CHAPTER 16

EFFECT OF ADHESIVE TYPE ON BRIQUETTES FROM BINTARO FRUIT PEELS ON TIME BURN

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1. Introduction

Biomass waste is increasing and very easy to find. This is an alternative to be used as a source of energy for briquettes. Research that has utilized biomass waste from agriculture as briquettes such as bagasse, cassava skin, coconut shells, husks, straw, and durian skin is quite a lot [1]. Their research results indicated that briquettes were produced according to SNI standards, namely having a moisture content range between 3-8%, ash content ranging from 5.37-15%, and having a value heat of 5000 kcal/g.

The process of making briquettes generally requires adhesive and has a large enough role. The greater the percentage of ingredients sticky, the higher the water content and ash content, so that the calorific value decreases [2][3]. Tapioca flour is one of the best adhesive types compared to molasses and silicate [4]. This can be seen from the calorific value, which is higher than the others, equal to 6748.69 cal/gr—research on making charcoal briquettes from a mixture of Bintaro fruit coconut shell using starch adhesive. Bintaro fruit and coconut shell can be increased economic value by how to use as a raw material for making charcoal briquettes and charcoal briquettes produced from the material Bintaro fruit and coconut shell raw materials can be used as an alternative fuel because of the quality of the