is this diversity, along with their structural complexity, that enables small natural molecules to target a nearly limitless number of biological macromolecules and often to do so in a highly selective fashion. Because of these characteristics, natural products have seen great success as therapeutic agents. However, this vast pool of compounds holds much promise beyond the development of future drugs. This book makes an attempt to provide information of chemical nature, physical properties, manufacturing process, purification, applications, and compatibility of gums, adhesives, oils, rosin & derivatives, resins, oleoresins, katha, chemicals with other natural products. This book contains chapter on rosin and rosin derivatives, esterification of methylolated rosin, turpentine and its derivatives, tall oil and its derivatives, tall oil in liquid soaps, essential oils of cinnamum species, utilization of tannin from waste conicer barks, katha production in Tarai area of Uttar Pradesh, adhesives for wood based on natural polyphenolic substance, etc. This book contains process of forest based products like Gums, Resins, Oleoresins, Essential Oils and other natural products obtained from Indian forests. It gives an insight of richness and vastness of the forest wealth. This book is first of its kind, which covers comprehensive treasure of information on a wide variety of products. This is very resourceful book for students, growers and marketing agencies, country where there is rich flora and fauna awaiting proper exploitation, production and utilization.
Handbook on Oleoresin and Pine Chemicals (Rosin, Terpene Derivatives, Tall Oil, Resin & Dimer Acids)
Pines are known to mankind from the time immemorial. It offers both direct uses, as well as indirect uses specially soil conservation. Initially it was used mainly for fuel; their branches were used for festivals etc. Pines besides being a source of valuable timber, pulpwood, yield pitch, tar, rosin, colophony and turpentine, collectively known as naval stores, a term coined to these owning to their use for construction and maintenance of sailing vessels as sealing compounds for their wooden hulls. The genius pine species tapped for their oleoresin in different countries. A variety of oleoresins are extracted from various plants. Pine oleoresin being the most important one is extracted from pine trees. Turpentine and rosin are two constituent parts of the pine oleoresins. The composition of turpentine varies considerably according to the species of pine exploited. More and more specialised uses are being found for pine resin products, particularly those of high quality. Turpentine derived from pine resin is also used as a source of aroma chemicals in flavour and fragrance industry. Pinewood chemicals are effectively gained from the trees in three principal ways; treatment of exuded gum from living pines, processing the wood stumps and wastes of aged trees and treatment of black liquor obtained as a byproduct in wood pulp industry. There are two steps involved in production of oleoresin; olustee gum cleaning process and recovery of turpentine and rosin: batch and continuous process. The panorama of base catalysed isomerisations of terpenes is an important part of aroma chemistry. Major contributions in this area are presented here under sections on hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters and epoxides. Tall oil is a by product of the pine wood use to make sulfate pulp. Tall oil products find use in many product applications because of their economy and ready availability. The principal industrial applications of tall oil products are numerous; adhesives, carbon paper, detergents, driers, drilling fluids, oils, gloss oils, paper size, plasticizers, printing inks, soaps, textile oils etc. Some of the fundamentals are pine oleoresin extraction methods, occurrence, formation and exudation of oleoresin in pines, processing of oleoresin, rosin derivatives and its potential, new developments in rosin ester and dimer chemistry, terpene based adhesives, effect of solvent, ozone concentration and temperature on yields
were investigated, sylvestrene and some of its derivatives, homopolymers and copolymers of acrylates, polymers and copolymers of vinyl pinolate, base catalysed isomerisations of terpenes, components of pine roots, insecticides based on turpentine, the general characteristics of dimer acids, structure and properties of dimer acids etc. The present book has been published having in views the important uses of pines. The book contains manufacturing process of different products extracted from pines like oleoresin, rosin, turpentine derivatives, tall oil, resins and dimer acids etc. This is the first book of its kind which is very resourceful for all from researchers to professionals.
Tall oil, a by-product of kraft pulping of pine wood, is formed by acidifying black liquor soap skimmings. It consists of resin acids or rosin, fatty acids, and neutrals. Crude tall oil is an excellent source of rosin and tall oil fatty acid, an industrial-grade oleic and linoleic acid blend. The bulk of the neutrals, largely esters of fatty acids, sterols, resin and wax alcohols, and hydrocarbons, boil at either lower or higher temperatures than the boiling range of the fatty and resin acids. Tall oil itself has a variety of uses in industry. It is used as a frothing agent in the flotation process for reclaiming low grade copper-lead- and zinc-bearing ores, and as a solvent or wetting agent in a variety of textile and synthetic fibre manufacturing processes. The distilled fatty acids are used in soaps, detergents and disinfectants and as a base for lubricating greases, textile oils, cutting oils and metal polishes. They are also used as drying agents in paint, although synthetic substances are widely used. The fatty acids are unsaturated and on exposure to air undergo autoxidation and polymerization to form resin-like materials which form a tough protective coating. Resin acids are used in rubber polymerization and compounding, as size to impart water resistance to paper, and in adhesives and printing inks. Resin acids are the major component of a substance known as rosin, which is used by musicians to improve the grip of bows used for string instruments. The book contains production details of different products like recovery of crude tall oil, Composition and properties of crude tall oil, Lab. Scale fractional vacuum distillation, tall oil soap acidulation, purification of sulphate soap, hydrodynamic separation of CTO, dimerization of tall oil fatty acid, black liquor soap recovery methods, tall oil in asphalt products and petroleum uses, tall oil in liquid soaps, tall oil in rubber, paper and printing inks etc. This book is very useful for scientists, scholars, consultants and technical institutions.
Coal is one of the world's most plentiful energy resources. Coal is one of the fastest growing forms of energy after renewable sources and its share in the global primary energy consumption is increasing rapidly. Lignin is the most abundant natural raw material available on Earth in terms of solar energy storage. Lignin is a complex chemical compound, cross linked polymer that forms a large molecular structure. Lignin can be used as a green alternative to many petroleum-derived substances, such as fuels, resins, rubber additives, thermoplastic blends and pharmaceuticals. Rosin is a complex mixture of mainly resin acids and small amount of non-acidic components. Energy markets are evolving with technological advancements supporting rapid growth in renewable energy capacity. The coal market is set to witness great boost in near future because of the rising government initiatives. Coal is one of the main power generation sources all over the world. The factors that are favoring the market growth include rising electricity demand and rapid industrialization. Presently the global coal industry market is valued at $9.4 with CAGR of 11.21 % is poised to reach $22 billion in coming years. Asia Pacific has the larger demand and emerging as a larger supplier of Coal. The present global lignin market demand is estimated at $ 4,222.1 million and is expected to reach $6,190.5 million in future. The Major contents of the book are coal, analysis of coal and coke, cotton, lignin and hemicelluloses, degradation of wood, CCA-treated wood, wood-polymer composites, lignocellulosic-plastic composites from recycled materials, chemical modification of wood fiber, delignification of wood with pernitric acid, rosin and rosin derivatives, polymerizable half esters of rosin. It describes the manufacturing processes and photographs of plant & machinery with supplier’s contact details. It will be a standard reference book for professionals, entrepreneurs, those studying and researching in this important area and others interested in the field of these industries.
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